

Asset/Event Number	1
Asset/Event Name	Adam's Cave, chambered cairn, Ardnadam
Type of Asset/Event	Prehistoric ritual and funerary: chambered cairn
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM6552
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	216186
Northing	680034
Parish	Dunoon and Kilmun
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	<p>https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM6552</p> <p>Description The monument, known locally as "Adam's Grave", comprises a Neolithic chambered burial cairn of the "Clyde-type".</p> <p>The cairn body (measuring about 9.1m by 8.2m) is heavily robbed but survives to a height of about 1m. In the centre of the mound is an almost complete chamber (3.2m long) of schist slabs, entered from the NE between two tall pillar-like portal stones. One capstone survives. This chamber had been cleared out some time before 1845 and in the early twentieth century by Bryce, but on each occasion no finds were made.</p> <p>The area to be scheduled is circular on plan and measures 50 m in diameter, to include the cairn and an area around in which associated remains may survive, as marked in red on the accompanying map extract.</p> <p>Statement of National Importance The monument is of national importance because, despite later robbing, it retains well-preserved features characteristic of Neolithic burial monuments. As such it has the potential to provide evidence about the dating and development of every prehistoric burial practices, whilst the old ground surface which it seals is likely to contain evidence about the environment about 5,000 years ago, when the cairn was built. The cairn is also important because of its proximity (and potential relationship) to the Neolithic settlement at Ardnadam, one of the few Neolithic settlements to be recognised and excavated in southern Scotland.</p>

Asset/Event Number	2
Asset/Event Name	Ardnadam, settlement, chapel and enclosure 215m W of The Larches
Type of Asset/Event	Ecclesiastical: chapel; Prehistoric domestic and defensive: settlement
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM3235
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	216333
Northing	679168
Parish	Dunoon and Kilmun
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	<p>https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM3235</p>

Description

The monument is a multi-period site comprising a prehistoric settlement and an early medieval chapel set within an sub-oval enclosure. The monument is located woodland clearing on the northeast side of Dunloskin Wood at 50m above sea level.

The visible remains include an arrangement of post holes indicating the position of two prehistoric houses, a sub-oval, intermittent turf and stone enclosure bank (measuring approximately 48m northwest-southeast by 57m transversely) within which there survives the lower courses of a rectangular stone chapel (measuring approximately 5.3m by 3.4m internally). Archaeological investigations have recovered further structural remains of floors, pits, post holes and buildings as well as a significant artefact assemblage of pottery, organic remains, a polished stone axe, and a group of stone gravemarkers, at least three of which are cross-incised. The earliest deposits date from 2790BC and the site appears to have been occupied intermittently until the late 18th or early 19th centuries AD.

The scheduled area is an irregular polygon on plan and includes the area described above and area around it in which evidence for the monument's construction, use and abandonment is expected to survive, as shown in red on the accompanying map. Specifically excluded from the scheduled area are the above ground remains of interpretation signage, wooden pegs and all modern boundary features in order to allow for their continued maintenance. The monument was first scheduled in 1972 but an inadequate area was included: the present amendment rectifies this.

Statement of National Importance

The monument is of national importance because as an example of a multi-period site with intermittent occupation from the third millennium BC to the 19th century AD it has inherent potential to make a significant addition to our understanding of the past. The monument has been variously used for domestic, ecclesiastical and industrial activities. Archaeological investigation has recovered a significant artefactual and ecofactual assemblage and there is high potential for features and accumulated deposits to survive in undisturbed contexts. The site enhances our understanding of prehistoric domestic occupation and the appropriation of earlier sites for Christian worship and burial. The monument's proximity to adjacent contemporary sites in Dunloskin wood adds to its significance as does comparisons with other early enclosed burial sites in southwest Scotland. The loss of the monument would significantly diminish our future ability to appreciate and understand early and multi-period sites which were intermittently occupied for over four thousand years.

Asset/Event Number	3
Asset/Event Name	Dunloskin Wood, platforms and charcoal production area
Type of Asset/Event	Industrial: iron and steel; Secular: platform
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM3894
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	216322
Northing	679018
Parish	Dunoon and Kilmun
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM3894

Description

The monument comprises the extensive remains of a charcoal production area likely to date to the 18th or 19th century AD but which may have earlier origins. It is visible as a group of

circular platforms cut into the hillside. The monument is located among ancient woodland and modern coniferous forestry on the northeast-facing slopes of Dunloskin Wood at between 50m and 100m above sea level.

Forty circular platforms have been recorded on the hillside. Many of the platforms are cut into the hillslope and these display slight rear and front scarps creating a relatively level platform. The platforms vary in size from 5.2m in diameter to 10m by 8.5m. At one of the platforms archaeological investigation recovered material dating to the Neolithic period.

The scheduled area comprises three polygons - an irregular polygon, a clipped circle and circle on plan, to include the remains described above and an area around them within which evidence relating to the monument's construction, use and abandonment is expected to survive, as shown in red on the accompanying map. The scheduled area specifically excludes the above-ground remains of all modern boundary features, interpretation signage and the top 300mm of access tracks to allow for their continued maintenance. The monument was first scheduled in 1976 but an inadequate area was included to protect all of the archaeological remains: the present amendment rectifies this.

Statement of National Importance

This monument is of national importance because it has an inherent potential to make a significant addition to our understanding of the past, in particular, charcoal production as part of the industrial process of smelting iron. The remains of this area of charcoal production survive to a marked degree with forty individual platforms recorded in an area of surviving ancient woodland. The origin of at least one of the platforms as a Neolithic house site, demonstrates that this site may have origins in pre-history with several periods of reuse, and adds considerably to the monument's significance. The overall archaeological footprint of the monument is intact and there is high potential for survival of the accumulated remains of activities taking place here. The spaces in between the platforms are equally important as they are likely to contain archaeological deposits indicating the ways in which this woodland was managed and the charcoal produced and subsequently moved. It therefore has significant potential to help us understand more about the management of timber from woodlands, as a key component of iron smelting and the contribution it made to industrial expansion in Scotland. The loss of the monument would significantly diminish our future ability to appreciate and understand a key element of Scotland's industrial past and changes to the rural landscape during the 18th and 19th centuries.

Asset/Event Number	4
Asset/Event Name	Dunoon Castle
Type of Asset/Event	Secular: castle
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM5450
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	217509
Northing	676376
Parish	Dunoon and Kilmun
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	<p>https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM5450</p> <p>Description</p> <p>The monument is the remains of castle constructed by the 13th century and in use until the 17th century. During the 14th century it served as a Royal castle. It was re-used for military purposes during the First and Second World Wars. It survives as fragmentary masonry remains on the summit of a rocky mound around 27m in height with the remains of a ditch visible on</p>

the northwest side. The monument is located on the seaward end of a low peninsula, overlooking the Firth of Clyde.

The visible remains of the castle are fragmentary and comprise the remains of a curtain-wall enclosing a roughly oblong area on the summit of the mound, measuring about 26m northwest to southeast by 18m. An entrance-gateway of consolidated masonry, oriented east-west and measuring about 1.7m in width, lies close to the southwest of the enclosure. The outer wall of this passageway is 8.8m long, 1.6m thick and 2.2m high, while the inner wall is four metres high and 1.3m wide. The summit of the mound incorporates the brick and concrete foundations of First and Second World War military structures. The mound on which the castle stands is natural but has been scarped in places to improve its defensive capabilities. There is evidence of masonry tumble on the steep south, while the remains of a ditch is visible to the northwest.

The scheduled area is irregular on plan, to include the remains described above and an area around them within which evidence relating to the monument's construction, use and abandonment is expected to survive, as shown in red on the accompanying map. The scheduling extends up to but excludes the retaining wall to the east, south and southwest. The scheduling specifically excludes the above-ground elements of all modern structures, fittings and fixtures within and around the monument, such as handrails, pathways and steps. The monument was first scheduled in 1992 but the documentation does not meet current standards: the present amendment rectifies this.

Statement of National Importance

The monument is of national importance because it has an inherent potential to make a significant contribution to our understanding of the past, in particular of late medieval society in the west of Scotland and the date, construction, use and development of medieval castles, as well as the 20th century re-use of such a prominent location. As an example of an early stone built castle, probably on a site used in the Iron Age or Early Historic period, this monument represents an important component of the wider medieval landscape. It would have been a highly prominent part of the contemporary landscape during its occupation and remains a significant feature of the town of Dunoon. Its importance is enhanced by its documented role in the Second War of Independence and its use as a late medieval royal residence and administrative centre. Its re-use for military structures associated with the First and Second World War Clyde defences adds to its significance. The loss or damage of the monument would diminish our ability to appreciate and understand the character and development of medieval fortifications, the nature of crown control and the structure and organisation of society and economy during this period..

Asset/Event Number	5
Asset/Event Name	Kilmun Collegiate Church, tower and burial ground
Type of Asset/Event	Ecclesiastical: collegiate church
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM5260
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	216596
Northing	682048
Parish	Dunoon and Kilmun
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM5260

Description

The monument comprises the west tower of the 15th-century St Mund's Collegiate Church, Kilmun, incorporating the surviving west gable of the medieval nave together with a pair of mort-safes attached to the tower's north wall, and the churchyard surrounding the present church.

The tower was first scheduled in 1992 and the site is being rescheduled to include the graveyard which contains fine examples of medieval and post-medieval graveslabs and has potential to provide archaeological information relating to an earlier church which previously occupied the site.

The Parish Church of Kilmun, built in 1841, occupies the site of a medieval parish church, endowed as a collegiate church in 1442 by Sir Duncan Campbell of Lochawe. The church was probably dedicated to the Irish saint Finten Munnu. The church of Kilmun is first recorded in a charter of about 1232-41. The reused ashlar masonry identifiable in the late medieval building may have come from a church of this period.

The church remained an independent parsonage until 1441 when the patron, Sir Duncan Campbell of Lochawe, petitioned the pope to erect a collegiate church there for a provost and five chaplains, one of whom was to be responsible for parish services. The 'Tower of Kilmun' was occupied by his family, and in 1646 its garrison was massacred following their surrender to Sir James Lamont and his royalist force. The church was described as 'wholly ruinous' in 1660 and various repairs were carried out which allowed it to continue in use until it was eventually replaced in 1841 by the new building designed by Thomas Burns.

The west tower of the 15th-century church is 6m square and 9.5m high to the wall-head and 13.5m high to the apex of the west gable. It is built of well-coursed rubble with sandstone quoins and dressings, but the second stage of the south and west walls incorporates many re-used blocks of sandstone ashlar similar to those used in the adjacent west wall of the nave.

The tower comprises a vaulted ground floor, with a damaged spiral stair in the south-west angle giving access to two upper floors and a former garret-chamber in the roof. It was used for domestic purposes until the 17th century, but the only significant alteration was the insertion of a lintelled doorway, itself blocked some time after 1789, in the south wall, and the reconstruction with a rounded corner of the adjacent lower part of the south-west angle, a slit-window lighting the stair from the west being re-set at a higher level.

The openings in the south and west walls of the ground floor, and those at each level in the stair, are narrow slits with plain surrounds, but the first-floor window in the south wall is a larger rectangular one with chamfered surround, and in the south and west walls of the second floor there are tall hollow-chamfered lancets with trefoil-cusped heads having sunken spandrels. At wall-head level in the west wall are the remains of six corbels which presumably carried a gallery entered from a doorway whose rebated south jamb survives at the north end of the gable.

The vaulted ground-floor room, now used as a store, was entered from the church by a straight-lintelled doorway with a hollow-chamfered surround and splayed ingoes. The first-floor room has a south window and there are corbels in the north and south walls for the floor-joists of the second-floor room, which was evidently the main chamber in the tower. Its two windows have glazing grooves in the upper part and sockets, probably for sockets, below.

A plain fireplace, whose north jamb remains intact, is in the east wall, and there are corbels for the garret floor in the north and west walls. The garret, entered from the head of the spiral stair, also had a fireplace, in the west wall. The east ends of the north and south walls of the tower are overlapped for 0.7m by the fragmentary west ends of the side-walls of the former nave, up to 5.5m high on the south, but incomplete in thickness and only 2m in length.

The existing churchyard enclosure was laid out in 1818-19, with a small area of the early churchyard, used as a school playground, being added later.

The churchyard contains a number of medieval graveslabs, some of which are described in the

Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland 1992 Argyll Inventory: volume 7 Lorn, p178-186. Some 60 headstones and table-tombs of post-Reformation date are also described in the Inventory.

The scheduled area is an irregular shape with outer maximum dimensions of a maximum of 70m due E-W and 52 due N-S, to include the churchyard within the boundary walls, and the west tower of the 15th-century church, incorporating the surviving west gable of the medieval nave together with a pair of mort-safes attached to the tower's north wall, as marked in red on the accompanying map extract.

The scheduled area has a 'hollow' centre - an area within -the footprint of the more recent church building - which is excluded from the scheduling. Also excluded, but not specifically marked on the map, are active burial lairs, the boundary walls, and the top 30cm of the paths.

In addition, the 1888 Douglas Of Glenfinart Mausoleum is excluded and the plan annexed and executed as reative hereto is revised to take account of this amendment.

Statement of National Importance

The west tower of the 15th-century church, which survives to the apex of the west gable, is of particular significance as the only surviving fragment of the sole collegiate church to have been established and built in the highland area.

The graveyard is of national importance because of its associations with the 15th-century collegiate church; for its examples of medieval graveslabs and its exceptional wealth of post-reformation headstones; and for its potential to provide archaeological information relating to an earlier church which previously occupied the site.

Some individual gravestones are extremely well preserved examples: their study can contribute to our understanding of ecclesiastical organisation, funerary practices and organisation of the production of monumental sculpture in western Scotland in the medieval and post-medieval periods.

Asset/Event Number	6
Asset/Event Name	Ardhallow Battery and Defences
Type of Asset/Event	20th Century Military and Related: Battery
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM13683
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	216177
Northing	674106
Parish	Dunoon and Kilmun
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM13683

Description

The monument comprises a coast artillery battery and landward defences built between 1901 and 1905 with alterations during the First and Second World Wars. It is visible as the remains of three gun emplacements with subterranean magazines, a battery observation post, trenches, dugouts and the earthworks of a number of blockhouses. The battery and defences are located on the east-facing slopes of Corlarach Hill, around 3km south of Dunoon, on the Firth of Clyde.

Ardhallow Battery was one of five coast artillery batteries used during the First World War to

defend the Clyde from attack by naval vessels. It was constructed with the aim of concentrating heavy armament in the Dunoon-Cloch Point area and was paired with Cloch Point battery, located further north, on the opposite shore. Ardhalow battery initially comprised three heavy guns, two magazines, a command post and a battery observation post. During the First World War, trenches were added immediately downhill from the battery to provide landward protection and ten blockhouses were constructed in three groups on higher ground. The battery and its associated defences were used and modified through both World Wars until the site was decommissioned in 1956.

There are twelve scheduled areas. The first is irregular to cover the battery and magazines, battery observation post and adjacent trenches. The other eleven areas, each circular with a diameter of 20m, are centred on each blockhouse and the command post. The scheduling includes the remains described above and an area around them within which evidence relating to the monument's construction and use is expected to survive, as shown in red on the accompanying map. The scheduling excludes modern post and wire fences, the top 30cm of existing tracks and above-ground elements of the modern workshop/store located within the eastern gun emplacement at the battery.

Statement of National Importance Cultural Significance

The cultural significance of the monument has been assessed as follows:

Intrinsic Characteristics

The remains at Ardhalow are very well preserved and there is high potential for the survival of archaeological evidence both within and around the battery and associated defences, which can increase our understanding of the construction and use of the battery and the daily lives of the men who built and served on it in order to defend the important port and ship-building centre on the Clyde.

The battery survives to a high degree. It was constructed mainly from concrete in standardised form with three rounded aprons on the seaward side of the guns. Two subterranean magazines were infilled after 1956. At the time of this assessment (2017), the 9.2" gun emplacement was clearly visible with details such as the metal gun-mounting bolts, a mechanical shell lift and inset storage niches identifiable. The two 6" gun emplacements are partly buried under soil but are still identifiable above ground with some sections of concrete visible.

The battery observation post is located immediately northwest of the gun emplacements. Constructed in two or three phases, this tower provided a lookout and command centre for the operation of the guns. The tower is well preserved and still has original glazed brick tiling, electrical conduits, wall mounts for controls and remains of shelving and instrument mounts. North-northwest of the battery is the remains of the command post; the structure is shown as being surrounded by an enclosure on War Office plans. Downhill from the battery lies a network of very well preserved trenches and dugouts offering sentry and machine gun posts. Sections of the trench network measure approximately 1.5m in width and 1m in depth. These defences were to address the threat of an attack from the coast and also the main road below the battery.

The remains of the ten blockhouses now lie within forestry, high above the battery. These were small timber towers surrounded by earth and sandbag walling that housed up to ten soldiers, and provided a defensive stronghold. At time of assessment they were visible as earthen mounds and some display evidence of a curving earth-walled entranceway. The internal area of the blockhouse earthworks are approximately 4m to 5m square. Blockhouses were recognised as valuable forms of defence during the Boer War by the British Army. The survival at Ardhalow of what is essentially a Victorian form of defence used in connection with First and Second World War defences is of historical and archaeological interest.

Contextual Characteristics

The monument forms part of the strategic defence of the Firth of Clyde, a vital component of a

national defensive system that extended from Shetland to Cornwall. Together with the other four batteries of the Clyde defences: Fort Matilda (Canmore ID 185530), Portkil Battery (Canmore ID 119886), Dunoon Battery (Canmore ID 106362) and Cloch Point Battery (Canmore ID 106364), Ardhallo was part of a network used to defend the navigation channel of the Clyde from attack by enemy naval vessels. The defences at Cloch Point were paired with Ardhallo Battery and they offered joint cover of that immediate area of the Clyde where the channel is around 4km wide.

During the First and Second World Wars, the Firth of Clyde was a priority for defence in Scotland. As a result, it has a high concentration of gun batteries and coastal defences. As clearance was conducted on many military sites following the end of the wars, the well-preserved site of Ardhallo battery and its associated defences is a rare survival. Ardhallo is also highly unusual by the fact that the battery was operational from around 1905 until 1956. The pair of 6" guns were in constant service during this period which is testimony to the high defensive value of this battery.

Ardhallo also is a very rare in having a set of surviving blockhouse defences: the only other example of a well-preserved series of blockhouses in Scotland is at Portkil, also on the Clyde. However, there are fewer blockhouses remaining at Portkil and they are of a slightly different design being circular on plan.

The War Office purchased land at Ardhallo in 1899 and construction of the battery began in 1901. The three guns, a 9.2" and two 6", were mounted in 1904 with the battery completed in 1905. War Office plans dated to 1908 show the layout of Ardhallo battery at that time (WO 78/5186). The records show that the 9.2" gun was removed in 1911 as it was deemed unnecessary and was so powerful that it shattered nearby house windows during test firing in 1905. One of the 6" guns was replaced in 1930 and new shields were fitted to both guns in 1931. The Fortress Record Book describes these operations in detail, with photographs.

Associative Characteristics

The physical remains of sites from the First and Second World Wars such as Ardhallo have become places to visit, remember and commemorate the men who served on wartime sites such as this. Their relatives and descendants visit the Clyde from across the globe for this reason. The monument is a highly visible reminder of the considerable efforts made to defend the British Isles during two World Wars, key defining events of the 20th Century.

Statement of National Importance

This monument is of national importance as a well-preserved example of pre-First World War coast artillery battery in Scotland, used and modified during the First and Second World Wars when it formed part of a wider network of coastal batteries to defend the important port and ship-building centre on the Clyde. Key structural elements of a coast battery survive to a marked degree at Ardhallo, including the gun emplacements, magazines, command post and battery observation post. The site is also notable for a very rare surviving network of landward defences in the form of trenches and blockhouses. There is extensive documentation for the site which adds significantly to our understanding of the monument and its development. The well preserved physical remains and extensive documentation means that the monument offers considerable potential to study the relationship between the various elements of the site, and to enhance our understanding of the Firth of Clyde defences. These imposing concrete structures and associated defences are a tangible and powerful reminder of two of the defining events of the 20th Century. If this monument was to be lost or damaged, it would significantly affect our ability to understand the nature and scale of the efforts made to defend Britain against enemy naval threats in the early 20th Century and during the First and Second World Wars.

Type of Asset/Event	Prehistoric ritual and funerary: standing stone
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM1651
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	224079
Northing	677856
Parish	Inverkip
Council	Inverclyde
Description	<p>https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM1651</p> <p>Description</p> <p>The monument comprises a standing stone (1.8m high and 0.6m in diameter) which is situated within an enclosure on the top of a cliff overlooking Kempock Point.</p> <p>The stone is presumed to date to the Bronze Age, but more recently a strong local folklore has developed about the stone, which is known locally as 'Granny Kempock's Stone'.</p> <p>The area to be scheduled is triangular on plan and measures up to 1.8m across to include the stone and the area enclosed by the modern railings (but excluding their above ground structure), as indicated in red on the attached map extract.</p> <p>Statement of National Importance</p> <p>The monument is of national importance because it has the potential to provide information about Bronze Age ritual and burial practices.</p>

Asset/Event Number	8
Asset/Event Name	Moorfoot Primary School, cup-marked stone 345m SSW of
Type of Asset/Event	Prehistoric ritual and funerary: cupmarks or cup-and-ring marks and similar rock art
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM12855
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	222941
Northing	676233
Parish	Inverkip
Council	Inverclyde
Description	<p>https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM12855</p> <p>Description</p> <p>The monument comprises a cup-marked stone likely to date to the late Neolithic period. The monument is located on a golf course at around 120m above sea level.</p> <p>The monument consists of an area of exposed bedrock, measuring around 4.5m NE-SW by 1.25m transversely, surrounded by peat. The cup marks are in two separate groups. The first group is at the east end of the outcrop and is composed of five cup marks. These form a chevron and are spaced around 2.5 cm apart. The second group, located to the west of the first, consists of a regular grid of nine cup marks, each spaced around 2.5 cm apart. The cup marks of both groups are around 3.5 cm in diameter and vary in depth between 5 and 10 mm.</p> <p>The area to be scheduled is rectangular in plan, centred on the monument, to include the</p>

remains described and an area around it within which evidence relating to its creation, use and abandonment may survive, as shown in red on the accompanying map.

Statement of National Importance Cultural significance

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

Intrinsic characteristics

The monument is a good example of a Neolithic or Bronze Age ritual feature. Cup marks are decorative circular depressions carved into standing stones, outcrops of bedrock or boulders, and are sometimes found arranged in patterns with other motifs. They probably date to the Neolithic period, around 4500 years ago. The cup marks form two distinct groups, arranged in two different, but both evenly spaced, patterns. It is unclear how far the stone extends below the peat and there is the potential for further rock art to exist below the surface. The cup marks would have been formed through pecking, using a hammerstone to chip away small fragments of the stone. Some erosion is apparent on some of the group of nine marks, but the monument is generally in a good state of preservation with the cup marks clearly defined and visible.

The monument has an inherent potential to inform our understanding of the creation of rock art in prehistory. It has the capacity to add to our knowledge of why and how such marks were made and what they signified. The monument has the potential to inform our knowledge and understanding of prehistoric ritual practices.

Contextual characteristics

The monument is located on former farm land, now a golf course, at around 120m above sea level. Examples of this type of monument rarely exist in isolation. It has long been recognised that each individual group of rock carvings forms a small part of a wider coherent system distributed along, or near to, the tops of valley systems, where they mark out route-ways through the landscape. In this instance, two further examples of rock art have been recorded in close proximity. The most significant of these is described as having five cup-and-ring marks, a grid of nine cup marks and ten other cup marks. Groups of cup marks are rare in Scotland and this apparent cluster of complex patterns is unusual.

Across Renfrewshire, East Renfrewshire and Inverclyde, 31 examples of cup-marked stones have been recorded, almost exclusively in rural areas. Many of the examples are located relatively close to the course of the River Gryfe, potentially an earlier route-way, and this possible connection would benefit from further investigation. Another theory is that rock art is often found at the junction of farming land and upland areas and marks the boundary between domesticated and wild landscapes.

The monument has the capacity to further our understanding of the distribution of such sites within the landscape and how they relate to one another and to other contemporary monuments.

National Importance

This monument is of national importance because it has an inherent potential to make a significant addition to our understanding of the past, in particular our understanding of ritual or funerary monuments of the Neolithic or early Bronze Age. Specifically it has the capacity to further our understanding of the construction, function, location and symbolic meaning of such ritual monuments within this region and across Scotland, as well as inform our knowledge of the landscape in which the monument was constructed. The loss of this monument would significantly impede our ability to understand the ritual landscape of Neolithic or early Bronze Age Eastern Dumfriesshire and our knowledge of the importance of the siting of such monuments. It has the potential to make a significant contribution to our understanding of how the prehistoric communities in SW Scotland which created these symbols interacted with their environment.

Asset/Event Number	9
Asset/Event Name	Cloch Lighthouse, anti-submarine tethering points 15m N and 10m SW of
Type of Asset/Event	20th Century Military and Related: Anti-submarine boom-tethering point
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM12802
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	220309
Northing	675898
Parish	Inverkip
Council	Inverclyde
Description	https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM12802

Description

The monument comprises the remains of two steel and concrete tethering points for an anti-submarine boom and dates to the Second World War. The monument is located on the foreshore of the Clyde below the Cloch Point Lighthouse.

Each point consists of one concrete pad of irregular plan, measuring around 3m by 2m and set into the natural rock of the foreshore. Set on end into the centre of each pad are three light railway rails. The rails protrude from the concrete to a height of around 0.3m and form a column with a rectangular section. The concrete pads are set apart at a distance of around 25m.

The area to be scheduled comprises two circles in plan centred on the visible remains and including an area around them within which evidence relating to their construction, use and abandonment may survive, as shown in red on the accompanying map. The scheduling specifically excludes drainage pipes to the south-west of the S area and to the south of the N area.

Statement of National Importance Cultural Significance

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

Intrinsic characteristics

The monument comprises two well-preserved anti-submarine tethering points. The concrete pads are in a good state of preservation and the metal rails, probably steel, though showing significant evidence of corrosion, are also in a relatively good condition. The monument functioned as anchor points to which one end of a large boom was tethered. The boom stretched across the breadth of the Clyde for around 3 km from Cloch Point to Dunoon on the N shore, via the Gantocks, a small group of rocks at the mouth of West Bay.

The boom, constructed of two parallel subsurface metal nets with surface floats, was a defensive structure installed during World War Two to prevent enemy submarines and ships sailing up the Clyde estuary and into the important allied anchorages at the Tail o' the Bank and the sea lochs along the coast. The boom system was operated by a number of ships. It had to be opened much like a gate to allow allied naval and merchant shipping access to and from the Clyde. Vessels approaching the boom from down river were required to stop and wait for clearance in an inspection anchorage, located to the south of Toward Point around 11 km to the SSW. Photographic evidence shows a single line of boom defence in operation during World War One along the same axis. It is unclear if the tethering points were originally constructed for this or the later boom.

The monument has an inherent capacity to further our understanding of the design, construction and operation of naval defensive structures. The possibility of evidence for the development of the system between the two World Wars highlights a potential for the monument to inform our understanding of advances in defence technology and tactics during this period.

Contextual characteristics

The monument is located on the foreshore at Cloch Point, on the SE side of the Clyde. The River Clyde was of global strategic importance in the Second World War. The vast natural harbour of the firth and the associated sea lochs are a natural shelter from Atlantic storms. The location of the Clyde on the W coast of Scotland ensured its convenience as an end point for important routes to Ireland, other parts of Scotland and further west to America. The proximity of the river to the large populated and industrial areas of Gourock, Greenock, Glasgow and Paisley ensured access to goods, ships, manpower, and power bases, both civil and military. Ship building boomed on the banks of the Clyde in the 19th century and by the 20th century a number of companies specialised in the building of merchant ships and later, with the onset of war, warships.

Greenock had become increasingly strategically important during World War Two as the London Docks came under intense attack and supplies had to be re-routed. It was also a key naval anchorage and at this time became one of the busiest ports in the world. The anchorage even temporarily became host to the Home Fleet after the sinking of the battleship HMS Royal Oak in Scapa Flow in 1939. By this time the Clyde was also an important centre for naval ship building and point of departure for merchant supply ships and a destination for convoys bringing vital supplies across the Atlantic. Among the most important cargoes to leave the Clyde were various munitions produced in the industrial areas adjacent to the river. Later in the conflict the Clyde was used as a marshalling point for invasion fleets bound for North Africa and Normandy.

The defence of this critical strategic asset was of the utmost priority. A directive from the Ministry of Defence in 1941 stated 'we must be ready to meet concentrated air attacks on the ports on which we specially rely (Mersey, Clyde and Bristol Channel). They must therefore be provided with a maximum defence.' A sophisticated system of interrelated elements was developed to protect the Clyde from air and sea attack. The remains of several structures relating to this system are found in the immediate vicinity of the monument. Set out along the edge of the point at regular intervals are the remains of three emplacements, part of a searchlight battery. On the hill above the lighthouse, around 210m to the east, are the remains of a coastal battery.

Anti-submarine defences were vital to this system: by the Second World War German U-boats were a real and dangerous threat. If the defences of the Clyde were breached U-boats would be free to fire upon civilian and naval targets with potentially catastrophic effect to the war effort and moral. At Eerie Port, around 20km to the SSW on Great Cumbrae Island, a submarine listening post is recorded. This would have been used to listen for submarines attempting to penetrate the Clyde boom. Two single-storey buildings survive, converted to an activity centre. Several other examples of anti-submarine booms are known around the coast of Scotland. Examples include those at Campbeltown Loch, on the E coast of the Kintyre Peninsula, Loch Ewe, to the west of Ullapool on the W coast, Loch Fyne on the Clyde, Cromarty Firth on the Moray Firth and three around Scapa Flow in Orkney. The booms worked in conjunction with several other elements such as minefields, listening posts, control points and engine houses.

The monument is shown to be of a rare type with less than a dozen similar monuments recorded in Scotland. It reflects the defensive needs of a very specific threat during a relatively short period. The monument was an integral part of a local system of defences designed to counteract that threat and was vital for preserving the security of the Clyde. As part of this defensive network the monument has the capacity to add to our knowledge of a large-scale, centrally co-ordinated system of defence and our understanding of the nature of 20th-century warfare.

Associative characteristics

The monument is associated with both the First and the Second World Wars. In particular the monument is associated with the strategically important safe anchorage of the Clyde and contributed towards the success of the associated Battle of the Atlantic, the longest military campaign of the Second World War. The impact of the Second World War on the lives and landscape of Scotland in the late 1930s and 1940s was on a scale never before witnessed. The mobilisation of the entire country to aid the war effort would transform the social and economic character of the nation and the new threat of long-range aerial attack brought the war directly into the daily lives of the civilian population. Its place in the national consciousness remains prominent to this day, and many people alive today remember first hand the experiences and impact of the conflict. The monument retains the potential to inform our understanding of 20th-century warfare and the impact of the Second World War on the people and landscapes of Inverclyde and Scotland.

National Importance

This monument is of national importance because it has an inherent potential to make a significant addition to our understanding of the past, in particular the defence of the strategically important Clyde area during the Second World War. It has the capacity to illustrate the techniques of military, especially naval, design and construction. As a particularly rare type of monument it demonstrates the ingenuity and resourcefulness of a society under attack and is a testament to the people that manned it and those that it helped to protect. Its loss or diminution would impede significantly our ability to understand the function, location and use of such monuments in Inverclyde, Renfrewshire and East Renfrewshire and across Scotland, as well as our knowledge of Second World War defensive tactics, specifically anti-submarine measures.

Asset/Event Number	10
Asset/Event Name	Kirkbrae House, burial vault 65m ENE of
Type of Asset/Event	Ecclesiastical: burial avile/vault
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM12814
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	221120
Northing	672224
Parish	Inverkip
Council	Inverclyde
Description	https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM12814

Description

The monument comprises the upstanding remains of an 18th-century burial vault, which incorporates and overlies the remains of the medieval parish church of Inverkip. The monument is located within the eastern half of an associated burial ground. The burial vault was built by the Shaw Stewart family, prominent local landowners. The burial ground remained in use after the demolition of the church and the last burials date to around 1970. The monument lies on a NNW-facing slope, around 30m above sea level and around 175m south-east of the south shore of the River Clyde.

The vault is an unroofed single-cell rectangular structure that measures around 9m N-S by around 5m transversely. The walls stand to a height of about 4m. The doorway is located at the north end of the west side of the structure. The vault is located on the east end of a large level

area, approximately 20m E-W by about 18m transversely. This level area is likely to represent the building platform of the medieval church.

The area to be scheduled is irregular in plan, bounded on the east, north-east and south-east by the stone dyke enclosing the burial ground, to include the remains described and an area around them within which evidence relating to the monument's construction, use and abandonment may survive, as shown in red on the accompanying map. Specifically excluded are the above-ground elements of the stone dyke, gravestones and tombs, to allow for their maintenance.

Statement of National Importance Cultural significance

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

Intrinsic characteristics

The burial vault is an upstanding, unroofed structure. The walls are constructed of roughly squared rubble with sandstone ashlar margins and facing. The west wall has an ashlar facing, giving it a uniform appearance, and the other three walls show evidence of varying construction techniques, perhaps indicating different phases. It is probable that some, if not all, of the rubble came from the demolished medieval church and the vault potentially incorporates other material from the chancel. The interior of the north wall has a blocked aperture, probably a window. There are marks indicating a pitched roof line visible on the interior south wall, and evidence that the walls were built up above this roofline at a later date. The vault is aligned north-south, possibly as a result of being located at the point of partition within the chancel. Powerful local figures are often buried in the prestigious location in front of the altar within a church. The position and alignment of the vault at the east side of the burial ground may indicate that it directly overlies and is a continuation of such a burial location.

The vault is located at the east end of a noticeably level area, interpreted as the building platform of the demolished medieval church. The extant upstanding grave markers all post-date the demolition of the church in the late 1700s. The graves to the west of the vault are on a slightly different alignment to the rest of the burial ground, and are noticeably fewer in number, again suggesting the former presence of the church ruins. The church fell into disuse in the 1700s and probably escaped the repeated post-Reformation rebuilding that has taken place on the sites of many medieval churches in the region. Apart from the later burials, it is likely that the below-ground elements of the church are relatively undisturbed. A number of earlier gravestones, many illegible, have been relocated against the boundary wall of the burial ground and at the north exterior end of the burial vault.

There is a high potential for well-preserved foundations and other archaeological remains of the church to lie beneath the vault and the level area on which it stands. These have the capacity to add to our understanding of the 12th-century church, its plan and internal arrangements, and the development and elaboration of its architecture and use through time. There may also be evidence related to the demise, ruin and demolition of the church.

In addition, the upstanding grave markers and graves have the potential to inform us of the development of burial architecture and traditions over time. The grave markers have the capacity to contribute to knowledge of local genealogy. The graveyard served the population from Kilmacolm to Largs for 400 years. It is likely that human interments spanning some 800 years, from the establishment of the medieval church onwards, remain in the burial ground. The potentially well-preserved remains of this population have the capacity to inform our understanding of human pathology over a significant length of time.

Contextual characteristics

The vault and burial ground are located on a NNW-facing slope on the south side of the Clyde Estuary. There are good views over the lower ground to the north and north west. The monument is located around 845m SSE of Ardgowan House, the home of the Shaw Stewarts, for whom the vault was built, and the estate is visible from the monument. On the interior east

wall are eight plaques commemorating members of the Shaw Stewart family. The earliest of these is dated 1796 and commemorates Sir John Stewart.

Inverkip was a large rural and coastal parish which encompassed Gourrock, Greenock, Kilmacolm and Largs. The church was founded around 1169 and was given shortly afterwards to Paisley Abbey, a Cluniac foundation introduced into the area by David I in 1163. It is not clear if the church was actually founded by the monks, but it was held by the Abbey until the Reformation. The Reformation of the Church in the 16th century led to many monastic estates being given to major Scottish landowners, and it may be at this time that the church and associated lands were amalgamated into the Ardgowan Estate. Its replacement was built at the turn of the 19th century on a new site around 145m to the WSW. The monastic associations of the early church are not unusual in southern Scotland and it possible that the first church was similar to an English minster before the Norman Conquest. The emergence of the parish system in the late 11th to early 12th centuries saw church foundation and endowment being viewed as a duty by those in positions of power and influence. The Church received royal support where it was seen as an instrument of royal policy, with religious establishments and their occupants seen as helping to advance central royal authority. Inverkip is located in the south of Scotland where the parish system took root most firmly.

The monument has the potential to further our knowledge of early church foundations in SW Scotland, of which comparatively few examples are known to have survived without substantial later remodelling. There is also an inherent capacity for the monument to add to our understanding of the establishment and organisation of the parish system and the relationships this system had with the incoming Norman feudal system of centralised royal control. The medieval period in west Scotland has been identified as a period requiring further research. This monument has an inherent potential to contribute to and augment the existing body of knowledge.

Associative characteristics

The importance of the monument is greatly enhanced by its associated documentary sources and the historical events and persons they describe. In the year 1170 the Sheriff of Lanark and the primary agent for royal power in the area, Baldwin de Biggar, gave a grant of land between the Daff and the Kip to the Cluniac monks of Paisley Abbey. By 1188 a church had been built on the site. It is not clear if this replaced an earlier structure, but some sources claim a church was founded in 1169 before the land was given to Paisley Abbey. In the 15th century, the land at Inverkip appears to have been held by or was in the gift of the king. The Ardgowan estate came into the hands of the Stewart (later Shaw Stewart) family in 1403 when the estate was given to Sir John Stewart by Richard III, his natural father. The church may have become part of this estate at the Reformation.

The decline of the church appears to date from the time of the Reformation and is related to the construction in 1592 of the church in Greenock, approved by royal charter. Inverkip was sometimes called 'Auld Kirk' as a result of the new construction and is referred to as such on Roy's military survey of 1747-55. John Schaw erected the new church at his own expense in order that his tenants could worship in a reformed way. The new church was opened in 1591 and in 1592 Greenock was formally separated from Inverkip. The association of the Shaw Stewarts with the church and the construction of their burial vault within the burial ground is interesting. The estate has its own chapel, that of St Michael and All Angels, which was built in the 1850s. The burial vault may have functioned as an interim place of interment and worship between the demolition of the existing church and construction of the private chapel.

Against the north end of the east wall of the vault is located the grave and double memorial headstone of James 'Paraffin' Young (1811-83) and his wife Mary. James Young was a Scottish chemist best known for his method of distilling paraffin from coal. The establishment of the works at Bathgate, West Lothian, in 1851 have been described as the first truly commercial oil works in the world. Other companies worked under license from Young's firm, and paraffin manufacture spread over the south of Scotland and progressed to the shale oil industry. This industry became a major source of income and employment for Scotland, which as a country led the world in mineral oil extraction. James is described as the founding father of the modern petro-chemical industry.

National Importance

The monument is of national importance because it has an inherent potential to make a significant addition to our understanding of the past, in particular to the study of medieval ecclesiastical architecture, religious practices, and the development of funerary monuments in Inverclyde. The footings of the church are an important survival of a medieval structure not disturbed by post-Reformation remodelling and the footprint may reveal important information about the layout and development of the medieval building. The monument also has the capacity to illustrate and enhance our knowledge of the practical effects of the Reformation and sectarian tensions within this area and on a national scale. The monument has an inherent potential to inform our understanding of burial practice and funerary architecture through time, as well as human pathology and local genealogy. Analysis of the distribution of this and contemporary ecclesiastical sites may reveal valuable information on the layout and patterns of pre-Reformation religious sites within the landscape. The loss of the monument would impede our understanding of medieval church architecture at regional and national levels, and would affect our ability to understand the history and development of burial fashions in the medieval and later periods across northern Britain.

Asset/Event Number	11
Asset/Event Name	Cloch Lighthouse, coast battery 295m SSE of
Type of Asset/Event	20th Century Military and Related: Battery
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM12803
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	220424
Northing	675601
Parish	Inverkip
Council	Inverclyde
Description	https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM12803

Description

The monument comprises the remains of the control buildings of the Cloch Point coastal defence battery, dating to the Second World War. The remains consist of two buildings representing the former command and observation posts for the battery. Elements of the gun platforms survive in the nearby caravan park and remains of the related searchlight battery and anti-submarine boom can be found by the shore of the firth. The site is located on a slope overlooking Cloch Point and the Firth of Clyde at around 70m above sea level.

The command post now lies in an area of woodland adjacent to Cloch Caravans. The site consists of two structures around 20m apart. The structure to the east is composed of three distinct elements. The southern section comprises a roughly square, brick and concrete structure with a flat concrete roof, measuring around 6m N-S by 5m transversely. This appears to have been a former control room for the battery. The entrance is in the eastern wall of the structure and a single large window exists in each wall, except for the W wall which has two. Remains of internal fittings and fixtures and the interior paint scheme survive within the room and there is evidence to suggest a partition may once have divided the room into two areas. The middle section of the structure formerly held targeting and observation equipment for the battery and is offset slightly to the west of the first room and at a lower level, being partially cut into the slope. The structure measures around 3m N-S by 8m transversely. It is entered through a doorway from a small exterior sunken courtyard to the east, which is around 5m N-S by 1.5m transversely and accessed via a small staircase. A barred window also looks out onto this space from the main room of the middle section. The roof of the main room slopes down

to the west and a large slit takes up the western side of the structure, providing a wide field of visibility for spotting and targeting enemy vessels. Inside is the remains of the concrete plinth for the targeting equipment and a concrete block which would formerly have been the base for a small stove. In the N wall of the structure is a doorway leading through to another small room with a window in its W wall and which would likely have housed a generator or similar equipment to supply power. A third small room, measuring around 2m N-S by 1.5m transversely, is accessed through a doorway in the north of the courtyard space, with a window in the same wall.

The second surviving structure is slightly downhill to the west. It comprises a three-cell brick and concrete structure measuring around 9m N-S by 3.5m transversely. The two southernmost cells have a flat concrete roof, while the N cell is now missing its roof but this appears to have been of corrugated iron. Windows are located in the W wall of the two N cells. The S cell has a large bay extending to the west with a balcony area outside, which would probably have served as an observation post.

The area to be scheduled is irregular on plan, with maximum dimensions of 50.5m WNW-ESE by 31.6m transversely, to include the remains described above and an area around them within which evidence relating to the monument's construction, use and abandonment may survive, as shown in red on the accompanying map.

Statement of National Importance Cultural Significance

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

Intrinsic characteristics

This well-preserved example of the control buildings for a large coastal battery dates to the Second World War. It is a good example of a monument which would have been a common and familiar sight in coastal regions in the 1940s. Given the excellent level of preservation of the site there is a high potential for further archaeological deposits relating to the construction, use and abandonment of the battery to survive both within and around the structures. As a critical strongpoint in the defence of the Firth of Clyde and the access to the anchorages and industries further up the river and adjoining sea lochs, this site could potentially supply valuable information about the needs and technologies of Second World War coastal defences as the war progressed. Remains surviving in and around the structures could supply valuable information regarding the function and use of the buildings and the daily lives of the troops stationed on the site.

Contextual characteristics

The monument lies on a west-facing slope overlooking the Firth of Clyde and across to the Kyles of Bute. The Clyde was the most significant strategic asset in the west of Scotland, and one of the most significant assets of the entire country. It was home to the most extensive shipbuilding industry in Britain, an extensive range of other important industrial concerns such as munitions, and was the destination point for the Atlantic convoys bringing vital supplies and troops from the United States. Later in the war it would also serve as a vital mustering point for the fleets involved in the invasions of North Africa in 1942 and Normandy in 1944. This site was part of a series of defensive emplacements located on and around Cloch Point, which also included searchlight batteries and an anti-submarine boom from the Cloch Lighthouse across the Firth of Clyde to the Gantocks and Dunoon on the opposite shore.

The location of this site is now restricted by trees, but during its use the site would have had a clear field of vision to the south and west across the firth. Cloch Point forms a natural defensive point on the access from the Firth of Clyde into the river itself and the sea lochs at Holy Loch, Loch Long, Loch Goil and Gare Loch. These all held significant assets to the strength of the Allies in the European theatre, including secure anchorages, industries and a variety of training and mustering areas. As the sea lochs and river meet the Firth of Clyde, the stretch of water narrows as it rounds Cloch Point before widening again to the south. This natural bottleneck provides a more easily defensible line than at the wider sections and simultaneously

defends both the river and the sea lochs further upstream. As a result of this natural defensibility, Cloch Point was fortified for coastal defence in both the First and Second World Wars, and indeed remained so in the inter-war years, with the two 6-inch guns first being transferred from Portkil Battery in October 1916 and remaining on site on a care and maintenance basis until the end of 1956. The emplacements for the guns were then filled in to be used as caravan bases, but elements of both remain visible today.

Associative characteristics

The impact of the Second World War on the lives and landscape of Scotland in the late 1930s and 1940s was on a scale never before witnessed. The mobilisation of the entire country to aid the war effort would transform the social and economic character of the nation and the new threat of long-range aerial attack brought the war directly into the daily lives of the civilian population. Its place in the national consciousness remains prominent to this day, and many people alive today remember at first-hand the experiences and impact the conflict had on them.

The industrial workers of the Clyde had been notoriously left-wing during the First World War, with many of the leaders of the so-called 'Red Clydesiders' finding themselves imprisoned for their objections to the conflict. With the outbreak of the Second World War, however, the need to fight was recognised as greater than personal feeling and the Clydesiders willingly took their part in aiding the war effort. In the west of Scotland, the war would create an industrial boom that would prove unsustainable after the end of the war with the drop in shipbuilding, and the resulting economic decline would never be reversed. Very little evidence now survives of this former landscape.

A high level of effort was made to protect the strategic asset of the Clyde during the Second World War. The anti-aircraft defences of the Clyde GDA contained one third of the HAA batteries in Scotland, and the same number as the next largest two combined, the Scapa and Forth GDAs. The coastal defences were no less impressive, with fixed gun positions (such as the Cloch Point example) working in conjunction with searchlight batteries, minefields, patrolling warships and anti-submarine defences to prevent enemy shipping reaching the industries and large-scale anchorages of the civilian and military fleets beyond Cloch Point.

National Importance

This monument is of national importance because it has an inherent potential to make a significant addition to our understanding of the past, in particular the defences of the Clyde during the Second World War and their place within the wider defensive network of wartime Britain. The remains of the battery may hold valuable information about the function and operation of such sites and the daily lives of the troops stationed on them. This site is particularly valuable given its excellent state preservation and its role in protecting one of the most significant assets of the Second World War in Britain. The loss of the monument would significantly diminish our future ability to appreciate and understand the efforts and sacrifices made to defend the Clyde during the Second World War and the preparation, construction, use and eventual abandonment of the defences themselves.

Asset/Event Number	12
Asset/Event Name	Loch Thom-Overton, water cut
Type of Asset/Event	Industrial: inland water
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM3244
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	225048
Northing	674907

Parish Greenock/Inverkip

Council Inverclyde

Description <https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM3244>
Description

The monument comprises an aqueduct, reservoir, sluices, sluice houses and workmen's bothies, commonly known as 'The Greenock Cut'. The monument is part of a larger water system built to provide drinking water for Greenock and water power for industry in the town. Water was collected from the moorland to the south of Greenock and conveyed around the aqueduct to the town's mills. The monument was designed by Robert Thom and built between 1825-7 by Shaw's Water Company. The aqueduct became obsolete in 1971 when a tunnel was opened from Loch Thom to the town. The monument is located in rough pasture at 165m above sea level. The monument was first scheduled in 1972. It is being rescheduled to refine the scheduled area and update the associated documentation.

The aqueduct is around 7.9 km long, originating from the W end of the Loch Thom compensation reservoir at NS 246 720. The aqueduct flows along the 165m contour line to the west and curves in a clockwise direction around the northern slopes of the moorland to the south of Greenock, eventually turning east and terminating at NS 266 748. The channel drops 10.5m along its length. The aqueduct channel has an average width of 3m by 1.5m deep and is rock-cut in places. Where the channel is not rock-cut, the bed is lined with a vermin-proof clay and gravel mixture; the downslope, and sometimes upslope, sides are constructed of dry-stone walling. A continuous embankment, the crest of which supports a footpath, is located on the downslope side. Twenty-three bridges, the majority masonry footbridges, cross the aqueduct, providing access to the farmland on either side. Those at NS 240 720 and NS 266 748 support minor roads.

An original masonry sluice house at NS 239 721, now restored, measures 2.3m E-W by 1.9m transversely. It is built into the embankment and contains elements of the original mechanism. At NS 235 724 is a stone-built bothy measuring 3.6m WNW-ESE by 2.6m transversely. It has a flat concrete roof and a fireplace in the SW wall. A masonry sluice house with a vaulted roof is located at NS 233 726. It measures 2.8m NE-SW by 2.3m transversely. A metal balcony projects from the SW side. A masonry sluice house at NS 231 733 measures 3.4m NE-SW by 3m transversely. The structure has been re-pointed and is unroofed and without wall head or gable. One side of the entrance survives.

A second bothy, oriented NE-SW, is located at NS 238 737. It measures about 4m square and is built into the embankment in a steep bend in the aqueduct. The roof and front gable are missing. The entrance is in the NE wall. A fireplace survives on the back, SW, wall. The walls have been capped. Two sluices are located around 34m and 97m to the N of the bothy controlling water into the Spango Burn. The first is complete and a sluice house has been removed from the site of the second. It is marked by a stone-built channel entry from the burn upslope. The sluice gate is under a stone arch topped by a concrete path under the embankment path. Another sluice mechanism is located at NS 246 746. The metal parts of the gate and screw mechanism are intact. The footpath is carried on a concrete slab over the sluice. A third masonry bothy is located at NS 246 746. It is built into the embankment and measures around 3.7m square. The barrel vaulted roof is incomplete and the N wall is missing.

A further three sluices are located at Hole Glen at a point where three burns flow into the cut. The main sluice has a sluice house at NS 2601 7468 measuring 3.7m WNW-ESE by 3.4m transversely. Another sluice gate 80m to the NW controls water into a small artificial channel outwith the scheduled area. The third sluice is located at NS 2603 7468.

At the E end of the aqueduct at Overton, the cut passes under a road bridge and flows into the 'Long Dam', a holding reservoir. The bridge, of rendered blockwork, has a cast iron decorative drinking fountain and two commemorative plaques on its W side. The reservoir, originally 500m long and up to 25m wide, is contained within an embankment of interlocking granite boulders. At the NW end of the reservoir is a sluice house controlling water to an overflow tank. The sluice house is around 3.7m square and the exit channel from the reservoir into the holding tank, around 6m wide, is located 18m to the south-east. The footpath continues around the N side of the reservoir and crosses the exit channel over a galvanised metal

footbridge. The final extant sluice is located in the N side of the reservoir at NS 269 748. There is no visible exit channel.

The area to be scheduled is irregular in plan to include all the remains as described above and as shown in red on the accompanying map. The scheduled area of the Long Dam comprises the extent formerly covered by water and the sides of the reservoir, except for the E end where it extends up to but excludes the boundary of the electricity sub-station. The scheduled area specifically includes the entire slope of the embankment along the downslope side of the aqueduct and a further 5m on the upslope side of the channel. Specifically excluded from the scheduled area are all modern laid path and road surfaces, the above-ground elements of all fences, dykes, telegraph poles, and any sluice mechanisms replaced or installed since 1972, to allow for maintenance. At Shielhill Farm, the N edge of the scheduled area extends up to but excludes the southern boundary of the farm.

Statement of National Importance Cultural Significance

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

Intrinsic characteristics

Shaw's Water Joint Stock Company was incorporated on 10th June 1825 and the system was officially opened on 16 April 1827. The monument is a significant part of an early 19th-century civil hydraulic engineering scheme. The system was devised to supply enough water for the burgeoning population of Greenock and to provide power for the rapidly developing industries of the area. Thom designed a novel mechanism that was automated by the action of the overflowing water during flood periods and was known as a 'waster'. This system enabled excess water to be let out of the cut at natural watercourses along its length and would automatically shut off when the flow decreased. Problems with blockages from snow in winter, deterioration of the structure, and fear of contamination led to the construction of a tunnel to channel water directly from Loch Thom to Greenock. The monument became obsolete in 1971.

The aqueduct retains many original features, such as the clay lining and stone walling of the channel and the embankment, as well as sluice houses, gates and workmen's bothies, built to house those maintaining the cut. Parts of the cut are still in water and, with the benefit of active maintenance and restoration, the monument is in a state of good preservation. The retention of original sluice mechanisms is particularly important. The monument is still clearly visible and easy to understand in the landscape.

The monument informs our understanding of a large and innovative scheme to manipulate the landscape to harness rainwater and to provide a water supply. The monument has the potential to further our understanding of the architecture and the construction techniques used to build the aqueduct, reservoir and associated sluices. The monument also has the capacity to further our knowledge of the way in which the system was designed to control and direct large volumes of water around the landscape using inter-related elements and the force of gravity. The duration of use of the monument, in excess of 150 years, means that the monument has the potential to retain information on the refinement and development of the system as technological advances were made, as well as illustrate the shortcomings of the system which led to its eventual abandonment.

Contextual characteristics

Water for Greenock was supplied by a number of wells and streams until a piped water supply was designed by James Watt and installed in 1773. However, Greenock expanded rapidly, with the population trebling between 1780 and 1820, and demand for water soon outstripped supply. The new system was designed to pipe water collected from the high ground to the south of the populated area. The Great Reservoir, Loch Thom, was the start of the aqueduct and the main source of water, but additional water was fed into the system as necessary from eight auxiliary reservoirs each located within its own valley and each connected directly to the aqueduct. The flow from the auxiliary reservoirs was controlled through innovative automatic sluices. The system had a capacity of 21,000 cubic feet of water per day and powered many

industries in Greenock. The supply of domestic water was less successful until the construction of the Gryfe Reservoir in 1872.

In Greenock, the water was channelled through the town along two routes. At set levels along the length of these routes, sites, known as falls, were available for rent by water powered industries. These industries grew to include paper-making, distilling, textile, rope making, flour and sugar refining. Amongst these industries was the spinning works of Neil, Fleming, Reid and Co., where a water wheel in excess of 21.3m and known as the 'Great Wheel' operated. The remains of the lines of the falls can be seen at various locations in Greenock, as well as many of the former industrial buildings.

This is a rare type of industrial monument and there are few comparable systems for the organisation of water power in Scotland from this period. Thom's earlier scheme on Bute had canalised water from the south and west of the island to Loch Fad and then by lade to the sea and increased water power on the island from 30hp to 70hp, equivalent to steam power. It was on Bute that Thom designed self-activating sluices to lessen waste of water and also where he implemented auxiliary reservoirs to counteract periods of heavy rainfall. The contemporary 4-mile long Leven Cut in Fife was constructed with the dual aims of decreasing the levels of Loch Leven and thereby increasing agricultural land and also providing water power for mills and industries downstream. Comparison between these systems can increase our understanding of technological advancement.

Associative characteristics

The monument was designed by the hydraulic engineer, Robert Thom (1774-1847), at the height of the Industrial Revolution and its importance is enhanced by these associations. Thom was educated at the Andersonian Institute, Glasgow, and before working in Inverclyde worked on maximising power to the cotton mills of West Lothian and Rothesay, Bute. The principal reservoir of the Greenock Scheme is named after Thom. The Greenock scheme has been described as Thom's finest achievement, where he demonstrated his innovative thinking on water engineering. As an example of his work the monument has the capacity to further our understanding of hydraulic engineering and its development in Scotland and the contribution of Thom to that progress.

The monument is intimately linked to industrial progress and expansion in Greenock. It was the main conveyor of water to the town for over 150 years and its ability to satisfy the demand of a growing industry contributed to the success story of the town during this period.

The monument's importance is also enhanced by the survival of extensive documentation including maps and plans. These record details of the monument from its initial conception through to its use, adaption and abandonment. Robert Thom wrote of the scheme prior its approval: 'Here you would have no steam engines vomiting forth smoke and polluting earth and air for miles around; but on the contrary, the pure stream of the mountain flowing past in ceaseless profusion carrying along with it freshness, health and vigour'.

National Importance

The monument is of national importance because it has an inherent potential to make a significant addition to our understanding of the past, in particular to the study of hydraulic engineering and development of water provision for drinking and industry in 19th-century Greenock. The monument demonstrates the significant impact that technology had on the Scottish landscape during this period and the particular contribution of Robert Thom to hydraulic innovation. The well-preserved aqueduct, sluices and associated structures are an important survival of a defining period in industrial and civic history, not only in Inverclyde but across Scotland and further afield. The loss of the monument would impede our understanding of industrial development at a regional, national and international scale.

Asset/Event Name	Creag Bhreac, cairn 100m ESE of
Type of Asset/Event	Prehistoric ritual and funerary: cairn (type uncertain)
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM5398
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	214955
Northing	671532
Parish	Dunoon and Kilmun
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	<p>https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM5398</p> <p>Description This burial cairn is situated within a recent forestry clearing 100m to the ESE of Creag Bhreac, on the E flank of Cnoc Mhic Pharlain.</p> <p>The cairn is crescentic on plan and measures 5m from E to W by 3.5m transversely, with a forecourt of six upright slabs (up to 0.6m high) opening onto the N.</p> <p>The area to be scheduled is 45m in diameter, centered on the cairn, to include an area around it in which traces of activities associated with its construction and use may survive, as marked in red on the attached map.</p> <p>Statement of National Importance The monument is of national importance because of its as yet unique form and for its potential to contribute to our understanding of prehistoric burial practice of presumed late Neolithic/early Bronze Age date.</p>

Asset/Event Number	14
Asset/Event Name	Larkfield Battery, anti-aircraft battery 175m ESE of 1 Hilltop Road
Type of Asset/Event	20th Century Military and Related: Battery
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM12826
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	224660
Northing	676531
Parish	Inverkip
Council	Inverclyde
Description	<p>https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM12826</p> <p>Description The monument comprises the remains of the Larkfield heavy anti-aircraft battery, dating to the Second World War. The battery consists of a command post, several gun emplacements and a number of associated buildings. The site is located on a plateau overlooking Greenock, Gourock and the Clyde Estuary at around 90m above sea level.</p> <p>The battery now lies in an area of scrubland adjacent to the Coves Reservoirs. The site consists of a command post, four upstanding gun emplacements with two further gun emplacements surviving as scrub-covered mounds of rubble, two visible 'holdfasts', two ammunition</p>

magazines, two outbuildings and a single gun store for small arms.

The command post is a partially buried four-cell brick and concrete structure in the centre of the site. Attached to the exterior of the command posts are three connected open positions with concrete blast walls, which would have housed the targeting equipment for the battery in the form of a Predictor and a Height-finder. The roofed building of the command post measures around 15m NNW-SSE by around 12.5m transversely, with the external positions attaching to its SW corner and measuring around 14m NNW-SSE by 5m transversely.

The four surviving gun pits are all octagonal on plan and measure around 13m in diameter. They are constructed of reinforced concrete and comprise two walls each forming three sides of the octagonal shape, with the remaining two sides left open for access, one facing inwards towards the command post and the other facing outwards to the magazines. Against the exterior of each wall further earth has been piled up to increase the protection against blast damage. Attached to the interior side of each wall would have been three ammunition lockers, although several of these have now collapsed or been removed. Visible on the magazine entrance of the NW example, as a blast precaution, is an offset entrance constructed of brick. It is unclear whether the other examples also formerly held these. In the centre of two of the emplacements the 'holdfasts' are visible that provided the mounting for the guns. The N and the SE emplacements each have an additional outbuilding attached, in the form of a brick and concrete single cell structure attached to the exterior of the blast walls. Each of these has an entrance facing the command post and a small vent in the opposite wall. Both of the entrances have been partially blocked with later walling, probably to prevent interior access. These are likely to have been crew shelters or possibly generator rooms to supply the emplacements later in the war.

To the south of the command post are the remains of the two final emplacements. These were added to the battery in around 1943 and were of a square form rather than octagonal, to accommodate new equipment being used by this stage of the conflict. They were demolished relatively recently and now survive as two large scrub-covered mounds of rubble.

The magazines survive towards the N and W edges of the site. They lie outside the arc of the original four gun emplacements, with each example located halfway between the two emplacements it served. Each magazine is a rectangular structure around 13m in length by around 5m wide. They are constructed of reinforced concrete with a single entrance and with partitions dividing the interior into five cells. Three concrete ramps lead to the entrance of each magazine, with one of these running straight between the emplacements towards the command post and the centre of the site, and the remaining two each curving up to the outer entrance of one the emplacements it served.

The final visible element of the site is the gun store, which lies to the NE of the site, outside the arc of the gun emplacements. The gun store is a rectangular building measuring around 8m SW-NE by around 7m transversely and constructed of reinforced concrete with four windows in its NW side. Attached to its NE side is a small extension added to the building at a later date to house a toilet.

The area to be scheduled is polygonal on plan, to include the remains described above and an area around within which evidence relating to the monument's construction, use and abandonment may survive, as shown in red on the accompanying map.

Statement of National Importance Cultural Significance

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

Intrinsic characteristics

This well-preserved example of a heavy anti-aircraft (HAA) battery dates to the Second World War. It is an exceptionally well-preserved example of a monument that would have been a common and familiar sight in the 1940s. Given the excellent level of preservation of the site there is a high potential for further archaeological deposits related to the construction, use and

abandonment of the battery to survive both within and around the structures. As one of the initial group of HAA batteries installed as part of the aerial defences of the Clyde Gun Defended Area and one that was subsequently expanded and altered later in the war, this site could potentially supply valuable information about the changing needs and technologies of Second World War aerial defences as the war progressed. In addition to this, this example displays a number of features that do not fit the standard form for such sites. The command post is of a notably different form to other examples in the area, which appear to follow the more standard pattern, and is also considerably smaller than other nearby examples. Such variations on the standard form were, however, fairly common in the rapid construction of Britain's anti-air and anti-invasion defences and further analysis of this example may indicate why such a variation was used here. Another unusual feature visible on this site is that both magazines appear to have contained three entrances when first constructed. These are located on the emplacement side of the magazines and were located with one central entrance and one at each end of this wall. The two outer examples have been later sealed with walling, leaving the single central entrance and it is unclear if this is a wartime alteration or a subsequent work. Further study could supply the answer to this and the reason for the alterations. A final interesting feature to note on the site is the presence of architectural detailing on the gun store building. Each of the four windows on the NW side has a false lintel and sill created from reinforced concrete; these appear to serve no function other than decoration. For a rapidly erected structure probably created to a prefabricated specification, such architectural detail appears highly unusual and further study of the origin and reason for their inclusion could supply valuable information about the construction of the monument and its impact upon the daily life of the gun crews stationed there and the surrounding area.

Contextual characteristics

The monument lies on a level plateau overlooking the Clyde estuary and the industrial towns of Greenock and Gourock to the north. The Clyde was the most significant strategic asset in the west of Scotland, and one of the most significant assets of the entire country. It was home to the most extensive shipbuilding industry in Britain, an extensive range of other important industrial concerns such as munitions, and was the destination point for the Atlantic convoys bringing vital supplies and troops from the United States. Later in the war it would also serve as a vital mustering point for the fleets involved in the invasions of North Africa in 1942 and Normandy in 1944. This site was a part of the Clyde Gun Defended Area (GDA), a grouping of 46 HAA batteries created to protect the Clyde from aerial assault. This was a third of the total anti-aircraft batteries created in Scotland as a whole and formed only one aspect of the wider defence of the Clyde, highlighting the critical need to keep the Clyde harbours and industries running.

The location of this site gives it long views north over the Clyde and towns below and also to the south, with more restricted views to the east and west due to slightly higher ground. It should be remembered, however, that the restricted view is of little problem to the site, as its focus was the defence of the sky and the higher ground is not far enough above the site to hinder this function. The long views to the north and south are also appropriate, as this would have been the main axis of approach for enemy bombers attacking the area and the longer view would permit earlier alert of incoming aircraft.

With the outbreak of war in 1939, a rapid program of construction was undertaken to provide a defensive network for the country. This included the Gun Defended Areas of HAA batteries protecting major towns and strategic assets across the country. By the war's end, more than 1200 HAA batteries had been constructed. Early examples do appear to have roughly followed the form visible at Larkfield, with four octagonal gun emplacements in an arc around a command post. However, the location of the gun store and the magazines at Larkfield do not seem to follow the suggested standard pattern. While local adaptations to the recommended plans are common in Second World War structures, in the case of Larkfield the location of the magazines would suggest a much more efficient location for the supply of the guns. Further study of this site in comparison to others of the type may shed light on this variation and its overall effectiveness in comparison to more standard sites. In addition, the command post at Larkfield is of a different form and considerably smaller than other examples in this area, which is another area that would warrant further comparative study.

As the war progressed and technology advanced, the original manual guns were superseded by larger, electrically powered examples at many batteries. Some sites were completely rebuilt with new square gun emplacements to permit the installation of the new weapons while others were retrofitted and/or had additional gun emplacements of the new form added. The two now demolished later gun emplacements at Larkfield were of this later form and added sometime between 1942 and 1943. It is also likely that the original gun emplacements were retrofitted around this time to permit the newer guns to be used.

Associative characteristics

The impact of the Second World War on the lives and landscape of Scotland in the late 1930s and 1940s was on a scale never before witnessed. The mobilisation of the entire country to aid the war effort would transform the social and economic character of the nation and the new threat of long-range aerial attack brought the war directly into the daily lives of the civilian population. Its place in the national consciousness remains prominent to this day, and many people alive today remember first hand the experiences and impact the conflict would have on them.

The industrial workers of the Clyde had been notoriously left-wing during the First World War, with many of the leaders of the so-called 'Red Clydesiders' finding themselves imprisoned for their objections to the conflict. With the outbreak of the Second World War, the need to fight was recognised as greater than personal feeling and the Clydesiders willingly took their part alongside former enemies in aiding the war effort. In the west of Scotland, the war would create an industrial boom that would prove unsustainable in the long-term following the end of the war with the drop in shipbuilding, and the resulting economic decline would never be reversed. Very little evidence now survives of this former landscape.

A high level of effort was made to protect the strategic asset of the Clyde during the Second World War. The Clyde GDA would contain one third of the HAA batteries in Scotland, and the same number as the next largest two combined, the Scapa and Forth GDAs. These batteries would be manned by troops from the Royal Artillery, aided by volunteers from the local regiments of the Home Guard although, as the war progressed, the volunteers were assigned further duties, including manning the guns themselves. The battery at Larkfield was manned by the 130 Regiment of Royal Artillery, part of 42 Brigade. Given its proximity to the towns below, it is highly likely that Home Guard volunteers who lived in the area will have served on this battery during its operational life. Documentary records indicate that the battery at Larkfield was initially armed with four mobile 3.7 inch guns, being upgraded to six fixed 3.7 inch guns later in the war. However, some indication has been made that the site may have housed 4.5 inch guns. This discrepancy between records and reality was not uncommon, and archaeological evidence at the site may provide us with definitive information on the armament of the battery.

Despite the efforts to protect the area, the strategic value of the Clyde had been recognised by the Axis powers early in the war, with Luftwaffe reconnaissance photographs of Greenock and the surrounding area appearing less than a month after the outbreak of hostilities in 1939. These photos not only highlight the strategically important targets of the torpedo factory in Gourrock and the Harlan and Wolff shipyard in Greenock but also indicate the presence of the Larkfield battery itself, showing this site was either already in operation or very close to being so by the beginning of the war. The threat this photo suggests would not fully materialise for almost two years, however.

On the nights of the 6 and 7 May 1941, Greenock suffered the second worst bombing raids inflicted on Scotland during the entire war. On the night of Tuesday May 6 a force of 276 German bombers had been dispatched to strike targets on both sides of the Clyde, including Greenock. Around 50 bombers dropped their payloads on Greenock and the surrounding area, causing damage to several areas of the town and killing numerous people, including many civilians inside the one of the public shelters. Worse was to come on May 7, however. It was common tactic to raid the same target on consecutive nights, using any fires remaining as targeting aids. The air-raid sirens began sounding at around 25 minutes after midnight and one of the first buildings to be hit was the Ardgowan Distillery within the town. The resulting inferno would illuminate the town and thus provide an easy target for following bombers. To

make matters worse, a direct hit was scored on the Westburn Sugar House, starting another huge blaze. These fires were large enough to be seen 100 miles away and the bombers would continue to attack the town until almost 4 am. By the end of the attacks the Air Raid Precautions Control Room in Greenock listed 159 areas of the town as being of critical concern and reinforcements were drafted in from as far afield as Edinburgh to help with the aftermath. The result of the raid would be 271 deaths with more than 1200 injured and damage to more than half the homes in the town, with 1000 completely destroyed. The incident would leave a lasting impact on the town and its surrounding area.

Given its position directly overlooking the town, it is indisputable that the Larkfield battery would not only have been in action on the nights of the blitz, but that the troops on duty would have had a tragically clear view of the devastation unfolding before them. There is also a clear indication from these events of the widely held idea that anti-aircraft weaponry was notoriously ineffective. Despite the number of anti-aircraft defences and the volume of fire they could create, not a single enemy aircraft was lost during the raids.

National Importance

This monument is of national importance because it has an inherent potential to make a significant addition to our understanding of the past, in particular the defences of the Clyde during the Second World War and their place within the wider defensive network of wartime Britain. The remains of the battery has the potential to hold valuable information about the function and operation of such sites and the daily lives of the troops stationed on them. This site is particularly valuable given its excellent preservation and its role in one of the most significant events of the Second World War in Scotland. The loss of the monument would significantly diminish our future ability to appreciate and understand the efforts and sacrifices made to defend the Clyde during the Second World War and the preparation, construction, use and eventual abandonment of the defences themselves.

Asset/Event Number	15
Asset/Event Name	Toward Castle
Type of Asset/Event	Secular: castle
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM300
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	211861
Northing	667855
Parish	Dunoon and Kilmun
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM300

Description

The monument consists of the remains of Toward Castle, a 15th century tower house with a later courtyard extending to the NE. The castle stands on a steeply-scarped rock promontory associated with old sea-cliffs 150m N of the shore of the Firth of Clyde, commanding a wide view of the Ayrshire mainland and the islands of Bute and Cumbrae. The monument was first scheduled in 1948. The monument is being rescheduled in order to define more clearly the extent of the scheduling.

The castle was the principal stronghold of the Lamont family. Due the Sir James Lamont's support for the royalist cause and his association with Alasdair Mac Donald's attacks on the Campbells, the castle was besieged in 1645 by the Marquis of Argyll. Despite an artillery bombardment and the castle's lack of artillery defence, the Lamonts refuse to surrender. In

May 1646 however, 'the whole power of the Campbells' commanded by James Campbell of Ardkinglas, landed from Ayrshire 'with shippes, boats and great cannons, and beleaguered (Sir James) by sea and land within his own principall house'. After two weeks Sir James agreed to 'overgive his house at Toward' after the walls of the castle had been breached. Despite agreeing to honourable terms, many from the garrisons at Toward, and another Lamont stronghold, Asgog Castle, were imprisoned in Toward's 'house and yards' for several days, and were subsequently massacred in Dunoon churchyard. Both castles were then plundered and burnt. The attack on Toward and Asgog were among the charges which led to the execution of the Marquis of Argyll. Tradition suggests that the castle was not reoccupied after it had been burnt by the Campbells. The castle was partially excavated and consolidated in the 1970s.

The core of the castle comprises an oblong tower house occupying the S edge of the promontory; it stands fully three storeys in height at the SE angle, including a corbelled parapet, but much of the remainder has collapsed. The principal entrance appears to have been the first floor doorway at the S end of the E wall, which has a round-arched head formed in two stones. The ground floor was divided into two unequal chambers, each with a vaulted ceiling. The first floor also appears to have been vaulted.

The tower is associated with a rectangular courtyard whose N side incorporates a gatehouse range, while its E side is occupied by a single-storeyed hall-and-kitchen range. These elements apparently date to the late 16th or early 17th century. The courtyard is entered through a gatehouse passage with a projecting gate entrance, faced in ashlar with very fine decorative arch surround.

The area to be scheduled includes the scarped promontory and the remains of the castle. The area is irregular in shape and has maximum dimensions of 78m NW-SE and 81m NE-SW as marked in red on the attached map.

Asset/Event Number	16
Asset/Event Name	Knockamillie Castle
Type of Asset/Event	Secular: castle
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM4617
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	215224
Northing	671008
Parish	Dunoon and Kilmun
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM4617

Description

The monument includes the remains of Knockamillie Castle, comprising a 40m(E-W) x 16m(N-S) building platform scarped out of the hill slope, and remains of masonry with one wall standing to 8m, enclosed within the area marked in red on the accompanying plan, defined by but not including the boundary wall with Tower Bank on the NE, the road to the Golf Club on the NW, Knockamillie Terrace on the SE, and measuring some 62.5m on the NE, 50m on the NW, 55m on the SW and 45m on the SE.

Statement of National Importance

The site is of national importance because of its archaeological potential for shedding light on the development and character of a lordly residence in the west of Scotland in the 17th century and possibly earlier.

Asset/Event Number	17
Asset/Event Name	Tollard House, rock carvings 60m SSE of
Type of Asset/Event	Prehistoric ritual and funerary: pit alignment (ritual or funerary)
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM5431
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	213413
Northing	667912
Parish	Dunoon and Kilmun
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	<p>https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM5431</p> <p>Description</p> <p>The monument consists of a series of rock carvings on the back wall of a natural rock shelter in the grounds of Tollard House.</p> <p>The carvings cover an area c.1.5m in length and c.0.7m above ground level. They consist principally of a series of incised "herringbones", with vertical lengths ranging from 5-10cm. Amongst these one marking forms a shape roughly like a shield.</p> <p>The area to be scheduled measures 25m from ENE to WSW by 20m transversely to include the rock shelter and its overhang together with an area to either side and in front of it in which associated remains might be expected to be found. This area is marked in red on the accompanying map.</p> <p>Statement of National Importance</p> <p>The monument is of national importance because of its potential to provide information about prehistoric rock carvings, of which it is a very unusual example.</p>

Asset/Event Number	18
Asset/Event Name	Dun Daraich, fort, Glen Finart, Cowal
Type of Asset/Event	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: fort (includes hill and promontory fort)
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM9190
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	217969
Northing	689305
Parish	Dunoon and Kilmun
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	<p>https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM9190</p> <p>Description</p> <p>The monument comprises a fort of later prehistoric and early historic date, visible as very well-preserved upstanding remains.</p> <p>The monument occupies a rocky knoll which rises, vertically in places, from the level flood</p>

plain of the Glen Finart burn, close to the seaward end of Glen Finart. The knoll is roughly oval in shape, and colonised by rhododendrons and scrub. Recent clearance of much of the scrub has revealed a series of very well-preserved stretches of walling still standing up to 1.5 m in height and up to 2m across, with areas of vitrification (where the stones of the wall have been subjected to such intense heat that they have partially melted and fused together).

The visible walling forms a small enclosure, possibly a small dun, near the northern end of the knoll, with other transverse lengths running across the main body of the knoll. A gully which cuts off the northern third of the knoll has walling running along either side, and may have formed the main access point onto the site. The site is very similar to the nucleated fort of Dunadd, in the Kilmartin area of Argyll, and like Dunadd, may have had several phases of use, in the later prehistoric period and in the early historic period.

The area to be scheduled comprises the knoll and an area around the base of the knoll within which related material may be expected to be found. It is an irregular oval on plan, and measures approximately 140m from its northernmost point to its southernmost point, by a maximum of 80m transversely, as marked in red upon the accompanying map.

Statement of National Importance

The monument is of national importance because it has the potential to contribute to an understanding of fortified settlement sites in the later prehistoric and early historic period. It is of particular importance on account of the fact that it shows evidence of vitrification amongst the material that serves to make up the surviving stretches of its ramparts and as a result its further investigation has the potential to improve our knowledge of this as-yet poorly understood phenomenon.

Asset/Event Number	19
Asset/Event Name	Ardtaraig, chapel and enclosure 155m W of
Type of Asset/Event	Crosses and carved stones: cross slab; Ecclesiastical: chapel
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM3333
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	205661
Northing	682673
Parish	Inverchaolain
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM3333

Description

The monument is the remains of a chapel within a sub-rectangular enclosure. The chapel is visible as a rectangular stone-walled structure and the enclosure is defined by a low earth and stone grass-covered bank. A cross-incised stone is located at the entrance to the enclosure through the southwest bank. The monument is likely to date to the Early Christian period (around 550 to 900 AD) and is located on a level terrace at about 10m above sea level on the eastern bank of Loch Striven.

The chapel is rectangular on plan measuring approximately 9m northeast by southwest by 5m transversely with rubble walls standing to an overall height of 0.6m with the entrance in the northeast wall. Internally, a large stone slab partially buried under the turf is visible at the northeast end and there is a cross-wall about 1m from the southwest wall. The chapel is surrounded by a sub-rectangular enclosure measuring approximately 18m northeast by southwest by 16m transversely within earth and stone bank standing to an overall height of about 0.5m. The enclosure has been reduced to a scarp on the north side. The entrance to the

enclosure is in the southwest wall and incorporates an Early Christian cross-incised stone. The cross-slab is roughly rectangular, 0.95m by 0.58m, and on the north face is the pecked and grooved outline of a Latin cross.

The scheduled area is sub-rectangular on plan and includes the area described above and area around it in which evidence for the monument's construction, use and abandonment is expected to survive, as shown in red on the accompanying map. The scheduling excludes the element of the modern fence. The monument was last scheduled in 1974 but the documentation did not meet current standards; the present scheduling rectifies this.

Statement of National Importance

This monument is of national importance because of its inherent potential to make a significant addition to our understanding of Early Christian ecclesiastical sites in Scotland. The chapel, cross-incised stone and the surrounding enclosure are reasonably well preserved and can be expected to provide information for the origins, organisation and spread of Christianity in western Scotland during this period. There is potential to examine in detail the chapel, its date and development sequence and its relationship with the enclosure in which it is located. The cross-slab has the potential to make a significant contribution to our understanding of early Christian art and help refine our understanding of the dating sequence and use of this site. We can expect relatively complex archaeology will survive, perhaps including evidence for an earlier chapel and burials and potential later alterations. The monument's significance is enhanced by the capacity to compare it with other ecclesiastical sites in Argyll. The loss of this monument would significantly diminish our future ability to appreciate and understand Early Christian churches in Argyll and the role they had in the spread and organisation of Christianity in western Scotland.

Asset/Event Number	20
Asset/Event Name	Ardgowan
Type of Asset/Event	Garden and Designed Landscape
Listing No./NRHE Number	GDL00021
HER Number	
Status	Garden and Designed Landscape
Easting	220683
Northing	673143
Parish	
Council	Inverclyde
Description	https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/GDL00021

The designed landscape at Ardgowan dates from around 1800 and is a good example of the work of James Ramsay. The parkland, woodland and gardens provide an impressive setting for the category A listed house and make an important contribution to the local scenery.

Type of Site

Commanding extensive views over the Firth of Clyde, the mansion sits within late Victorian and Edwardian formal and kitchen gardens in a wider frame of parkland and woodland.

Main Phases of Landscape Development

Main structure established c1800 with improvements mid/late-19th-century and improvements and additions early-20th-century to present.

Artistic Interest

Level of interest

Outstanding

The designed landscape at Ardgowan has outstanding value as a Work of Art and is an important example of the work of James Ramsay.

Historical

Level of interest

Outstanding

There are several estate plans dating from the 18th century at the house and also Lady Alice Thynne's records of the gardens. Ardgowan has been associated with the Stewart family since the early 15th century.

Horticultural

Level of interest

High

Many members of the family have been keen plantsmen and the collection of shrubs at Ardgowan has high value. It has been well documented in the past.

Architectural

Level of interest

Outstanding

The designed landscape provides the setting for an A listed building and has outstanding Architectural value.

Scenic

Level of interest

Outstanding

The landscape of Ardgowan is visible from the surrounding roads and makes a major contribution to the scenery.

Nature Conservation

Level of interest

High

The older woodlands and shoreline provide a variety of habitats which give Ardgowan high value in this category.

Location and Setting

Ardgowan lies half a mile north of Inverkip at Lunderston Bay on the Firth of Clyde. It is some 3 miles (5km) south of Gourock and 5 miles (8km) south-west of Greenock. It is bounded by the A78(T) to the south-east and the A78 to Gourock to the north and by the Firth of Clyde to the west. The Kip Water flows through the southern margin of the estate. To the north of the river valley, the hills rise up to 663' (202m) and, to the south, they rise to 935' (285m) at Dunnock Hill. The designed landscape of Ardgowan has been laid out on the relatively flat coastal area, although the mansion and former Castle were built on a higher elevation on the raised beach, 60' above the surrounding land. The mansion commands extensive views over the Firth of Clyde to the north, west and south. The designed landscape at Ardgowan is very visible from the surrounding woods and the policy woodlands are particularly significant in the views from the A78(T) to the south.

Ardgowan Castle, now a ruin, was set on a promontory on the raised beach above the surrounding coastal flats in a relatively defensible position. When the mansion house was built in 1797, a site was chosen further east, still commanding extensive views. General Roy's plan of 1750, surveyed before the mansion house was built, shows only a small area of enclosed land around the old Castle with a formal arrangement of shelter planting. The 1st edition OS map of 1856 shows the picturesque designed landscape as laid out by Ramsay. It extends from Bankfoot in the north-west to Bridgend in the south-east and to Inverkip Bay in the south and is enclosed by minor roads. Beyond these boundaries, the hill slopes to the north-east and south-east were planted by the 8th Baronet to be viewed from the mansion house; Idzholm and Bargane Plantations were established for amenity to show a variety of colour. The extent of the designed landscape remains similar today and encloses some 365 acres (147.8ha).

Site History

The designed landscape at Ardgowan was laid out c.1800 to the designs of James Ramsay.

The lands of Ardgowan were conferred by Robert III in 1403 to his natural son, Sir John Stewart, whose descendants have held the lands of Ardgowan ever since. The old castle at Ardgowan is now a ruin and lies a short distance to the south-west of the present mansion. The designed landscape at Ardgowan dates from the end of the 18th century when the new mansion house was built. The 3rd Baronet, Sir Michael, had married Helen Houston in c.1730, an heiress of the Shaw family and acquired the Mansion House in Greenock. His son, John Shaw-Stewart, commissioned Hugh Cairncross to design a new mansion house at Ardgowan which was started in 1797. John's wife, Frances, was the widow of Sir James Maxwell, 6th Baronet of Pollok, who was herself a keen gardener and is reputed to have introduced shrubs and the snowdrops, for which Ardgowan is renowned, from Pollok.

The design plan for the layout of the grounds around 1800 has recently been discovered at Ardgowan. It is by James Ramsay, and a survey plan of 1817 drawn by D. Reid, also kept at the house, shows the landscape laid out according to Ramsay's plans, with minor changes, eg the drives. The 6th Baronet, Sir Michael, succeeded in 1825 and employed William Burn to carry out additions to the house. He was succeeded by his son, Sir Michael, as 7th Baronet in 1836 and he married Lady Octavia Grosvenor in 1852. They made many improvements to the grounds and Lady Octavia brought her gardener from Eaton Hall in Cheshire to Ardgowan. A formal garden was laid out to the south west of the house with a beech walk along the ridge to the Castle. Two summerhouses were placed along the woodland walks in the grounds. The formal garden was laid out with white gravel paths.

Sir Michael died in 1903 and was succeeded by Sir Hugh, who employed Lorimer in 1904 to carry out improvements which included the construction of the Conservatory. Sir Hugh married Lady Alice Thynne who was a keen plantswoman and kept detailed record books of the gardens. They were both keen planters; the policy woodlands were planted up to be viewed from the house and exotic and ornamental trees and shrubs were planted along the ridge. The Golden Garden was added for them on their Golden Wedding Anniversary. During World War II the house was used as a hospital and some of the garden features, such as the summerhouses, were lost during this time.

Sir Houston and Lady Shaw-Stewart are currently making improvements to the gardens and have commissioned Vernon Russell Smith to design the new layout along the south-west front of the house.

Landscape Components

Architectural Features

Ardgowan House was designed in 1797 by H. Cairncross. It is a two-storey classical style mansion house with pedimented three-storey centre block, and it is listed A. Additions were made by William Burn in 1831-32 and Sir Robert Lorimer in 1904. Ardgowan Castle is a three-storey tower, now ruined, of the late 15th century which is listed B. The North Lodge is dated 1797 and is of similar style to the house, one storey, and listed B.

There is a Gothic chapel to the north of the house designed by John Henderson in the 1850s and the offices include a model dairy building with servants' tunnel leading to the steading. The stables were also built around 1797 and there is a doocot in the courtyard. There is also a game larder near the house and a tall complex sundial in the formal garden.

Parkland

The parkland at Ardgowan retains the design drawn up by Ramsay and contains some particularly fine parkland trees including some older oak trees which date from the 18th century and were retained when the new landscape was laid out. Other specimens include horse chestnut, beech, sycamore, elm and Scots pine, most dating from the mid to late 19th century. There was at one time a 9-hole golf course laid out in the parks but they are now all maintained for grazing sheep and cattle.

Woodland

Many of the estate woodlands were replanted by Sir Hugh, 8th Baronet, in the early years of

this century. He chose mixed plantings of deciduous and conifer species, planting with regard to their colour in the views. Planting was continued up to World War II and most of the woodlands are in good heart. The older woodlands, particularly the parkland roundels, need some attention. Crowhill Wood, to the west of the house above the shore at Ardgowan Point, is an old beech wood; walks were laid out to it from the house and summerhouses are shown on the 1st edition OS map along the routes.

The Gardens

The main garden has been developed along the ridge from the Castle to the mansion house and has been redesigned during its history. The 1st edition OS map of 1856 shows a small formal area along the south-west front of the house, surrounded by a shrubbery, with a bowling green marked to the east of the Castle. The shrubbery was planted by Sir Michael and Lady Octavia and contained many interesting varieties of Rhododendrons and other ornamental shrubs. A photograph taken in 1889 shows the broad grass walk laid out along the ridge with the newly planted young ornamental trees, including cedar and Sequoias. The Gardeners' Chronicle article of 1901 describes the magnificent broad terrace and the 'well-kept flower garden' in the parterre to the south-west of the house. There were 'great yews, similar in shape to a horse-shoe, with a garden seat in the recess so formed, also other stone-like hedges that the late Duke of Devonshire used to term evergreen buttresses'.

In Edwardian times the formal garden was laid out as a rose garden with hybrid tea roses in formal beds with a central sundial feature. Vernon Russell-Smith has redesigned these gardens and they are currently being relaid. Many ornamental trees and shrubs remain alongside the Broad Walk and these include Eucryphia, Cercidiphyllum and Azaleas. The banks of the ridge support many wildflowers and spring bulbs, particularly the snowdrops which were illustrated in Sir Herbert Maxwell's book. The shrubberies were separated from the parks by ha-has. The Golden Garden lies to the north of the park and was put in on the occasion of Sir Hugh and Lady Alice's Golden Wedding.

Walled Gardens

The 3.5 acre kitchen gardens were put in to the south of the castle ridge in the first half of the 19th century and are shown on the 1st edition map. The walled garden is an unusual lozenge shape and vegetable crops were grown outside the walls over a further 1.25 acres. In 1901 there was a 'spacious central wall, trimmed yews and a magnificent ribbon border' two hundred yards long which was planted with Alyssum, Pelargonium and Ageratum. There were four good sized greenhouses with a porch in the centre. A circular walk surrounded the walled garden and could be overlooked from the castle above. Since World War II the gardens have been let as a market garden and, more recently, as a tree nursery.

Asset/Event Number	21
Asset/Event Name	Castle Toward
Type of Asset/Event	Garden and Designed Landscape
Listing No./NRHE Number	GDL00097
HER Number	
Status	Garden and Designed Landscape
Easting	211638
Northing	668300
Parish	
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/GDL00097

This estate is an important example of a 19th century designed landscape on the Firth of Clyde made possible through mercantile money generated in the industrial revolution. It has suffered

neglect since 1945 but is still an impressive and intact designed landscape. Much of importance and value remains of what was an important Victorian estate with equally significant Edwardian additions.

Type of Site

Extensive 19th century estate incorporating the ruined 15th century Toward Castle and with many Edwardian and inter-war additions.

Main Phases of Landscape Development

The designed landscape dates primarily from the 19th century with many additions made during the 1930s.

Artistic Interest

Level of interest

High

A fine 19th century estate with a design which intelligently incorporates many pre-park features and contains other interesting 19th and 20th century additions.

Historical

Level of interest

High

The site's historical value stems primarily from the involvement of important owners Kirkman Finlay and Andrew Coats, and is one of the few Scottish sites to have been worked on by Anglo-Australian landscape architect Edward Latrobe Bateman.

Horticultural

Level of interest

High

There are interesting elements such as the collection of bamboos sited throughout the landscape, and the wall-trained plants in the 19th century kitchen garden. Some of the shrub groups and specimen trees are also of high value.

Architectural

Level of interest

High

The combination of David Hamilton's 19th century castellated mansion, the ruined Toward Castle and other architectural elements make this a site of high importance.

Archaeological

Level of interest

High

The 15th century Toward Castle and Auchawilling Chapel give the site high archaeological value.

Scenic

Level of interest

Outstanding

The site is at a focal point within the Firth of Clyde with superb views from within the designed landscape.

Nature Conservation

Level of interest

Some

The variety of habitats including woodland, meadows, rivers and pasture give this site some value for nature conservation.

Location and Setting

The Castle Toward designed landscape occupies a site at the southern end of the Toward Peninsula, 10km (6.2miles) southwest of Dunoon and accessed from the A815. The house and grounds occupy the lower south-facing slopes of Toward Hill, at the southernmost point of the Toward Peninsula with views south to the Island of Bute and beyond to the Firth of Clyde.

The designed landscape at Castle Toward extends northwards up Toward Hill to include the Chinese Lakes (reservoirs to supply the estate which were made into an attractive landscape feature) and Ardyne Farm to the northwest. The A815 road forms the southern and western boundaries, and to the east, the boundary takes in old estate parkland and is bounded by a commercial coniferous plantation on what was probably former policy woodland. A belt of old policy woodland is included in the designed landscape, which stretches east of the old ruins of Toward Castle. The principal features of the designed landscape, except for the Chinese lakes (reservoirs constructed on Toward Hill), are contained within the current estate boundary comprising approximately 150ha (370 acres).

Site History

The 15th century Toward Castle began as the Lamont stronghold, was added to in the 17th century and then left in ruins following a siege and clan massacre by the Campbells in 1646.

General Roy's Military Survey (c.1750), the first accurate large scale landscape survey does not show any evidence of an 18th century designed landscape at the southern end of the Toward Peninsula.

The Glasgow businessman, MP and later Lord Provost of Glasgow, Kirkman Finlay acquired the estate in 1818 from the Campbells. He employed the Glasgow architect David Hamilton to design a new mansion, a marine villa called Castle Toward, to be designed in the castellated picturesque Gothic style that was fashionable at the time. Kirkman Finlay made a huge fortune exploiting new Asian markets for cotton, and did much to improve Glasgow's international trade, including breaking through Napoleon's Continental blockade. He was also made Lord Rector of the university and a statue of Finlay stands in the vestibule of Glasgow's Merchants' House. He began work on the remodelling of the estate soon after its acquisition. Although the figure may be exaggerated and is more likely to be in the tens of thousands, an 1854 account in the Scottish Gardener states that 5 million trees were planted by 1841, covering an area of nine hundred to a thousand acres.

The first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1864 shows the mansion in an elevated position at the centre point of a planting composition which frames views south to the Firth of Clyde. The primary approach passes a pair of lodges via the 15th century ruins of Toward Castle arriving at the dramatic forecourt of the mansion. Features evident at this time included a viaduct across the burn, a walled kitchen garden, an ornamental rock garden and burnside walks with associated ornamental planting.

During the late 19th century various changes were made to the estate, most importantly the realigning of the east drive, necessitating the removal of half the kitchen garden. This and other changes are recorded on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1899. Edward Latrobe Bateman, an Anglo-Australian with Scottish connections, probably instigated further landscaping changes around 1887-1888. There is evidence of his correspondence with the Finlay Family at this time, and he was known to be involved with landscaping works at Ascog House on Bute, a short distance across the water from Castle Toward. Bateman was a graphic artist and interior designer who had made a name as a landscape designer in Australia when he was commissioned to design Fitzroy Gardens, a major park in Melbourne, in 1864. However, with the multiple layers of improvements in the grounds of Castle Toward it is extremely difficult to pinpoint exactly which improvements Bateman would have been responsible for.

In 1919 Castle Toward was sold to Major Andrew Coats, who with his younger brother James, ran a Paisley-based thread manufacturing business. Between 1919 and 1945 Coats invested enormous sums of money in the estate. The mansion was doubled in size and formal paved terraces were built to the south and west of the house. A new walled garden was built to the north of the house and new glasshouses were constructed in it by Mackenzie and Moncur. A new loggia and workshops were built against the north wall of the existing 19th century walled kitchen garden to the east of the house. An ornamental water garden with lily pond built added to the south side in what constituted a complete remodelling of this older walled garden. The architect of these structural improvements and alterations was Frank W. Deas, a 'pupil' of the well-known architect Sir Robert Lorimer. A new ha-ha was constructed in the parkland and trees and shrubs were planted extensively throughout the grounds. New stone-lined water supply reservoirs incorporating designs in the Chinese style and called the Chinese

Lakes were constructed much higher up Toward Hill to the north of the house. These supplied water to the estate and are outwith the designed landscape boundary.

In 1939, the Government requisitioned the house from Coats for use by the Special Services Operations during World War II. Castle Toward became 'H.M.S. Brontosaurus' during this period in its history, and there are Nissen Huts in the grounds and an Anderson Shelter beside the house. After the war the site was sold to Glasgow Corporation for use as a convalescent school and then outdoor centre. The gradual decline since then has seen the progressive abandonment of many elements, the demolition of two gate lodges and the felling of many important trees.

Landscape Components

Architectural Features

Castle Toward is a large castellated mansion of ashlar with octagonal tower at the rear. It was designed by David Hamilton and built in 1821 for Kirkman Finlay, a Glasgow merchant and MP. Extensions were added to this building in the 1920s in a style in keeping with the original building. Toward Castle is a Scheduled Ancient Monument which was built in 1475 with bailey and domestic range added in the seventeenth century. The surviving masonry is three storeys high and built of random rubble. It is presently roofless and in a ruinous state. Auchawilling Chapel is a small chapel to the northeast of the modern Castle Toward and is presently ruinous.

The East Walled Garden was built by Finlay in the 19th century. In the 1920s an ogee-roofed glass-fronted loggia, octagonal conservatory and wrought-iron gates were added, very much in the style of Robert Lorimer. Old Auchavoulin House is the end or side of a building situated at the north east angle of the Walled Garden, with a notable group of *Crinodendron hookerianum* shrubs growing here. There is a formal water garden to the south of the 19th century walled garden. This contains a lily pond and is believed to have been built on top of an old vegetable garden at the instigation of Mrs Coats. There is a large 20th century North Walled Garden to the north of the house which is now abandoned. Both walled gardens and their associated additions are constructed from the same dark grey schist and were designed by the architect Frank W. Deas. A range of heated glasshouses and cold frames which were built by Mackenzie and Moncur beside the North Walled Garden, and workshops were added to the northeast of the house, incorporating the west gate with a finely detailed set of steps incorporating decorative carving in the style of Sir Robert Lorimer with flowers, fruit and animals. West Lodge which incorporates estate offices and garages is positioned to the south west of the house. All other lodges have been demolished.

The Viaduct, which carries the Main Drive across the burn, features rustic stone balustrades, gothic stonework and a pedestrian route below. The Chinese Lakes which lie to the north on Toward Hill are a series of stone-lined ponds with islands, linked by finely detailed semi-circular bridges. They are linked to the other landscape features of Castle Toward by a path network. Evidence of a stone-built summerhouse has been uncovered beside the Chinese Lakes. This would have afforded a very impressive sweeping view over the entire estate and over to Bute and the Hebrides. There are two other architectural features that are linked to the estate historically but lie outwith the southwestern designed landscape boundary: Toward Lighthouse was built in 1812 and is a circular tower of ashlar; Toward Quay is an early 19th century rubble built pier.

Drives & Approaches

The Main Drive and approach originally came past the now demolished East Lodges. This route passes the rock garden and travels below the foot of Toward Castle crossing the burn across the Viaduct. Passing the south side of the water garden, the drive ends at the forecourt of Castle Toward. This drive is currently not used by vehicles because the viaduct is believed to be unsafe. A secondary drive runs around the north side of the mansion and then southwest through woodland, leaving the site via the West Lodge and giving direct access to Toward Quay. Originally the two drives met at the front (i.e. the south side) of the house, but were replaced by the present terrace.

Paths & Walks

Footpaths are primarily concentrated around the burn in the valley to the east of the house. These connect features including Toward Castle, the rock garden, the walled garden, a summer

house (demolished) and the Chinese Lakes to the north. A tunnel carries the burnside path beneath the viaduct and east drive.

There are many specimen Rhododendrons throughout the burnside area, alongside *Gunnera manicata*. South of the approach road viaduct there are large clumps of bamboo, forming a tunnel effect through parts of the burnside walks. Some clumps are quite overgrown but still in good health. There are extensive clumps of bamboos throughout the designed landscape at Castle Toward, and sale particulars of 1919 refer to the bamboos as '...possibly the finest collection in the west of Scotland.'

Parkland

Parkland areas originally extended north, south and east of the mansion. The area to the south was planted with parkland specimen trees and featured a ha-ha. However the ha-ha was filled in and the trees felled to create playing fields. The area remains open today as lawn and a specimen cypress survives from the old parkland planting. To the north of the house and walled garden, the area of parkland is kept as grazed land, rising steeply above the mansion. A modern dwelling has been built in this area. North of the old Toward Castle ruin (to the east of the house) is a small area of parkland with some notable specimen trees including sycamore and cedar of Lebanon.

Woodland

East and west of the mansion, there are two north-south strips of woodland extending from the high ground to the north down to the shore-line road A815. From a line to the north of the mansion the 19th century plantations have been removed and replanted with commercial coniferous forestry of Sitka spruce, except for the area around Chinese lakes where birch, beech, oak and Scots pine predominate. From a line roughly south of the mansion, mature deciduous woodland predominates with beech, oak, elm, sycamore, lime and horse chestnut. Locally there are also ornamental conifers including Scots pine, Western hemlock and Douglas fir.

There are some notable specimen trees still surviving in the Castle Toward landscape, including a remarkable huge-girthed *Griselinia littoralis* immediately beside the old ruins of Toward Castle, and some interesting cut-leaved Japanese maples to the north of the old East drive near the viaduct. A mixture of broad-leaved trees including sycamore and oak grow on either side of the burn, providing a sheltered canopy.

Walled Gardens

The North Walled Garden is abandoned while the East Walled Garden contains little of plant interest. There is, however, an interesting collection of wall-mounted shrubs on the outer west wall of the East Walled Garden, including an unusual wall-trained *Ginkgo biloba*, the maidenhair tree more commonly grown as a tree. The south walled garden and loggia are currently (2005) leased to the BBC for the making of a children's television series. To the east of this walled garden and towards the burn are good specimens of *Crinodendron* and some large-leaved Rhododendrons.

Asset/Event Number	22
Asset/Event Name	Benmore (Younger Botanic Garden)
Type of Asset/Event	Garden and Designed Landscape
Listing No./NRHE Number	GDL00056
HER Number	
Status	Garden and Designed Landscape
Easting	213848
Northing	686025
Parish	

Council

Argyll and Bute

Description

<https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/GDL00056>

Containing a plant collection of international significance, laid out in beautiful composition, this outstanding designed landscape and outpost of the Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh makes a major contribution to the surrounding scenery.

Type of Site

A botanic garden with an exceptional plant collection dispersed throughout woodland gardens, shrubberies, an arboretum and pinetum, formal and walled gardens set within the well-established structure and dramatic scenery of surrounding forest, woodland and parkland.

Main Phases of Landscape Development

Begun c.1820 with improvements and additions c.1863, the present layout was established c.1870 and 1883 and further developed 1889-1928, with throughout the 20th and current centuries a sustained high standard of maintenance.

Artistic Interest

Level of interest

Outstanding

The site has outstanding value as a Work of Art in its present form.

Historical

Level of interest

Some

The site has some Historical value as an example of a garden developed during the Victorian period.

Horticultural

Level of interest

Outstanding

Benmore has an outstanding collection of plants grown for scientific purposes which are in good condition and are being renewed. The collection also demonstrates important steps in the history of silviculture.

Architectural

Level of interest

High

The site has high Architectural value in providing the setting for buildings of architectural interest.

Archaeological

Level of interest

Not Assessed

Scenic

Level of interest

Outstanding

The site has outstanding Scenic value by virtue of its contrast to the surrounding landscape.

Nature Conservation

Level of interest

Some

The woodland and riverside habitats at Benmore are of some Nature Conservation value.

Location and Setting

Benmore Estate lies in the valley of Loch Eck and the River Eachaig, some 7 miles (11.5km) north-west of the town of Dunoon. The River Massan flows from the west of the estate into the River Eachaig south of Benmore House. The slopes of the valley are generally steep to the north and west of Benmore House, descending to a floodplain at the confluence of the rivers to the south, which in turn flow towards the Holy Loch and the Firth of Clyde beyond. The underlying rocks are mainly metamorphic, quartzites and schists with some igneous intrusions.

Soils are of the loam type with peat overlays in places.

The area has a very high rainfall, c. 80-90" on average, and this, with the acid soil conditions, makes it a particularly suitable site for successful conifer establishment. Views south-east to the Holy Loch are gained from the western side of the valley above Benmore House. The house and parkland are moderately significant from the A815 which lies to the east of the River Eachaig. The diverse selection of conifers in the woodland garden is outstanding viewed against the surrounding forests.

Benmore House sits on the west side of Strath Eachaig just north of the confluence of the Rivers Eachaig and Massan. It is surrounded to the north and west by coniferous woodlands. Parkland extends to the south and east, beyond the River Eachaig and the A815 to the edge of Uig Wood. Excellent views are gained across the parkland from high ground to the north-west of the house, and to the Holy Loch and beyond. The estate covers some 10,200 acres (4,131ha) following its expansion in the late 19th century with the purchase of the neighbouring estates of Bernice and Kilmun. Comparison of the 1st edition OS map of 1868 and the 2nd edition OS map of c.1910 confirms that major woodland planting was carried out during this time; driveways were altered and the walled and woodland gardens were established to the north-east of the house. Today the extent of the designed landscape which covers some 929 acres (376ha) remains similar to that shown on the 1st edition OS map.

Site History

Benmore has been largely developed since 1820 with the commencement of the forestry planting. Successive owners have contributed to the development. There are no known design plans for the policies and historical map evidence is confined to the OS maps of 1868 and c.1910. Early photographs are in the possession of the current owners.

The lands of Benmore originally belonged to the Campbells of Ballochyle. The development of the estate as seen today began c.1820 when large quantities of Scots pine, spruce and larch were planted in what is said to be the first coniferous plantation in the Cowal Peninsula. The estate had several owners before being purchased c.1863 by Piers Patrick who built the tower of the present house and began to develop the garden including the planting of the Sequoia Avenue, before he sold the estate to James Duncan in 1870. Duncan bought the Benmore, Kilmun and Bernice Estates simultaneously and planted extensively throughout and was largely responsible for the layout which remains today. Development was continued by Mr H.J. Younger who purchased the estate in 1889 and by his son, H.G. Younger, who donated the Estate to the nation in 1928. A Trust Fund was formed which still helps to support the garden today. The woodlands, which form the major part of the estate, are managed by the Forestry Commission. Some 120 acres (50ha) form the Younger Botanic Garden, an annexe of the Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh, and contain the collection of trees and shrubs collected by Mr H.G. Younger. Benmore House is now owned by Lothian Regional Council and is maintained as an Outdoor Centre for school children.

Landscape Components

Architectural Features

Benmore House, listed C(S), was begun in 1862 to the Baronial designs of Glasgow architect Charles Wilson and completed by his partner and successor, David Thomson, in 1874. A picture gallery added during the second phase was later removed. The Steading, listed C(S), was built in the Baronial style c.1874 and is at present being restored. The East Lodge, gates and railings, listed C(S), were also built in 1874. The walled garden is late 19th century and the garden house was also built around this time.

The Bayley Balfour Memorial Hut was designed by Sir Robert Lorimer and is panelled with wood representing every variety of timber grown at Benmore. It was built by Mr H.G. Younger to commemorate the achievements of James Duncan on the estate and dedicated to Sir Isaac Bayley Balfour. It was originally sited in Puck's Glen but was moved to the walled garden to prevent further vandalism.

The fernery, now derelict, is situated on the southern slope of Benmore Hill Wood. The 'Golden Gates' were purchased by James Duncan in Paris in 1871. The fountain in the pond, to the south of the walled garden, is of German origin and dated 1875. The modern sundial in the

walled garden commemorates Harold Fletcher, 1907-78. The Sir William Wright-Smith Memorial Hut stands at the Viewpoint above Benmore House.

Parkland

The parkland lies to the east and south of Benmore House. Reference to the 1st edition OS map of 1868 shows the park to extend further north than at present, up to the edge of the drive on the south side of the house and over the site of what is now the walled garden. A small nursery garden shown on the western boundary of the parkland at this time had gone by the time of the 2nd edition OS of c.1910 as had a driveway running almost due north/south through the park. Also between c.1850- 1910, the park had been extended east, across the River Eachaig to Eckford House and the edge of Uig Wood. Since 1910, the main A815 Dunoon-Arrochar road has bisected this area of parkland. Trees in the main parkland include beech, copper beech and lime, dating largely from c.1870.

Woodland

Major planting of forest trees is known to have been carried out in c.1820 by Ross Wilson in what are thought to be the first coniferous plantations on the Cowal Peninsula. Extensive planting of almost 6.5 million trees was completed between 1870 and 1883 of which records remain. Of these woodlands, only Cruach Wood and the lower slopes of Uig from Black Gates to Eckford remain intact today, to the north of Benmore House. In 1929, Mr H.G. Younger gifted over 10,000 acres of woodland to the Forestry Commission on condition that they should be devoted to afforestation and the advancement of silviculture and botany. Species are largely coniferous and, since their acquisition, the Forestry Commission has further extended the woodlands.

Puck's Glen, outwith the main designed landscape, is part of Uig Wood and lies approximately 1km south of Benmore House to the east of the A815 amid Uig Wood. The Forestry Commission dedicated the area to the memory of Sir Isaac Bayley Balfour and planted coniferous trees on either side of the gorge. The Forest Garden is being established at Rashfield, south of Puck's Glen for the purpose of producing a variety of forest crops in a small area.

Woodland Garden

The shrubbery area lies to the north-east of Benmore House, between the park and the walled garden and to the south-west on the low-lying area between the house and the Golden Gates. It is based on a fine collection of trees and shrubs established by Mr H.G. Younger. Since the garden became associated with the RBG, Edinburgh, a large number of Rhododendron species have been added to the collection, further enhancing the display. Here, and in other parts of the garden, the Rhododendrons are planted in series. The pond garden lies to the south of the walled garden and has been established since the early 1900s. Primulas, Azaleas and Hostas are massed around the edge of the pond and on the island. The island is dominated by a magnificent *Cercidiphyllum japonicum*. To the west of the pond, a set of stepping stones crosses the stream to the Azalea Lawn. Beside these stones are groups of Hostas and Primulas. To the west of the formal garden walls are specimens *Fitzroya cupressoides*, *Liriodendron tulipifera* and *Magnolia obovata*, which are surrounded by groups of shrubs including *Skimmia japonica*, *Kalmia latifolia*, *Enkianthus campanulatus* and *Rosa moyesii*. The Younger Memorial Walk runs along the edge of the park to the south-west of the Pond. It includes many specimen trees and shrubs planted by Mr Younger in 1916 including *Davidia involuta*, *Use Consultantsrata* and *Halesia monticola*. Recent additions have further enhanced the area. To the west of the house stands a specimen of Western Hemlock (*Tsugaheterophylla*), thought to be the tallest in Britain. Beyond it and to the south is a group of Scots pines which are the oldest trees in the garden, having been planted in 1820. Rhododendrons in this area include those of the subsections *Pontica* and *Irrorata* as well as a specimen *R. montroseanum* 'Benmore' which received a first class certificate from the Royal Horticultural Society in 1959. The woodland garden was established on the hill to the north of Benmore House within a tree canopy which dated from the 19th century. A path leads up the hill past many interesting plants. On the lower slopes, hybrid rhododendrons were established and have since naturalised. The path crosses the Wild Bank which is covered with plants such as *Rhododendron rubiginosum*, *R. coccinum* and *R. oreotrephes* as well as other specimens of *Hypericum patulum*, *Abutilon vitifolium* and *Hydrangea paniculata*. As it climbs, the path passes rowans and fir trees, below which are clumps of Rhododendrons of the Subsection

Fortunea. The Viewpoint is situated at the high point of the path where Rhododendrons of Subsection Triflora are established. To the south of the viewpoint, the path descends past Kurume and Glenn Dale Azaleas and Rhododendrons of Subsections Cinnabarina, Barbata, Glischra, Falconera, Grandia and Maddenia.

The Gardens

The formal garden is situated within the walls of the former kitchen garden which extends over some 4 acres (1.6ha) to the north-east of Benmore House. The western side of the garden is open, enclosed only by the slopes of the hill. The garden was built in the latter half of the 19th century in an area of former parkland to the south of the offices. Its original layout of paths is indicated on the 2nd edition OS map; a broad walk running almost due north/south divided the garden in two. The area to the west of this walk was further subdivided into two smaller compartments by a path on the west/east axis which led to a range of glasshouses on the western boundary. A 19th century photograph shows this extensive range of glass which was built by James Duncan. By the early 1900s, most of it had been reduced to ruin; the remainder was lost in the gales of 1968.

The area to the east of the main north/south path was subdivided into four compartments by intersecting paths. These paths were flanked by deep herbaceous borders backed by yew trees. An ornamental fountain formed the central feature.

Since being acquired by the Royal Botanic Garden, the walled garden has ceased to serve its purpose of providing flowers and fruit for the house. It has been developed as a formal garden devoted to the display of varieties and cultivars of conifers suited for small garden situations. These plants, interspersed with other flowering shrubs, are grown in rectangular beds on either side of the original footpath system which has been maintained. Climbing plants and shrubs grow along the inner walls of the garden, among them *Ceanothus* 'Henri Desfosse', *Callistemon citrinus*, *Scizandra henryi*, *Trachelospermum jasminoides* and *Berberidopsis corallina*. A greenhouse remains against the south wall of the garden, adjacent to the Gardener's House. The remainder of the garden has been put down to close-mown lawn.

Arboretum

The Pinetum lies to the south-east of the walled garden and was planted by James Duncan in the late 19th century. It contains an interesting range of conifers, many of which are particularly fine examples of their species, eg *Abies nordmanniana*. The *Abies densa* is in the Chinese firs planting to the south of Benmore House. The *Sequoia* Avenue which lined the former main drive to Benmore House was planted c.1865 by Piers Patrick. In the understorey of the Pinetum are Rhododendrons of subsection *Fulva*, interplanted with several species of spruce (*Picea*).

The Arboretum was established originally by James Duncan on the lower slopes of Benmore Hill Wood at the south-western boundary of the designed landscape. Most of the original trees have now gone however. Additional exotic trees followed major clearance work of the understorey in the 1920-30s and at present the area is again being developed. To the north of the old arboretum boundary was the Fernery, a small building nestled against a rock outcrop of the hill. It is now derelict but many ferns, including some rare varieties, are now established in the ground flora.

Asset/Event Number	23
Asset/Event Name	Linn Botanic Gardens
Type of Asset/Event	Garden and Designed Landscape
Listing No./NRHE Number	GDL00401
HER Number	
Status	Garden and Designed Landscape
Easting	222336

Northing 682642

Parish

Council Argyll and Bute

Description <https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/GDL00401>

The living plant collection at Linn is of outstanding horticultural importance for its size and diversity. It contains species from around the world, many of which are endangered in the wild or seldom seen in cultivation. Eight champion trees have been recorded.

Minor update to record in 2020 (Architectural features section).

Type of Site

A botanic garden noted for its compact, precipitous, lush landscape, benefitting from the tempering influence of the Gulf Stream, and quite probably exhibiting the greatest diversity of plants per area in Scotland.

Main Phases of Landscape Development
1971-ongoing

Artistic Interest

Level of interest
High

National press and magazine articles commend The Linn not only for its outstanding botanic collection, but also for the overall design of the gardens, which incorporates and accentuates the natural, dramatic topography of the site (see 'References').

Historical

Level of interest
High

The Linn is a rare example of a small, privately-owned garden created by two family members, which nevertheless meets internationally-agreed standards for a botanic garden collection. Its development is well charted in press accounts, and through the owners' own cataloguing system and newsletters.

Horticultural

Level of interest
Outstanding

The botanic collection has a good representation of wild origin material of known provenance, together with eight recorded champion trees. The collection is diverse, well-documented and well-maintained, and contains some unusual and rare species, several of which are endangered in the wild.

Architectural

Level of interest
Some

The gardens form the setting for a category B listed Victorian villa.

Archaeological

Level of interest
Little

At present, value in this category derives only from the potential for future survey or investigation to reveal further information about the landscape over time.

Scenic

Level of interest
Some

The gardens are mainly enclosed and inward-looking, however some scenic value derives from the tree-canopy which merges with surrounding garden trees and woodland groups in this part of Cove, and which offers a more distinct contrast to the open pasture to the east of the site.

Nature Conservation

Level of interest

High

The Meikle Burn has been designated as a Local Nature Conservation Site. Meanwhile, the diverse range of garden areas (woodland, ponds, fast flowing water etc) provides distinct habitat types within a relatively small area.

Location and Setting

Linn Botanic Garden is situated by Cove village, near the southern tip of the Rosneath peninsula. The site topography, which is varied and complex, includes a raised beach terrace, steep rock faces and a deep gorge carved by the Meikle Burn, which flows into Loch Long from the flanks of Clach MacKenny to the west. The dramatic landform combines with the tempering influence of the Gulf Stream to provide opportunities for growing rare and tender plants and for garden making on an intimate scale. The word Linn in Scots refers to a waterfall or torrent of rushing water in a river or stream, a pool of water at the foot of a waterfall or a steep ravine or precipice; all of which describe natural features found within the designed landscape.

The gardens are centred on a category B-listed, gabled villa called The Linn, which occupies the most elevated part of the site and which commands some views to the west across the mountains of the Cowal Peninsula and south-west, over the Firth of Clyde and the island of Bute to the mountains of Arran. These views are now partially or fully obscured by mature trees and woodland. Although the gardens encompass a total area of only 1.25 ha. (3 acres), the steep rocky terrain and a serpentine path network create an illusion of much greater extent than in reality, and combine to afford glimpsed surprise views from many parts of the garden.

Site History

Linn Botanic Garden was established via the combined efforts of two generations of the Taggart family. In 1971, Dr Jim Taggart, a botanist and one-time lecturer at Trinity College, Dublin, purchased the property and set about transforming the steep and rocky garden grounds that surround the hill-top Victorian villa. In 1997, his son, James Taggart, assumed responsibility, and the gardens continue to grow and evolve under his stewardship.

Prior to this intense period of development, the gardens had retained a conventional, unprepossessing character, and were mainly confined to the more level grounds around the house. Linn villa itself had been built in 1860, perched on a cliff above the other loch-shore villas. Constructed to designs by William Motherwell, it was in keeping with the emerging architectural character of Cove, where wealthy businessmen from Glasgow were erecting grand summer residences in plots leased from the Duke of Argyll. A lawn extended downslope from the west elevation of the house, while to the south-west, the cliff-edge was just metres from the house. By the end of the 19th century, the acquisition of more land to the north-west provided opportunity for a fruit and vegetable garden with associated rectilinear path structure aligned south-east to north-west. A hard tennis court and a croquet green were established on the same alignment in the early years of the 20th century. The house was built for James and Agnes Martin, and the Martin family remained at The Linn until the mid-20th century. Two further changes in ownership had little impact on the structure of the garden grounds, and the path arrangement described above persisted until the 1970s.

In 1971, Jim Taggart commenced his garden project at The Linn. A botanist by profession, Dr Taggart also came from a horticultural family. His mother had run a branch of the Scottish Rock Garden Club for Cove and Kilcreggan, and had enjoyed participating in various seed exchanges. Now, with a new garden setting, Dr Taggart was able to find a home for a long-established and expanding family plant collection, including some from a now lost garden at Trinity College, Dublin, and could begin plans for his own collection of choice and unusual taxa. His first acts of garden making were to let in light and make room around the house by removing surplus trees and hedges, and to align the former path structure with the long west façade of the house. This involved constructing a terrace around the south and west of the building.

The dramatic and precipitous landscape setting, together with the temperate Gulf Stream conditions, proved ideal for the establishment of different and successful garden areas. During

the 1970s and 1980s, Dr Taggart removed decades worth of accumulated debris from the Meikle Burn gully, extended plantings of tender shrubs and trees down the steep banks, and created water features in the lowest part of the gardens to help solve flooding and drainage problems. Meanwhile, the botanical collection grew apace, with species sourced from China, Peru and the Himalayas. Opened to the public from 1974, Linn began to attract attention in the press and the horticultural world as a garden of special interest, and a valuable visitor attraction.

In 1997, Jim Taggart transferred responsibility for the gardens to his son, James Taggart. Also a botanist, James grew up with the garden projects of his father, and had begun collecting plants from the age of five. In 1995, he joined an expedition to Yunnan Province in China, returning to The Linn with the seeds of some 450 plants. With his new role established at Linn, there came recognition that the gardens were by now a significant and maturing repository of plants and trees, many of which were endangered in the wild, and in 1999, the gardens were renamed as a botanic garden. This entailed a greater focus on plant documentation, labelling, and educational access, and one of James' key tasks since then has been to align the older paper records with modern systems of cataloguing. Meanwhile, other projects have included the creation of a New Zealand heath (2005), the development of a significant fern collection, and the ongoing acquisition of rare or special plants from around the world that are rarely seen in cultivation, including a tree fern (*Blechnum palmiforme*) from the remote South Atlantic Gough Island (Taggart 2009).

At the time of writing (2012), there are in excess of 8000 taxa at Linn, including over 200 rhododendrons, (plus numerous named and unnamed hybrids). This almost certainly represents the greatest diversity of species per area in Scotland. Furthermore, despite the relative youth of the gardens, a tree survey in 2012 identified no less than eight UK and Ireland champion trees together with further Scottish and county champions (Johnson 2012)

Landscape Components

Architectural Features

The Linn, designed in 1858 by William Motherwell, stands at the centre of the botanic garden. It is a two-storey, rambling-plan, gabled Italianate villa of whinstone and sandstone rubble with harl-pointing. Its adjacent garden terrace was built by Dr Jim Taggart in 1974 using stone from the retaining wall of a croquet lawn. Spanning the Meikle Burn, the stone, single-arched Destiny Bridge was also constructed by Jim Taggart in 2000 as a millennium project and as a replacement for an earlier wooden bridge. It features a carved stone recording the algebraic formula that underpins the bridge's elliptical form. Other architectural features within the gardens include Linn Cottage, built in the 1950s–60s, glasshouses above the house and at the plant sales area, and steps up the cliff constructed from cast iron colliery rail track. A small octagonal kiosk with red window frames located at the entrance of the nursery area was designed and built by James and Jim Taggart in 1996. A former summerhouse, also with red window frames, provides shelter at the edge of the bottom pond. Moved several times in its history, this summerhouse was once mounted on a revolving platform.

Drives & Approaches

The entrance drive follows the route of an older farm track.

Paths & Walks

The one kilometre walk via serpentine paths is a fundamental part of the garden experience at Linn. Giving access to all parts of the gardens, the paths lead through varied topography, affording scenes of contrasting scales. Occasional views through the tree cover across Loch Long reveal the wider landscape setting, while elsewhere, the steep rocky slopes of the Meikle Burn gully and the surrounding lush vegetation promote more enclosing, intimate-scale gardenscapes, redolent of scenes from plant hunting expeditions.

Water Features

The naturalistic, animated presence of Meikle Burn contrasts with quieter pools at Linn constructed by Dr Jim Taggart in the 1970s and 1980s. The long, rectangular lily pond at the top of the gardens was built in 1972 on the site of a hard tennis court, and its design is typical of this era. Meanwhile, a small pond within the garden terrace of Linn Villa contains insectivorous plants growing in sphagnum. To the south, a sequence of three circular ponds are

set within the Bottom Garden. The largest is fifty feet in diameter and was completed in 1988 to help solve the waterlogging that occurred in this part of the gardens. A fountain was added in 1994, while adjacent planting include Primulas, Astelia, Iris and Rodgersias.

The Gardens

The path leads through a sequence of discrete garden areas. The Walk up the Glen features steep slopes densely planted with rhododendrons, exotic climbers, and Chinese Epimedium species. A schefflera fengii growing on the upper Glenside is one of two at The Linn collected from the wild in China by James Taggart, and has recently been confirmed as the UK and Ireland champion (Johnson 2012). Above the glen, the Bamboo Garden is located in the extreme north-east corner of the gardens. Initiated in 1990, it now contains some 40 different kinds of bamboo. From here, and along the top northern edge of the site past the Long Pond, the Back Border occupies the site of the former cultivated garden. The rose fence and double borders with woody Paeonia species were planted in 1971 to replace the vegetable plots. In the north-west corner of the site, the Old Top Garden is planted as an exotic wood, notable for its good autumnal foliage. Special trees and shrubs growing here include the Australian snowdrop tree (*Atherosperma moschatum*), Leatherwood (*Eucryphia lucida*), Enkianthus chinensis, and from Japan, a Sawtooth Pseudocamellia (*Stewartia serrata*) and a katsura tree (*Cercidiphyllum magnificum*), which is also distinguished as a UK and Ireland champion (Johnson 2012). By the house, the garden terrace with small shrubs and alpines sits above an unusual New Zealand Alpine Lawn or heath, established by James Taggart in 2004. The path proceeds by the Spiky Bed of cabbage palms, yuccas and grasses towards The Bank where aspect and good air flow encourages frost tender shrubs to flourish. A Lily Bed to the south also features interesting woodland herbs and affords views upslope to unusual Primula and Meconopsis species. Following a circuit of the Bottom Garden and Pond (see 'Water Features'), steps made from old colliery rail track lead up the cliff. Below, to the south is a rockery, featuring dwarf leatherwood (*Eucryphia milliganii*) and different kinds of Eucalyptus, while to the north-west, a triangular area known as The Moor contains diverse small, heathy shrubs.

References

Bibliography

Maps, Plans and Archives

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1894-98 survey Dunbartonshire, 2nd edition OS 1:2500 (25") and 1:10,560 (6"), published 1899

Johnson, Owen 2012, Trees at Linn, Correspondence between Owen Johnson and Dr Taggart and James Taggart, Historic Scotland file archive, HGPI/R/SA/1

Asset/Event Number	24
Asset/Event Name	Dunoon
Type of Asset/Event	Conservation Area
Listing No./NRHE Number	CA464
HER Number	
Status	Conservation Area
Easting	217461
Northing	676473
Parish	
Council	ARGYLL AND BUTE
Description	https://www.argyll-bute.gov.uk/planning-and-environment/conservation-areas

Asset/Event Number	25
Asset/Event Name	Clachaig
Type of Asset/Event	Conservation Area
Listing No./NRHE Number	CA489
HER Number	
Status	Conservation Area
Easting	212089
Northing	681475
Parish	
Council	ARGYLL AND BUTE
Description	https://www.argyll-bute.gov.uk/planning-and-environment/conservation-areas

Asset/Event Number	26
Asset/Event Name	Dunselma, Strone
Type of Asset/Event	
Listing No./NRHE Number	LB5075
HER Number	
Status	Category A Listed Building
Easting	219203
Northing	680729
Parish	Dunoon and Kilmun
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB5075

Description
Loch Lomond And Trossachs National Park Planning Authority

Dunselma was built in 1884-6 as a sailing lodge for James Coats Junior to the designs of architects Rennison and Scott. The house and associated buildings are the ultimate expression of the conspicuous wealth of late 19th century industrialists.

Dunselma, a roughly L-plan 3 to 4-storey house with a prominent 4-stage tower, is a catalogue of Baronial features. It is an excellent example of a late 19th century villa, deliberately prominent and remarkably extravagant, with a collection of good interior, exterior and ancillary features. Dunselma stands out above Strone point and is prominent from all sides, particularly when seen from Dunoon, dwarfing the rest of the buildings at Strone.

Dunselma is roughly L-plan, with two principal elevations. The entrance elevation to the W has a square-plan 4-stage tower at its centre, machicolated and crenellated, with a circular ogee-domed stair turret and a rectangular aediculed window. In the base of this is the main door between splayed balustrades: round-arched with a rope hood-mould. To the left of the tower, the house is 2-storey, with a corbelled corner turret. To the right is a crowstepped gable over a projecting corner bay. The S elevation faces over Loch Long and the Holy Loch. A massive crowstepped ashlar bay takes full advantage of the views, with a five-light canted mullioned and transomed window on the main floor and a tripartite window above. In the apex of the gable is a further aediculed window. The E elevation continues to take advantage of the views with a large mullioned and transomed window over a canted bay in the central crowstepped bay. Over the remainder of the exterior is a irregular collection of fenestration, interspersed

with corbels, stepped corbel-tables, rope-mouldings and decorative rain-spouts.

Interior: there are many features of interest in the interior of Dunselma. The entrance hall has a mosaic floor, figurative stained glass depicting Terpsichore and the Spirits of Hospitality by J.J. Kier, shell alcoves and a scrumpled ceiling with a green man central boss. The main stair is of hardwood with amphora balusters and urn finials to the newels. The main stair window is of particular quality, probably also the work of Kier: Jacobean strapwork patterns, the names 3 of Coats' yachts and 3 explorers: Vasco Da Gama, Columbus and Sir Francis Drake. The main reception rooms have decorative plaster ceilings, timber and marble chimneypieces and panelled walls. The large billiard room is fully timber-boarded. In the tower is a groin-vaulted observation room with windows depicting Galileo, Copernicus and Urania (the muse of Astronomy).

Materials: painted harled rubble with sandstone dressings. Hardwood sash and case windows, glazed hardwood main door. Pitched slate roofs with stone ridges. Lead ogee dome, stone stacks and clay cans. Cast iron rainwater goods and decorative stone spouts.

Outbuilding: immediately to the NE of Dunselma against the boundary wall is a single-storey masonry outbuilding with an unusual cast iron canopy of exceptional quality. The verandah is composed of components from the foundry of W.MacFarlane and Co., including a foliate pediment and a frieze of 5-pointed stars.

Boundary Walls, Gates And Gatepiers: there are two entrances to Dunselma. At the shore road to the N of the Lodge there are square-plan ashlar gatepiers with later replacement gates. Along this entrance road, which wound up the hill to the house by a series of terraces there are stretches of wrought iron railings on a low ashlar-coped wall. The second entrance is immediately to the W of the house, through square ashlar gatepiers. Immediately to the N of the house on to the High Road is a high harled and ashlar-coped boundary wall. To the S of the house a series of stone steps descend to the former tennis court.

Statement of Special Interest

Work began on Dunselma in May 1884, but progress was relatively slow and the exterior stonework was eventually complete by February 1886 (info. courtesy of a local resident).

James Coats Junior (1841-1912) was the grandson of Sir James Coats, the Paisley cotton millionaire. He was the president of the Royal Clyde Yacht Club and is known to have owned 16 yachts. Coats' main house was Ferguslie in Paisley (demolished).

Dunselma later belonged to Walter Bergius (another keen sailor) of the Bergius Engine company, later the Kelvin company. The house was sold to the Scottish Youth Hostel Association in 1941 and remained a hostel until 1965. Since then it has had a succession of owners. The present owner (2004) is at present undertaking the conservation and restoration of the house. This has involved the replacement of some windows and restoration of interior features.

Little work by architects Rennison and Scott is known. It appears they worked mostly for the Coats family. J.A Rennison designed Carskyle House (1904-9) in a Scottish Vernacular idiom on the Mull of Kintyre for Kate Coats (Walker, 2000, 62). The only other known house by the practice is Cartside House, Renfrew, of 1880.

The complex at Dunselma included the main house with lawns to the front incorporating a tennis court, the stables and staff accommodation on the High Road and the Lodge, Boathouse and a large palm house (since demolished) on the shore.

Formerly category B. B-Group with Dunselma Lodge, Dunselma stables and The Boathouse.

Type of Asset/Event

Listing No./NRHE Number LB6438

HER Number

Status Category A Listed Building

Easting 213767

Northing 685047

Parish Dunoon and Kilmun

Council Argyll and Bute

Description <https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB6438>

Description

Loch Lomond And Trossachs National Park Planning Authority

The Golden Gates at Benmore are an example of exceptional wrought iron work and work of this standard is rare in Scotland. Although the setting of the gates has been somewhat compromised by their isolation and the removal of the associated lodge, they are of notable design and craftsmanship.

The gates, of c.1871 are hung on pedimented marble piers topped with wrought iron lanterns. The elaborate decoration is rococo-style: foliate and floriate with central concentric circles, each bearing the initials JD. The handles are in the form of female mythical figures. The gates and lanterns are both painted gold.

Statement of Special Interest

In 1870 the Benmore Estate was acquired by James Duncan, a Greenock Sugar Refiner, who carried out many improvements to the estate. The main entrance to the estate was originally here, and the relatively simple single-storey lodge demolished c.1995 was probably that built by architect Baird of Glasgow in c.1850.

The gates are thought to have been either commissioned by Duncan in Paris or purchased by him there and altered to include his initials. They are also thought to have been awarded a prize in a Paris exhibition of 1871, before being brought to Benmore. There were, however, no great exhibitions in Paris between 1867 and 1878 and the gates may have been exhibited in a smaller exhibition.

Benmore Estate is perhaps best known as the setting for Benmore Botanic Garden, run by the Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh. The garden and designed landscape is notable for the collection of coniferous trees, planted by successive owners since c.1820.

Part of B-Group including Benmore House, Steading, North Lodge and Gates, 'Puck's Hut', Fernery, Walled garden and the cottages to the E of it (see separate listings).

Within Benmore-Younger Botanic Garden Designed Landscape.

Asset/Event Number 28

Asset/Event Name Old Kilmun House, Kilmun

Type of Asset/Event

Listing No./NRHE Number LB6582

HER Number

Status Category A Listed Building

Easting 216532

Northings	682182
Parish	Dunoon and Kilmun
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB6582

Description
Loch Lomond And Trossachs National Park Planning Authority

Old Kilmun House is undoubtedly one of the most important buildings in the parish and is unusual in a wider context because of the 6-bay layout. Few houses combine such classical features with an asymmetrical façade. The house also includes part of or re-used stonework from a 16th-17th century building. For its unusual layout and its early date Old Kilmun House is of special interest.

Old Kilmun House stands at the foot of a steep hill, Facing SW over the Holy Loch. The house consists of the original block, probably of an early 18th century date, a later 19th century addition to the rear and a block of c1900 to the SW corner. The main house is a two-storey over basement 6-bay block, with the off-centre entrance to the raised ground floor on the third bay from the left by way of a formal stone stair. The main doorway is pedimented and bolection-moulded ' probably a later feature. Immediately to the left of this, at basement level is a second door. The fenestration is regular, with smaller square windows to the basement. This façade also has a cavetto eaves cornice, presumed to belong to the time of the 19th century improvements.

The NE (rear) elevation includes some earlier fabric, including a number of roll-moulded window surrounds, but it is not known if this is the re-use of earlier fragments or an earlier wall. The former seems the most likely.

Sometime after 1863 a large extension was built to the NW corner of the house. On the second edition OS map the extension is recessed from the main block and the stonework seems to indicate that this was single-storey. It seems, then, that the substantial extension to the W in line with the main block and including a corner canted bay with a corbelled and crow-stepped upper floor is from c1900 or later. The door to this section faces W, with a blank plaque above.

Interior: the interior of the house is predominantly 19th century, with good quality joinery including a timber staircase, timber panelling and a built-in dresser in the dining room. The dining room also has timber fielding to the ceiling and heavy dentilled cornicing. In one of the upstairs bedrooms is a small bolection-moulded stone fireplace, painted and within a later timber surround.

Materials: rubble with sandstone dressings. Fine ashlar dressing to the later block. Timber sash and case windows. Modern plastic replacements to the 19th century block. Slate roof and lead ridge. Corniced stone gable-head stacks with clay cans.

Garden And Boundary Walls: the house is bounded by a rubble wall and cast iron railings. On the map of c1863 the entrance was directly to the front of the house, with what appears to be a small walled garden to the SW. To the W were two large buildings which appear to be related, but were demolished by 1898, by which time there were two symmetrical sweeping drives. Later still, a substantial amount of the garden was given over to the cemetery and the present access is by the SW.

Statement of Special Interest

The Kilmun estate was acquired from the Campbells of Kilmun in the early 18th century by the Campbells of Finab. From 1778, when Robert Campbell inherited the Perthshire estate of Monzie the house was no longer a laird's seat and was let out to several tenants (RCAHMS 1992, 342). In the later 19th century the Kilmun estate was sold to the Benmore estate, probably while under the ownership of James Duncan and it is likely that he carried out the 19th century works.

Asset/Event Number	29
Asset/Event Name	St John's Church, Argyll Street, Dunoon
Type of Asset/Event	
Listing No./NRHE Number	LB26440
HER Number	
Status	Category A Listed Building
Easting	217209
Northing	676939
Parish	Dunoon
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	<p>https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB26440</p> <p>Description</p> <p>Dated 1876. Gothic Revival. Nave and Aisles with steeple at S.E. corner; 2 square towers at W. end; fleche on Nave roof; and additions. Rubble in courses; slate roofs. Gablets to Aisles on side elevations. Square tower in 3 stages with corner turrets surmounted by octagonal spire; pointed-arch doorway at base. Decorated windows at E. end; lancets and rose window at W. end. Session-Room annexe at W. has plaque with date '1876'. Interior of 'concert-hall' type; cast-iron pillars; galleries; plaster ribbed ceilings.</p> <p>Statement of Special Interest</p> <p>Ecclesiastical, in use as such. Built as Dunoon Free Church on site of one erected in 1843. Upgraded B to A 01/11/2000.</p>

Asset/Event Number	30
Asset/Event Name	Pier, Dunoon
Type of Asset/Event	
Listing No./NRHE Number	LB26450
HER Number	
Status	Category A Listed Building
Easting	217656
Northing	676480
Parish	Dunoon
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	<p>https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB26450</p> <p>Description</p> <p>Clarke and Bell with Sir William Copland in collaboration with R A Brydon and C J M Mackintosh, 1896-98; incorporating earlier pier to N by Campbell Douglas, 1867-68; later 20th century alterations (see Notes). Rare and exceptional 19th century timber-pile ferry/steamer pier. Large, T-plan pedestrian pier adjoining earlier pier to N (currently used for vehicles - 2011). To pier-head: ornamental Victorian waiting room and pier master's office to centre; rare signal tower incorporating later tearoom to S arm of pier-head. Entrance ticket lodge located at slightly wider foot of pedestrian section.</p> <p>WAITING ROOMS AND PIER MASTER'S OFFICE: single-storey, rectangular-plan, gable-ended,</p>

timber pavilion waiting-rooms including harbour master's office. Round-arched windows to ground floor. S Elevation: 2-storey octagonal tower to centre with crowning, ogee-roofed clock cupola and weather vane; flat-roofed verandas flanking with elaborate timber doorpieces to waiting rooms. N Elevation: 3 half-timbered gables with canted window bays and timber details including timber shingles to exterior walls. Red pantiled roofs with cupola ventilators.

SIGNAL TOWER AND ADJOINING TEAROOM: ornate 4-stage, square-plan, timber signal tower (circa 1896-8); pantiled skirt and ogee-roof to 3rd stage; pierced, ogee-roofed cupola and ornamental cast-iron weathervane finial.

Tower adjoins SE corner of single-storey, flat-roofed former waiting room and tearoom building (built 1937).

TICKET LODGE: Single-storey, cruciform-plan ticket lodge (circa 1896-8 with late 20th century alterations - see Notes) at foot of pier. Bowed to E and W elevations with conical, pantiled roof.

PIER AND RAILINGS: greenheart timber piles braced in pairs and further cross-braced by diagonal timbers. Outward facing piers are battered. Rod-iron connections with external bolts. Timber decking, rails and balustrade.

Statement of Special Interest

Dunoon Pier is the best surviving example of a timber ferry/steamer pier in Scotland. Now extremely rare, these piers played a key role in the economic and social development of coastal and island communities in the west of Scotland in the 19th and 20th centuries. Substantially retaining its character following its late 19th century programme of enlargement, the pier and its key buildings contribute significantly to the architectural and historic interest of Dunoon and to the wider maritime heritage of the West Coast.

The timber waiting room and pier master's office, located at the centre of the pierhead, is of key significance to the character of the pier and an iconic building on the Firth of Clyde coast line. Largely retaining its original form and distinctive detailing, it is the finest Victorian pier building of its type in the country. At the height of its popularity, access to the pier to non-passengers became ticketed which reflects its concurrent function as a 'pleasure pier' more commonly associated with resort towns in England. In 1937 a 220 ft long, timber and steel viewing gallery platform was built to connect the buildings on the pierhead assembly area. This structure was removed in the 1980s.

The pioneering signalling system was first installed at the pier in 1888. The tower was an early and forward thinking safety mechanism using a system of coloured discs to avoid collision of approaching steamers and to guide the operators to their designated berthing positions on each side of the pier. The signal tower was re-configured in a more decorative form as part of the 1896 rebuilding programme. It became electronically operated in later years and now, no longer in use, forms part of the 1937 tearoom addition to the S arm of the pierhead. Elements of the earlier signalling system mechanism survive inside the tower, adding significantly to the architectural and historic interest.

The 1890s entrance ticket lodge was originally an open turnstile building with covered, timber detailed walkways to either side. The building was reworked in the 1980s using a mix of traditional and non-traditional materials and broadly retaining its original cruciform plan and massing.

Dunoon was first established in the middle of the eighteenth century, with the earliest stone jetty built around 1767. The first timber pier was constructed by a joint stock company in 1835. The rail link from Glasgow to Gourock opened in 1841 leading to population swell and increasing tourism in and around the Clyde Estuary. A more substantial pier was built at Dunoon in 1845 although this was destroyed by a storm in 1848, rebuilt the following year and extended in 1867 by Douglas Campbell. In 1896, the pier was significantly enlarged to its present, inverted F-plan form.

The use of timber piling to form marine structures has a long and significant history in Scotland and on the west coast in particular. Once commonplace, they are now a rare building type. The

timber piles of Dunoon Pier are braced in pairs and further braced by diagonal timbers with the outer piers battered to resist the forces of berthing ships. Structurally, the pier was purposefully 'over-engineered' to account for the severity of the storms along this particular stretch of coast and the large amount of steamers and other vessels it served.

Change of category from B to A and list description revised, 2011.

Asset/Event Number	31
Asset/Event Name	St Munn's Church, Mausoleum
Type of Asset/Event	
Listing No./NRHE Number	LB5073
HER Number	
Status	Category A Listed Building
Easting	216600
Northing	682070
Parish	Dunoon and Kilmun
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB5073

Description

Kilmun Parish Church, including the complex surrounding it, is an exceptional example of an ecclesiastical complex including a number of major periods of development. The site is nationally important and, as well as a fine 19th century church, contains the burial place for the Campbells of Argyll from the 15th to the 20th century and a good collection of post-medieval headstones.

Kilmun church is built on the site of a substantial older foundation. A church is recorded at the site in the 13th century but it appears that the tower now standing belongs to a collegiate church of 1442 built by Sir Duncan Campbell of Lochawe (see separate designation record). In 1688 the choir of the collegiate church was re-built to serve as a parish church.

In 1841 the bulk of the Collegiate church was demolished to make way for a new church by Thomas Burns, built to house the increasing number of summer visitors to the Holy Loch. The main body of the church is T-plan, with the nave extending north. At the head of the T is a small square tower with corner finials and a pierced stone parapet, over an advanced, gabled central bay. The church is lit by single lancets on the main south wall and by wider traceried lancets on the east and west gables. In 1898-9, the well-known church architect Peter McGregor Chalmers re-arranged the interior, forming an open choir in the place of the closed vestry on the south wall. Chalmers also introduced new arcades supporting the east and west galleries.

Interior: the interior of the church is substantially as designed by McGregor Chalmers, including intricately-carved chancel furniture and panelling. The church contains a number of good stained glass windows, much of it by Stephen Adam, including life of Christ scenes and a portrait of George Miller of Inverreck as St Matthew. Adam's successor, Alfred Webster, designed a number of later windows, including a war memorial window in the N gable. An unusual feature is the hydraulically-powered organ, made in 1909 by Normand and Beard. It is one of only two water-powered examples known to still be in use (2012) in Scotland, the other being at St Mary's Episcopal Church, Dalkeith (see separate listing). The flat ceiling is supported by decorative Tudor-arched trusses supported on stone corbels. The walls are rendered with exposed sandstone dressings and panelled to dado height.

Halls: the halls, in the north-west angle were built in 1909-10, also by Chalmers. They are piend-

roofed, with mullioned and leaded windows.

Argyll Mausoleum: the Argyll Mausoleum is situated at the north-east corner of the modern church. The mausoleum was built to the designs of James Lowrie in 1795-6, replacing a vault used by the Argyll family inside the Collegiate church. It remained in situ when the Collegiate church was demolished and the present church built. Originally, it had a slated pyramid roof, but this was replaced by a cast iron dome in 1891-3. As it stands, the mausoleum is on a square-plan with the pointed-arched entrance on the north elevation, flanked by two blind-traceried lancets and applied pilasters. The domed roof has rooflights and a smaller dome at the apex. The Argyll Campbells were buried in this mausoleum - the last being the 10th Duke in 1949. The interior of the mausoleum consists of two platforms on the side walls containing coffins and on the south wall a wide cusped arch over a niche containing the 15th century effigies of Duncan Campbell, the founder of the Collegiate church and his wife.

Douglas of Glenfinart Mausoleum: built in 1888 to the north-west of the church this is an octagonal red sandstone structure, with rock-cut ashlar walls, a studded timber door with a carved armorial panel above it and a stone-slabbed roof. The mausoleum contains the remains of General Sir John Douglas, Commander during the Indian Mutiny.

Graveyard: the graveyard at Kilmun contains a number of interesting memorials, including later medieval tapered slabs and several high quality 17th and 18th century headstones and table-tombs carved with trade tools. In the south-east corner is a small 'Watchhouse'. Latterly, the graveyard was extended twice, at first to the north uphill and later to the west, taking up some of the grounds of Old Kilmun House. A second small building, built on two levels, the purpose of which is unclear, but dating to the late 19th century, survives to the north-east of the church. The walls are likely to date to 1818-19, when the churchyard was laid out. Immediately to the W of the church are square-plan gatepiers with Gothic capstones. A cast iron drinking fountain, complete with drinking cup also survives to the west of the church.

In accordance with Section 1 (4A) of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997 the following are excluded from the listing: scheduled monument SM5260 (see separate designation record).

In August 2021 the church was purchased by a charitable trust and used as a heritage centre and music venue known as "Historic Kilmun".

Statement of Special Interest
Ecclesiastical building in use as such.

In accordance with Section 1 (4A) of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997 the following are excluded from the listing: scheduled monument SM5260 (see separate designation record).

Statutory address, changed from Kilmun, St Munn's Parish Church (Church of Scotland) including Argyll and Douglas mausolea, associated buildings and graveyard to St Munn's Parish Church (Church of Scotland) including Argyll and Douglas mausolea, associated buildings and graveyard excluding scheduled monument SM5260, Kilmun.

Asset/Event Number	32
Asset/Event Name	Pier Cottage, Kilmun Pier
Type of Asset/Event	
Listing No./NRHE Number	LB85
HER Number	
Status	Category B Listed Building
Easting	217112

Northing	681626
Parish	Dunoon and Kilmun
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB85 Description Loch Lomond And Trossachs National Park Planning Authority

Kilmun Pier was built c1828 by marine engineer and entrepreneur David Napier to serve a new route from Glasgow to Inveraray via Loch Eck. The pier was the first of a number of piers built on Loch Long and is an early example of a Clyde pier, of which there were almost 100 by the late 19th century (McCrorie and Monteith, 1982). The pier, which consists of a masonry block main pier, with a later timber projection, a number of timber buildings on the pier and a pair of parallel stone buildings at the shore end, is of interest for its early date, its connection to David Napier and the opening of the Clyde to tourist traffic, as well as for the survival of the stone buildings.

The pier built c1828 consisted of the main stone portion of the existing pier, faced with squared rubble blocks, with ashlar kerbs and a cobbled surface. The shore end buildings appear to be from this first phase. These consist of two parallel stone rubble blocks, gabled to the road and piend-roofed to the loch-side, with splayed inner corners to allow for access to the pier. Each block appears to have been built in two stages, a map of 1839 (Waterston) shows what seem to be shorter buildings. In the mid-19th century, these buildings were extended further out on to the pier, initially a low single-storey, but later built up. The block to the SE has a blocked-up arched doorway and was perhaps a smithy. That to the NW has a large squared window and is thought to have been a waiting room. By 1863 the first OS map shows a number of service buildings stretched SE along the road, in the position of the present car park.

Later in the 19th century, the pier was extended with a new timber platform to allow for bigger steamers to moor. In the 20th century two timber buildings have been built on the timber part of the pier and a large modern flat-roofed masonry building, including public toilets, has been erected. During the 20th century the NW building was used as a Post Office.

Materials: stone pier with timber jetty. Rubble buildings with sandstone dressings, slate roofs. Predominantly timber sash and case windows. Timber pier buildings and cement-rendered toilet block.

Statement of Special Interest

David Napier (1790-1869) the celebrated marine engineer and a pioneer of deep-sea steam navigation, purchased a stretch of land along the Holy Loch and Loch Long shore from General Campbell of Monzie in 1828 and built an hotel, a pier and a number of villas (including the 'Tea Caddies' (also listed) (Maclehose, 1912,114). Napier is known to have sold off most of his Scottish interests in c1837 (Walker, 1992, 359). Certainly by the time of the 1st OS Survey, the pier is recorded as being the property of Campbell of Monzie.

The pier was finally closed for traffic in 1971 and is at present (2004) used by Western Ferries to moor ferries overnight. In 2003 consent was granted for the conversion of the former Post Office to residential use.

Part of a B-Group including the K6 telephone kiosk.

Asset/Event Number	33
Asset/Event Name	Telephon Call Box, Kilmun Pier
Type of Asset/Event	
Listing No./NRHE Number	LB5067

HER Number

Status Category B Listed Building

Easting 217111

Northing 681636

Parish Dunoon and Kilmun

Council Argyll and Bute

Description <https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB5067>

Description

Loch Lomond And Trossachs National Park Planning Authority

This K6 telephone box makes an important contribution to the group of buildings at Kilmun pier and is an example of a distinctive and universally recognised design.

K6 telephone kiosks, produced from 1936 to a design by Giles Gilbert Scott, are of cast iron with 3 sides of lying-pane glazing with narrow margin lights and a blind cast-iron panel to the rear. Each side is segmental-headed and the roof is saucer-domed.

Statement of Special Interest

The K6 is also known as the Jubilee Kiosk, commemorating the Silver Jubilee of King George V. It was at this time the GPO set up a committee to redesign the telephone kiosk for mass production, with a Jubilee Concession Scheme providing one kiosk for each village with a Post Office. Scott was asked to design the new kiosk in March 1935, and after approval by the Royal Fine Art Commission, the K6 went into production in 1936. The new K6 was constructed from cast-iron and painted Post Office red (in 1924 the same commission had decided on the colour red for the kiosk, as it was 'easy to spot and gave an authoritative and official character.'). The new box was based on Scott's 1924 K2 kiosk which had been classical in character with small pane glazing, a reeded Grecian surround and a Soanian dome (believed to have been inspired by that on Sir John Soane's tomb or the lantern above the mausoleum at the Dulwich Picture Gallery). Aware of new architectural trends, Scott applied a modernistic style to his older box. The Grecian fluting was removed but the Soanian dome remained, as did the curved corners (which added strength to the cast-iron panels, now designed to be bolted together and erected in a day). The most noticeable change was the glazing; the horizontal bars were moved side ways to create a broad central light with narrow margin lights. This was to improve visibility and resemble 'moderne' architecture. The design of the box was so popular, it remained in production until 1968 when it was superseded by the K8 by Bruce Martin (the K7, by Neville Conder, was never widely used).

Part of a B-Group including Kilmun Pier.

Asset/Event Number 34

Asset/Event Name Hafton House, Dunoon

Type of Asset/Event

Listing No./NRHE Number LB5071

HER Number

Status Category B Listed Building

Easting 217602

Northing 679895

Parish Dunoon and Kilmun

Council Argyll and Bute

Description	<p>https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB5071</p> <p>Description 1816. 'Gothick'. 2-storeys on basement with higher Tower.</p> <p>Rubble. Piended slated roofs behind crenellated parapets. Mullion-and-transom windows with hood-mouldings.</p> <p>Porte-cochere on N. side. Offices adjacent at rear around a yard.</p> <p>Statement of Special Interest Built for James Hunter who had bought estate of Hafton c. 1815.</p>
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Asset/Event Number	35
Asset/Event Name	Drybridge, Hafton House
Type of Asset/Event	
Listing No./NRHE Number	LB5074
HER Number	
Status	Category B Listed Building
Easting	217597
Northing	679781
Parish	Dunoon and Kilmun
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	<p>https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB5074</p> <p>Description Probably 1815/1820. Small cast-iron dry bridge spanning driveway which runs through stone-lined cutting to rear of Hafton House. Unpierced horizontal beams (approx 10' span) with lattice-patterned struts and ties; decorative cast-iron balusters (a standard pattern commonly found on early 19th century staircases).</p> <p>Statement of Special Interest An unusually early cast-iron bridge, probably the earliest in Argyllshire.</p>

Asset/Event Number	36
Asset/Event Name	The Fernery, Younger Botanic Garden, Benmore House
Type of Asset/Event	
Listing No./NRHE Number	LB6436
HER Number	
Status	Category B Listed Building
Easting	213539
Northing	685161
Parish	Dunoon and Kilmun
Council	Argyll and Bute

Description

<https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB6436>

Description

Loch Lomond And Trossachs National Park Planning Authority

The fernery at Benmore is a rare survival of this type of building. Few ferneries survive in any condition in Scotland. This example, although it is ruinous, retains its walls and internal features. It is a rare structure and important as an integral part of the gardens at Benmore.

The fernery, which is built into a steep-sided cleft using rubble, is rectangular in plan with semicircular gables. The entrance is to the S and supports a stone arch, with steps to either side. The interior consists of high walls with occasional built-in ledges for ferns. Only a few iron hoops for a barrel roof survive. It appears from the shape of the gables that there was a lantern running the length of the roof. The interior of the fernery also contains a quartz grotto with steps to either side. To the NW, on the exterior is a small lean-to structure 'probably the original heating plant for the fernery.

Statement of Special Interest

Ferneries became popular in British gardens from the 1850s, the result of a new interest in more exotic plants and the fashion for fern collecting and continued to be built until after 1900.

In 1870 the Benmore estate was acquired by James Duncan, a Greenock Sugar Refiner. Duncan carried out many improvements to the estate, including extending the house and building a number of worker's cottages. Duncan was also largely responsible for the garden layout which survives today. The fernery belongs to this period.

Benmore Estate is perhaps best known as the setting for Benmore Botanic Garden, run by the Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh. The garden and designed landscape is notable for the collection of coniferous trees, planted by successive owners since c1820.

Part of B-Group including Benmore House, the Steading, North Lodge and Gates, the Golden Gates, 'Puck's Hut', Walled garden and the cottages to the E of it (see separate listings).

Within Benmore-Younger Botanic Garden Designed Landscape.

References

Bibliography

Ordnance Survey 1st edition (c1863) and 2nd edition (c1898); Inglis' Guide to Dunoon and Environs (1883); Land Use Consultants, An Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes, Vol 2, 1987; Walker, F A and Sinclair, F, North Clyde Estuary: An Illustrated Architectural Guide (1992), 132; Walker, F A, Buildings of Scotland: Argyll and Bute (2000), 144-6; Walker, F A, Argyll and The Islands: An Illustrated Architectural Guide (2003), 23-4.

Asset/Event Number	37
Asset/Event Name	Dunoon High Kirk, Kirk Street, Dunoon
Type of Asset/Event	
Listing No./NRHE Number	LB26429
HER Number	
Status	Category B Listed Building
Easting	217421
Northing	676549
Parish	Dunoon
Council	Argyll and Bute

Description	https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB26429 Description 1816, J. Gillespie Graham, Edinburgh. Enlarged 1834, David Hamilton, Glasgow. Tower raised 8 feet 1839. Gothic Revival. Nave and transepts with tower at E. end. Rubble in courses; slate roofs. Decorated windows; crenellated wall-head and gables; pinnacles at corners. Square tower in 3 stages with crenellated parapet, pinnacles, lancets. Clock with 4 faces presented by William Campbell of Castle House. Statement of Special Interest Ecclesiastical, in use as such. Built on site of earlier parish church, which had replaced the Castle Chapel dedicated to St. Mary.
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Asset/Event Number	38
Asset/Event Name	Ballochyle House, Kirk Street, Dunoon
Type of Asset/Event	
Listing No./NRHE Number	LB26430
HER Number	
Status	Category B Listed Building
Easting	217405
Northing	676576
Parish	Dunoon
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB26430 Description Early 19th century. Plain Georgian. 2 storeys. Rendered front; harled on ends and rear; gabled slate roof. Moulded string-course between floors. Wooden addition with outside stair at rear. Statement of Special Interest Domestic. Part of ground floor altered for a shop. An ornamental plaque on S. wall is incised with name 'Ballochyle House'. Perhaps this was the town-house of the lairds of the nearby estate of Ballochyle.

Asset/Event Number	39
Asset/Event Name	CORNER HOUSE, 2 CASTLE STREET AND 44 KIRK STREET AND ADJOINING WALL TO NORTH
Type of Asset/Event	
Listing No./NRHE Number	LB26431
HER Number	
Status	Category B Listed Building
Easting	217417
Northing	676491
Parish	Dunoon
Council	Argyll and Bute

Description	https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB26431 Description Early 19th century. Plain Georgian; 2 storeys; 3 windows wide; rubble, thinly rendered, gabled slate roof. Ashlar chimneys. Astragals in almost every window. Adjoining high wall has ogee-arched doorway. Statement of Special Interest Domestic
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Asset/Event Number	40
Asset/Event Name	4, 6, 8 CASTLE STREET
Type of Asset/Event	
Listing No./NRHE Number	LB26432
HER Number	
Status	Category B Listed Building
Easting	217408
Northing	676490
Parish	Dunoon
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB26432 Description Early 19th century. Traditional, 1 storey. Rubble, thinly rendered; piended slate roof. Ashlar chimneys.

Asset/Event Number	41
Asset/Event Name	Castle Garden Boundary Wall, Castle House, Dunoon
Type of Asset/Event	
Listing No./NRHE Number	LB26433
HER Number	
Status	Category B Listed Building
Easting	217470
Northing	676357
Parish	Dunoon
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB26433 Description Early 19th century. Rubble; flat-rounded cope. 2 gate-posts at N. end. Pointed arch at S. end. Uncompleted. Statement of Special Interest Built by James Ewing to enclose his Castle House estate but not completed around Castle Hill because of the opposition of the villagers in August 1835. An important feature of the High

Kirk - Castle House precinct.

Asset/Event Number	42
Asset/Event Name	Castle House, Kirk Street, Dunoon
Type of Asset/Event	
Listing No./NRHE Number	LB26434
HER Number	
Status	Category B Listed Building
Easting	217476
Northing	676436
Parish	Dunoon
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	<p>https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB26434</p> <p>Description 1822; with later additions to rear. 'Gothick'. 2-storey main block with 1-storey-and-attic wings. Stugged ashlar, painted; piended slate roofs. Crenellated bay-windows, turrets, and parapets. Weather mouldings to windows. Porch, in angle of main block and wing, has plaster ribbed vault. Conservatory on S. side, additions to rear. Interior also 'Gothick' with plaster ribbed ceilings.</p> <p>Statement of Special Interest Built for James Ewing, of Strathleven, M.P. Provost of Glasgow as his "marine villa". Other Glasgow citizens followed his example and Dunoon was soon transformed from a highland <> village into a summer resort. Acquired by Dunoon Town Council in 1893. Now houses the Council Chamber and Tulloch Free Library.</p>

Asset/Event Number	43
Asset/Event Name	Lodge, Castle House, Dunoon
Type of Asset/Event	
Listing No./NRHE Number	LB26435
HER Number	
Status	Category B Listed Building
Easting	217553
Northing	676410
Parish	Dunoon
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	<p>https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB26435</p> <p>Description Mid-nineteenth century. 'Gothick': a simplified version of Castle House. 1 storey. Stugged ashlar, painted; gabled slate roof, piended at one end. 2-sided bay-window with crenellated wall-head. Parapet, with apex gablet above bay-window. High chimneys with incised cruciform ornaments. 4 gate-piers crenellated; joined by curved screen walls with splayed cope.</p>

Statement of Special Interest
Domestic.

Asset/Event Number	44
Asset/Event Name	Highland Mary Statue, Castle Hill, Dunoon
Type of Asset/Event	
Listing No./NRHE Number	LB26437
HER Number	
Status	Category B Listed Building
Easting	217547
Northing	676372
Parish	Dunoon
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	<p>https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB26437</p> <p>Description 1896. D.W. Stevenson, Sculptor. Bronze figure on a round ashlar pedestal with octagonal cap and base. Inscribed "Burns Highland Mary"</p> <p>Statement of Special Interest Mary Campbell died 20th October, 178<> Statue was unveiled August, 1896.</p>

Asset/Event Number	45
Asset/Event Name	Argyll Hotel, 62-64 Argyll Street, Dunoon
Type of Asset/Event	
Listing No./NRHE Number	LB26438
HER Number	
Status	Category B Listed Building
Easting	217482
Northing	676689
Parish	Dunoon
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	<p>https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB26438</p> <p>Description Mid 19th century. Tower added 1876. (dated). Victorian - 3 storeys with 4-storey tower at S. end. Rubble in courses with dressed stone facings; piended slate roofs with brackets at eaves. Ashlar chimneys. Round-headed dormers. Porch at base of tower has Ionic columns, pilasters, and entablature; urns at corners. Doorway on Argyll Street has modified pediment. Extension to N. end with flat roof. 2-storey additions (20th century) to E. connected to main block by curved wing.</p>

Asset/Event Number	46
Asset/Event Name	ARGYLL STREET, BURGH HALL BUILDING
Type of Asset/Event	
Listing No./NRHE Number	LB26439
HER Number	
Status	Category B Listed Building
Easting	217272
Northing	676919
Parish	Dunoon
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	<p>https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB26439</p> <p>Description Robert A Bryden, 1873. Asymmetrical 2-storey and 2-storey and attic, Scottish Baronial, L-plan burgh hall building set on corner site. Grey-green random rubble with cream sandstone ashlar dressings. String course; stepped corbel course; crowstepped gables; beak skewputts. ARGYLL STREET (E) ELEVATION: 2-storey, 3-bay block set back from street with taller hall building adjoining to right. Lower block with pointed-arch doorway with 2-leaf doors, set within basket-arched and moulded surround, to outer right. Bipartite window to centre and left at ground. Single window to centre and left at 1st floor with bipartite window to outer right. Taller burgh hall building to right, 3 single windows to centre and outer right, twin pointed-arch windows to outer left. 2 tall windows to centre at 1st floor, with cornices and moulded panels above. Stepped corbel course above, with circular window with cusped tracery above to centre in crowstepped gable. Curved angle to left corbelled to square below angle bartizan.</p> <p>SIDE ELEVATION: 2 bipartite windows to left of centre at ground, 2 single windows to right, 4 single windows at 1st floor. Taller gabled bays to outer right and left. Bay to outer left with single pointed-arch window at ground, 2 windows at 1st floor, circular window to gable above. Doorway to bay to outer right, with pointed-arch window above.</p> <p>REAR (W) ELEVATION: gabled bay with 3-light window to gable, gabled porch to outer left, with doorway to W, 2-light window on return to left.</p> <p>INTERIOR: not seen. Variety of glazing patterns; timber sash and case windows with 2-pane glazing others with 2-pane to lower sashes and single pane to upper sashes; fixed-pane glazing to burgh hall. Grey slate roof; coped ashlar stacks, moulded cans.</p> <p>Statement of Special Interest The ground for the burgh hall was gifted to the people of Dunoon by</p> <p>Mr Macarthur Moir. R A Bryden was appointed by the Commissioners to prepare plans for a hall to accommodate 700 people. It was formally opened on 25 June 1874. It was described in the Dictionary of the Clyde published 1888, as one of the principal edifices in the town most worthy of notice. It was noted that "it was erected at a cost of \$4,000 and containing the municipal offices with a hall that can accommodate 500 persons and is adorned with a stained glass window".</p>

Asset/Event Number	47
Asset/Event Name	Clyde Cottage, Alexandra Parade, Dunoon
Type of Asset/Event	
Listing No./NRHE Number	LB26442

HER Number**Status** Category B Listed Building**Easting** 217486**Northing** 676966**Parish** Dunoon**Council** Argyll and Bute**Description** <https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB26442>**Description**

Early 19th century. Plain Georgian. 1 storey and basement. Ground floor, harled; basement, painted ashlar; gabled slate roof. Ashlar chimneys. Classical doorway with engaged Ionic columns, entablature, pediment. Approached by steps with cast iron balustrade. Ashlar gateposts with splayed weathered caps.

Statement of Special Interest

Domestic. The nearby houses, 'Nor-Ean' and 'Lorne Cottage' were of similar style but have been drastically altered.

Asset/Event Number 48**Asset/Event Name** Cammes Reinach Pier, Marine Parade, Hunter's Quay**Type of Asset/Event****Listing No./NRHE Number** LB26444**HER Number****Status** Category B Listed Building**Easting** 218585**Northing** 679115**Parish** Dunoon**Council** Argyll and Bute**Description** <https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB26444>**Description**

Jetty: 1828. Rubble/Pier C.1865. Thomas Wharrin, Engineer. Wooden-on piles. Extended slip. Late 19th century. Rubble. Engineer D.J. Stephenson.

Statement of Special Interest

Built and extended for Hunter of Hafton.

Asset/Event Number 49**Asset/Event Name** Beach House, 21 Clyde Street, Dunoon**Type of Asset/Event****Listing No./NRHE Number** LB26445**HER Number****Status** Category B Listed Building

Easting	217202
Northing	676371
Parish	Dunoon
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	<p>https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB26445</p> <p>Description Early 19th century. Georgian. 2 storeys; 3 windows wide; with 1-storey additions to E. and W. Harled; slate roofs; (main block W. addition gabled; E. addition piended.) Classical doorway on garden front, with pilasters and entablature.</p> <p>Statement of Special Interest Domestic. Good situation with garden down to West Bay</p>

Asset/Event Number	50
Asset/Event Name	South Range, Auchamore Farmsteading, Auchamore Road, Dunoon
Type of Asset/Event	
Listing No./NRHE Number	LB26446
HER Number	
Status	Category B Listed Building
Easting	216724
Northing	676600
Parish	Dunoon
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	<p>https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB26446</p> <p>Description Early 19th century. HOUSE: Plain Georgian. 2 storeys; 3 windows wide. Harled on front; thinly rendered at sides; gabled slate roof. Classical doorway with pilasters and entablature.</p> <p>STEADING: Traditional. Adjoining the house and forming a square around the yard. 1 storey and attic. Rubble; piended slate roof. Round- headed archway in yard; gabled wing to N.W. with outside stair.</p> <p>WALL: random rubble with deep rubble cope.</p> <p>Statement of Special Interest Farm. A plaque on S. boundary wall records the fact that the farm building stands on the site of the thatched cottage where Mary Campbell (1763-1786), Burn's "Highland Mary" was born.</p>

Asset/Event Number	51
Asset/Event Name	Holy Trinity Church, Dunoon
Type of Asset/Event	
Listing No./NRHE Number	LB26448
HER Number	
Status	Category B Listed Building

Easting	216533
Northing	676462
Parish	Dunoon
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	<p>https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB26448</p> <p>Description 1850; John Henderson, Edinburgh. Extended to W., 1896, by Alexander Ross, Inverness. Gothic Revival. Chancel, Nave, and W. Chapel; with Tower at S.E. corner. Rubble in courses; slate roofs. Lancets, square tower with crenellated parapet and capped by pyramidal roof: W. gable copped by 'belfry'.</p> <p>Porches on N. and S. sides with pointed-arch doorways.</p> <p>Interior: open timber ceiling to Nave white painted walls; pointed arch between Nave and Chancel. 3 pointed arches between Nave and W. Chapel; stone front; bell, cast by John Warner.</p> <p>Statement of Special Interest Ecclesiastical in use as such. Now being re-decorated.</p>

Asset/Event Number	52
Asset/Event Name	Kirn Parish Church, Kirn Brae, Dunoon
Type of Asset/Event	
Listing No./NRHE Number	LB26449
HER Number	
Status	Category B Listed Building
Easting	218418
Northing	678234
Parish	Dunoon
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	<p>https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB26449</p> <p>Description Built 1906-7 in a Romanesque style. P. MacGregor Chalmers. Nave with N. aisle and S. transept. Apse at E. end. Round-headed windows. Square tower in 4 stages with pyramidal ashlar roof at W. end; round-arched doorway at base. Rock-faced red sandstone walls. Slated roof.</p> <p>Statement of Special Interest In ecclesiastical use.</p>

Asset/Event Number	53
Asset/Event Name	Milton House, Milton Avenue, Dunoon
Type of Asset/Event	
Listing No./NRHE Number	LB26451

HER Number

Status Category B Listed Building

Easting 217338

Northing 676670

Parish Dunoon

Council Argyll and Bute

Description <https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB26451>

Description

Style of David Hamilton, circa 1842. Two-storey villa in Hamilton's own Tudoresque style, lower service wing to north; now offices. Harled, with ashlar margins, dressings, and chamfered ingoes: mostly hood-moulded openings; mostly original horizontal glazing pattern (sashes); gables crowstepped or with saw-toothed skews. Three-bay west (main entrance) elevation 3 bays, advanced gable right with canted ground floor window, crenellated porch in re-entrant angle, wall-head gable to left, single window beyond, in upper level of wing. South elevation is symmetrical, 3 finialled and gabled window bays, the outer slightly advanced, shallow central porch with door now a window. Tall, east-facing stair window. Stacks have square flues linked by cornice, some cut down. Slated roofs. Inside, ornament is classical, principal rooms have decorative cornice plasterwork, chimney pieces also decorative, cast-iron stair balusters a common pattern.

Statement of Special Interest

Milton estate passed in 1815 to John Moir of Hillfoot, Dollar, subsequently John MacArthur-Moir.

The 1842 work may incorporate an existing house. Some service wings demolished in recent years.

Asset/Event Number 54

Asset/Event Name Benmore View, Shore Road, Sandbank

Type of Asset/Event

Listing No./NRHE Number LB43020

HER Number

Status Category B Listed Building

Easting 216047

Northing 680570

Parish Dunoon and Kilmun

Council Argyll and Bute

Description <https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB43020>

Description

Dated 1902. Single storey and attic, rectangular plan, Arts and Crafts, former reading room with caretaker's flat above, now 2 flats. Wet dash painted white with some cream sandstone dressings. Slate roof with wide oversailing roof supported on timber ogee brackets at corners.

SW (SHORE ROAD) ELEVATION: segmental-headed doorway with 2-leaf panelled storm doors, half-glazed vestibule door with part curved and glazed side panels.

Large canted transom and mullion window to right, small pane glazing with top hoppers. 4 small windows to left of doorway. 3 large flat roofed dormers.

NW (SIDE) ELEVATION: gabled elevation with entrance to upper flat. Window at ground floor to left, 2 windows above.

NE (HOLY LOCH) ELEVATION: doorway to centre with panelled door, curved cornice with date below. Canted windows flanking, detailed as on SW elevation. 3 large flat roofed dormers.

SE (SIDE) ELEVATION: 2 windows at ground, single window at 1st floor. Original timber windows to ground flat, including transom and mullion canted windows and sash and case windows. Mostly small pane glazing pattern. Original glass. Upper flat

mostly modern replacement windows, original windows to NE dormers. Grey slate roof, stone skewes, corniced chimneys with clay pots, ogee cast-iron gutters.

INTERIOR: upper flat seen October 1995. Some original features including stair, doors and landing storage units. Lower flat not seen.

Statement of Special Interest

Built by local residents as a Working Man's Reading Room on land owned by Robt S Allan of Hafton House. Converted into a dwelling house in 1935. Split into 2 flats in 1961.

Asset/Event Number	55
Asset/Event Name	Edgemont, 34 Argyll Road, Dunoon
Type of Asset/Event	
Listing No./NRHE Number	LB44182
HER Number	
Status	Category B Listed Building
Easting	217703
Northing	677483
Parish	Dunoon
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB44182

Description

James Dunlop, builder, 1936. 2-storey Modern Movement house. Harled brick with metal (Crittall) windows and flat roof.

PRINCIPAL ELEVATION: 2-bay, with canted angles. Broad windows to projecting ground floor with glazing continued in splay of corner; balcony above with simple metal 'deck' railings and canopy supported on central pier and with pair of smaller windows behind. Wallhead of 2-storey bays visible above canopy. Side elevation with tall 2-canted metal window.

REAR ELEVATION: to Argyll Road. Advanced ground floor extending beyond span of main block with small windows flanking central semicircular doorway, glazed with small-pane arrangement. 1st floor recessed above with further 2-canted window, small windows flanking.

Metal horizontal-pane glazing to casement windows with chevron patterned top hopper panes to windows at front. Flat roofs with coped wallhead. Decorative 'Art Deco' detailed rainwater hopper and fixtures to downpipe dividing bays at ground to front.

INTERIOR: part seen, appropriately plain.

Statement of Special Interest

Formerly known as Ducinka. The design is decidedly individual within the moderne style, the

canopied balcony and round-arched doorway adding distinction. The house sits prominently with view over the Clyde, its vantage point apparently employed during the Second World War as a look-out for Holy Loch Submarine base.

Asset/Event Number	56
Asset/Event Name	ROYAL MARINE HOTEL (INCLUDING LODGE, FORMER POST OFFICE, WALL POST BOX, BOUNDAR
Type of Asset/Event	
Listing No./NRHE Number	LB46551
HER Number	
Status	Category B Listed Building
Easting	218462
Northing	679065
Parish	Dunoon
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB46551

Description

Thomas Lennox Watson, 1888 with later alterations. Asymmetrical, 2-storey with attic, 6-bay English Domestic style hotel with 3-storey, single bay entrance tower to right; further single storey with attic, gabled blocks adjoined to outer right and left (set at angle to left). Predominantly tooled rubble with cream sandstone ashlar dressings; whitewash with half-timbering to gableheads; red tile-hanging in part. Base course; overhanging timber bracketed eaves. Sandstone quoins and long and short surrounds to openings; sandstone mullions and transoms; chamfered cills.

Single storey with attic, English Domestic style lodge to SE adjoining 2-storey block to S.

Piend-roofed former post office adjoins wall to left of main entrance: brick with (blocked) segmental arched opening to front and door. Wall post box to left.

HOTEL: E (ENTRANCE) ELEVATION: principal 6-bay block grouped 1-2-3 comprising 2-bay gabled projection off-set to left of centre with steps to round-arched, columnar entrance at ground to right; part-glazed timber door within; tripartite window at ground to left; 1st floor stepped out with 2 6-light glazing rows flanking centre; 2 3-light glazing rows in gablehead stepped out above. Bipartite windows at ground and 1st floors in bay recessed to left; catslide dormer above. 3-bay range recessed to right of entrance with large windows in all bays at ground; full-width, depressed-arched columnar verandah with balustraded balcony above to front; large mullioned and transomed windows aligned at 1st floor; 4-light glazing rows in 2 gabled dormerheads to left; small gabled dormer to right. Square-plan entrance tower adjoined to right with shallow canted projection at ground and 1st floors; pedimented doorpiece centred at ground with segmental-arched opening; timber panelled door; small flanking windows; 5-light canted window at 1st floor; dated panel aligned above; depressed-arched tripartite window in square-headed opening at 2nd floor; plain parapet above. Lower gabled block recessed to outer right with 2 single windows at ground; full-width glazing row above; depressed-arched columnar verandah with balustraded balcony to front; overhanging gablehead above. Lower gabled block set at angle to outer left with 4-light canted window centred at ground; 5-light glazing row above; projecting window

recessed to right. N (SIDE) ELEVATION: single storey with basement and attic, 4-bay block to left with door at ground off-set to right of centre; single windows to left and right; box dormer above. Principal block set behind; various additions to right.

Predominantly plate glass timber windows with stained and leaded uppers; some decorative

stained glass; some modern windows. Red tile roof with terracotta ridging; timber bargeboards. Rubble ridge and apex stacks; tall sandstone wallhead stack to front; various circular cans.

LODGE: Map Ref (NS 18490, 79046): single storey with attic, 2-bay lodge adjoining 2-storey, 3-bay block to south. Lodge: whitewash with half-timbering; red tile-hanging in part. NE (FRONT) ELEVATION: gable end to left with modern window centred in gablehead. Opening at ground recessed to right. Regularly fenestrated 3-bay block recessed to left. NW (SIDE) ELEVATION: projecting gable end with canted window at ground; 3-light glazing row centred above. Some plate glass timber windows; some modern windows. Lodge with red tile roof; terracotta ridging; coped sandstone stack. Grey slate roof to adjoining block; kneelered skewers.

FORMER POST OFFICE AND POST BOX: Map Ref (NS 18529, 79664): Piend-roofed former telegraph/post office (circa 1888-89) adjoining wall to left of south gatepiers. Brick (painted black and white) with segmental arched opening to front (blocked) and doorway to left. Large 'A' Type, Queen Victoria wall post box, 1880s with moulded pale brick surround. Set in wall to left.

BOUNDARY WALLS AND GATEPIERS: rubble-coped rubble walls enclosing site to front. Circular-plan rubble gatepiers flanking entrance to N and S (left pier missing to S); conical caps with surmounting lamps.

Statement of Special Interest

Prominently sited opposite the pier at Hunter's Quay, this distinguished English Domestic style property with half-timbered gables in the style of a Tudor hall was built in 1888-9 by Thomas Lennox Watson for his boat-building brother. It functioned as a hotel and as the headquarters of the Royal Clyde Yacht Club, replacing the club's earlier building destroyed by fire in 1888. Relocating to Rhu in the 1950s, the building continued to function solely as a hotel, (the Royal Marine Hotel since 1999). It stands in a prominent position above the pier, with views over the East Cowal foreshore to the Firth of Clyde.

The building is a fine example of the work of Glasgow-based architect Watson, who also built the similarly detailed Red Hall, Great Western Road, Glasgow in 1885 (now demolished). With its half-timbering, decorative stained glass and red tile hanging, the Marine Hotel is a good example of the English Domestic style in Scotland and as such, can be compared with similar, near contemporary work by William Leiper - see separate list entries for Brantwoode, Helensburgh (1895) and Piersland House, Troon (1898-9) for example.

The small, former post office at the hotel was built in around 1888 as a telegraph office for receiving news and results of the various yacht races taking place off the bay. Prominently located on the roadside opposite the ferry terminal, it was used as the local post-office for around 100 years and is currently a coffee shop (2014). The adjacent wall-set post box is a large 'A' size example, dating from the end of the reign of Queen Victoria. It has a canted rainguard over the opening and the raised V R insignia and crown. These elements add to the wider historic interest of the hotel and former Yacht Clubhouse.

Change of Statutory Address and list description updated, 2014. Previously listed as 'Hunter's Quay, Royal Marine Hotel (Former Royal Northern And Later Royal Clyde Yacht Club) Including Lodge, Boundary Walls And Gatepiers'.

Asset/Event Number	57
Asset/Event Name	Boundary Walls And Gatepiers, Inverreck (Church Of Scotland Eventide Home) Including Outbuil
Type of Asset/Event	
Listing No./NRHE Number	LB50432
HER Number	
Status	Category B Listed Building

Easting	214427
Northing	682952
Parish	Dunoon and Kilmun
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB50432

Description
Loch Lomond And Trossachs National Park Planning Authority

Inverreck is a small Baronial country house of the late 19th century by James Thomson, situated at the mouth of Glen Massan. The house is an example of the work of Thomson, a good example of a later Baronial house with such prominent features as a large tower, and the interior is of exceptional quality.

The house, of squared rubble is 2-3 storey, consisting of a 4-bay front block with an off-centred battlemented porte-cochère with a crow-stepped gable above. To the NE is a prominent 3-stage square-plan tower, with a two-storey canted bay and 4 bartizan turrets. To the SW is a long crowstepped extension of c.1950.

Details: there was a cottage on the site of Inverreck in the mid 19th century, described by the Ordnance Survey as 'small but handsome' and located in roughly the same location as the present house. The cottage and grounds were sold in 1872 to George Miller. The date of foundation of the present house is unclear, but it is thought that it may have been around 1876. However, the most reliable date is the '1886' on the main tower to the side. The house combines a rectangular-plan 4-bay front block, with a prominent advanced crowstepped gable and a porte-cochère with round-arched openings. On the upper floor are dormers with unusual scrolled pediments. On the ground floor the main dining room faces the SE, with mullioned and transomed windows. On the return (NE) elevation the front block has a large canted bay in the ground floor. To the right of this is a small 2-storey link block with a NW facing verandah, opening from a second reception room, above which is a balustraded balcony. On the N corner rises the 3-stage tower, with a prominent canted 2-storey bay. To the rear, the enormous stair window has its own gabled bay, with low 4-storey service accommodation to the W. On the OS map of c1898 there is a large conservatory in the SW corner (since demolished).

There have been considerable alterations to the building over the years, particularly when the house was altered and extended to form a home for the elderly. During the 20th century (c1950) the conservatory was removed and a large and prominent 2-storey extension added. The crowsteps and raised long and short quoins pay some respect to the Baronial style of the main house. A large fire escape was also added to the rear.

Interior: the interior of Inverreck contains a numbers of features of quality, despite some later additions and subdivisions. The entrance, through timber double doors in a timber entrance screen of fluted pilasters and pedimented side-lights opens into the entrance hall, with a geometrically-panelled plaster ceiling and marble columns with gilded capitals. To the right, the main reception room has a timber dado and decorative marble fireplace. A second room has oak panelling and an elaborately-carved timber fireplace. Further to the rear is an intact butler's pantry.

The imperial-plan main stair, with heavy turned balusters and gilt newel lamps, is lit by a large stained glass window, with a pedimented Minerva above figures of Music, Industry and Painting, thought to have been exhibited in the Paris Exhibition of 1889. The upstairs landing, originally a large open space but divided by fire doors, is lit by a painted glass dome. Throughout the house original joinery and plasterwork is intact.

Materials: squared rock-faced sandstone with ashlar dressings. Harled later extension of block/brick. Grey slate roofs. Tall, corniced stone stacks and clay cans. Predominantly plate glass timber sash and case windows.

Ancillary Structures: the older house at Inverreck appears to have stood in quite formal

grounds, probably due to the influence of William Jackson Hooker, the well-known botanist and keeper at Kew gardens who owned the house for a time. The gardens do not appear to have survived the rebuilding. Only the ruinous buildings to the NW of the house, at the former formal gardens survive. The more substantial piend-roofed L-shaped outbuildings on the Glenmassan road are later 19th century. The L-shaped piend-roofed lodge is in separate ownership. To the S a series of sheltered homes were built in the middle of the 20th century. The house is surrounded by a rubble boundary wall, with square-plan gatepiers.

Statement of Special Interest

In the entrance lobby is a watercolour of the house as built, signed 'James Thomson FRIBA 1889'. James Thomson (1835-1905) of Baird and Thomson was a prominent architect of the late 19th century in Glasgow, in what was probably the biggest practice of the period in the city. Thomson designed commercial and domestic buildings in the city, such as Crown Circus and a number of country houses. Thomson's most important clients were ironmasters. It is likely that George Miller of Inverreck was among these.

Since 1946 the house has been a church of Scotland Eventide Home. Before that it seems that the House was used as a residential home for the Independent Order of Foresters.

Asset/Event Number	58
Asset/Event Name	Eachaig Bridge Including Stone Parapets, Kilmun
Type of Asset/Event	
Listing No./NRHE Number	LB50433
HER Number	
Status	Category B Listed Building
Easting	215476
Northing	683109
Parish	Dunoon and Kilmun
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB50433

Description

Loch Lomond And Trossachs National Park Planning Authority

Eachaig Bridge, a single-span wrought iron double warren lattice truss bridge was built in 1885 to replace an earlier timber bridge and accommodate heavier traffic. There is an increasing rarity of unaltered wrought iron bridges, of which this is a good example, with interesting details. The bridge also reflects the late 19th century increase in road traffic, as scenic excursions from Dunoon north became more popular.

The lattice trusses have extensive side bracing and heavy cast iron hand rails. The deck, unusually, is half-way up the trusses. To either end are ashlar dies and splayed ashlar parapets. An early design for the bridge (RHP 82894) shows a more decorative castellated die.

On either side of the bridge are plaques reading 'Eachaig Bridge Erected by the Trustees of the Dunoon district of roads, Argyshire' followed by a full list of the trustees and 'Richard Gallen Surveyor Dunoon and Cowal roads since 1860'. The engineers were Bell and Miller, Westminster and Glasgow and the contractor Hanna, Donald and Wilson, Paisley.

Statement of Special Interest

From the 1880s scenic road tours began to be more popular in Cowal. The Loch Eck Tour travelled North along the loch from Dunoon or Kilmun. At the same time, attractions such as the picture gallery at Benmore attracted large numbers of visitors.

Asset/Event Number	59
Asset/Event Name	STRONE, CHOILLE BHEAG INCLUDING OUTBUILDINGS, BOUNDARY WALLS, GATEPIERS AND GAT
Type of Asset/Event	
Listing No./NRHE Number	LB50440
HER Number	
Status	Category B Listed Building
Easting	218097
Northing	681148
Parish	Dunoon and Kilmun
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB50440

Description

Loch Lomond And Trossachs National Park Planning Authority

Choille Bheag, a roughly rectangular-plan Italianate villa of c.1850 located in a prominent position above the Shore Road, is among the best of the villas along the Kilmun/Strone shore. The house is a good and intact example of the type and retains many original features as well as the stable and coach block to the rear.

The 1½-storey house consists of a principal south-facing elevation with a projecting shallow-pitch gable to the E. The entrance, in a separate gabled porch, is in the re-entrant to the E. To the rear is a parallel block, gabled to the E. Decorative details include corbelled eaves, a pierced balcony above the canted bay to the front gable and a variety of window surrounds, as well as raised quoins and a band course. To the rear of the house is a 2-storey stable/service block.

The main (S) elevation of Choille Bheag consists of a gable to the E, with a single-storey canted bay, with a pierced balcony to the pedimented window above. To the left (W) is a single-storey block. To the E, the gabled entrance porch has steps to the S with a pierced stone parapet. Behind this main block is a parallel 2-storey block, with an E-facing gable and a further N-facing gable. These elevations have a heavy channelled base course and wide margins and eaves course. The shallow-pitched gables have heavy stone corbels. The windows have either heavy corbelled overwindows or moulded surrounds.

Interior: the house retains a number of original interior features, such as the stone stair, with cast iron balusters and some good plaster cornices.

Materials: squared whin rubble with sandstone ashlar dressings. Timber sash and case windows. Predominantly plate glass lower sash and 6-pane lying-pane upper. Slate roof, stone skews, stone stacks and clay cans.

Outbuildings, Boundary Walls: to the rear of the house and across a narrow lane is a 2-storey service block, with external access to the upper floors at the gables.

The house is surrounded by a rubble boundary wall, with the entrance through a cast iron gate with square-plan gatepiers. Originally, the garden to the house extended further towards the sea but the road has since been straightened, reducing its size. The gate has also been moved from a position further W.

Statement of Special Interest

Although Kilmun is an early settlement, it remained a small village until the 1820s. From 1827 David Napier, a marine engineer, purchased land along the shore of Loch Long, built a pier, a

hotel and several villas (including the 'Tea Caddies' - also listed) at Kilmun and opened a new route from Glasgow to Inverary via Loch Eck, which led to the development of the area as a popular resort and a string of villas as far as Blairmore.

References

Bibliography

Ordnance Survey 1st edition (c1863) and 2nd edition (c1898); Walker, F A, Buildings of Scotland: Argyll and Bute (2000).

Asset/Event Number	60
Asset/Event Name	STRONE, SHORE ROAD, CRAIGIELEE INCLUDING FOUNTAIN, BOUNDARY WALLS AND GATEPIERS
Type of Asset/Event	
Listing No./NRHE Number	LB50446
HER Number	
Status	Category B Listed Building
Easting	219350
Northing	680744
Parish	Dunoon and Kilmun
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB50446

Description

Loch Lomond And Trossachs National Park Planning Authority

Built c1840, Craigielee is one the best of the villas in Strone, and its early date anticipates the quality of the villas further N along the Blairmore shore, with more variation on the pattern book themes than most of those in Kilmun and Strone. The survival of a number of good original features such as the belvedere tower and painted glass, is of particular note.

Craigielee, asymmetrical, 3-bay and 2-storey, is made up of 2 advanced gabled blocks with the recessed entrance bay between them and a squat belvedere tower.

Craigielee is unusual in that it is set so far to the rear of the feu plot, with very little land to the rear, taking into account the steep slope to the rear. It seems that the house was built in two stages, as the 1st edition OS map appears to show no advancing wing on the right (NE). The left bay has a curved 3-light bay to the ground floor and a cast iron balustrade above to a small balcony accessed from the 2-light scroll-pedimented first floor window. The gabled wing on the right has a canted 2-storey bay, timber-clad to the apex. In the centre of the roof is the timber-clad square-plan, squat tower, with round-headed windows and a shallow pyramidal roof.

Interior: the interior contains a timber stair with cast iron balusters, marble fireplaces, Baroque timber pelmets, good quality plasterwork and some painted glass, including scenes of Kelso Abbey and Hagia Sofia.

Materials: predominantly rubble, with sandstone dressings. Graded grey slate roof, stone stacks and polygonal clay cans. Timber cladding to tower. Timber plate glass sash and case windows. Panelled timber front door.

Fountain, Boundary Walls: the long front garden contains a central 3-tier stone fountain. The boundary wall is of rubble, with square ashlar gatepiers to both the later main gate and the cast iron hand-gate.

Statement of Special Interest

Strone developed from the 1830s, and was a continuation of the development of Kilmun. David Napier, a marine engineer, purchased land along the shore of Loch Long and feued to prospective builders and opened a new route from Glasgow to Inveraray via Loch Eck, leading to the development of the area as a popular resort.

References

Bibliography

Ordnance Survey 1st edition (c1863) and 2nd edition (c1898); Walker, F A, North Clyde Estuary: An Illustrated Architectural Guide (1992), p136; Walker, FA, The Buildings of Scotland: Argyll and Bute (2000), 472. Information courtesy of local resident (2004).

Asset/Event Number	61
Asset/Event Name	STRONE, SHORE ROAD, DUNSELMA LODGE, INCLUDING BOUNDARY WALLS, GATES AND GATEPI
Type of Asset/Event	
Listing No./NRHE Number	LB50447
HER Number	
Status	Category B Listed Building
Easting	219315
Northing	680604
Parish	Dunoon and Kilmun
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB50447

Description

Loch Lomond And Trossachs National Park Planning Authority

This Lodge formerly served Dunselma, immediately to the N. Dunselma and associated buildings were built for James Coats Junior to the designs of architects Rennison and Scott in 1885-6. The Lodge is part of a complex of buildings that are the ultimate expression of the conspicuous wealth of late 19th century industrialists. The Lodge, as well as being an attractive building in its own right, making a significant contribution to the group of buildings along the Strone shore, provides an introduction to the architecture of the main house. The interior details echo those of the main house, with a fine timber staircase, and plasterwork containing Coats family crests and symbols.

The lodge consists of a double- gabled front elevation with a conical-roofed turret in the SW corner. The central entrance is round-arched, under a stone balcony on heavy consoles. There is a variety of window details, included a triangular bay with a stone roof, a canted bay with crenellated parapet and decorated pediments. A number of the details of the main house, such as the crowstepped gables and corbelled tower are repeated in the lodge. The stonework on the exterior is of extremely high quality, including animal carvings. The lodge was initially smaller, but parts of the rear and SW elevations have been raised to form a second storey and a small lean-to shed has been attached to the rear.

Interior: the interior is particularly rich for a lodge, with an oak staircase and panelling, as well as fine plaster work in a number of the rooms. Designs include the serpent from the Coats family crest. Parts of the interior have been modernised. For example, the fireplace on the NE reception room has been replaced.

Materials: harled with sandstone ashlar dressings. Grey slate roof with stone ridge. Ashlar stacks and clay cans. Cast iron rainwater goods. Timber sash and case windows with plate glass. Timber boarded outer door. Inner door glazed with etched glass.

Boundary Walls, Gates And Gatepiers: low harled boundary walls to the front with chamfered ashlar copes. Square-plan ashlar gatepiers with pyramidal capstones. Heavy cast iron gates.

Statement of Special Interest

James Coats Junior (1841-1912) was the grandson of Sir James Coats, the Paisley cotton millionaire. He was the president of the Royal Clyde Yacht Club and is known to have owned 16 yachts. Coats' main house was Ferguslie in Paisley (demolished).

The house later belonged to Walter Bergius (another keen sailor) of the Bergius Engine company, later the Kelvin company.

Little work by architects Rennison and Scott is known. It appears they worked mostly for the Coats family. J.A Rennison designed Carskies House (1904-9) in a Scottish Vernacular idiom on the Mull of Kintyre for Kate Coats (Walker, 2000, 62). The only other known house by the practice is Cartside House, Renfrew, of 1880.

The complex at Dunselma included the main house with lawns to the front incorporating a tennis court, the stables and staff accommodation on the High Road and the Lodge, Boathouse and a large palm house (since demolished) on the shore.

B-Group with Dunselma, Dunselma stables and The Boathouse.

References

Bibliography

Ordnance Survey 2nd edition (c1898); Walker, F A and Sinclair, F, North Clyde Estuary: An Illustrated Architectural Guide (1992), 137; Walker, F A, Buildings of Scotland: Argyll and Bute (2000), 62, 472; Information Courtesy of the Owner and a local resident (2004).

Asset/Event Number	62
Asset/Event Name	Dunoon Primary School And Janitor's House
Type of Asset/Event	
Listing No./NRHE Number	LB50809
HER Number	
Status	Category B Listed Building
Easting	217332
Northing	676577
Parish	Dunoon
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB50809

Description

William Fraser, 1899-1901. 1907 additions by Boston, Menzies and Morton; gymnasium wing by Robert Cameron, 1934. 2-storey and attic 13-bay Free style Board School with Baronial and Gothic detailing. Prominent central castellated 4-stage tower and advanced gabled bays. Cement render with exposed sandstone ashlar long and short quoins and margins. Base course and string courses, moulded to 1st floor; some hoodmoulding. Mullioned and transomed bipartite and single light windows, round-arched windows with cinquefoil heads to 1st floor. Bracketed eaves; applied half-timbering to gable apexes at sides and rear

FURTHER DESCRIPTION: pointed-arch 2-leaf timber door with glazed vesica panels set in deeply recessed hoodmoulded surround at base of tower between diagonal buttresses at centre of near symmetrical NW (principal) elevation. Round headed windows at 1st floor, arrow slits at 2nd; modillion cornice between tourelles corbelled out at 3rd. Flanking advanced gable bays

with projecting central sections and distinctive Venetian gothic arched windows at attic. Shallow pointed-arched openings to pends at recessed outer bays.

9-bay SE (rear) elevation with advanced gabled bay to left; Venetian-gothic arched window to gablehead. 2-storey 4-bay pitched-roofed projecting wing to right of centre. Small-pane glazing set in timber sash and case windows. Grey slate. Cast iron rainwater goods.

1907, 2-storey T-plan piend-roofed wing projecting to NE with Mackintosh inspired detailing. Base course and string courses. Pair of shouldered gables to N elevation.

INTERIOR: steel stairs with decorative cast-iron balusters. Timber panelling and tiling to dado. Timber trussed roof to assembly hall.

JANITORS HOUSE: single storey and attic cottage adjoining school with 2-storey projecting canted window with dentilled eaves cornice. Distinctive piended roof extending down over porch. Rendered masonry with exposed ashlar dressings. Multi-pane upper sashes and plate glass lower in timber sash and case windows.

Statement of Special Interest

Dunoon Primary School is a fine example of the board schools which were constructed in the late 19th and early 20th centuries and makes good use of a variety of international architectural motifs. The building is large and imposing and the tower is a striking landmark feature. As a whole the school makes a major contribution to the streetscape.

Prior to the 1870s schools were divided into four broad groups, parish or burgh schools, private academies, church schools and charity school. The 1872 Education (Scotland) Act made primary education universal and compulsory. This caused a huge demand for space to accommodate the influx of children and although existing schools were adapted, many new buildings were also required. This was particularly the case in the burghs and cities. Dunoon Primary demonstrates the architectural quality these buildings could display, particularly at the turn of the 19th/20th centuries.

The architect William Fraser had designed this building as an extension to an earlier school building, shown on the 2nd edition ordnance survey map, which burned down in 1958. Fraser worked with John McLeod in Glasgow and William Warlow Gwyther in London, before setting up a private practice in Glasgow. The firm of Boston Menzies and Morton, responsible for the 1907 additions to the school, began as the sole practice of John Boston but was taken over following his death by William Menzies and George Morton. Their notable works include the Greenock Masonic Temple and Clune Park Church in Glasgow. Robert Cameron was the Master of Works for the Argyll County Education Authority.

References

Bibliography

3rd Edition Ordnance Survey Map (1914-15). F Walker, The Buildings of Scotland: Argyll and Bute, (2000), p233. Dictionary of Scottish Architects, www.codexgeo.co.uk

Asset/Event Number	63
Asset/Event Name	KILMUN, SHORE ROAD, ANCHORAGE, ARDMUN, FOUNTAIN VILLA, HEATHBANK, LOCHVIEW AN
Type of Asset/Event	
Listing No./NRHE Number	LB5065
HER Number	
Status	Category C Listed Building
Easting	216933
Northing	681860

Parish	Dunoon and Kilmun
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB5065

Description

Loch Lomond And Trossachs National Park Planning Authority

These six houses, originally identical, were built in c1828 by David Napier, who was largely responsible for opening up Kilmun, Strone and Blairmore as a resort by building a pier and running steamboat routes direct from Glasgow. The 'Tea Caddies' indicate the early 19th century development of Kilmun, being among the first houses built for the holiday traffic, and are very early examples of seaside development on the Clyde Coast. The group is an important addition to Kilmun, and has particular scenic value, especially when seen from across the Holy Loch. The houses are also important for their connection to Napier and the wider opening of the Clyde Estuary to tourists, as well as for their contribution to the streetscape at Kilmun.

3-bay, 3-storey, rectangular-plan houses, with a variety of later alterations (see below). Shallow-pitched piended slated roofs with ashlar stacks and clay cans. Predominantly painted rubble with sandstone dressings.

Anchorage: Large flat-roofed glazed porch to central entrance. Predominantly timber sash and case windows with some later plastic replacements. Some alterations have been carried out since the house was built, including the widening of the ground floor windows. The interior of Anchorage has retained its original layout and stone stair, but the house has been modernised.

Ardmun: Large flat-roofed glazed porch along the front elevation. A piended-roof square extension to the rear dates to the late 20th century. Sometime in the 20th century, the windows on the ground floor have been lowered to form French doors. Replacement windows (2005) on the front elevation. access to the interior of not obtained at the time of the resurvey (2004).

Fountain Villa: Later small flat-roofed glazed porch. The single-storey canted bay to the front elevation is a later addition. More recently, a single-storey piend-roofed extension has been built on to the NW elevation. 2-pane timber sash and case windows. Fountain Villa retains some internal features, such as a stone stair, timber windows and shutters.

Heathbank: Later lean-to shingle-roofed glazed porch. Few changes have taken place to the exterior of Heathbank, with the exception of window replacement. The shed to the rear has been demolished and replaced with a modern timber shed to the E. Modern (c.1960) timber windows throughout. On the interior, Heathbank retains some simple cornices and architraves and the original stone stair. The original pantry to the W at the rear has been removed to form a bigger kitchen.

Lochview: Later flat-roofed concrete porch to the central entrance. To the front are 2-pane and 4-pane timber sash and case windows. To the rear the stair window is 16-pane timber sash and case. The interior of Lochview is perhaps the most intact of the six houses, with stone stair, timber windows and shutters and the boarded timber door to the rear. There is also a cast iron fireplace with tiled cheeks and hearth. However, the ceilings have been replaced throughout.

Woodburn: Flat-roofed glazed porch to the central entrance. To the left is a two-storey canted bay. Woodburn has been considerably altered over the years, with the addition of the two-storey bay, the formation of double windows on the front elevation and cement-harling. To the E is a small single-storey garage extension. Internally, the stone stair was removed and replaced in the 1930s. Cement-harled rubble with painted sandstone dressings. Predominantly 2-pane timber sash and case windows. Woodburn has been quite modernised, with some features of c1930. In the stair window is stained glass of c1900.

Outbuildings, Boundary Walls, Gatepiers and Gates: the 'Tea Caddies' have steep terraced gardens to the road and shore and service access is by a narrow lane to the rear. The boundary walls are of rubble, with square-plan gatepiers and cast iron and wrought-iron gates. To the

rear of the houses are a selection of single and 2-storey-outbuildings, both original and later.

Statement of Special Interest

David Napier (1790-1869) the celebrated marine engineer and a pioneer of deep-sea steam navigation, purchased a stretch of land along the Holy Loch and Loch Long shore from General Campbell of Monzie in 1828 and built an hotel, a pier and a number of villas, including this group of six. The original use of the villas is uncertain, but it is thought they may have been for short-term let to visitors. In 1829 Napier advertised the attractions of Kilmun, including 'Substantial quay-side houses to let' (MacLehose 114). Napier is known to have sold off most of his Scottish interests in c 1837 (Walker, 1992, 359).

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Waterston, J, Outline Plan of the Estate of Kilmun, The Property of Alexander Campbell of Monzie (1839); Ordnance Survey 1st edition (c1863) and 2nd edition (c1898); New Statistical Account (c1845); Macle hose (Pub.), David Napier, Engineer, 1790-1869, An Autobiographical Sketch with Notes, 1912; Walker, F A and Sinclair, F, North Clyde Estuary: An Illustrated Architectural Guide (1992), 135; Walker, F A, Buildings of Scotland: Argyll and Bute, 2000, 359.

Asset/Event Number	64
Asset/Event Name	St Columba's Church, Strone
Type of Asset/Event	
Listing No./NRHE Number	LB5080
HER Number	
Status	Category C Listed Building
Easting	219260
Northing	680550
Parish	Dunoon and Kilmun
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB5080

Description

Loch Lomond And Trossachs National Park Planning Authority

Strone Church, early 20th century with mid-19th century sections, standing prominently on the Loch Long shore, is the work of Peter MacGregor Chalmers, one of the most prolific and well-known church-builders of the early 20th century in Scotland. The church, although relatively simple in form, contains a number of good features, including a mid-19th century tower remodelled by Chalmers and some excellent stained glass by the foremost ecclesiastical glaziers in the West of Scotland.

The first church was built in Strone in 1858-9. This appears to have been a gable-fronted building with a tower to the left and halls to the rear. Of this the 2-stage spired and battlemented tower and the halls (which were extended in the later 19th century) have survived. It is not clear why the existing church was insufficient but in 1907-8 MacGregor Chalmers was commissioned to build a new church. The tower was retained, but a new Romanesque entrance was formed in the base. The nave of the new church is to the rear of the tower, with an advanced gabled transept and a short S aisle. A rectangular chancel projects E. The windows to the original tower are pointed-arched while the 1908 windows are round-headed, cusped and rectangular. The materials from the old church appear to have been re-used on the exterior with Corrie sandstone on the interior.

The halls to the rear are simple - a plain rectangular structure parallel to the church, joined to

the main body by a small link building.

Interior: the interior is relatively undecorated, with exposed squared rubble stonework. At the E is a wide round-headed chancel arch, with a single lancet in the chancel - the stained glass of Christ bearing the cross by Stephen Adam Jr.(1908) commemorates Hugh Highgate of Blairmore. In the W gable is a tall triple lancet, with stained glass of Christ entering Jerusalem (1925). Along the nave is a series of cusped lancets, including some stained glass - the best of which is a shepherd by George MacWhirter Webster, 1933. The aisle is separated from the nave by a three-bay arcade, with one circular and one octagonal pier. A moulded round-headed door leads S through the tower and another leads N into the halls. The roof is of arch-braced trusses, terminating in stone corbels with figurative carvings. The marble war memorial was taken from St Andrew's, Kilmun in 1937.

Materials: sandstone rubble with ashlar dressings. Ashlar spire. Slate roofs. Timber boarded double doors. Leaded windows.

Boundary Walls, Gatepiers: rubble boundary wall with Gothic sandstone gatepiers.

Statement of Special Interest

Peter MacGregor Chalmers (1859-1922), a noted scholar of Medieval Architecture is principally known for his prolific output of high quality churches, of which he is thought to have designed 150, including St Margaret's Episcopal church, Great Western Road, Glasgow (from 1908) and St Anne's Parish Church, Edinburgh (1911-13) (both also listed). Many of these churches were in a Romanesque style, usually with tall towers. Chalmers is also notable for the restoration work he carried out, including at St.Andrew's, Paisley and Iona. Within Dunoon and Kilmun parish, Chalmers also recast the interior of Kilmun church (1898-9) and designed Kirn Parish Church (1906-7).

Stephen Adam Jr, who carried out some of the stained glass work was the son of Stephen Adam, and himself one of the foremost Scottish stained glass designers of the early 20th century.

Ecclesiastical Building in use as such.

References

Bibliography

Ordnance Survey 1st edition (c1863) and 2nd edition (c1898); Donnelly, M., Scotland's Stained Glass (1997); Gomme, A and Walker, D, Architecture of Glasgow (1987), 180; Walker, F A and Sinclair, F, North Clyde Estuary: an Illustrated Architectural Guide (1992) , 136; Walker, F A, Buildings of Scotland: Argyll and Bute (2000), 471; Buildings of Scotland Notes, NMRS.

Asset/Event Number	65
Asset/Event Name	4A-4D Moir Place, Dunoon
Type of Asset/Event	
Listing No./NRHE Number	LB26441
HER Number	
Status	Category C Listed Building
Easting	217433
Northing	676914
Parish	Dunoon
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB26441

Description

Early 19th century. Plain Georgian. 2 storeys and attic; 6 windows wide. Thinly rendered in front and sides; new rendering in apron between 2nd floor windows and eaves; harled in rear; gabled slate roof. Ashlar chimneys. Classical doorway on Church street with pilasters and entablature.

Turnpike stair at rear. 4 piended dormers. Ornamental gate-posts on Moor Place. Two 1-storey out-houses at S; harled; joined by pointed archway.

Statement of Special Interest

Domestic. 2 tenements.

Asset/Event Number	66
Asset/Event Name	George Hotel, George Street, Dunoon
Type of Asset/Event	
Listing No./NRHE Number	LB26443
HER Number	
Status	Category C Listed Building
Easting	217524
Northing	677096
Parish	Dunoon
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB26443

Description

C.1800. Plain Georgian. 2 storeys; main block, 3 windows wide with extension, 2 windows wide. Harled; modern roughcast on front; gabled slate roof continued over stair in rear.

Astragal chimneys. Wooden classical doorway with pilasters and entablature. Flat-roofed addition in rear.

Statement of Special Interest

Hotel: Bars on ground floor.

Asset/Event Number	67
Asset/Event Name	Kilbride Bridge
Type of Asset/Event	
Listing No./NRHE Number	LB26447
HER Number	
Status	Category C Listed Building
Easting	216579
Northing	676565
Parish	Dunoon
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB26447

Description

Early 19th century (?). Segmental span. Rubble, dressed red sandstone voussoirs. Parapet wall has polished ashlar cope and 4 droved ashlar posts with polished ashlar caps.

Statement of Special Interest

In use as a road bridge

Asset/Event Number	68
Asset/Event Name	Younger Hall, Shore Road, Kilmun
Type of Asset/Event	
Listing No./NRHE Number	LB43021
HER Number	
Status	Category C Listed Building
Easting	217093
Northing	681707
Parish	Dunoon and Kilmun
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB43021

Description

Loch Lomond And Trossachs National Park Planning Authority

Younger Hall in Kilmun, built c1910 by architect Angus Cameron, is a good example of an early 20th century Arts and Crafts village hall. The hall combines a number of interesting details to form an unusual, quirky and striking building that stands out along the shore. The hall is a unique design which figures the survival of many original features.

The hall is single-storey, roughly L-plan with a prominent squat castellated square-plan tower above the central entrance and a circular window-bay to the right. To the left (W), a prominent advanced gabled bay contains a large segmental-arched mullioned and transomed window in a red sandstone surround.

The hall was built by the Younger family of Benmore and later given in trust to the people of Kilmun. The squat central tower has curved crenellations and cruciform arrow-loops, found on some early Baronial buildings in the locality. To the right is a circular bay with a conical tiled roof and timber glazing, multi-paned to the upper light and with curved plate glass below. The large projecting gable is half-timbered to the apex and contains a large window -timber mullioned and containing decorative leaded glass. Since it was built the hall has had some alterations, principally the construction of a flat-roofed extension to the rear and the alteration of the entrance hall to accommodate access to it.

Interior: the main hall has a boarded ceiling and a segmental-arched stage, with a leaded window behind. The library contains fine built-in bookshelves and a lugged fireplace. The internal doors are glazed, with leaded and stained glass. Timber panelling to dado height.

Materials: red sandstone base course, harled walls above. Rosemary-tiled roof. Timber sash and case and leaded casement windows.

Boundary Walls, Railings: rubble boundary wall to the sides and rear. Ashlar sandstone dwarf wall with railings to the front. The thistle-motif wrought iron railings and gates are of particular interest.

Statement of Special Interest

Nothing else is known of the work of the architect Angus Cameron at this time. It is possible that Cameron was the local executant architect, as there is a reference to the building in the Thomson and Menzies job list (Available at the NMRS) to the Hall. Thomson and Menzies was a partnership set up by David Thomson in 1890. Thomson carried out a number of projects for the Benmore Estate, including a large addition to Benmore House.

Consent was recently granted for the replacement of the extensions to the rear (2004).

Asset/Event Number	69
Asset/Event Name	The Queen's Hotel, Marine Parade, Dunoon
Type of Asset/Event	
Listing No./NRHE Number	LB44187
HER Number	
Status	Category C Listed Building
Easting	218379
Northing	677997
Parish	Dunoon
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB44187

Description

Boston, Menzies and Morton, 1904, extending and re-working earlier inn. 3-storey hotel with English Arts and Crafts details, ground floor partly treated as basement and partial attic. Harled with some mock-timber framing.

EARLIER BLOCK: 5-bays to left, with raised basement of segmental-arched openings and stairs to central door on principal floor, fronted by verandah with timber-columned and bracketed supports and simple railings, bays to left filled-in with modern windows. Gabled bay above

to centre (mock-timber-framed gablehead) with modern door to balcony above verandah, further door flanking to left and windows in remaining bays. Slate-hung continuous dormer addition above.

1904 ADDITION: 3-storey, 3-bay Arts and Crafts with corner tower. Bays to centre and to left with continuous bowed window with dividing buttress at centre and flanking buttresses (see glazing below), under slate-hung 1st floor apron with scalloped flashing; broad 1st floor window originally with segmental-arch above, now with modern square-headed replacement; string course below 2nd floor paired gables with single and paired windows at 2nd floor and arrowslits to gableheads. Round corner tower to right with round-arched door at ground shielded by jettied oriel of upper tower, supported on fine red sandstone mask-corbels; slate-hung apron continuing around tower; single windows to 1st and 2nd floors with deep band of studded ornament and floral diamond panels; towerhead mock-timber framed, and with swept conical slate roof and attenuated lead finial.

Variety of glazing patterns; plate glass sash and case to original inn with further non-traditional windows; small-pane casements and plate glass sash and case to 1904 addition, further modern windows, and fine leaded windows with decorative stained glass panels (see below). Grey-green slates. Gablehead stacks with terracotta cans.

INTERIOR: part seen includes 1904 Glasgow Style fittings (eg screen and doors to Cocktail Bar) and Glasgow Style stained glass to windows and door panels (some modern replacements).

Statement of Special Interest

A building known as the 'Kirn Inn' which appeared on the site in 1837 is probably the core of the Queen's Hotel to the left of the site; it was apparently re-named after the accession of Queen Victoria, featuring in the Valuation Roll for 1859 under its current name. An illustration of the hotel from a circa 1930 leaflet shows the hotel in its seemingly unaltered post-1904 form, the verandah open, the segmental arch over the 1st floor windows and battered stacks to the M-valley gutter and by the tower of the 1904 addition, now sadly missing.

Asset/Event Number	70
Asset/Event Name	Footbridge Over The Eachaig River, Benmore Botanic Garden
Type of Asset/Event	
Listing No./NRHE Number	LB50413
HER Number	
Status	Category C Listed Building
Easting	214059
Northing	684688
Parish	Dunoon and Kilmun
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB50413

Description

Loch Lomond And Trossachs National Park Planning Authority

This footbridge over the Eachaig River was built as part of the improvements to the estate in the late 19th century. It earmarks the development of the estate in the late 19th century.

The bridge, of parallel lattice truss wrought iron construction, has large ashlar dies and is approached on either side through sloping parapets with square copes.

Although the bridge appears to be of the late 19th century, the bridge, it is known locally as the 'Pipe Bridge', as it carried the water main from Glen Massan to Kilmun from c1920. It is likely that an existing bridge was used to carry the water supply across the river.

Statement of Special Interest

This bridge was probably built to allow access from Glen Massan and most likely the estate cottages at Deer Park to the SE part of the Benmore Estate. Benmore Estate is perhaps best known as the setting for Benmore Botanic Garden, run by the Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh. The garden and designed landscape is notable for the collection of coniferous trees, planted by successive owners since c1820.

A number of other structures on the estate are separately listed. These include Benmore House, the Steading, Golden Gates, Fernery, the North Lodge and Estate cottages (see separate listings).

Asset/Event Number	71
Asset/Event Name	Cast Iron Bus Shelter, Graham's Point, Kilmun
Type of Asset/Event	
Listing No./NRHE Number	LB50434

HER Number

Status Category C Listed Building

Easting 217451

Northing 681315

Parish Dunoon and Kilmun

Council Argyll and Bute

Description <https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB50434>

Description

Loch Lomond And Trossachs National Park Planning Authority.

The bus shelter at Graham's Point is fully enclosed and rectangular-plan with cast iron panels to the bottom half and horizontal and margin-pane glazing above. There are some minor decorative details, including fluting to the corner columns and along a band course below the windows. This particular example appears to have originally had a further entrance to the rear.

Statement of Special Interest

This circa 1960 cast iron bus shelter at Graham's Point in Kilmun is a distinctive feature along the Shore Road. Cast iron bus shelters of this type are rare and this example at Graham's Point is understood to be the only one of its type that remains in use in the Argyll and Bute region. Two identical shelters formerly at Dunoon Pier were donated to the Glasgow Bus Museum in Bridgeton and the Scottish Vintage Bus Museum at Lathalmond, Dunfermline in 2015. The classically-influenced design was produced by the Lion Foundry as 'Bus Queue Shelter No.2' and has much in common with the iconic red 'K6' Telephone Kiosk designed by Giles Gilbert Scott, which was also produced by the Lion Foundry. The shelter was manufactured in sections and could be built to any length.

Listed building record updated in 2015.

Asset/Event Number 72

Asset/Event Name Memorial To James Duncan, Graham's Point, Kilmun

Type of Asset/Event

Listing No./NRHE Number LB50435

HER Number

Status Category C Listed Building

Easting 217471

Northing 681224

Parish Dunoon and Kilmun

Council Argyll and Bute

Description <https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB50435>

Description

Loch Lomond And Trossachs National Park Planning Authority

This memorial to James Duncan, the owner and improver of Benmore estate, is situated off the road at Graham's Point. The memorial, erected in 1906, commemorates Duncan's achievements in the locality. Designed by A. Macfarlane Shannon, the memorial consists of a grey granite obelisk on a high plinth of grey granite with inset pink granite slabs. On the NE face of the obelisk is a bronze low-relief bust of Duncan. To the base of the plinth on the SE, SW and NW sides are drinking troughs for animals. The memorial was originally a working drinking

fountain, with spouts and animal drinking troughs on three sides. However, it no longer functions. The inscription on the plinth has also been lost.

Materials: Grey and pink granite, bronze plaque.

Statement of Special Interest

James Duncan, a Greenock Sugar Refiner, purchased the estates of Bernice, Kilmun and Benmore in 1870. He was responsible for much of the planting which still survives at Benmore. While in control of the estate, Duncan carried out a number of improvements, such as discovering and mining tin and lead at Gairletter. Duncan also built numerous houses and a hall at Strone (since demolished).

The sculptor responsible for the design was Archibald Macfarlane Shannan (1850-1915). The contractors were MacDonald and Co., Aberdeen Granite Works, Glasgow. The Memorial was unveiled in 1906. The location of the memorial can be explained by the fact that the main road followed the coast around Graham's Point, which was within the grounds of Finnartmore.

Asset/Event Number	73
Asset/Event Name	Gatepiers And Gates, Including Boundary Walls, Cashlie, Shore Road, Kilmun
Type of Asset/Event	
Listing No./NRHE Number	LB50436
HER Number	
Status	Category C Listed Building
Easting	215699
Northing	682910
Parish	Dunoon and Kilmun
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB50436

Description

Loch Lomond And Trossachs National Park Planning Authority

Cashlie, a single-storey 5-bay astylar roughly C-plan classical house built c.1830, is a good example of a simple classical villa and one of the earliest villas along the Kilmun Shore. The house stands out for its position in the early 19th century development of the shore as well as for its formal design, including such elements as the impressive oval-domed entrance hall and distinctive Greek features.

Description And Development: Cashlie is marked on a map of 1839 on 'Lamond's feu,' and the house appears to have changed little since then. In the centre the entrance is through a concave profile door surround. There are raised moulded stone architraves to the front windows. The roof is piended and slightly bellcast with substantial ridge-stacks. Two projections to the rear enclose a small courtyard. These rear wings have been converted from service to domestic use.

Interior: the interior includes a large oval dome with a central lantern and a Greek frieze of griffins and vases, Greek key and palmette cornices and shell niches. The main reception rooms have cornices with Greek keys and palmettes and shell niches. Some original joinery survives, including panelled timber doors and shutters.

Materials: whinstone rubble with sandstone dressings. Predominantly modern windows. Graded slate roof, large corniced ridge stacks with polygonal clay cans.

Boundary Walls, Gatepiers And Gates: the house is bounded by rubble walls. A pair of substantial octagonal gatepiers, probably of 19th century origin with a cast iron gate, are a late 20th century addition to the SE entrance.

Statement of Special Interest

On the O.S. 1st and 2nd edition maps Cashlie is known as Kilmun Cottage. The house later (c.1864) became the home of the shipbuilders and steamship owners, the Campbells of Kilmun. In the early 20th century the house was bequeathed to the Glasgow Abstiners and was used by them in connection with the nearby Convalescent Home (see separate listing)

The buildings now known as 'Hollytrees' appear to have been built as outbuildings for Cashlie.

Although Kilmun is an early settlement, it remained a small village until the 1820s. From 1827 David Napier, a marine engineer, purchased land along the shore of Loch Long, built a pier, a hotel and several villas (Including the 'Tea Caddies'- also listed) at Kilmun and opened a new route from Glasgow to Inverary via Loch Eck. Although Cashlie is outwith Napier's feu, the development of the site belongs to the same period of expansion, which led to a string of villas as far as Blairmore.

Asset/Event Number	74
Asset/Event Name	KILMUN, SHORE ROAD, FINNART INCLUDING BOUNDARY WALLS, ANCILLARY BUILDINGS AND S
Type of Asset/Event	
Listing No./NRHE Number	LB50437
HER Number	
Status	Category C Listed Building
Easting	216768
Northing	681960
Parish	Dunoon and Kilmun
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB50437

Description

Loch Lomond And Trossachs National Park Planning Authority

Finnart is a good example of an early-mid 19th century villa with fine later architectural details, many of which are executed in cast iron. It is also one of the earlier villas in Kilmun. It is of interest for its early date, classical design and Greek details and the survival of many interesting decorative features. Finnart is a T-plan symmetrical 3-bay single storey and dormer villa pitch-roofed villa with a large verandah to the side.

A house appears on this site as 'Lamond's Feu' on a 1839 map (Waterston). It is most likely that this smaller, simpler house of c1830 was upgraded later in the 19th century. The projecting square bays to the front and large, wide dormers all appear to be additions of the later 19th century. The house is deceptively large, with a substantial 2-storey wing extending N to the rear. The central 2-leaf timber door, flanked by cast iron Corinthian pilasters, is reached by stone steps with cast iron balusters. There are two wide tripartite dormers, with slated cheeks and piended roofs. The centres of these dormers are pedimented, with palmette finials to the apex. Between these is a round headed central dormer, also with a palmette finial and scrolls to the side, all of cast iron and from the foundry of Walter MacFarlane and Co. To the E side of the house is a steel and cast iron verandah, probably late 19th/early 20th century, which has since been filled in to form a porch. The verandah is particularly interesting as it is made from McFarlane and Co. bandstand components, including the columns, palmette drip frets and railings.

Interior: access to the interior was not possible during the course of the 2004 resurvey.

Materials: predominantly rubble, with sandstone to bays. Cast iron decoration to dormers. Grey slate roof, stone chimneys and polygonal clay cans. Stone skewers. Timber sash and case windows; predominantly plate glass.

Ancillary Buildings And Boundary Walls: closer to the road and to the W of the house is a lodge and coach house in a semi-ruinous state (2004): a dormered 2-storey structure with a gabled porch to the West. In the South wall, facing the road, is a modern square-headed garage door. In the garden to the rear of the house is an octagonal timber garden house with a lead pagoda roof, probably early 20th century. Directly in front of the house is a small sundial on a fluted column. In the SE corner of the site are ruinous greenhouses and outbuildings. The house is surrounded by rubble boundary walls.

Statement of Special Interest

A list of feuars to the Benmore Estate gives the date of the first feu as 1830 and the owner as a Mrs Alston.

Although Kilmun is an early settlement, it remained a small village until the 1820s. From 1827 David Napier, a marine engineer, purchased land along the shore of Loch Long, built a pier, a hotel and several villas (including the 'Tea Caddies'- also listed) at Kilmun and opened a new route from Glasgow to Inverary via Loch Eck. Although Finnart is outwith Napier's feu, the development of the site belongs to the start of this period of expansion, which led to a string of villas as far as Blairmore.

Asset/Event Number	75
Asset/Event Name	STRONE, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 HIGH COTTAGES
Type of Asset/Event	
Listing No./NRHE Number	LB50439
HER Number	

Status	Category C Listed Building
Easting	218819
Northing	680880
Parish	Dunoon and Kilmun
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB50439

STRONE, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 HIGH COTTAGES

Description

A terraced row of six, two-storey, timber framed and horizontally clad former estate workers' cottages dating to the late 19th century. The row is located well above the shore in the coastal village of Strone on the Cowal peninsula with views over The Holy Loch towards Dunoon.

The cottages have overhanging eaves with decorative timber brackets, and sloping porch canopies above their doorways. The exterior timber cladding mostly consists of overlapping timber board, with one section of later tongue-and-groove timber replacement. The doors are set close together at Nos. 2 and 3 and at Nos. 4 and 5. The doors of No. 1 and No. 6 are at the outermost bays to left and right. The rear of the building has a continuous, single storey lean-to projection with an overhanging slate-roofed canopy. No. 2 has a later flat-roofed outshot above the canopy.

Most windows (formerly timber sash and case with multi-pane glazing) are later replacements with various frame patterns and are known to have been changed before the building was listed in 2006. There are some boarded timber doors to the rear. The roofs are slated. There are polychromatic brick chimney stacks, some of which have been rendered. Each cottage has a narrow and steeply rising garden plot to the rear.

The interiors of some of the cottages were seen in 2019. The stairs and halls at each property have horizontal timber boards to the lower portion of the walls. There are some timber doors and cupboard recesses. The internal doors at No. 5 have been stripped back to the wood. The fireplaces are mostly 20th century with timber or metal surrounds, with smaller fireplaces within some of the bedrooms.

Historical development

Nos.1-6 High Cottages were built in the 1870s by wealthy sugar refiner, art collector and philanthropist James Duncan of Greenock (1834–1905) who lived at Benmore House (LB95, category B). Duncan owned the estates of Bernice, Benmore and Kilmun on the North Cowal peninsula from 1870 to 1889. During this time he made a series of agricultural, industrial and architectural improvements to the estates, planting over six million trees, breeding cattle and black-faced sheep, and building a picture gallery, fernery and sawmill at Benmore. In around 1877, he began speculatively mining for silver, tin and lead in the hills above Strone (Greenock Telegraph, 1877).

The footprint of the High Cottages is shown on the 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey map (revised 1897). The rectangular plan-form has not changed since that date, with the steep hillside reducing the possibility of extension to the rear. Early 20th century photographs in the possession of a current owner show the building in much the same form as at present (2019).

Statement of Special Interest

Summary of assessment

The High Cottages, Strone is a rare example of a terraced row of 19th century timber-built workers' housing, which retain their plan form, symmetry and decorative external detailing. Prominently sited on a steep hillside overlooking the Holy Loch on the Cowal peninsula, they help illustrate a significant period of estate development at Benmore and Kilmun during the second half of the 19th century.

While later alterations including the replacement of timber windows with plastic frames lessen the authenticity to some extent, the building is otherwise largely intact. The High Cottages remain a notable example of 19th century timber-built estate workers' housing in Scotland.

Architectural interest

Design

James Duncan experimented with various different types of non-traditional housing for the workers on his estates. The High Cottages are a distinctive surviving example. Others include the small, square-plan, timber-clad cottages at Glenmassen and Balliemore (LB50465, listed at category C), the three cottages known as 'Faith, Hope and Charity' at Gairletter, and the cottages at the Benmore Home Farm. Building in timber using prefabricated components and catalogue design templates was a practical, convenient and economic way to provide suitable housing quickly on the estate. Prefabrication is a method of producing standardised components off-site, that can be fitted together on-site. It is possible timber for some of these buildings was homegrown, being cut at the sawmill in the grounds of Benmore House (Ordnance Survey, 1897).

The decorative timber brackets at the eaves and porches of the High Cottages have a picturesque quality, reminiscent of Alpine chalet detailing.

The tall and narrow exterior profile and massing, and the symmetrical arrangement of door and window openings, with Nos. 1, 2 and 3 mirrored by Nos. 4, 5 and 6, add to the unity of the

overall design and contribute to the design interest of the building.

The plan form survives largely intact, with the internal room plan mirroring the symmetrical exterior plan form. Some early interior fixtures and fittings survive including timber panelling to the hall and stairs and some timber doors.

The timber window frames have been mostly replaced with plastic frames, with varying glazing patterns. While this affects the unity of the frontage to some extent, the terraced row as a complete design remains recognisable as an unusual example of 19th century timber-built workers' housing.

Setting

The small coastal village of Strone developed in the mid-19th century as part of shore and estate development around the Holy Loch which began at nearby Kilmun in the 1820s. The pier at Strone was first built in 1847 with boats sailing daily to Glasgow and Greenock during the 19th century.

The row of High Cottages were built on high ground above the shore overlooking the Holy Loch. The cottages have panoramic views southward over the Cowal peninsula, and are prominently visible from the Dunoon road on the opposite side of the loch.

The setting directly relates to their historic function as houses for workers on the Benmore and Kilmun estates during the 1870s, adding to the special interest.

Historic interest

Age and rarity

The introduction of new wood processing technology (from around 1840) led to an increase in the production of timber framed and clad buildings using prefabricated components and catalogue or pattern-book template designs. All-timber construction became less common again towards the end of the 19th century, with the introduction of composite building materials and corrugated iron.

Key surviving examples of 19th century timber buildings in Scotland tend to be associated with specific functions such as shooting lodges, railway stations and signal boxes, village halls and military camps. Outstanding examples include the Swiss Cottage at Fochabers (LB1635, category A), the Golspie Drill Hall (LB12591, category A) and the railway station at Aviemore (LB257, category A).

Most estate workers housing in Scotland during the second half of the 19th century was built of stone. Timber housing during this period tended to be modest, often built as temporary accommodation for on-site workers in the fishing, forestry and agricultural industries. Many of these simple timber buildings have been removed or substantially remodelled using other materials.

Surviving 19th century terraced rows of timber housing, whether built to individual designs or pattern-book templates, are uncommon. The High Cottages at Strone are an unusual survival. While altered to some extent, they largely retain their plan-form, massing and detailing and are a notable and rare example of their building type. The ornamental brackets to the eaves and porches are unusual details that add to the special interest.

Social historical interest

1-6 High Cottages are part of a period of significant industrial and agricultural development in this part of Argyll. The cottages are representative of early experiments with prefabricated timber house construction in Scotland. The then owner of Benmore, James Duncan was a wealthy industrialist who helped shape the estate landscape at Benmore and Kilmun, which is now the setting for Benmore Botanic Garden. There is a granite memorial to James Duncan (LB50435) at nearby Graham's Point.

The social and economic interest also relates more broadly to the history of timber house construction in Scotland. 1-6 High Cottages are of special interest for representing a specific stage in the historical development of timber housing in Scotland, when they were typically built to accommodate workers on country estates.

Association with people or events of national importance

1-6 High Cottages has no known direct associations with a person or event of national importance.

References

Bibliography

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Maps

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Ordnance Survey (Revised 1897, Published 1900) Argyllshire CLXXIV.10 (Dunoon and Kilmun) 2nd Edition, 6 inch to 1 mile. Ordnance Survey: Southampton

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McDonald Watson, A. (2010) James Duncan: An Enlightened Victorian, Edinburgh: Royal Botanic Garden.

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Scottish Government (2003) Timber Cladding in Scotland (Study outlining the development of timber cladding in Scotland and providing practical information on the use of timber cladding) - <https://www.gov.scot/publications/timber-cladding-scotland/pages/4/> [accessed 2019].

Other Information

Early 20th century photograph of High Cottages, in possession of a current owner (2019).

Listed Building Record revised in 2019.

Asset/Event Number	76
Asset/Event Name	Dunselma Stables Including Boundary Walls, Strone
Type of Asset/Event	
Listing No./NRHE Number	LB50441
HER Number	
Status	Category C Listed Building
Easting	219225
Northing	680776

Parish	Dunoon and Kilmun
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	<p>https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB50441</p> <p>Description Loch Lomond And Trossachs National Park Planning Authority</p> <p>Dunselma and associated buildings were built for James Coats Junior to the designs of architects Rennison and Scott in 1885-6. The Stables and Cottage are part of a complex of buildings that are the ultimate expression of the conspicuous wealth of late 19th century industrialists. This building is an important part of that set of buildings, prominent in views both to and from the main house and reflecting the architecture of Dunselma. The L-plan 1½-storey buildings consist of stables and staff living quarters.</p> <p>The stables are assumed to have been built at the same time as the main house at Dunselma. The principal elevation is to the High Road, facing SE. This asymmetrical elevation has a crow-stepped gable to the right and a pointed dormer to the left. The windows are single and bipartite with stone mullions, the single door round-headed. The return elevation, facing the main house and perhaps formerly the principal elevation, has two advanced crowstepped gables. The building is decorated with moulded string and eaves courses and decorative hood-moulds throughout. The inside elevations of the courtyard have regular fenestration and pedimented dormers. The entrance to the courtyard is to the NE. Formerly there was a small L-plan greenhouse to the NE of the courtyard but this has since been demolished.</p> <p>The stables fell into disrepair through the later 20th century. At the time of the resurvey (2004), restoration work was in progress. The ventilator spire and wind-vane had been removed for re-leading.</p> <p>Interior: although the stables have lain empty for some time, the timber boarding survives to many of the rooms, with some decorative timber ceilings.</p> <p>Materials: harled with sandstone ashlar dressings. Partly slated roof with stone ridge. Ashlar stacks and clay cans. Cast iron rainwater goods. Timber sash and case windows.</p> <p>Boundary Wall: high harled wall with pointed ashlar coping.</p> <p>Statement of Special Interest James Coats Junior (1841-1912) was the grandson of Sir James Coats, the Paisley cotton millionaire. He was the president of the Royal Clyde Yacht Club and is known to have owned 16 yachts. Coats' main house was Ferguslie in Paisley (demolished).</p> <p>The house later belonged to Walter Bergius of the Bergius Engine company, later the Kelvin company.</p> <p>Little work by architects Rennison and Scott is known. It appears they worked mostly for the Coats family. J.A Rennison designed Carskey House (1904-9) in a Scottish Vernacular idiom on the Mull of Kintyre for Kate Coats (Walker, 2000, 62). The only other known house by the practice is Cartside House, Renfrew, of 1880.</p> <p>The complex at Dunselma included the main house with lawns to the front incorporating a tennis court, the stables and staff accommodation on the High Road and the Lodge, Boathouse and a large palm house (since demolished) on the shore.</p> <p>B-Group with Dunselma, Dunselma Lodge and The Boathouse.</p>
Asset/Event Number	77
Asset/Event Name	Gatepiers And Gates, Strone House Including Boundary Walls

Type of Asset/Event

Listing No./NRHE Number LB50442

HER Number

Status Category C Listed Building

Easting 219349

Northing 680676

Parish Dunoon and Kilmun

Council Argyll and Bute

Description <https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB50442>

Description

Loch Lomond And Trossachs National Park Planning Authority

Strone House, a mid-19th century 3-bay 2-storey piend-roofed rectangular block made up of tripartite windows and square bays is one of only a small number of classically proportioned and detailed villas along the Strone and Blairmore shore. Although the house has lost the outbuildings to the rear and much of its interior it is a distinctive design and makes a positive contribution to the locality.

Details: the main elevation of Strone House has survived much as built, with the central entrance through square-plan pillars and returning half-pillars supporting a jettied central tripartite bay. The only break to the severity of the house is the scrolled parapets to the entrance steps. To either side of this are square flat-roofed bays with tripartite windows divided by undecorated mullions. Above these, the tripartite windows to the side bays have stripped classical pillar mullions, the lintels protruding slightly from the eaves band course, above which is a heavy eaves cornice. To the front of the house is a balustraded terrace. To the rear, the central bay projects slightly, containing a large mullioned and transomed stair window, which may be a later alteration.

The outbuildings which appear on early OS maps have been demolished. At present (2004) a gabled block of the 1960s still stands.

Interior: little remains of the interior after a fire. However, the timber stair with cast iron balusters and leaded stair window and some 4-panelled doors are still extant.

Materials: sandstone ashlar to front elevation. Rubble to sides and rear (harled to rear). Slate roof, stone wallhead stacks and clay cans. Predominantly replacement timber windows.

Boundary Wall, Gates: the house is surrounded by a rubble boundary wall, with square-plan gatepiers and a heavy cast iron gate.

Statement of Special Interest

The resort of Strone developed in the mid-19th century as a continuation of the development of the Shore of the Holy Loch which started at Kilmun, when marine engineer David Napier feued a stretch of land and opened a steamer route to Glasgow.

Asset/Event Number 78

Asset/Event Name Rhubeg Grotto, Midge Lane, Strone

Type of Asset/Event

Listing No./NRHE Number LB50443

HER Number

Status	Category C Listed Building
Easting	218167
Northing	680937
Parish	Dunoon and Kilmun
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	<p>https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB50443</p> <p>Description Loch Lomond And Trossachs National Park Planning Authority</p> <p>This mid-19th century circular grotto building is built in the same exaggerated rubble style found in a number of 'Chuckie-stane' gates found in the locality. The grotto is a good example of a mid-19th century garden building of some pretension and is indicative of a local building style. Built entirely of rubble, with a stone roof. At eaves level is a projecting string course rising to a pediment over the pointed-arch doorway.</p> <p>Materials: schist and quartz rubble, timber boarded door. Leaded window.</p> <p>Statement of Special Interest Built in the grounds of Rhubeg, a seaside villa of c1844 built for wine merchant Elias Gibb. The grotto is probably of the same date.</p>

Asset/Event Number	79
Asset/Event Name	Gates And Gatepiers, The Boathouse (Former Dunselma Boathouse) Including Boundary Walls
Type of Asset/Event	
Listing No./NRHE Number	LB50445
HER Number	
Status	Category C Listed Building
Easting	219294
Northing	680551
Parish	Dunoon and Kilmun
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	<p>https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB50445</p> <p>Description Loch Lomond And Trossachs National Park Planning Authority</p> <p>This boathouse formerly served Dunselma, immediately to the N. Dunselma and associated buildings were built for James Coats Junior to the designs of architects Rennison and Scott in 1885-6. The boathouse is a part of a complex of buildings that are the ultimate expression of the conspicuous wealth of late 19th century industrialists. The boathouse is also important as James Coats is perhaps best known for his yachting exploits and this is a survival of the heyday of yachting on the Clyde. The building also displays good quality nautical-themed stonework, corresponding to that on the main house.</p> <p>The boathouse is a simple rectangular building with a crow-stepped gables to the front containing a segmental-arched opening. The gable-front is carved with a series of stepped band-courses, ball-finialled skewputts and a rope-moulded roundel. The side elevations are harled, with sandstone finials and parapets. The original building appears to have consisted of a single space open to a timber-truss roof. The building has since been converted to form a</p>

home. This has resulted in flat-roofed extensions to the rear, the NE side and the front.

Materials: Sandstone ashlar to front and dressings. Harled stone to sides and rear. Slate roof with stone ridge. PVC windows.

Boundary Wall, Gates And Gatepiers: low stone boundary wall with chamfered copes. Square-plan gatepiers with ball finials. Elaborate cast iron gate. The stone and concrete jetty still survives on the sea-front.

Statement of Special Interest

James Coats Junior (1841-1912) was the grandson of Sir James Coats, the Paisley cotton millionaire. He was the president of the Royal Clyde Yacht Club and is known to have owned 16 yachts. Coats' main house was Ferguslie in Paisley (demolished).

The house later belonged to Walter Bergius (another keen sailor), of the Bergius Engine company, later the Kelvin company.

Little work by architects Rennison and Scott is known. It appears they worked mostly for the Coats family. J.A Rennison designed Carskey House (1904-9) in a Scottish Vernacular idiom on the Mull of Kintyre for Kate Coats (Walker, 2000, 62). The only other known house by the practice is Cartside House, Renfrew, of 1880.

The complex at Dunselma included the main house with lawns to the front incorporating a tennis court, the stables and staff accommodation on the High Road and the Lodge, Boathouse and a large palm house (since demolished) on the shore.

B-Group with Dunselma, Dunselma stables and Dunselma Lodge.

Asset/Event Number	80
Asset/Event Name	Tyneshandon, Shore Road, Strone
Type of Asset/Event	
Listing No./NRHE Number	LB50448
HER Number	
Status	Category C Listed Building
Easting	218962
Northing	680572
Parish	Dunoon and Kilmun
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB50448

Description
Loch Lomond And Trossachs National Park Planning Authority

Tyneshandon is a mid-19th century multi-use building which is a central building in the village of Strone. It is typical of the type of building found alongside Clyde piers and contributes to the group of buildings on the Strone shore. Tyneshandon, overlooking Strone Pier, is a 5-bay 2-storey building with a projecting gable front to the W and a cast iron columned porch.

Tyneshandon was probably built at around the same time as the pier at Strone (1847) and is likely to have been a tenement with services such as a ticket office for steamer passengers on the ground floor. The building has changed little since it was built, with 5 window bays on the first floor, those to the gable front hoodmoulded. On the ground floor, there were at least two businesses, one of which had the barleytwist-columned porch added later in the 19th century.

On this front there are a further two entrances. To the rear there are two doors, one opening to the central stair. The windows may have been lying-pane to both the top and the bottom originally, but the lower panes have since been replaced with plate glass on the front elevation. The eaves are overhanging to all sides, with the exception of part of the rear elevation.

The buildings to the rear of Tyneshandon and two lean-to porches on the rear elevation were in the process of demolition at the time of the site visit (August 2004).

Materials: painted squared sandstone to front elevation, painted rubble with sandstone dressings to rear. Slate roof with stone stacks. Cast iron rooflights. Cast iron porch with corrugated asbestos roof. Timber sash and case windows, lying-pane and plate glass.

Statement of Special Interest

The resort of Strone developed in the mid-19th century as a continuation of the development of the Shore of the Holy Loch which started at Kilmun in the late 1920s, when marine engineer David Napier feued a stretch of land. The pier at Strone was initially built in 1847 and communicated daily with Glasgow and Greenock.

Asset/Event Number	81
Asset/Event Name	Hunters Quay Hotel
Type of Asset/Event	
Listing No./NRHE Number	LB50810
HER Number	
Status	Category C Listed Building
Easting	218553
Northing	679022
Parish	Dunoon
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB50810

Description

Circa 1870 with additions and alterations c1900. Asymmetrical 2 storey and attic 5 bay T-plan villa with ornate Italianate and French Empire detailing. Extensions to S and W forming L-plan, square plan tower in re-entrant angle to rear and 2-storey conical roofed circular bay to SE corner. Smooth-rendered masonry. Base course, discontinuous band course and projecting cills. Keystoned round-headed openings to 1st floor.

PRINCIPAL (E) ELEVATION: timber entrance porch with decorative cast-iron brattishing to right of centre. Advanced bay to right with projecting tripartite windows with consoled architrave and corbelling to first storey; Venetian dormer to attic. Canted bay to left of porch with Italianate gable and blind oculus to gablehead. Conical-roofed circular bay to outer left with 6-light windows, battered base course and lead finial. Mansard and pitched-roofed additions to S and W.

TOWER: 4-stage square-plan with chamfered angle to SW corner, corbelled to square. Mock machicolations and gun loops. Tall steep French roof set on modillion eaves cornice; gabled lucarnes with small inset round arched windows and decorative brattishing.

INTERIOR: high quality Victorian interior with ornate white and polychrome plasterwork, carved doors, chimneypieces and other joinery to principal rooms. Glazed oculus set in cupola over stairhall; open well flying stair with wrought iron decorative balusters and carved newel post. Corinthian screen in entrance hall.

Plate glass set in timber sash and case windows. Grey slate with lead flashings. Shouldered and corniced wallhead stacks. Cast-iron rainwater goods.

Statement of Special Interest

The idiosyncratic mix of Scottish, French and Italian influences in the design of Hunters Quay Hotel makes a striking contribution to the streetscape. The mock defences on the tower are particularly worthy of note. The interior has many ornate features and is notable in particular for the stairhall with cupola, high quality timberwork and plasterwork. The house was originally built around 1870 and is named as Claver House on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map. It was substantially extended to the S and W and 'aggrandised' around 1900.

The building is now in commercial use as a hotel (2006).

References

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1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map (1862-77). F Walker, North Clyde Estuary; An Architectural Guide (1992) p130. F Walker, The Buildings of Scotland; Argyll and Bute (2000) p298.

Asset/Event Number	82
Asset/Event Name	Sandbank Parish Church
Type of Asset/Event	
Listing No./NRHE Number	LB50828
HER Number	
Status	Category C Listed Building
Easting	216229
Northing	680331
Parish	Dunoon and Kilmun
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB50828

Description

Dated 1868. T-plan Gothic church with later hall extension forming rough L-plan. Distinctive cylindrical tower and hoodmoulded triple lancet window with trefoil windows below to principal (SW) gable elevation. Slaister pointed stone with tooled red sandstone dressings. Base course. Corner buttresses to SW elevation; shield to gablehead and finial to apex. Gabled porch recessed to right with segmental- arched doorway with 2-leaf timber boarded door. Cylindrical tower to re-entrant angle with 4 roundels set above moulded string course; 12-arch belfry ring and tall candle snuffer roof. Lean-to vestry adjoining NW elevation with trefoil headed windows and timber boarded door. Ashlar-coped skews. Graded grey Scottish slate; banded fishcale slating to tower. Cast-iron rainwater goods.

INTERIOR: stained glass in windows to N and S walls, timber panelling to dado. Open-framed timber roof structure.

Statement of Special Interest

Sandbank Parish Church is a simple but well detailed Gothic building. It is highly distinctive for its tower which makes a strong contribution to the streetscape and may well be influenced by the early medieval at Brechin and Abernethy Cathedrals and the Celtic round towers of Ireland.

According to Groome's Gazetteer the church was built as a Chapel of Ease at the cost of £840 and was made quoad sacra in 1876. The stained glass windows were transferred here from the congregational church in 1936.

The shield in the SW gablehead reads 'ERECTED 1868'.

Asset/Event Number	83
Asset/Event Name	Dunoon Sheriff Court and Justice of the Peace Court, George Street, Dunoon
Type of Asset/Event	
Listing No./NRHE Number	LB52359
HER Number	
Status	Category C Listed Building
Easting	217380
Northing	676931
Parish	Dunoon
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB52359

Description

John McKissack and Son, 1899-1900, with later alterations. 2-storey and attic, asymmetrical 6-bay, rectangular-plan sheriff court house in simple Early Renaissance style. Prominent decorative, advanced and pedimented entrance bay with arched entrance doorway and tall nine-light 1st floor window with stained glass and stone balustraded shallow balcony on consoled brackets. A lower recessed stair tower forms the far right bay. Double and triple stone mullioned windows to the principal elevations and an arched courtroom window to north elevation. Ashlar red sandstone to window dressings and cill and lintel band courses. Whinstone rubble, and later render to south gable.

Panelled timber entrance doors, replacement timber sash and case windows. Concrete tiles to roof with later box dormers.

The interior, seen in 2014, has a good interior decorative scheme throughout. The large courtroom to the first floor has a finely crafted timber bench, timber dado panelling and raked seating area all under a plainly styled timber roof with three open timber trusses on stone corbel brackets. The dock has a floor hatch to a staircase. There have been some later alterations to the main entrance reception area. Inner entrance hall with a herringbone floor, an open squared timber stair with timber bannisters and a decorative cast iron column; lit from above by large stained glass window with thistle detailing. Predominantly 5-panel timber doors to general office areas. Secondary stair with decorative cast iron bannisters leading to the former caretakers flat at attic level.

Low coped boundary walls with railings to the street.

Statement of Special Interest

Dating to 1899-1900, Dunoon Sheriff Court is the only known example of a court house built around the turn of the century, and is an important civic building in Dunoon. A large number of court houses were built in the two decades immediately after the Sheriff Court Houses (Scotland) Act of 1860 and there is then a significant gap in construction before a further phase around the mid to late 20th century. Dunoon Sheriff Court has good stonework detailing to the exterior, such as the distinctive gabled entrance bay, and the interior decorative scheme, particularly the court room, is largely intact.

John McKissack (1844-1915) took his son, James McKissack (1875-1940), into his architectural practice as an apprentice, becoming a partner in 1900. Dunoon Sheriff Court was most likely designed by James McKissack, and is one of his earliest design commissions. He went on to be a prolific cinema designer, designing around 40 Art Deco style cinemas in Glasgow and the

west of Scotland.

The development of the court house as a building type in Scotland follows the history of the Scottish legal system and wider government reforms. The majority of purpose-built court houses were constructed in the 19th century as by this time there was an increase in the separation of civic, administrative and penal functions into separate civic and institutional buildings, and the resultant surge of public building was promoted by new institutional bodies. The introduction of the Sheriff Court Houses (Scotland) Act of 1860 gave a major impetus to the increase and improvement of court accommodation and the provision of central funding was followed by the most active period of sheriff court house construction in the history of the Scottish legal system, and many new court houses were built or reworked after this date.

Court houses constructed after 1860 generally had a solely legal purpose and did not incorporate a prison, other than temporary holding cells. The courts were designed in a variety of architectural styles but often relied heavily on Scots Baronial features to reference the fortified Scottish building tradition. Newly constructed court buildings in the second half of the 19th century dispensed with large public spaces such as county halls and instead provided bespoke office accommodation for the sheriff, judge and clerks, and accommodated the numerous types of court and holding cells.

Listed as part of the Scottish Courts Listing Review 2014-15.

Asset/Event Number	84
Asset/Event Name	Rockbank Including Boundary Walls, Midge Lane, Strone
Type of Asset/Event	
Listing No./NRHE Number	LB50444
HER Number	
Status	Category C Listed Building
Easting	218379
Northing	680926
Parish	Dunoon and Kilmun
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB50444

Description

Rockbank is an earlier/mid 19th century 2-storey, 3-bay gable-fronted villa, situated on the south side of Midge Lane and facing the Holy Loch, with a late 19th century single storey and attic, rectangular plan coach house to the rear. The house is constructed in harled rubble with sandstone dressings and has a slate roof and stone chimney stacks with polygonal clay cans at the gables. The windows are predominantly round-headed timber sash and case with lying-panes.

The principal (south) elevation has a gable to the left containing a hood-moulded window at the first floor and a framed window below. To the right is a pitch-roofed half-dormer and in the centre is a slated-cheek dormer. At the centre is a flat-roofed cast iron entrance porch with brattishing and fretwork arcades. The gables have decorative bargeboarding. Some of the details at the rear of the house may be later, for example the wide tripartite dormers. The interior of the house was not seen in 2004 or 2016.

The coach house has a central gable with a square-headed cart door and hayloft above. The rear (south) elevation of the coach house has a pair of gables. It is constructed in rubble stone with some brick repairs to the rear openings and it has a piended roof that is slated. The windows are timber sash and case frames with a 12-pane glazing pattern. The interior of the

coach house was seen in 2016 and is divided into two sections and has a loft with a timber floor.

There is rubble boundary wall to the east, west and south of the house. That to the south has a central opening with a gate providing access to the shore of the Holy Loch.

Statement of Special Interest

Rockbank is a well-preserved example of an earlier 19th century villa, which is indicative of the style and design quality of the villas in the area. The design and setting of the building with the principal elevation facing the loch and a coach house to the rear facing the road is distinctive to the villas in this part of Midge Lane. The surviving coach house is not original to the house but is not significantly later in date and is an important ancillary component that aids our understanding of the social history of Rockbank.

Age and Rarity

Rockbank is one of a series of villas built to the south of Midge Lane and facing the Holy Loch. These villas were built as a continuation of the development of the Kilmun shore after a long stretch of shoreline was feued from 1827 by the marine engineer David Napier from Campbell of Monzie. As a result of the establishment of a direct steamer route from Glasgow to Kilmun the area quickly became a popular resort for Glasgow merchants.

A newspaper notice in the Glasgow Herald of 4 December 1857 which advertises Rockbank for sale describes the accommodation as "consisting of dining room, parlour, six bedrooms, kitchen, scullery, two water closets and other conveniences...The garden is bounded by the beach, so that the premises afford every facility for sea bathing". Rockbank was therefore likely to have built between 1827 and 1857.

Rockbank is first shown on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map (surveyed 1864) as a rectangular plan house with a rectangular plan coach house to the rear which is shown directly adjacent to the road. On the 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey map (surveyed 1898) the house is shown with its central porch additions at the front and rear elevations and an addition to the west gable. The coach house on this map is set back from the line of the road and there are two side wings projecting from the north elevation. Map evidence suggests that the coach house at Rockbank was built between 1864 and 1898.

Earlier to mid-19th villas of this scale and architectural quality are not rare in an area which was a holiday resort for wealthy Glasgow merchants. What marks Rockbank out it is perhaps the best-preserved 19th century villa along the Kilmun/Strone shore.

Surviving contemporary or near contemporary ancillary buildings can enhance the interest of the principal listed building and their impact as a group may also be significant. It is typical for coastal villas in the West of Scotland, and in particular in this part of Argyll, to have been built with service buildings such as an ancillary coach house and these are important for the understanding of the status of these former holiday homes. Therefore where ancillary buildings survive they are also of interest in listing terms as they reflect the social status of the villas' owners and occupants and are important in aiding our understanding of the social history of the area. Nearby examples of listed villas with listed ancillary buildings include Choillie Bheag (listed at category B, LB50440) and Dulselma (listed at A, LB5075). The surviving coach house is not original to the Rockbank but is not significantly later in date and is an important ancillary component to this house.

Architectural or Historic Interest

Interior

The interior of the house has not been seen and therefore has not been assessed. Photographs of the interior taken in 2016 show fire surrounds in ground floor principal rooms, panelled timber window architraves, panelled timber doors and an entrance hall with an egg and dart cornice.

In the coach house no fixtures and fittings that directly evidence its original function, such as horse stalls or hay troughs were seen at the visit in 2016.

Plan form

The footprint of Rockbank villa is largely unaltered from that shown on the 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey map, whilst the coach house has been altered by the loss of the two side wings. The villas are designed with the principal elevation facing the loch in order to maximise the view from the key public rooms.

Technological excellence or innovation, material or design quality

Rockbank is a well-preserved example of an earlier 19th century villa, which is indicative of the style and design quality of the villas in the area which were built to accommodate wealthy holiday makers. It largely retains all of its 19th century exterior features, including the round-headed lying-pane windows, decorative bargeboarding and the cast iron porch to the front.

The surviving coach house is not original to the house but is not significantly later in date and it indicates that in the late 19th century Rockbank was a house of some status because it required a larger coach house. It is an important ancillary component of the property and its survival aids our understanding of the social history and development of Rockbank. The coach house has been altered by the loss of the side wings, which are shown on the 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey Map, however, in its present form the original function of the building remains clearly discernible because of the wide flat-arched opening and the door to the hay loft above. In design terms the coach house does not overtly reference the architecture of Rockbank and the coach house is relatively plain.

Setting

Rockbank is part of a pattern of adjacent villas that in plan form and setting are distinctive to this part of Midge Lane. Each house has a coach house to the rear overlooking Midge Lane representing the formal entrance to the property. Villas to the west in the village of Kilmun and those further along the peninsula to the west in the villages of Strone and Blairmore are all separated from the loch by the road and the principal elevations of these villas overlook and can be seen from the road with the ancillary building behind the villas.

With the exception of the loss of the side wings on the coach house, the setting of Rockbank House with its coach house to the rear has not changed significantly since the late 19th century and that shown on the 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey Map.

Regional variations

The shoreline of the peninsulas in Argyll and Bute are dominated by 19th century villas that were built as holiday homes for Glasgow merchants. This concentration of 'second homes' in this part of Scotland is of some regional interest.

Close Historical Associations

There are no known associations with a person or event of national importance at present (2016).

Statutory address and listed building record revised in 2016. Previously listed as 'Strone, Midge Lane, Rockbank including Coach House and Boundary Walls'.

Asset/Event Number	85
Asset/Event Name	Stronsaul
Type of Asset/Event	House (Post-medieval)

Listing No./NRHE Number NS17NW 9

HER Number

Status Non-designated Heritage Asset

Easting 213070

Northing 679845

Parish Dunoon And Kilmun

Council Argyll And Bute

Description No description recorded: <http://canmore.org.uk/site/191535>
Canmore ID 191535

Asset/Event Number 86

Asset/Event Name Glenkin

Type of Asset/Event Farmstead (Post-medieval)

Listing No./NRHE Number NS17NW 7

HER Number 45490

Status Non-designated Heritage Asset

Easting 212886

Northing 679937

Parish Dunoon And Kilmun

Council Argyll And Bute

Description Site Report
WoSASPIN 45490 NS17NW 7 1287 7993

A farmstead, comprising two roofed buildings, one unroofed building and five enclosures is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Argyllshire 1869, sheet clxxiii). Two roofed buildings, one partially roofed building and one enclosure are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1983).
Information from RCAHMS (AKK) 29 September 1998.
Null date in NMRS report, this date WoSAS.

NMRS Report date for above text 21/11/02

Asset/Event Number 87

Asset/Event Name Inverchaolain Glen

Type of Asset/Event Farmstead (Post-medieval) / Sheepfold (Post-medieval)

Listing No./NRHE Number NS17NW 4

HER Number 14033

Status Non-designated Heritage Asset

Easting 210826

Northing 678007

Parish Inverchaolain

Council Argyll And Bute

Description	<p>Site Report WoSASPIN 14033</p> <p>NS 1084 7801 Pre-improvement settlement: reported to Strathclyde regional Council SMR by Tilhill Economic Forestry. SRC SMR 1993.</p> <p>A complex of structures annotated as a sheepfold was depicted at this position on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1870, comprising what appears to be three unroofed buildings or small enclosures within a larger enclosure measuring approximately 125m by 80m. Though identified as a sheepfold in the mid-19th century, it is possible that it may be located on the site of an earlier settlement. The sheepfold does not appear on current OS maps of the area. Entered WoSAS (MO'H) 01/12/2005</p> <p>'Leac a' Ghaill'. 'A small enclosure within which are the ruins of a house...' Name Book 1868.</p> <p>A farmstead, comprising one unroofed building and two enclosures, and a sheepfold are depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Argyllshire 1868, sheet clxxxiii), but they are not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1978). Information from RCAHMS (AKK) 29 September 1998.</p> <p>Large settlement with several outlines of houses and a more modern sheepfank. Dyke line clearly visible. Most of this site looks more recent than the other shielings. Unaffected by planting. Blyth, Tillhill Economic Forestry, 1991</p> <p>Further Reading and Sources SRC SMR , 'Strathclyde Sites and Monuments Record', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1993, pp.70-2.(1993)</p>
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Asset/Event Number	88
Asset/Event Name	Ellers Burn, 'bodach Bochd'
Type of Asset/Event	Cairn (Undated)
Listing No./NRHE Number	NS17NW 3
HER Number	13264
Status	Non-designated Heritage Asset
Easting	211598
Northing	676518
Parish	Inverchaolain
Council	Argyll And Bute
Description	<p>WoSASPIN 13264 NS17NW 116 765</p> <p>Bodach Bochd (Cairn): A pile of stones situated near the watershed. The name means "Poor Old Man". Name Book 1870</p>

Asset/Event Number	89
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Asset/Event Name	James Watt: Upper Firth Of Clyde
Type of Asset/Event	Schooner (19th Century)
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	83894
Status	Non-designated Heritage Asset
Easting	212000
Northing	678000
Parish	
Council	
Description	http://www.wosas.net/wosas_site.php?id=83894

Asset/Event Number	90
Asset/Event Name	Manse, Inverchaolain
Type of Asset/Event	
Listing No./NRHE Number	LB11885
HER Number	
Status	Category B Listed Building
Easting	209019
Northing	675292
Parish	Inverchaolain
Council	
Description	https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB11885 Description 1812. Trad. 2 storeys and garret; 3 bays. Harled. Skew-gabled. Slated roof. Piended dormers. Band-courses. Piended porch. Statement of Special Interest No longer the Manse. Replaced earlier Manse (1736)

Asset/Event Number	91
Asset/Event Name	Garrochan House, Blackcraig Burn, Clachaig
Type of Asset/Event	
Listing No./NRHE Number	LB11887
HER Number	
Status	Category B Listed Building
Easting	211530
Northing	681210
Parish	Inverchaolain
Council	Argyll And Bute

Description	<p>https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB11887</p> <p>Description c.1800(?). Georgian. 2 storeys; 3 bays. Rubble, lime-washed. Piended slated roof. Pediment over central bay. Pilasters & architrave & cornice to doorway.</p> <p>Statement of Special Interest Residence of a Mrs. Harkness in earlier 19th cent.</p>
Asset/Event Number	92
Asset/Event Name	Bridge, Glen Eden, Shore Road, Cove And Kilcreggan
Type of Asset/Event	
Listing No./NRHE Number	LB43442
HER Number	
Status	Category A Listed Building
Easting	222309
Northing	681013
Parish	Cove And Kilcreggan
Council	
Description	<p>https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB43442</p> <p>Description Probably Alexander Thomson, 1850s. 2-storey, asymmetrical, shallow-gabled, cottage villa with Italianate, Romanesque details. Whinstone and sandstone rubble with harl-pointing; bull-faced pink sandstone margins and dressings; moulded string course; quoin strips; base course; advanced bracketted eaves.</p> <p>S (MAIN) ELEVATION: L-plan main block with porch in re-entrant angle and single storey service jamb recessed to outer right. Shallow gable to outer left, steps and platt with rusticated die, semicircular caps to projecting window at ground, round-headed windows, stone bracketted piend and platformed slate roof, small cast-iron window guard to platform; narrow, round-headed tripartite arcaded window, polished sandstone, whinstone relieving arch above. Sandstone triglyph bracket supporting segmental-headed canopied barge boarding. Square porch in re-entrant angle to right, bracketted ashlar balustrade, cast-iron wreath decoration, sandstone acanthus die. Polygonal-headed door set into round-headed opening on right return facing SE; tripartite arcaded window, bracketted cill facing S. Single storey jamb recessed to outer right; gable to outer left, quadripartite window; glazed roof block to outer right, blind bipartite window.</p> <p>SE ELEVATION: right return of projecting gable to outer left, round-headed windows asymmetrically disposed directly under eaves. Porch in re-entrant angle; broad shallow-gabled bay to right; bipartite round-headed window set into pointed arched rusticated margin at basement left; oculus above; narrow round-headed window at centre of 1st floor, flanked by smaller round-headed bipartites; 2 round-headed windows at 1st floor to outer right. Single storey jamb advanced to right at ground.</p> <p>NW ELEVATION: tripartite window at ground outer right, small bipartite under eaves. Steps and platt to projecting tripartite window at ground outer left, round-headed windows, piend and platform roof on consoles, small windows at centre above, flanking diminutive round-headed lights.</p> <p>NE (REAR) ELEVATION: pink-painted harl with rusticated sandstone margins and dressings; bull-faced quoins corbelled to quoin strips. Full-height bowed bay at centre, French door at ground,</p>

flanking windows, small window at 1st floor; diminutive round-headed niches on right return, canted single storey block in re-entrant angle, blank bay recessed to outer right. Single storey kitchen block to outer left.

Plate glass timber sash and case windows. Grey slate roof, lead flashings; paired square ridge and wallhead stacks with dentilled cornice on rusticated bases and serrated, decorative square cans.

INTERIOR: narrow hall with stone cantilevered stair, cast-iron balusters; panelled door with wreath and lyre moulding above door; cornice and ceiling rosette; marble fireplaces.

COACH HOUSE: L-plan block to NE. Painted harl with sandstone margins and dressings; projecting eaves, exposed rafters. Gabled to outer right, coach doors at ground, oculus in gablehead. Slate roof, lead flashings, sandstone pedestals, round cans.

BRIDGE: carrying avenue over burn; 5 round-headed rusticated stone arches with slab coping, parapets of slab coping.

BOUNDARY WALL AND GATEPIERS: whinstone walls with large quartz rubble boulder coping curving towards broad, quartz niched gatepiers with pedimented blocking course, raised flat cap, irregular quartz boulder finial. Cast-iron mile sign set into wall to S.

Statement of Special Interest
F A Walker and F Sinclair NORTH CLYDE ESTUARY (1992) p110-111. OS 1st edition map, 1865.

Asset/Event Number	93
Asset/Event Name	Glen Eden, Shore Road, Cove And Kilcreggan
Type of Asset/Event	
Listing No./NRHE Number	LB43442
HER Number	
Status	Category A Listed Building
Easting	222332
Northing	681021
Parish	Cove And Kilcreggan
Council	
Description	Same as 92

Asset/Event Number	94
Asset/Event Name	SHORE ROAD, GLEN EDEN WITH COACH HOUSE, GATEPIERS, BOUNDARY WALL AND MILE SIGN
Type of Asset/Event	
Listing No./NRHE Number	LB43442
HER Number	
Status	Category A Listed Building
Easting	222332
Northing	681021
Parish	Cove And Kilcreggan

Council

Description Same as 92

Asset/Event Number 95

Asset/Event Name SHORE ROAD, KNOCKDERRY CASTLE WITH BOUNDARY WALLS, GATEPIERS AND RAILINGS

Type of Asset/Event

Listing No./NRHE Number LB43452

HER Number

Status Category A Listed Building

Easting 221680

Northing 683405

Parish Cove And Kilcreggan

Council Argyll And Bute

Description <https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB43452>

Description

Alexander Thomson, 1851-4, alterations John Honeyman, 1869 with substantial Baronial additions by William Leiper, 1896-7. 3-storey over basement mid 19th century Scots Baronial house; rectangular-plan; whinstone and sandstone rubble with polished sandstone margins and dressings; deep basement; corbelled eaves cornice; stepped string courses, hoodmoulds, eaves band, Jacobethan detailing; roll-moulded and chamfered reveals; crowstepped gables; candle-snuffer roofs, lead caps, finials on turrets, bartizans and towers.

W ELEVATION: 3-bay asymmetrical original villa elevation. 2-storey over deep basement gabled to outer left, roll-moulded round-headed window at ground to right, canted oriel window on deeply-moulded corbelling at 1st floor, corbelled string course, window directly above in gable, triangular pediment. Taller 2-bay tower block to outer right, bartizans, that to left corbelled from principal floor level, that to right at parapet level. Windows symmetrically disposed, 2 small windows at ground, principal floor windows with moulded arrises, Jacobethan detail above lintel (stained glass upper panes), balustraded balcony on boldly moulded corbels, upper floor windows with ashlar panels inset in architrave. Stugged, squared ashlar parapet, bracketted eaves cornice, rope-moulding; bartizan to left with small windows, stepped string course, that to right blank.

E ELEVATION: 1896, 2-bay, parapetted tower block on deep, battered base to outer right, with lower narrow block to left. Blind arrowslit in battered base to right of tower, blank plaque at centre of upper stage. Entrance bay to left of tower, slightly advanced elaborate, 2-tiered, pedimented doorpiece with roll-moulded arrises; round-headed door, roll-moulding, hollow chamfer, heavy 2-leaf panelled oak door, cast-iron hinges, 2 round-headed, multi-paned leaded lights directly above, inscription in pediment 'as built on rock so be our lives?'. Flanking round-headed, multi-paned windows, decorative panel above, monogram JTS at centre of panel to left, datestone 1896 to right. Pediment of doorpiece abuts into corbelling of 2-storey canted oriel directly above, roll-moulded transoms and mullions, leaded glass at principal floor level, smaller window at upper floor. Ashlar battlemented parapet; crowstepped gable rising from within, 2 dormers symmetrically disposed, broken segmental-headed pediment, triangulated finials. Lower narrow gable to left with 2-stage squat corner tower to outer left; ashlar stair leading to shoulder-arched, roll-moulded door on SE side; stepped string course, narrow windows, plaque.

S ELEVATION: original villa to left with Leiper addition to right. Narrow gable to outer left, battlemented bow at ground to left, pedimented window at centre of gable; lower crowstepped gabled porch advanced to right, balustraded stair to round-headed door, armorial

escutcheon above. 2-stage tower rising above canted block in re-entrant angle to right, 1855 datestone above 1st floor window. Window at basement, principal and upper floor to right, segmental-headed dormer to right; lower block abutting to outer right, single window at basement, tripartite window at principal floor, pedimented dormerhead at upper stage. 1896 block to right, lower block with 2 segmental-headed arches at ground, dormerhead with broken segmental-headed pediment, gablet over; wallhead stack rising to right, balustraded stair and tower to outer right.

N ELEVATION: tall tower block on double basement, canted oriel window corbelled from principal floor upwards, parapet, crowstepped gable. Lower 2-bay block to right, transomed and mullioned windows. Taller block to right, gable with corner turret at left, canted oriel with ashlar roof at principal floor, plaque in gable; windows symmetrically disposed in bay to outer right.

2-pane, 4-pane, 6-pane over plate glass sash and case windows, leaded windows. Grey slate roof, lead flashings; tall and broad wallhead, ridge stacks, octagonal cans.

INTERIOR: elaborate Leiperian interior; entrance tower heavily carved wooden staircase, pierced wooden frieze; hydraulic powered lift. Banqueting hall; music room on 1st floor with wagon roof, stencilled purlins, painted ceiling of celestial design, elaborate painted processional frieze (oak and pine), arched braces carried on carved pilasters, carved masonry consoled impost blocks; carved wooden chimneypieces; panelled dado; minstrels' gallery at NW end, decorative cast-iron work; mosaic tiled bathroom, original fittings; original light fittings; attic bedrooms with Art Nouveau cast-iron fireplaces. Original boiler for lift in basement dungeon.

BOUNDARY WALL AND GATEPIERS: rubble wall with harl-pointing, boulder and mortar coping; ashlar gatepiers with pyramidal caps, large ball finials; elaborate wrought-iron gates with plain pointed railings.

BALUSTRADE AND BIRD BATH: curved, honey-coloured sandstone arcaded, ashlar balustrade, slab coping. Elaborately carved bird bath placed at centre of terrace, squat column, fruit garlands, cherub heads, dentilled capital; large basin with fluted shell base, acanthus leaf carving.

Statement of Special Interest

Knockderry Castle is listed category A on account of the exceptional Leiperian interior which is considered one of the finest domestic interiors of its style in Scotland. The early house was designed by Alexander Thomson with further additions by John Honeyman but the architectural importance of the building lies in the 1896 additions by William Leiper for John S Templeton, the carpet manufacturer from Glasgow. Leiper had also designed Templeton's carpet factory in Glasgow Green. Andrew Carnegie penned his offer of funding for branch libraries on 15 May 1901 in Knockderry. The North Lodge is listed separately.

Asset/Event Number	96
Asset/Event Name	SOUTH AILEY ROAD, CRAIG AILEY WITH BOUNDARY WALL, GATES AND GATEPIERS
Type of Asset/Event	
Listing No./NRHE Number	LB43472
HER Number	
Status	Category A Listed Building
Easting	222213
Northing	681361
Parish	Cove And Kilcreggan
Council	Argyll And Bute

Description

<https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB43472>

Description

Alexander Thomson, 1850. 2-storey, asymmetrical, rectangular-plan, gabled Lombardic villa. Whinstone and sandstone rubble with stugged, rusticated margins and dressings; colonnette mullions; deep striated base course, moulded string course; projecting bracketted eaves; round-arched windows.

SE (ENTRANCE) ELEVATION: L-plan, 3 bays, gable to outer right with belvedere tower and porch in re-entrant angle to left. Piend-roofed porch to outer left, steps, rusticated die with lions; door framed by Doric pilasters, keystone, 2-leaf door, timber eaves band; round-arched arcade of 7 narrow lights on left return, colonnette mullions. 3-stage tower slightly recessed to right, full-height round arched recess with narrow bipartite round-headed window at ground, large round-headed, border-glazed stair window above, whinstone relieving arch, hoodmould; moulded string course above. Stylised machicolated corbel course at upper stage, 3 small rectangular windows directly under eaves. Lower, gabled block slightly advanced to outer right, large round arched bipartite window set into recessed rectangular panel, round-arched window in gablehead.

SW ELEVATION: L-plan with advanced gabled to left, porch and tower in re-entrant angle to right. Gable with bow on deep, battered, vertically-laid masonry base, projecting bracketted roof; round arched window at 1st floor. Left return of porch to outer right, tower rising behind.

NW ELEVATION: 3 bays. Single storey gabled scullery block to outer left, bipartite window; broad door immediately to right, rusticated margin. 3 bays symmetrically disposed at 1st floor, tripartite window at centre, flanking pair of diminutive blind arches.

NE ELEVATION: block with blank ground floor to outer left, 3 diminutive blind arches at 1st floor; gabled block slightly advanced to right, window at centre ground, 2 windows symmetrically disposed at 1st floor. Single storey scullery block to outer right, quadripartite window disposed to left of centre.

4-pane over 6-pane timber sash and case windows, plate glass over 2-lying-pane timber sash and case windows in round-headed windows. Grey slate roof, lead flashings, piended roof for porch, low pyramidal roof for tower; rusticated wallhead stack on ashlar base, single narrow octagonal can (others missing).

INTERIOR: narrow hall opening off vestibule, narrow stair to right, decorative cast-iron balusters; doors deeply-set in segmental-headed opening, roll-moulding, wreath and lyre moulding above door. Decorative plasterwork, egg and dart moulding, floral paterae in main downstairs rooms; segmental-headed recess in dining room at rear. Small webbed, leaded oculus lighting 1st floor landing, egg and dart plaster moulding around carved wooden octagonal opening. Belvedere reached by step ladder.

BALUSTRADES: small semicircular balustrade to S of house along avenue. Ashlar terminals with squat urn finials, ashlar base, die, slab coping, stocky, vase-like, sandstone balusters.

Longer balustrade to W of house, with central patio area with table sundial. Ashlar, arcade balusters, square ashlar die, squat urn finials, rusticated saddleback coping; paved patio viewing area at centre, sundial, ashlar die, that to left with freestanding figurative carving of the 4 winds.

BOUNDARY WALL, GATEPIERS, GATES: whinstone boundary wall with quartz coping, wall immediately bounding gates with sandstone, pierced oval panels on whinstone base. Main gatepiers of blocky, square rusticated piers, recessed arched panel infilled with quartz pebbles at lower level, upper panel jettied on stylised machicolation, mirroring the upper stage of belvedere tower, square panels with quartz pebble infill, low pyramidal cap with ashlar domed finial on deep dentilled cornice. Pedestrian gate to left, round gatepier of quartz pebbles, sandstone fluted neck with domed cap. Cast-iron gates of swirling lines and floral paterae motifs.

Statement of Special Interest

Craig Ailey was designed by Alexander Thomson for John McElroy who feued and developed much of the Cove and Kilcreggan area. The house was featured in Blackie's VILLA AND COTTAGE ARCHITECTURE and while the villa was built as illustrated some of the finer detailing, such as the balustrade over the bow and treatment of chimneys and cans, differs from the design as featured in the book. The house is a fine example of Thomson's villa work of this period. The former stables to the rear of the house are in a poor condition and are presently used for storage. The deep arch heads were picked up by Frederick Pilkington for designs like Egremont, 38 Dick Place, Edinburgh.

Asset/Event Number	97
Asset/Event Name	Barone Hill, fort
Type of Asset/Event	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: fort (includes hill fort and promontory fort)
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM2430
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	206976
Northing	663068
Parish	North Bute
Council	Argyll And Bute
Description	

Asset/Event Number	98
Asset/Event Name	Blairbuie
Type of Asset/Event	Cup-markings
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	5334
Status	C
Easting	211963
Northing	674050
Parish	Inverchaolain
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	Canmore Number: 40756

Site Report
WoSASPIN 5334
NS17SW 3 1196 7404.

NS 119 741: There are 12 cup marks, up to 3" in diameter, 1 1/2" deep, on a large, prominent, flat-topped boulder, 150 yds SE of farm ruin, 200 yds W of River Ardyne.
R W B Morris 1969

Situated at NS 1194 7409 on a flat rock measuring 1.9m x 1.7m, these cup marks are as described.
Surveyed at 1:10,000.

Visited by OS (IA) 28 February 1973

This boulder, which is reported to bear twelve plain cupmarks, is now enveloped in a forestry plantation and could not be located. On the date of visit, however, a slab with a single cupmark (70mm by 20mm) was found close to the position of the other stone (Morris 1969).

Visited June 1986

RCAHMS 1988

Further Reading and Sources

Cowal Gazetteer , Gazetteer of archaeological sites in Cowal: compiled by the Cowal Archaeological Society.(1967)

RCAHMS , The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland. Argyll: an inventory of the monuments Vol 6: Mid-Argyll and Cowal, prehistoric and early historic monuments. Edinburgh.(1988)

Morris, R W B , 'The cup-and-ring marks and similar sculptures in Scotland: a survey of the southern Counties, part II', PSAS, Vol 100, 1967-8, pp.47-78.(1969)

Morris and Kirby, R W B and J , 'Blairbuie, Cowal, cup marks', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1967, pp.6.(1967)

Asset/Event Number	99
Asset/Event Name	Dowries, cairn 495m SW of
Type of Asset/Event	Prehistoric ritual and funerary: cairn (type uncertain)
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM12838
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	226876
Northing	670316
Parish	Greenock
Council	Inverclyde
Description	<p>Description</p> <p>The monument comprises the remains of a cairn, built probably between 3000 and 1000 BC in the late Neolithic period or Bronze Age. It is visible as a prominent turf-covered mound and lies in moorland at about 280m above sea level. The cairn lies on a level shelf on the N slopes of Creuch Hill and has extensive views to the north.</p> <p>The upstanding remains of the cairn measure 12m E-W by 10m transversely and stand to 1.5m in height. Slight traces of a ditch lie beyond the cairn to the south. An amorphous mound 60m to the north-west appears to be natural in origin.</p> <p>The area to be scheduled is circular on plan, to include the remains described above and an area around them within which evidence relating to the monument's construction, use and abandonment may survive, as shown in red on the accompanying map.</p> <p>Statement of National Importance</p> <p>Cultural Significance</p> <p>The monument's cultural significance can be expressed as follows:</p> <p>Intrinsic characteristics</p> <p>Excavation suggests that many round cairns were used to cover and mark human burials in the</p>

Neolithic or Bronze Age and date most commonly from the late third millennium BC to the early second millennium BC. This cairn appears to be almost entirely undisturbed suggesting that archaeological information is likely to survive beneath its surface. The excavation of similar mounds elsewhere in SW Scotland shows that cairns often incorporate or overlie graves or pits containing cist settings, skeletal remains in the form of cremations or inhumations, and artefacts such as pottery and flintwork; comparable remains may exist beneath this cairn. These deposits can help us understand more about the practice and significance of burial and commemorating the dead at specific points in prehistory. They may also help us to understand the changing structure of society in the area. In addition, the cairn is likely to overlie and seal a buried land surface that could provide evidence of the immediate environment before the monument was constructed, and botanical remains including pollen or charred plant material may survive within archaeological deposits deriving from the cairn's construction and use. This evidence can help us build up a picture of climate, vegetation and agriculture in the area before and during construction and use of the cairn.

Contextual characteristics

This monument belongs to a diverse group of up to 86 known or possible cairns in the former county of Renfrewshire, including some that have been destroyed by modern land use since they were recorded. The cairns cluster at between 200m and 300m above sea level, on the NE fringe of the uplands that define the southern edge of the Clyde Valley. The intensive use of the lowlands for agriculture, housing and industry, as well as the activities of archaeological researchers, have influenced the distribution pattern we see today and it seems certain that cairns would originally have been a feature of the lowlands as well as the uplands. Cairns seem to be positioned for visibility both to and from the site, tending to be located on hill tops, false crests and ridges, and are generally inter-visible. In this area, their position and significance in relation to contemporary agricultural land and settlement merits future detailed analysis.

This monument can be compared with eight other cairns that lie to the north and east within a distance of 2.5km, and may be related to concentrations of late Neolithic or early Bronze Age pottery found during survey work around Loch Thom and Gryfe Reservoir and to the many hut circles known in the area. One researcher has proposed that some of the simpler hut circles here are of late Neolithic or early Bronze Age date. The monument can also be compared with excavated examples further afield, such as the cairn at East Green Farm, Kilmacolm, where at least two Bronze Age funerary urns were found, and that at South Mound of Houston, where the cairn covered a cist grave containing cremated human bone, a flint knife and a Bronze Age food vessel. Cairns were often long-lived foci of religious or funerary activity and have the potential to contain secondary burials. This longevity is demonstrated at South Mound of Houston, where the cairn reused the location of a group of Neolithic pits and lay close to a probable cist cemetery. Given the many comparable sites in the area, this monument has the potential to further our understanding not just of funerary site location and practice, but also of the structure of early prehistoric society and economy.

National Importance

This monument is of national importance because it has an inherent potential to make a significant addition to our understanding of the past, particularly the design and construction of burial monuments, the nature of burial practices and their significance in prehistoric and later society. Skeletal remains and artefacts from cairns can also enhance our knowledge about wider prehistoric society, how people lived, where they came from and who they had contact with. This monument is particularly valuable because it appears undisturbed and lies in a landscape where there are several other cairns and settlement sites. The loss of the monument would significantly diminish our future ability to appreciate and understand the placing of such monuments within the landscape and the meaning and importance of death and burial in prehistoric life.

Asset/Event Number	100
Asset/Event Name	Dumbarton Castle

Type of Asset/Event	Crosses and carved stones: inscribed stone, Prehistoric domestic and defensive: fort (includes hi
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM90107
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	239999
Northing	674486
Parish	Dumbarton
Council	West Dunbartonshire
Description	<p>Description</p> <p>The monument consists of a volcanic plug of basalt on which are the remains of a) a Dark-Age fort, b) a medieval castle, and c) a Georgian garrison.</p>

The Dark-Age fort is represented by buried archaeological evidence and by two carved stones (located in the Governor's House). The medieval castle is represented by the Wallace Tower, the Portcullis Arch and the Guard House. The Georgian fortress is represented by the Governor's House, the French Prison, the Magazine and by the present curtain walls and gun-batteries.

The area to be scheduled is irregular on plan, consisting of the volcanic basalt plug with all its surviving buildings, walls, fences, stairs and paths, and measures 250m E-W by 260m N-S, as marked in red on the accompanying map.

Statement of National Importance

The monument is of national importance because Dumbarton Rock has one of the longest recorded histories as a stronghold in Britain. There is known to be significant archaeological evidence for the Dark-Age fort of Alcluith, which was the 'capital' of the British kingdom of Strathclyde. There are significant upstanding elements of the medieval royal castle, built as an important frontier fortress and later used as a place of safety and state prison. The fortifications and buildings constructed for the Georgian garrison in the 18th century are among the most important surviving in Britain.

Asset/Event Number	101
Asset/Event Name	Fearnoch, chapel, enclosure and holy well 400m E of
Type of Asset/Event	Ecclesiastical: chapel
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM3234
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	202101
Northing	676446
Parish	Inverchaolain
Council	
Description	https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM3234

Asset/Event Number	102
Asset/Event Name	Creag nan Cat

Type of Asset/Event	Unenclosed Platform Settlement (possible)
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	5328
Status	V
Easting	215870
Northing	673915
Parish	Dunoon and Kilmun
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	<p>Canmore Number: 40750</p> <p>Site Report WoSASPIN 5328 NS17SE 2 1590 7376.</p> <p>(NS 15 74) Two platforms have recently been found 2 miles south of Dunoon. One of these structures has a front scarp consisting of massive boulders which form a substantial revetment. Information from E B Rennie, Netherby, Kirn, Dunoon, 1976.</p> <p>NS 1590 7376 Levelled into a steep and somewhat rocky E-facing hillside is a well defined circular platform measuring 6.8m in diameter. It has a vertical back scarp 1.0m high and a drystone revetment, also 1.0m high, under its front edge. About 100.0m to the S is a platform measuring 7.5m N-S by 6.2m transversely. It has a near vertical back scarp 0.8m high and a front revetment 1.2m high. Another platform, about 130.0m N of the first measures 110.0m NW/SE by 7.5m. It faces NE and has a back scarp 1.5m high and a front scarp 1.0m high. Although generally in a better state of preservation these platforms are similar in character to those known on Bute (see NS06SE 29). Visited by OS (BS) 14 December 1976</p> <p>While the prehistoric settlement interpretation is possible, the reported state of preservation of vertical and near-vertical scarps into the hillside would tend to support an argument for a more recent origin for these platforms, at least in their present form. The descriptions conform well with platforms used for charcoal production in the late 18th C, and into the very early 19th C. Entered WoSAS (HMcB) 01/11/02</p> <p>Further Reading and Sources Rennie, E , 'Charcoal hearths v. hut foundations', The Kist, Vol 13, 1977, pp.1-9.(1977)</p>

Asset/Event Number	103
Asset/Event Name	Castle Hill, fort
Type of Asset/Event	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: fort (includes hill fort and promontory fort)
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM10390
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	221556
Northing	658805
Parish	Largs
Council	North Ayrshire
Description	Description

The monument comprises the remains of a fort, probably dating from the Iron Age (around 2000 years ago).

The fort is situated on a rocky knoll above the S side of the mouth of the Gogo Water. It comprises the remains of an enclosing rampart situated around the edge of the summit of the knoll. On the NE, W and S sides of the hill are steep natural slopes, and there is a gully around the base of the knoll in the E.

The enclosing rampart is sub-oval on plan and measures at least 57m from NE to SW by 38m transversely. It is best preserved around the S perimeter, where it measures about 2m in thickness, although substantial stretches can also be seen elsewhere on the circuit. A distinct shallow foundation trench for a wall base is visible on the W. There are no visible ground surface remains in the interior of the fort. The most likely place for an entrance is on the NE, where there is a winding approach.

The area to be scheduled comprises the remains described and an area around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive. It is irregular on plan and has maximum dimensions of approximately 105m from NE to SW by 85m transversely, as shown in red on the accompanying map.

Asset/Event Number	104
Asset/Event Name	Fairlie Castle
Type of Asset/Event	Secular: castle
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM317
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	221286
Northing	654892
Parish	Largs
Council	North Ayrshire
Description	https://canmore.org.uk/site/41207/fairlie-castle

Asset/Event Number	105
Asset/Event Name	Possible feature
Type of Asset/Event	
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	
Status	Non-designated Heritage Asset
Easting	214299
Northing	678000
Parish	
Council	
Description	marked in the survey as 150 Poss small cairn? Two large sub-angular stones visible, at least three more under layer of vegetation- not in line with adjacent field boundaries. Stones approx 0.3m x 0.2m

Asset/Event Number	106
Asset/Event Name	Sub-circular feature, possible settlement
Type of Asset/Event	possible settlement
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	
Status	Non-designated Heritage Asset
Easting	212701
Northing	677613
Parish	
Council	
Description	marked as 152 in survey
	Slight sub-circular depression measuring approximately 15m in diameter surrounded by bank.

Asset/Event Number	107
Asset/Event Name	Tom nan Ragh
Type of Asset/Event	Burial-ground
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	5359
Status	V
Easting	214480
Northing	681765
Parish	Dunoon and Kilmun
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	Canmore Number: 40781
	Site Report WoSASPIN 5359 NS18SW 3 1447 8177.
	A small burial ground enclosed by a high wall which was erected in 1763 by A Campbell, a former proprietor of Ballochyle, and is still in use as the family cemetery. It stands on a natural knoll. Name Book 1863
	'The Hill of the Rath' is a flat-topped natural hill, which is probably glacier-formed as it is in the entrance to Glen Lean, and could be composed of the debris left at the final melt of the Glen Lean glacier. 'The Tom' stands about 10m high at an altitude of 25m; the flat top is approximately 400sq.m. in extent. It is now the site of the burial enclosure for the Campbells of Ballochyle and there is no evidence of an earlier use, but like the adjacent mound (WoSAS Pin 54406), it could have been utilised if and when the Gall Gaels were in control of the area. Rennie, E.B., The 'Cowl' Shore, (2006)
	Further Reading and Sources Cowl Gazetteer , Gazetteer of archaeological sites in Cowl: compiled by the Cowl

Archaeological Society.(1967)

Ordnance Survey , Name Book (County), Original Name Books of the Ordnance Survey.(n/a)

Rennie, E.B. , The 'Cowal' Shore & Gazetteer of Archaeological Sites(2006)

Asset/Event Number	108
Asset/Event Name	Clachaig, Glenlean Blackpowder Works
Type of Asset/Event	Gunpowder Mills
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	5361
Status	V
Easting	212260
Northing	681470
Parish	Dunoon and Kilmun
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	Canmore Number: 40783

Site Report
WoSASPIN 5361
NS18SW 5 122 814

Spans the boundary between the parishes of Dunoon and Kilmun, and Inverchaolain.
(Location cited as NS 11 81 and name as Gunpowder Works, Clachaig, Glenlean). Built c. 1840.
An interesting group of roofless ruins.
J R Hume 1977.

NS 120 814 to NS 125 815 An historical survey of the gunpowder mill at Clachaig was undertaken between January and July 2007. The work included an external survey of the buildings and the production of site diagrams. The poor condition of the site prevented entry to the inside of the buildings. There were a total of 34 buildings on the N of the river and 12 on the south. The buildings ranged in size from 4 x 4m (a watchman's hut) to 30 x 6.4m and were preserved to a height of up to c10m. Several of the buildings were joined but measured separately. A waterway system with lades, tail races, dams and the track of a tramway or railway on the S of the river were also recorded.

Archive deposited with Argyll and Bute Library ☐ Local Studies,
RCAHMS, Historic Scotland
Ann Galliard and Nina Henry, DES 2007

Further Reading and Sources
Hume, J R , The industrial archaeology of Scotland. Volume 2: The Highlands and Islands.
London.(1977)

Hay and Stell, G D and G P , Monuments of industry. Edinburgh.(1986)

McAdam, E. & Millburn, P. (eds) , Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, New Series, Volume 8,
2007(2007)

Asset/Event Number	109
Asset/Event Name	Columba: Upper Firth Of Clyde

Type of Asset/Event	Craft (19th Century)
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	
Status	Non-designated Heritage Asset
Easting	217000
Northing	677000
Parish	Maritime - Argyll and Bute
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	http://www.wosas.net/wosas_site.php?id=79379

Asset/Event Number	110
Asset/Event Name	Sandbank, Ardnadam Wood
Type of Asset/Event	'Hut-circles'; 'Field-system'; Enclosure
Listing No./NRHE Number	NS18SE
HER Number	WoSAS Pin: 5354
Status	Non-designated Heritage Asset
Easting	215885
Northing	680495
Parish	Dunoon and Kilmun
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	http://www.wosas.net/wosas_site.php?id=5354

At NS 158 805, directly above Sandbank School is a series of turf dykes forming terraces and enclosures, with one definite oval hut 6m x 4m, and another two possible hut foundations. Cowal Archaeol Soc 1971

The whole hillslope has been extensively drained and many of the dykes are simply material from drainage channels. Many of the minor level terraces may be the result of the general slumping of the hillslope.

NS 1588 8049. A horse-shoe shaped earthen bank 0.3m high, 6.0m wide and 5.5m deep; situated on a level shelf on a NE-facing hillslope in deciduous woodland. Its age and nature are not clear but it is almost certainly not prehistoric and is of doubtful antiquity.

NS 1585 8046. An oval platform 7.5m by 5.5m in a poor state of preservation. Its age and nature are not clear but it is almost certainly not prehistoric.

Miss E Rennie (Netherby, Kirn, Dunoon) was unable to suggest a date and purpose for these features.

Visited by OS (TRG) 17 December 1976

Asset/Event Number	111
Asset/Event Name	Sandbank
Type of Asset/Event	Building
Listing No./NRHE Number	NS18SE
HER Number	WoSAS Pin: 45478

Status	Non-designated Heritage Asset
Easting	215480
Northing	680750
Parish	Dunoon And Kilmun
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	<p>http://www.wosas.net/wosas_site.php?id=45478 WoSASPIN 45478 NS18SE 20 1548 8075</p> <p>A single unroofed building is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Argyllshire 1869, sheet clxxiv), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1981). Information from RCAHMS (AKK) 29 September 1998. Null date in NMRS report, this date WoSAS.</p> <p>NMRS Report date for above text 21/11/02</p>

Asset/Event Number	112
Asset/Event Name	Sandbank
Type of Asset/Event	Enclosure; Lynchet (possible); 'Hut-circle'; 'Dykes'
Listing No./NRHE Number	NS18SE
HER Number	WoSAS Pin: 5353
Status	Non-designated Heritage Asset
Easting	215645
Northing	680865
Parish	Dunoon and Kilmun
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	<p>http://www.wosas.net/wosas_site.php?id=5353</p> <p>At NS 155 809, above Robertson's boat yard and to the W of the burn is a series of turf dykes. Here there is one round hut foundation 5m in diameter and one which may be oval, 8m by 4m, or it may be circular with a 'porch'. Cowal Archaeol Soc 1971</p> <p>The whole hillslope has been extensively drained and the majority of the dykes are simply material from drainage channels.</p> <p>NS 1564 8086. A circular turf-banked enclosure 5.0m in diameter and 0.6m high having no apparent entrance is situated on a level terrace on and E-facing hillslope. Its age and purpose are not clear but it does not appear to be prehistoric.</p> <p>NS 153 806. The alleged oval hut was not located in an area recently ploughed and afforested. It seems probable that it has been destroyed. NS 1552 8076 to NS 1546 8090. A meandering "lynchet" 1.5m high at the S end and 0.2m high at the N end with, at one point, a distinct right-angled step. Its age and purpose are not clear; it may be a cultivation terrace, but there is no trace of any other agricultural activity on the steep hillslope.</p> <p>Visited by OS (TRG) 17 December 1976</p>

Asset/Event Number	113
Asset/Event Name	Dunoon, Gasworks
Type of Asset/Event	Gasworks

Listing No./NRHE Number	NS17NE
HER Number	WoSAS Pin: 5316
Status	Non-designated Heritage Asset
Easting	217240
Northing	677410
Parish	Dunoon and Kilmun
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	http://www.wosas.net/wosas_site.php?id=5316

Asset/Event Number	114
Asset/Event Name	Dunloskin Wood
Type of Asset/Event	Dunloskin Wood
Listing No./NRHE Number	NS17NE
HER Number	WoSAS Pin: 5312
Status	Non-designated Heritage Asset
Easting	216610
Northing	678590
Parish	Dunoon and Kilmun
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	http://www.wosas.net/wosas_site.php?id=5312

At NS 167 785 immediately above the tree line and at NS 166 786 under the NE shoulder of Dunan are the foundations of two huts of a different type from the nearby large group of 36 platforms (NS17NE 9).

Information from E B Rennie, Netherby, Kirn, Dunoon, 1976.

NS 1668 7850 An oval enclosure measuring 4.0m EW by 3.0m transversely over the centres of turf and stone walling spread to 1.5m and standing to a height of 0.4m. The date and purpose of this feature are not clear but it does not appear to be prehistoric. The other alleged hut foundation could not be located.

Visited by OS (BS) 14 December 1976

Asset/Event Number	115
Asset/Event Name	Dunloskin Wood
Type of Asset/Event	Cultivation Terraces; Field Walls
Listing No./NRHE Number	NS17NE
HER Number	WoSAS Pin: 5313
Status	Non-designated Heritage Asset
Easting	216410
Northing	678730
Parish	Dunoon and Kilmun
Council	Argyll and Bute

Description

http://www.wosas.net/wosas_site.php?id=5313

On the hillside above Dunloskin Wood and beneath the Dunan is an area of hill terracing and field enclosures. Part of this area, at NS 166 787, has been scheduled.
Information from E B Rennie, Netherby, Kirn, Dunoon, 1976.

Centred at NS 164 770 and occupying about 15 hectares of the moderately steep NE-facing slope is a series of ruined field walls. These follow generally the NW-SE direction of the present head dyke and one at least must be regarded as the predecessor of that dyke. It is noticeable that these walls have deep gullies on their uphill side and at their lower or SE end turn to face almost due E down the hillside. They do in this way appear to act as a form of drainage, the land on their downhill side being for the most part quite firm. In general these walls are very well preserved being mainly earthen in construction with a width of about 2.0m and remaining in some places to a height of 1.5m. Some smaller examples of this walling, still maintaining the NW/SE direction, can be seen at NS 166 787 where they have the appearance of terracing. Although it is difficult to date these features it is unlikely that they are prehistoric.
Visited by OS (BS) 14 December 1976

Various linear and curvilinear turf banks and a drystone wall collectively forming RCAHMS No. NS17NE 15 were identified during the initial walkover survey undertaken in advance of work to remove a section of overhead line. Several wooden pylons lie adjacent to these banks and wall and one pylon had previously been inserted into the centre of the wall. Felling was, in all cases, directed away from the features and no damage was caused. At the southern end of the OHL, new stays and anchor blocks were added to an existing wooden pylon
Suddaby, I., CFA Archaeology Ltd, 'Archaeological Mitigation Works: Overhead Line, Dunloskin Wood, Dunoon, Argyll & Bute' (2013)

Asset/Event Number	116
Asset/Event Name	Dunloskin Wood
Type of Asset/Event	Bloomery Mounds
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	5309
Status	V
Easting	216600
Northing	678730
Parish	Dunoon and Kilmun
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	Canmore Number: 40731

Site Report
WoSASPIN 5309
NS17NE 11 1660 7873 to 1646 7882.

A mound of slag has been located at NS 1660 7873.
Cowal Archaeol Soc 1962

This bloomery was located at NS 1646 7882 and comprises a turf-covered mound 3.5m in diameter.
Visited by OS (IA) 7 March 1973

What appears to be a Bloomery Mound was identified during an initial walkover survey undertaken in advance of removal of a section of overhead line. It may be the Bloomery Mound recorded as RCAHMS No. NS17NE 11 but the grid references differ slightly. The feature

recorded by CFA is located at NGR 216474, 678834. The mound is covered with thin grass and measures 6m by 6m. 1m in height. Iron slag and a black gritty matrix is exposed in a small area of rabbit/deer disturbance. The site is located in a small clearing at the edge of the OHL corridor which appears to have been respected by the modern conifer planting
Suddaby, I., CFA Archaeology Ltd, 'Archaeological Mitigation Works: Overhead Line, Dunloskin Wood, Dunoon, Argyll & Bute' (2013)

Further Reading and Sources

Cowal Archaeological Society , 'Berenice', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1962, pp.4-5.(1962)

Asset/Event Number	117
Asset/Event Name	Ardenslate, 'Castle Crawford'
Type of Asset/Event	Motte (possible); Building
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	5318
Status	V
Easting	217960
Northing	678690
Parish	Dunoon and Kilmun
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	Canmore Number: 40740

Site Report
WoSASPIN 5318
NS17NE 2 1796 7868.

(NS 1796 7868) Castle Crawford (NAT) Moat (NR)
OS 6" map (1946)

"On the farm of Ardinslat there is...a green mound, an oblong square, about 90ft in length, by about 73 in breadth, raised about ten feet above the surrounding level; the fosse clearly traceable around it as well as the entrance, though the latter has been partly obliterated by the erection of some modern enclosures..." (No name is mentioned).
NSA 1845

"A remarkable mound, evidently of artificial construction, though no remains of any building have ever been found on it, and it is not supposed that a castle ever stood on it. Tradition accounts for the name by stating that a freebooter named Crawford had his residence here. It is surrounded by a moat still very distinct, and a stream of water at hand has evidently been used to fill it. A modern wooden erection has been placed on it to contain the arms, etc., of a number of Riflemen whose practice ground is near at hand."
Name Book 1867

This once rectangular mound has had the western part removed during construction of the golf-course. No entrance is now visible. The surrounding ditch is best preserved on the south side where the scarp is 2.1m high, and the counter-scarp 1.5m. Evidence of an outer bank on the south and east sides of the ditch have been confused by the construction of golf-greens. The remains of a buttressed wall, 8.0m long x 0.4m thick x 3.1m maximum height, because they contain a fireplace and chimney, could have been part of the wooden building noted by ONB.

If not they must be the remains of a later building of unknown purpose. The name 'Crawford' is not a local one. No further information was obtained during investigation.

Re-surveyed at 1/2500.
Visited by OS (EGC) 13 March 1963

Square motte.
E J Talbot MSS

Further Reading and Sources
NSA , The new statistical account of Scotland by the ministers of the respective parishes under the superintendence of a committee of the society for the benefit of the sons and daughters of the clergy. Edinburgh.(1845)

Ordnance Survey , Name Book (County), Original Name Books of the Ordnance Survey.(n/a)

Asset/Event Number	118
Asset/Event Name	Sandbank
Type of Asset/Event	Enclosure; Lynchet (possible); 'Hut-circle'; 'Dykes'
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	WoSAS Pin: 5353
Status	Non-designated Heritage Asset
Easting	215645
Northing	680865
Parish	Dunoon and Kilmun
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	http://www.wosas.net/wosas_site.php?id=5353

At NS 155 809, above Robertson's boat yard and to the W of the burn is a series of turf dykes. Here there is one round hut foundation 5m in diameter and one which may be oval, 8m by 4m, or it may be circular with a 'porch'.
Cowal Archaeol Soc 1971

The whole hillslope has been extensively drained and the majority of the dykes are simply material from drainage channels.
NS 1564 8086. A circular turf-banked enclosure 5.0m in diameter and 0.6m high having no apparent entrance is situated on a level terrace on and E-facing hillslope. Its age and purpose are not clear but it does not appear to be prehistoric.
NS 153 806. The alleged oval hut was not located in an area recently ploughed and afforested. It seems probable that it has been destroyed. NS 1552 8076 to NS 1546 8090. A meandering "lynchet" 1.5m high at the S end and 0.2m high at the N end with, at one point, a distinct right-angled step. Its age and purpose are not clear; it may be a cultivation terrace, but there is no trace of any other agricultural activity on the steep hillslope.
Visited by OS (TRG) 17 December 1976

Asset/Event Number	119
Asset/Event Name	Ardgowan House, Inverkip
Type of Asset/Event	
Listing No./NRHE Number	LB12480
HER Number	
Status	Category A Listed Building

Easting	220750
Northing	673039
Parish	Inverkip
Council	Inverclyde
Description	<p>Description</p> <p>Mansionhouse; 2-storey, Basement & Attics; Renaissance; extensive symmetrical front; 3-storey centre block pedimented; Chapel, Gothic Dec. Revival, terminates N. wing; (1799-1801); archt. ?. Cairncross. (Porte-cochere is late addition.) 1831 Additions by William Burn</p> <p>Statement of Special Interest</p> <p>A few windows altered (i.e. modernised not all lived in)</p>

Asset/Event Number	120
Asset/Event Name	KNOCK CASTLE AND GARDEN PAVILION BLOCK AND GATEPIERS TO EAST
Type of Asset/Event	
Listing No./NRHE Number	LB7306
HER Number	
Status	Category A Listed Building
Easting	219404
Northing	662998
Parish	North Ayrshire
Council	North Ayrshire
Description	<p>Description</p> <p>J T Rothead of Glasgow, architect. Built 1851-2. Tudor Gothic mansion extended to east, in similar style 1908, Fryers and Penman of Largs, architects. Stugged yellow ashlar coursers with polished dressings. 2 storeys, over raised and battered basements, 3-storey square entrance tower to north with octagonal angle turret rising above.</p> <p>Square-headed windows, mostly mullioned and hood-moulded, perpendicular tracery at ground floor, cusped lights above; string between floors; corbelled parapet. West elevation: articulated by castellated bays; Tudor-arched door in tower at left, with corbelled oriel above; 2 inner bays flanked by wider machicolated and crenellated bays, imitating square towers and each with projecting ground floor window; additional narrow bay to right.</p> <p>Narrow symmetrical 3-bay south elevation has central 2-storey canted window rising from ground and corbelled at 1st floor with crenellated parapet; flanking windows.</p> <p>Asymmetrical east elevation has several roof levels; glazed canopy over door; grouped diamond stacks, 1 tall octagonal stack with crenellations; roof hidden by parapet. 1908 addition (to right) 2 storeys, 2 bays.</p> <p>Interior: Tudor-arched panelled doors; rib-vaulted porch; some chimney pieces with decorative Gothic detailing; large 3-light leaded glass 2nd floor window on east wall.</p> <p>Ashlar garden terrace wall extends south from steps beside house to square-plan, single storey pavilion block with battered plinth; blind pointed doorway to west; tripartites, hood-moulded, with round-headed lights; corbelled and crenellated parapet with mock machicolations.</p> <p>Octagonal-plan gatepiers to east; red ashlar; raised faceted domed caps; decorative wrought-iron gates.</p> <p>Statement of Special Interest</p> <p>Built for Robert Steele, merchant in Greenock (initials and crest in parapets).</p>

Asset/Event Number	121
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Asset/Event Name	Kelly Bank Cottage, cairn 1240m ENE of
Type of Asset/Event	Prehistoric ritual and funerary: cairn (type uncertain); cist
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM12841
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	221781
Northing	668930
Parish	Inverkip
Council	Inverclyde
Description	<p>Description</p> <p>The monument comprises the remains of a cairn with burial cist, built probably between 3000 and 1000 BC in the late Neolithic period or Bronze Age. The cairn is visible as a low turf-covered mound, and the cist as an arrangement of stones protruding though the turf immediately to the west. The monument lies in moorland on the W slopes of Berry Hill at about 215m above sea level. It is sited in a natural hollow just below a ridge above the N side of the Kelly Glen.</p> <p>The upstanding remains of the cairn measure around 5m N-S by 4m transversely and stand to 0.3m in height. The cist is of rubble construction and measures around 1.6m E-W by 1.4m transversely on the outside and 1.1m by 0.5m on the inside, with a depth of about 0.5m. It is built of sub-angular cobbles and boulders that resemble the outcropping bedrock. Stones to the north of the monument suggest the position of a circular kerb which may once have surrounded both the cist and the surviving mound. This suggests that the cairn was originally larger than the surviving mound, probably covering the cist and extending over an area measuring around 15m in diameter.</p> <p>The area to be scheduled is circular on plan, to include the remains described above and an area around them within which evidence relating to the monument's construction, use and abandonment may survive, as shown in red on the accompanying map.</p> <p>Statement of National Importance</p> <p>Cultural Significance</p> <p>The monument's cultural significance can be expressed as follows:</p> <p>Intrinsic characteristics</p> <p>Excavation suggests that many round cairns were used to cover and mark human burials and are late Neolithic or Bronze Age in origin, dating most commonly from the late third millennium BC to the early second millennium BC. This cairn shows signs of disturbance but preserves evidence of a burial cist, confirming that it marks the position of at least one burial. Part of the cairn survives as an upstanding feature, suggesting that archaeological information is likely to exist beneath its surface. The excavation of similar mounds elsewhere in SW Scotland confirms that cairns often incorporate or overlie graves or pits containing cist settings, skeletal remains in the form of cremations or inhumations, and artefacts such as pottery and flintwork; additional undiscovered cist graves may also exist beneath this cairn. These deposits can help us understand more about the practice and significance of burial and commemorating the dead at specific points in prehistory. They may also help us to understand the changing structure of society in the area. In addition, the cairn is likely to overlie and seal a buried land surface that could provide evidence of the immediate environment before the monument was constructed and botanical remains including pollen or charred plant material may survive within archaeological deposits deriving from the cairn's construction and use. This evidence can help us build up a picture of climate, vegetation and agriculture in the area before and during construction and use of the cairn.</p> <p>Contextual characteristics</p>

This monument belongs to a diverse group of up to 86 known or possible cairns in the former county of Renfrewshire, including some that have been destroyed by modern land use since they were recorded. The cairns cluster at between 200m and 300m above sea level, on the NE fringe of the uplands that define the southern edge of the Clyde Valley. The intensive use of the lowlands for agriculture, housing and industry, as well as the activities of archaeological researchers, have influenced the distribution pattern we see today and it seems certain that cairns would originally have been a feature of the lowlands as well as the uplands. Cairns seem often to be positioned for visibility both to and from the site, tending to be located on hill tops, false crests and ridges, and are generally inter-visible. The setting of this example in a hollow is therefore unusual. In this area, the position and significance of cists in relation to contemporary agricultural land and settlement merits future detailed analysis.

This monument can be compared with three other cairns that lie within 1.7km, including a similar cairn with cist 90m to the south. In addition, nine cairns lie 6.5 km to the north-east, around Gryfe Reservoir. Survey work around the reservoir has revealed concentrations of late Neolithic or early Bronze Age pottery as well as several hut circles, and similar remains may exist in the vicinity of the cairn. The monument can also be compared with excavated examples further afield, such as the cairn at East Green Farm, Kilmacolm, where at least two Bronze Age funerary urns were found, and that at South Mound of Houston, where the cairn covered a cist grave containing cremated human bone, a flint knife and a Bronze Age food vessel. Cairns were often long-lived foci of religious or funerary activity and have the potential to contain secondary burials. This longevity is demonstrated at South Mound of Houston, where the cairn re-used the location of a group of Neolithic pits and lay close to a probable cist cemetery. Given the many comparable sites in the area, this monument has the potential to further our understanding not just of funerary site location and practice, but also of the structure of early prehistoric society and economy.

National Importance

This monument is of national importance because it has an inherent potential to make a significant addition to our understanding of the past, particularly the design and construction of burial monuments, the nature of burial practices and their significance in prehistoric and later society. Skeletal remains and artefacts from cairns can also enhance our knowledge about wider prehistoric society, how people lived, where they came from and who they had contact with. This monument is particularly significant because it lies in close proximity to several comparable monuments and may represent a distinct type of cairn, smaller than those that have been excavated to date. The loss of the monument would significantly diminish our future ability to appreciate and understand the placing of such monuments within the landscape and the meaning and importance of death and burial in prehistoric life.

Asset/Event Number	122
Asset/Event Name	Kelly Bank Cottage, cairn 1200m ENE of
Type of Asset/Event	Prehistoric ritual and funerary: cairn (type uncertain); cist
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM12843
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	221781
Northing	668839
Parish	Inverkip
Council	Inverclyde
Description	Description The monument comprises the remains of a cairn with burial cist, built probably between 3000

and 1000 BC in the late Neolithic period or Bronze Age. The cairn is visible as a low turf-covered mound built partly into the hillside, and the cist as an arrangement of stones protruding through the turf at the centre of the mound. The monument lies at about 200m above sea level, in moorland on the W slopes of Berry Hill. It stands on gently sloping ground just below a ridge above the N side of the Kelly Glen.

The upstanding remains of the cairn measure 9m in diameter and stand to 0.3m in height. The cairn remains are most pronounced to the west, extending gradually into the slope where the ground rises to the east. The cist measures around 1.7m E-W by 0.9m externally. It is built of sub-angular cobbles and boulders that protrude up to 0.2m above the surface of the cairn.

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

Statement of National Importance Cultural Significance

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

Intrinsic characteristics

Excavation suggests that many round cairns were used to cover and mark human burials and are late Neolithic or Bronze Age in origin, dating most commonly from the late third millennium BC to the early second millennium BC. This cairn preserves evidence of a burial cist, confirming that it marks the position of at least one burial. The cairn survives as an upstanding feature, suggesting that archaeological information is likely to exist beneath its surface. The excavation of similar mounds elsewhere in SW Scotland confirms that cairns often incorporate or overlie graves or pits containing cist settings, skeletal remains in the form of cremations or inhumations, and artefacts such as pottery and flintwork. Additional undiscovered cist graves may also exist beneath this cairn. These deposits can help us understand more about the practice and significance of burial and commemorating the dead at specific points in prehistory. They may also help us to understand the changing structure of society in the area. In addition, the cairn is likely to overlie and seal a buried land surface that could provide evidence of the immediate environment before the monument was constructed, and botanical remains including pollen or charred plant material may survive within archaeological deposits deriving from the cairn's construction and use. This evidence can help us build up a picture of climate, vegetation and agriculture in the area before and during construction and use of the cairn.

Contextual characteristics

This monument belongs to a diverse group of up to 86 known or possible cairns in the former county of Renfrewshire, including some that have been destroyed by modern land use since they were recorded. The cairns cluster at between 200m and 300m above sea level, on the NE fringe of the uplands that define the southern edge of the Clyde Valley. The intensive use of the lowlands for agriculture, housing and industry and the activities of archaeological researchers have influenced the distribution pattern we see today and it seems certain that cairns would originally have been a feature of the lowlands as well as the uplands. Cairns seem often to be positioned for visibility both to and from the site, tending to be located on hill tops, false crests and ridges, and are generally inter-visible. In this area, the position and significance of cists in relation to contemporary agricultural land and settlement merits future detailed analysis.

This monument can be compared with three other cairns that lie within 1.7km, including a similar cairn with cist 90m to the north. In addition, nine cairns lie 6.5 km to the north-east, around Gryfe Reservoir. Survey work around the reservoir has revealed concentrations of late Neolithic or early Bronze Age pottery as well as several hut circles, and similar remains may exist in the vicinity of this cairn. The monument can also be compared with excavated examples further afield, such as the cairn at East Green Farm, Kilmacolm, where at least two Bronze Age funerary urns were found, and that at South Mound of Houston, where the cairn

covered a cist grave containing cremated human bone, a flint knife and a Bronze Age food vessel. Cairns were often long-lived foci of religious or funerary activity and have the potential to contain secondary burials. This longevity is demonstrated at South Mound of Houston, where the cairn re-used the location of a group of Neolithic pits and lay close to a probable cist cemetery. Given the many comparable sites in the area, this monument has the potential to further our understanding not just of funerary site location and practice but also of the structure of early prehistoric society and economy.

National Importance

This monument is of national importance because it has an inherent potential to make a significant addition to our understanding of the past, particularly the design and construction of burial monuments, the nature of burial practices and their significance in prehistoric and later society. Skeletal remains and artefacts from cairns can also enhance our knowledge about wider prehistoric society, how people lived, where they came from and who they had contact with. This monument is particularly significant because it lies in close proximity to several comparable monuments and may represent a distinct type of cairn, smaller than those that have been excavated to date. The loss of the monument would significantly diminish our future ability to appreciate and understand the placing of such monuments within the landscape and the meaning and importance of death and burial in prehistoric life.

Asset/Event Number	123
Asset/Event Name	Glen Everton House, cairn 540m SSE of
Type of Asset/Event	Prehistoric ritual and funerary: cairn (type uncertain); cist
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM12847
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	221711
Northing	670602
Parish	Inverkip
Council	Inverclyde
Description	<p>Description</p> <p>The monument comprises the remains of a cairn with burial cist, built probably between 3000 and 1000 BC in the late Neolithic or Bronze Age. The cairn is visible as a pronounced mound, lying between two small burns. The monument lies on relatively level ground on the NW slopes of the ridge of high ground occupied by Leapmore Forest. It stands at about 150m above sea level.</p> <p>The most prominent part of the monument is a circular mound 12m in diameter and around 1.5m high. A less pronounced raised area extends beyond this feature to the west, measuring around 25m E-W by 18m transversely, defined to the south-west by an arc of large boulders 0.5m-1m in diameter. A rock-cut cist lies open on the NW edge of the inner mound and measures 1.7m N-S by 0.9m transversely by 0.6m deep.</p> <p>The area to be scheduled is rectangular on plan, to include the remains described above and an area around them within which evidence relating to the monument's construction, use and abandonment may survive, as shown in red on the accompanying map.</p> <p>Cultural Significance</p> <p>The monument's cultural significance can be expressed as follows:</p> <p>Intrinsic characteristics</p>

In SW Scotland, cairns often incorporate or overlie graves or pits containing cist settings, skeletal remains in the form of cremations or inhumations, and artefacts such as pottery and flintwork. Excavation suggests that many such cairns are late Neolithic or Bronze Age in origin, dating most commonly from the late third millennium BC to the early second millennium BC. This cairn preserves evidence of a burial cist, confirming that it marks the position of at least one burial, but its survival as an upstanding feature suggests that further archaeological information is likely to exist beneath its surface. Buried deposits can help us understand more about the practice and significance of burial and commemorating the dead at specific points in prehistory. They may also help us to understand the changing structure of society in the area. The visible remains suggest that this cairn has a complex form. The extensive but relatively slight raised area extending west of the prominent mound may represent an earlier feature, indicating that this may be a multi-period burial monument with the potential to provide evidence for changes in burial practice over time. In addition, the cairn is likely to overlie and seal a buried land surface that could provide evidence of the immediate environment before the monument was constructed, and botanical remains including pollen or charred plant material may survive within archaeological deposits deriving from the cairn's construction and use. This evidence can help us build up a picture of climate, vegetation and agriculture in the area before and during construction and use of the cairn.

Contextual characteristics

This monument belongs to a diverse group of up to 86 known or possible cairns in the former county of Renfrewshire, including some that have been destroyed by modern land use since they were recorded. The cairns cluster at between 200m and 300m above sea level, on the NE fringe of the uplands that define the southern edge of the Clyde Valley. The intensive use of the lowlands for agriculture, housing and industry, and the activities of archaeological researchers, have influenced the distribution pattern we see today and it seems certain that cairns would originally have been a feature of the lowlands as well as the uplands. Cairns seem often to be positioned for visibility both to and from the site, tending to be located on hill tops, false crests and ridges, and are generally inter-visible. In this area, the position and significance of cists in relation to contemporary agricultural land and settlement merits future detailed analysis.

This monument can be compared with three other cairns that lie within 1.7km, including two other cairns with cists that lie only 90m apart from each other. In addition, nine cairns lie around 5.5 km to the ENE, around Gryfe Reservoir. Survey work around the reservoir has revealed concentrations of late Neolithic or early Bronze Age pottery, as well as several hut circles, and similar remains may exist in the vicinity of the cairn. The monument can also be compared with excavated examples further afield, such as the cairn at East Green Farm, Kilmacolm, where at least two Bronze Age funerary urns were found, and that at South Mound of Houston, where the cairn covered a cist grave containing cremated human bone, a flint knife and a Bronze Age food vessel. Cairns were often long-lived foci of religious or funerary activity and have the potential to contain secondary burials. This longevity is demonstrated at South Mound of Houston, where the cairn re-used the location of a group of Neolithic pits and lay close to a probable cist cemetery. Given the many comparable sites in the area, this monument has the potential to further our understanding not just of funerary site location and practice, but also of the structure of early prehistoric society and economy.

Statement of National Importance

This monument is of national importance because it has an inherent potential to make a significant addition to our understanding of the past, particularly the design and construction of burial monuments, the nature of burial practices and their significance in prehistoric and later society. Skeletal remains and artefacts from cairns can also enhance our knowledge about wider prehistoric society, how people lived, where they came from and who they had contact with. This monument is particularly significant because it displays evidence of a complex form and may have developed over time. The loss of the monument would significantly diminish our future ability to appreciate and understand the placing of such monuments within the landscape and the meaning and importance of death and burial in prehistoric life.

Asset/Event Number	124
Asset/Event Name	Rothesay Castle, castle 75m N of Bute Museum
Type of Asset/Event	
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM12970
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	208781
Northing	664585
Parish	Rothesay
Council	Argyll And Bute
Description	<p>Description</p> <p>The monument comprises the remains of a castle, chapel and moat of medieval date, surviving as a series of upstanding walls and earthworks, at around 3m above sea level. It lies on gently sloping land in the centre of the town of Rothesay, just 150m from the harbour.</p> <p>The medieval castle consists of a massive, roughly circular curtain wall, with four circular towers and a large projecting residential gatehouse (called le dungeon). It sits on a large flat-topped mound surrounded by a moat. The remains of the Chapel of St Michael the Archangel project inwards into the courtyard from the centre of the E wall. The castle's fabric consists of small neat sandstone ashlars and other dressed features and split whinstone rubble. The NW tower, known as the Pigeon Tower, survives to the greatest height and includes the remains of a dovecote inserted in the uppermost floor. The footprint of the main enclosure measures about 48m in external diameter, with each tower measuring about 10m in diameter. A well is located in the NW of the castle interior.</p> <p>The area to be scheduled is an irregular shape on plan, to include the castle and other upstanding remains, including the moat and an area around these in which evidence for the site's construction and use may survive, as shown in red on the accompanying map. The modern wooden shed in the SE corner of the site, between the moat and retaining wall, is specifically excluded from the scheduling, as are the above-ground elements of the ticket office and gift shop at the entrance, the above-ground elements of the modern wooden bridge across the moat (except the fixings to the gatehouse), and the above-ground elements of the flood-lights in place at time of scheduling. The retaining wall and fence are included in the scheduling.</p> <p>Statement of National Importance</p> <p>Cultural Significance</p> <p>The monument's cultural significance can be expressed as follows:</p> <p>Intrinsic characteristics</p> <p>The monument is an example of a medieval castle, moat and associated chapel, with upstanding remains dating from the 13th to 17th centuries, though with some elements reconstructed in the 19th century. There is visible evidence for multiple phases of construction and use over the past 800 years. There is a strong likelihood that archaeological deposits associated with the monument's earlier phases, construction, use and abandonment are preserved, despite the clearing-out and reconstruction undertaken on behalf of the Marquis of Bute in the 19th century.</p> <p>The earliest visible component of the fabric is a large circular curtain wall, built around AD 1200 to defend the western frontier of the kingdom of the Scots. The lower parts of the walls are very thick and include deep recesses and narrow loops. The wall was heightened in the 16th century and in undertaking this work, the masons partly preserved the earlier, 13th-century crenellations. There are four towers projecting from the walls on the NE, NW, SE and SW</p>

quarters, which were probably added in the 13th century and provided domestic accommodation. Extra storeys were added to the NE and NW towers in the 16th century. In the 17th century, the uppermost room in the NW tower was converted to a dovecot. These towers are pierced by arrow-slits with stirrup-shaped bases. Within the castle, against the inside face of the E wall, are the remains of a chapel dating to the 15th or possibly 16th century and dedicated to St Michael the Archangel. The large rectangular gatehouse faces north and there is a western postern, now blocked on the outside. Within the gatehouse is a stair to a large first-floor room that must have functioned as the principal or great hall, with a fireplace in the W wall. The second floor and garret above the great hall are likely to have contained several smaller rooms.

The site is surrounded by a water-filled moat, which retains the potential for the survival of waterlogged remains, despite having been cleaned out in the past. We know from recent minor excavations that medieval drains also survive within the courtyard, again demonstrating the potential for survival of organic remains. The site has considerable potential to enhance our understanding of medieval castles and the daily lives of the people who occupied them, as well as medieval warfare and specific historical events. The multiple phases documented in the upstanding remains and associated historic records suggest that the site has the potential to provide information relating to a period of several hundred years.

Contextual characteristics

The monument is unique in Scotland for its probable early date and its circular plan. This plan is also rare in a western European context. Similarities have been noted with the plans of early historic or later prehistoric duns in the area and some scholars have suggested that the castle may have been built on the site of an earlier dun. Thus, there is potential for the survival of a construction sequence extending back into prehistory.

Rothesay Castle is not now in an obviously defensive position within the landscape and its strategic significance lies in its proximity to Rothesay Bay. However, as sea level in this area was higher in the medieval period, it is likely that the castle originally stood on a coastal island.

The history of Rothesay Castle is linked with that of Rothesay Mansion house/Bute Estates Office, which became the seat of the Stewarts of Rothesay in 1685 after the abandonment of the castle.

Associative characteristics

There are historical records pertaining to the site or its estate dating from the 13th century to the present day, many of them relating to highly significant events in the history of Scotland and the United Kingdom. In the early medieval period, Bute lay on the boundary between the kingdom of Scotland and the Norse kingdom of Man and the Isles. In 1158, Somerled (or Somhairle) overthrew the Manx king's authority in western Scotland and the Isles. When Somerled died in 1163, the Outer Hebrides returned to Manx control and the Inner Hebrides were divided between his sons. Around then, William the Lion, king of Scots (1165-1214), captured Bute. By about 1200, Alan, steward to William I and progenitor of the Stewart dynasty, held Bute and the castle seems to have been built about this time, to serve as the lord's fortified residence and also to assert feudal control over the area. It may initially have been constructed in earth and timber, but by 1230 had been built up in stone, possibly by Alan's son, Walter II.

The Saga of Håkon Håkonson and other accounts record a failed Norse attack on the castle in 1230 by Uspak, king of Man and the Isles, a grandson of Somerled, in which the Scots fatally wounded Uspak. The saga account also mentions that the besiegers hewed the soft stone of the castle with their axes. This raises questions about the precise dating of the visible remains as there is no evidence of substantial repair to the earliest masonry. The Norse king, Håkon Håkonson, successfully took the castle in 1263, in return for a truce. However, Alexander III, king of Scots, refused to renounce his claim to Bute and, in 1266, the Isle of Bute was formally confirmed by the Treaty of Perth as belonging to Scotland rather than Norway. King Håkon's son Magnus formally returned the kingdom of Man and the Isles to the king of Scots that year. It was probably then that the four towers and gatehouse were added, to increase the castle's

security.

During the first War of Independence between Scotland and England, Rothesay Castle was taken and held for the Bruce cause by Robert Boyd of Cunningham. The Bruce and Stewart families were formally joined in marriage when Robert the Bruce married Elizabeth de Burgh, a niece of James the Stewart. When David II died, he was succeeded on the throne by his nephew, Robert II (1371-90), son of Walter Stewart and Marjorie, daughter of Robert the Bruce. Robert II and his son, Robert III (1390-1406), are both known to have spent time at Rothesay Castle and surviving household records give an insight into life and work in the castle at this time. For instance, we know that in 1388, Hugh the Plumber was paid £6.13s.4d for works to the castle. We know from Bower's Chronicle that Robert III died at Rothesay Castle on Palm Sunday 1406 and was buried in Paisley Abbey.

In 1469, the lordship of Bute, including Rothesay Castle, was included by Act of Parliament in the patrimony of the monarch's eldest son. This arrangement remains, with Queen Elizabeth II's eldest son, HRH Prince Charles, Prince of Wales, using the title Duke of Rothesay in Scotland. James IV (1488-1513) returned the castle to prominence as a royal residence and stronghold, due to its strategic position in relation to the Western Isles, which were still not under the full control of the monarch. John, Lord of the Isles, forfeited his claim to the Isles in 1493 and James attempted to subjugate the newly acquired islands through a series of naval expeditions. This led to frequent visits to Rothesay and it seems likely that James began the construction of the large residential gatehouse, which was added to the earlier gatehouse on the N side of the castle. These works are thought to have continued into the reign of James V (1513-42) and been completed in 1541. A hiatus in royal interest in the castle followed, with neither Mary Queen of Scots nor James VI and I apparently having visited it. Cromwellian troops were garrisoned at Rothesay Castle in 1650 and may have caused some damage on their departure in 1659.

During his rebellion against James VII, Archibald, earl of Argyll, plundered and burnt the castle in 1685 and it was then abandoned as a lordly residence, with the Keeper and his family moving to the Mansion House on Rothesay High Street. During the Napoleonic Wars, the castle's gatehouse was used as a powder magazine by the local volunteer force.

In 1816-18, the second Marquess of Bute cleared the courtyard of vegetation and rubble and repaired the entrance vault. In 1872 to 1879, the third Marquess of Bute cleared the moat and arranged for partial restoration by William Burges; in 1900 he reconstructed the great hall in the gatehouse. This reconstruction work is of interest, in that the architect and his patron were restoring Cardiff Castle and speculatively recreating Castell Coch from the 1870s onward. The remains of a medieval oak bridge were found in the moat at this time but not archaeologically recorded.

In 1951, the castle passed into the guardianship of the State. Stewart Cruden, the then Inspector of Ancient Monuments, carried out some archaeological investigations in 1965-69, but the records do not survive.

The broken medieval sculptured stone that once lay in the courtyard of Rothesay Castle has been moved to Bute Museum.

The monument retains significance for the current Royal family, notably the Duke of Rothesay, heir to the throne, and for the Crichton Stuart family, with the present Marquis of Bute holding the hereditary title of Constabulary Governorship or Keeper of the Castle. The Friends of Rothesay Castle, who recently arranged for a cloth of estate with the arms of James IV to be installed in the Great Hall, also take an active interest in the castle.

National Importance

The monument is of national importance because it has an inherent potential to contribute to our understanding of the past, in particular the construction techniques, defences and domestic life of a medieval castle. The survival of associated extant remains, most notably the moat, enhances this potential. The monument may also shed light on the history of the Lords of the Isles, the Stewart dynasty and the various Wars of Independence with which it is

associated. Together with Inverlochy and Dunstaffnage, Rothesay is crucial to our understanding of the strategic control of frontier zones in the west of Scotland during the reign of King Alexander III. The site's relatively good preservation and the survival of extensive historical records relating directly and indirectly to the monument's occupation enhance this potential. Its loss would seriously impede our ability to understand the medieval architecture of Argyll and Bute, the history of the Lords of the Isles, the Stewart dynasty and the nature of medieval warfare.

Asset/Event Number	125
Asset/Event Name	Knock, fort
Type of Asset/Event	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: fort (includes hill fort and promontory fort)
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM2178
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	220283
Northing	662862
Parish	Largs
Council	North Ayrshire
Description	

Asset/Event Number	126
Asset/Event Name	Outerwards, Roman fortlet
Type of Asset/Event	Roman: fortlet
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM4377
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	223167
Northing	666607
Parish	Largs
Council	North Ayrshire
Description	<p>Description</p> <p>The monument consists of an upstanding remains of a small Roman fortlet measuring 50m across rampart, ditch and upcast mound. It contains the remains of two stone buildings and dates to the mid 2nd century AD. The monument overlooks the Clyde estuary and is approaches. This is one of the few visible fortlets in Scotland and a part of the important frontier complex, the Antonine Wall.</p> <p>Statement of National Importance</p> <p>The monument is nationally important because of its field characteristics, rarity as a visible fortlet and contribution to our understanding of Roman control over the W flank of the Antonine Wall.</p>

Asset/Event Number	127
Asset/Event Name	Kilmahew Castle
Type of Asset/Event	Secular: castle
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM5404
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	235171
Northing	678666
Parish	Cardross
Council	Argyll And Bute
Description	<p>Description</p> <p>The monument consists of the remains of a keep of the period 1542 to 1700.</p> <p>The castle which was the seat of the Napiers, is located on the W side of the Kilmahew Burn. It is rectangular on plan measuring 14.1m N-S by 7.7m E-W over walls 1.2m thick and c.11m high. The castle was considerably altered in the 19th century with a view to utilising it as a modern mansion but this work was never completed. The S and W walls have been rebuilt and the fireplace and recesses in the E wall appear to have been a product of this period. The entrance doorway at the SW angle was also added. Few of the original features survive. The original entrance is in the NW wall, directly above it are two projecting corbels in the parapet. These probably carried a battlement to protect the door. Some smaller corbels are preserved on the parapet. The staircase probably ascended from the NW angle, while a passage in the W wall would have given access to the kitchen and cellars on the ground floor. The kitchen fireplace survives in the North end. The original masonry is random coursed rubble with freestone quoins, the 19th-century alterations use thinly coursed stone.</p> <p>The area to be scheduled is rectangular and measures a maximum of 20m E-W by 30m N-S, as shown in red on the accompanying map.</p> <p>Statement of National Importance</p> <p>The monument is of national importance because although it has been considerably altered it still preserves original architectural details. It may provide evidence for domestic and defensive occupation and as such may contribute to our understanding of Scottish medieval life and society.</p>

Asset/Event Number	128
Asset/Event Name	Carman Fort, 930m ESE of Asker Farm
Type of Asset/Event	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: fort (includes hill fort and promontory fort)
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM717
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	237193
Northing	679446
Parish	Bonhill
Council	West Dunbartonshire
Description	<p>Description</p> <p>The monument is a fort dating to the Iron Age (between about 800 BC and 500 AD). It is visible as a series of earthworks defining an oval enclosure within a sub-circular outer enclosure and</p>

the remains of up to 15 roundhouses. The monument surmounts a relatively steep hill at about 240m above sea level with the River Clyde visible in the distance.

The outer defences measure approximately 145m north-south by 180m east-west and are defined by walls of turf and stone. They stand to an average height of 0.50m and are broken by two entrances on the west and southeast sides. On the eastern side of the enclosure the outer defences are defined by two banks and the area between these banks forms an annex to the outer enclosure. The inner enclosure lies in the northern part of the enclosed area and occupies the highest part of the hill. It is oval in plan, measures about 40m north-south by 55m transversely, and is defined by turf-covered stone walls standing to a height of approximately 0.80m with an entrance gap on the southwest and a possible second entrance on the southeast. The remains of 12 to 15 roundhouse are visible within both the outer and inner enclosures.

The scheduled area is irregular on plan, to include the remains described above and an area around them within which evidence relating to the monument's construction, use and abandonment is expected to survive, as shown in red on the accompanying map. The scheduling specifically excludes the above-ground elements of the stone dyke that runs northwest-southeast across the monument. The monument was first scheduled in 1961, but the documentation does not meet current standards: the present amendment rectifies this.

Statement of National Importance

This monument is of national importance because it can make a significant addition to our understanding of the past, in particular of Iron Age settlement, society, economy and domestic life in central Scotland. It is a well-preserved example of a substantial fort that retains its field characteristics and which may have had an extended development sequence. In addition to the visible remains, there is significant potential for the preservation of buried deposits, features and structures relating to its construction and use. The monument can therefore expand our understanding of later prehistoric settlement, particularly the design and development of settlement types in central Scotland. Its importance is enhanced by its close proximity to Dumbarton Castle, a comparably sized fort indicating a chronological or hierarchical relationship. The loss or damage of the monument would diminish our ability to appreciate and understand the date, distribution and character of later prehistoric settlements in central Scotland, as well as society and economy during this period.

Asset/Event Number	129
Asset/Event Name	Clachaig
Type of Asset/Event	Platform(S) (Period Unassigned)
Listing No./NRHE Number	NS18SW 16
HER Number	WoSAS Pin: 45637
Status	Non-designated Heritage Asset
Easting	212820
Northing	681450
Parish	Dunoon And Kilmun
Council	Argyll And Bute
Description	http://www.wosas.net/wosas_site.php?id=45637

<https://canmore.org.uk/site/181277/>

NS18SW 16 centred 1282 8145
 NS 126 814 (vicinity) On the steep wooded N bank of the Little Eachaig River between the Balagowan Bridge and the ruins of the Clachaig Powder Mills are at least four recessed

platforms. They are near-circular and earth-banked at the front, except for the first, which is partly stone-revetted. The front scarps are about 0.5m high.
 NS 1290 8142 7m diameter stone and turf front. A lump of iron slag was found on this platform.
 NS 1282 8145 5m diameter.
 NS 1257 8142 5m diameter.
 NS 1256 8152 Less well-defined, c 8m in diameter, scarp less pronounced.
 Sponsor: Cowal Archaeological & Historical Society.
 N Henry 2000.

Asset/Event Number	130
Asset/Event Name	Dunoon, Tom Odhar
Type of Asset/Event	Bloomery Mound
Listing No./NRHE Number	NS17NE 12
HER Number	WoSAS Pin: 5310
Status	Non-designated Heritage Asset
Easting	216460
Northing	678070
Parish	Dunoon And Kilmun
Council	Argyll And Bute
Description	http://www.wosas.net/wosas_site.php?id=5310 https://canmore.org.uk/site/40732/ NS17NE 12 1646 7807. A mound of slag iron has been located at NS 1665 7793. Cowal Archaeol Soc 1962 At NS 1646 7807 there is a turf-covered mound of iron slag which measures 6.0m in diameter. This is the only mound found in the area after a thorough perambulation, and is probably that referred to above. Surveyed at 1:2500. Visited by OS (IA) 7 March 1973

Asset/Event Number	131
Asset/Event Name	Ballochyle House
Type of Asset/Event	House (Period Unassigned)
Listing No./NRHE Number	NS18SW 12
HER Number	WoSAS Pin: 71343
Status	Non-designated Heritage Asset
Easting	213940
Northing	682260
Parish	Dunoon And Kilmun
Council	Argyll And Bute
Description	http://www.wosas.net/wosas_site.php?id=71343 No description of feature in information supplied by NRHE, 26/05/22 https://canmore.org.uk/site/141968/

Asset/Event Number	132
Asset/Event Name	Dunans Hill
Type of Asset/Event	Enclosure
Listing No./NRHE Number	NS17NE 24
HER Number	WoSAS Pin: 14079
Status	Non-designated Heritage Asset
Easting	216600
Northing	678500
Parish	Dunoon And Kilmun
Council	Argyll And Bute
Description	http://www.wosas.net/wosas_site.php?id=14079

<https://canmore.org.uk/site/82158/>

NS17NE 24 166 785

A possible circular foundation on a partially revetted flat-topped 'hump' has been recognised on the Dunans Hill. This hill dominates Dunoon; it has three distinct 'humps' below a very circular flat-topped summit standing 575ft (175m). Its name, appearance and position suggest that it should be a fortified point but nothing has ever been found to ratify this. The foundation recently found is set on the lowest 'hump' at about 400ft (120m); which stands slightly apart from the next 'hump' but is overlooked by it.

The enclosure found on it consists of ground-fast boulders set in open formation but forming a circle 7m in diameter. The surface in which they are set is very flat, is oval in shape (7m by 9m), with sides which fall away very steeply. A possible built revetment of about 3m complements a natural revetment of 8m on the eastern curve. More earth-fast boulders continue the curve of this edge on the western slope below the upper hill. On this side, there appears to be an entrance through the boulders which continues as a sunken way leading out to the N. (Cf NS17NE 14.)

E B Rennie 1993.

Asset/Event Number	133
Asset/Event Name	Ardnadam Farm
Type of Asset/Event	Farm (Period Unassigned)
Listing No./NRHE Number	NS18SE 23
HER Number	WoSAS Pin: 71192
Status	Non-designated Heritage Asset
Easting	216000
Northing	680050
Parish	Dunoon And Kilmun
Council	Argyll And Bute
Description	http://www.wosas.net/wosas_site.php?id=71192

No description of feature in information supplied by NRHE, 26/05/22

<https://canmore.org.uk/site/141499/>

Asset/Event Number	134
Asset/Event Name	Ardnadam
Type of Asset/Event	Farmstead (Period Unassigned)
Listing No./NRHE Number	NS18SE 16
HER Number	WoSAS Pin: 45482
Status	Non-designated Heritage Asset
Easting	215690
Northing	680000
Parish	Dunoon And Kilmun
Council	Argyll And Bute
Description	http://www.wosas.net/wosas_site.php?id=45482

<https://canmore.org.uk/site/153783/>

Field Visit (2013)

NS 1569 8001 The site is W of Ardnadam Farm, Sandbank at an altitude of 90m. It is on a terrace in a clearing in the forestry below a line of pylons, c50m uphill from and N of the former reservoir on the Allt Chromain Burn. There are a number of near rectangular hollows bounded by broad turf banks with a thick cover of vegetation. In a limited removal of the vegetation little stone was uncovered and no walling. The site is unclear and measurements are approximate.

The banks and hollows suggest at least two house sites, A and B, and possibly up to four close together, and a separate oval or sub-rectangular structure C just N of A. The alignment of all is cE-W. The ground slopes upwards to the W. An old road leads up to the settlement from Sandbank village and passes along its S edge.

House A is at NS 15687 80006. It measures 8.6 x 5.0m externally with broad 1.5–1.8m turf banks bounding a central hollow. A gap 1.2m wide in the E bank may be an entrance. Next to it on the SW is B, 6.7 x 6.0m, with bank 1.0–1.4m wide bounding a hollow and up to 0.7m high. To the W of B is a faint hollow, 5.0m long E-W and width uncertain, bounded by a bank. To the S of A is a hollow bounded only by the S bank of A and the E bank of B. It is not clear whether this is a distinct structure. The bank is rounded and has a gap 0.9m wide in the N wall. The separate distinct structure C is 4.5m N of A. It is oval or sub-rectangular, c8.0 x 4.5m and is mounded, the ground falling off most steeply on the E side. The name Finbracken survives in neighbouring Sandbank as the name of a house, a cottage and a later block of flats.

David Dorren and Nina Henry, 2013

(Source: DES)

RCAHMS First Edition Survey Project

A farmstead annotated 'Ruins', comprising three unroofed buildings is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Argyllshire 1869, sheet clxxiv), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1981).

Information from RCAHMS (AKK) 29 September 1998.

Asset/Event Number	135
Asset/Event Name	Dunoon, Tom Odhar
Type of Asset/Event	Bloomery Mound (Period Unassigned), Anvil (Period Unassigned), Hammerstone (Period Unassigned)
Listing No./NRHE Number	NS17NE 13
HER Number	WoSAS Pin: 5311
Status	Non-designated Heritage Asset
Easting	216240
Northing	677720
Parish	Dunoon And Kilmun
Council	Argyll And Bute
Description	http://www.wosas.net/wosas_site.php?id=5311

<https://canmore.org.uk/site/40733/>

NS17NE 13 1624 7772.

(NS 165 777) A bloomery was discovered in 1971 close to a dried up stream at a height of 500ft on the E-facing hill above Dunoon. Excavation of the site has uncovered the remains of at least three smelting bowls and large areas of charcoal debris. An anvil stone, with a saucer sized depression on its upper surface, together with a cutting stone and two probable hammer stones have also been found. There is a slag heap on the downhill side of the bloomery. An approximate date of 1300-1500 AD has been suggested for this site by W G Aitken. Information from J Walker, 53 Cowal Place, Dunoon, 1976.

NS 1624 7772. Remaining undisturbed in an area of afforestation is a mutilated bloomery mound measuring 7.0m EW by 5.0m transversely and standing to a height of 0.6m. Immediately to the W, on the uphill side, is an area of turf cleared land presumably representing Mr Walker's excavation. Although there are a number of earthfast stones to be seen no structures can be recognised. Surveyed at 1:10 000.

Visited by OS (BS) 14 December 1976

NS 1624 7771 In 1972, a bloomery (NS17NE 13) was uncovered on the hill slopes above and to the W of Dunoon. The site is now in a clearing within a coniferous plantation, 8 x 11m in extent. Two heavy spreads of toffee slag run downhill from SW-NE, each c 5m long, 2m wide and with a cobbled space of 1m between them. Approximately 5m from, and upslope of the westerly flow there is a furnace. It is 0.1m deep and 0.5m in diameter with two largish stones set on each side of the lip. The rim of the furnace is heavily encrusted with baked and vitrified clay. A number of pieces of the baked clay were noted scattered around the furnace, which may have come from the baked wall protruding above the furnace bowl. Between the slag and the furnace the earth is earthen but firm and black with a scatter of largish stones, but around the S side of the furnace and extending for about 2m is an area of cobbling.

Other possible furnaces of similar dimensions are lower down the slope partly under the flow of slag. A piece of tuyere, c 5cm long, was found by the easterly flow.

A large flat stone, 0.6 x 0.5m with a central circular indentation of 5mm diameter, lies downslope from the lower slag flow. The stone is surrounded by thick smooth slag and adjacent to a downflow of chalky slag. A possible post-hole, 20cm wide and 25cm deep, is cut into the earthen floor 2m above the top furnace.

Sponsor: Cowal Archaeological & Historical Society.
A MacDougall 2002

Asset/Event Number	136
Asset/Event Name	Sandbank Cemetery
Type of Asset/Event	Cemetery (Period Unassigned)
Listing No./NRHE Number	NS17NE 103
HER Number	WoSAS Pin: 53649
Status	Non-designated Heritage Asset
Easting	216700
Northing	679556
Parish	Dunoon And Kilmun
Council	Argyll And Bute
Description	<p>http://www.wosas.net/wosas_site.php?id=53649</p> <p>https://canmore.org.uk/site/271613/</p> <p>NS17NE 103 16700 79556 INVENTORY OF GRAVEYARD AND CEMETERY SITES IN SCOTLAND REFERENCE: Address: Cowal Cemetery, Sandbank Postcode: PA23 8PB Status: In current use for burials Size: 0.92 hectares, 2.29 acres TOIDs: Number of gravestones: 850 Earliest gravestone: 1972 Most recent gravestone: 2002 Description: Public cemetery Data Sources: OS MasterMap checked 22 September 2005; Graveyard Recording Form dated 4 March 2003</p>

Asset/Event Number	137
Asset/Event Name	Ardnadam, High Road
Type of Asset/Event	Standing Stone(S) (Prehistoric)
Listing No./NRHE Number	NS17NE 107
HER Number	WoSAS Pin: 53777
Status	Non-designated Heritage Asset
Easting	216150
Northing	679750
Parish	Dunoon And Kilmun
Council	Argyll And Bute
Description	<p>http://www.wosas.net/wosas_site.php?id=53777</p> <p>https://canmore.org.uk/site/294082/</p> <p>NS17NE 107 1615 7975 NS 1615 7975 A forestry and farm road leads off from the A885 almost opposite Sandbank School and 200m along the forestry road there is a car park. In the angle formed by the access to the car park with the forestry road there is a standing stone. The standing stone is triangular</p>

with a pointed apex. It stands 1.1m from ground level to the apex and at ground level it is 1.3m in breadth and in depth. This stone has been recognised though not recorded, for some years. Recently, two other earthfast stones have been recognised and noted as possible monuments. One is pillar-shaped and 0.8m high. The other is broader but with a square 'head' and is 1.2m high.

There are also four fallen stones lying partially in the grass surface, three of them definite 'pillars'. Each of these is 1.3m long by approximately 0.4m in square section. The fourth is 'squat', 0.8m x 0.6m. The position of two of the 'pillar' stones which have fallen suggests that they may have had an association with the three earthfast stones; the fourth 'pillar' is about 17m away from the others.

There are also two stones whose shape is unknown, as they are lying nearly under the turf. Another single stone is standing but not earthfast. It is square in section but only 0.5m high. The stones appear to form an oval shape, 26 x 20m, but this could be an illusion as the measurements and positions of most of the stones forming the suggested oval shape are arbitrary.

Sponsor: Cowal Archaeological and Historical Society.
Elizabeth B Rennie, 2006.

Watching Brief (3 December 2012 - 10 April 2013)

Scottish and Southern Electricity are dismantling an overhead electricity line (OHL) in Dunloskin Wood, Dunoon. The route of the OHL passes close to two Scheduled Monuments; the Ardnadam Chapel and Burial Ground (SM No. 3235) and the Dunloskin Wood Platforms (SM No. 3894). There are also a number of undesignated sites listed by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS) and the West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS) Sites and Monuments Register (SMR) in close proximity to the OHL. All sites within the OHL corridor were surveyed and a visible barrier put in place. Poles were felled to avoid damage to these sites and were removed from the corridor by helicopter to avoid the use of vehicles.

Information from Oasis (cfaarcha1-148825) 19 December 2013

Field Visit

NS 1615 7975 A forestry and farm road leads off from the A885 almost opposite Sandbank School and 200m along the forestry road there is a car park. In the angle formed by the access to the car park with the forestry road there is a standing stone. The standing stone is triangular with a pointed apex. It stands 1.1m from ground level to the apex and at ground level it is 1.3m in breadth and in depth. This stone has been recognised though not recorded, for some years. Recently, two other earthfast stones have been recognised and noted as possible monuments. One is pillar-shaped and 0.8m high. The other is broader but with a square 'head' and is 1.2m high.

There are also four fallen stones lying partially in the grass surface, three of them definite 'pillars'. Each of these is 1.3m long by approximately 0.4m in square section. The fourth is 'squat', 0.8m x 0.6m. The position of two of the 'pillar' stones which have fallen suggests that they may have had an association with the three earthfast stones; the fourth 'pillar' is about 17m away from the others.

There are also two stones whose shape is unknown, as they are lying nearly under the turf. Another single stone is standing but not earthfast. It is square in section but only 0.5m high. The stones appear to form an oval shape, 26 x 20m, but this could be an illusion as the measurements and positions of most of the stones forming the suggested oval shape are arbitrary.

Sponsor: Cowal Archaeological and Historical Society.
E Rennie 2006

Asset/Event Number	138
Asset/Event Name	Sandbank, Ardnadam
Type of Asset/Event	Promontory Fort (Period Unassigned)(Possible)

Listing No./NRHE Number	NS18SE 9
HER Number	WoSAS Pin: 5356
Status	Non-designated Heritage Asset
Easting	216210
Northing	680110
Parish	Dunoon And Kilmun
Council	Argyll And Bute
Description	<p>http://www.wosas.net/wosas_site.php?id=5356</p> <p>https://canmore.org.uk/site/40778/</p> <p>NS18SE 9 1621 8011. NS 162 800. Above houses in Sandback village is a protruding 'nose' of ground which appears to have been heavily scarped. Where this 'nose' adjoins a field to the west the ground is banked and ditched. Information from E B Rennie, Cowal Archaeol Soc, 1976. NS 1621 8011. On the right bank of a small burn is a small promontory with a level approach from the W and steep slopes on the other three sides. There is no trace of fortification on this W side, but there is a 30m long ruined field wall 0.5m high and 1.5m wide with a shallow ditch on its N side, and isolating this small hillock from the level pasture field on the W. This feature does not appear to be of any great age. Visited by OS (TRG) 13 December 1976</p>

Asset/Event Number	139
Asset/Event Name	Balgaidh Burn
Type of Asset/Event	Bloomery (Period Unassigned)
Listing No./NRHE Number	NS17NE 108
HER Number	WoSAS Pin: 61431
Status	Non-designated Heritage Asset
Easting	215050
Northing	676950
Parish	Dunoon And Kilmun
Council	Argyll And Bute
Description	<p>http://www.wosas.net/wosas_site.php?id=61431</p> <p>https://canmore.org.uk/site/294083/</p> <p>NS17NE 108 1505 7695 NS 1505 7695 250m W of the top of the reservoir where many tributaries join the Balgaidh Burn and it turns to flow SW, there is a working area and probable settlement. The ground on the N side of the burn forms a promontory enclosed by one of the tributaries. Here there is a large bloomery 5 x 7.7m. Over the NE flow of the slag is the corner of a dry stone rectangular enclosure 14.00 x 5.00m. The enclosure has only three sides as the NW side has been left open. The walls are of rounded boulders. They stand about 1.3m high. 3.00m to the W of the open side a line of stones can be felt under the turf, with some stones breaking the turf. It can be measured for about 3-4m and extends in a westerly direction. The setting is enclosed by larch trees and any possible further walls would be masked and grown over by the trees. Nails about 50mm long, and an encrusted lump of nails, sherds of thick bubbly glass and an 80mm length of rounded iron like part of a spike were collected from this area.</p>

On the S side, in the loop of the Balgaidh Burn, there is a broad terrace which is enclosed by two turf-covered dykes. One dyke stands 2m above the burn and appears to be an embankment to protect the flat ground from flooding. The other forms a lynchet at the foot of a steep gradient rising 25m above the terrace. The enclosed ground is D-shaped and measures 20m from N to S at the widest point. The ground is 'dished', being slightly lower in the centre. The dykes under the turf were composed of rounded boulders not set in courses. Divining rods were activated at particular points which formed a straight line crossing the terrace from N to S. A modern forest road now runs between the two sections of the site.

Sponsor: Cowal Archaeological and Historical Society.

Elizabeth B Rennie (on behalf of the late Alasdair MacDougall), 2006.

Field Visit

NS 1505 7695 250m W of the top of the reservoir where many tributaries join the Balgaidh Burn and it turns to flow SW, there is a working area and probable settlement. The ground on the N side of the burn forms a promontory enclosed by one of the tributaries. Here there is a large bloomery 5 x 7.7m. Over the NE flow of the slag is the corner of a dry stone rectangular enclosure 14.00 x 5.00m. The enclosure has only three sides as the NW side has been left open. The walls are of rounded boulders. They stand about 1.3m high. 3.00m to the W of the open side a line of stones can be felt under the turf, with some stones breaking the turf. It can be measured for about 3-4m and extends in a westerly direction. The setting is enclosed by larch trees and any possible further walls would be masked and grown over by the trees. Nails about 50mm long, and an encrusted lump of nails, sherds of thick bubbly glass and an 80mm length of rounded iron like part of a spike were collected from this area.

On the S side, in the loop of the Balgaidh Burn, there is a broad terrace which is enclosed by two turf-covered dykes. One dyke stands 2m above the burn and appears to be an embankment to protect the flat ground from flooding. The other forms a lynchet at the foot of a steep gradient rising 25m above the terrace. The enclosed ground is D-shaped and measures 20m from N to S at the widest point. The ground is 'dished', being slightly lower in the centre. The dykes under the turf were composed of rounded boulders not set in courses. Divining rods were activated at particular points which formed a straight line crossing the terrace from N to S. A modern forest road now runs between the two sections of the site.

Sponsor: Cowal Archaeological and Historical Society.

E Rennie 2006

Asset/Event Number	140
Asset/Event Name	Dunoon
Type of Asset/Event	Settlement (Period Unassigned)
Listing No./NRHE Number	NS17NE 177
HER Number	WoSAS Pin: 93615
Status	Non-designated Heritage Asset
Easting	216100
Northing	676900
Parish	Dunoon And Kilmun
Council	Argyll And Bute
Description	

<https://canmore.org.uk/site/361890/>

Field Visit (July 2003)

This site is situated in the forest above the Bishop Glen Reservoir at an elevation of 110 mts. And covers an area of ground 10.5 mts x 9.3 mts. It is hard to tell how many houses or enclosures may have been built here due to the Forestry having ploughed through the entire site during planting operations.

There are four main boulder sites of interest:-

A - is an area of cobbled stones 1.6 mts x 1.6 mts meticulously placed alongside one another to form a flat paved square. From this square a wall runs in an Eastern direction for a further 1.9 mts. This wall is 0.5 mts wide and 0.3 mts high.

B - the second wall of boulders is separated from those of site A by a ploughed furrow 0.6 mts wide. These boulders extend eastwards for 4.4 mts being 0.6 mts wide and 0.4 mts high.

C - the third wall is 1.7 mts from wall B and extends eastwards for 3.2 mts it is 0.6 mts wide and 0.6 mts high.

D - the forth wall is 2.2 mts from wall C and extends eastwards for 3.8 mts. Then turns south at right angles for 2.6 mts. This part of the wall has a scatter of boulders 1.1 mts wide.

Information from Alisdair MacDougall July 2003

Asset/Event Number	141
Asset/Event Name	Kilbride Quarry
Type of Asset/Event	Farmstead (Period Unassigned)
Listing No./NRHE Number	NS17NE 30
HER Number	
Status	Non-designated Heritage Asset
Easting	216240
Northing	676390
Parish	Dunoon And Kilmun
Council	Argyll And Bute
Description	http://www.wosas.net/wosas_site.php?id=44805 https://canmore.org.uk/site/155496/ RCAHMS First Edition Survey Project A farmstead, comprising one unroofed building and one enclosure is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Argyllshire 1868, sheet clxxxiv), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1980). Information from RCAHMS (AKK) 29 September 1998.

Asset/Event Number	142
Asset/Event Name	Eas A' Chaibeil
Type of Asset/Event	Pit (Period Unassigned), Organic Material (Charcoal)(Period Unassigned)
Listing No./NRHE Number	NS17NE 22
HER Number	WoSAS Pin: 12715
Status	Non-designated Heritage Asset
Easting	216000
Northing	678600
Parish	Dunoon And Kilmun
Council	Argyll And Bute
Description	http://www.wosas.net/wosas_site.php?id=12715

<https://canmore.org.uk/site/75345/>

NS17NE 22 1600 7860

A circular depression, some 1.5m - 2m in diameter was excavated. Evidence of burning and charcoal was found.

An area on the edge of the 'pit' was black with charcoal where, it was suggested, the charcoal had been 'bagged'. The evidence indicates that this may be a 'pitstead', ie a hollow where charcoal was made before the Industrial Revolution.

E B Rennie 1989

Asset/Event Number	143
Asset/Event Name	Dunloskin Wood
Type of Asset/Event	Enclosure (Period Unassigned)
Listing No./NRHE Number	NS17NE 14
HER Number	WoSAS Pin: 5312
Status	Non-designated Heritage Asset
Easting	216680
Northing	678500
Parish	Dunoon And Kilmun
Council	Argyll And Bute
Description	http://www.wosas.net/wosas_site.php?id=5312

<https://canmore.org.uk/site/40734/>

NS17NE 14 1668 7850 to 166 786.

At NS 167 785 immediately above the tree line and at NS 166 786 under the NE shoulder of Dunan are the foundations of two huts of a different type from the nearby large group of 36 platforms (NS17NE 9).

Information from E B Rennie, Netherby, Kirn, Dunoon, 1976.

NS 1668 7850 An oval enclosure measuring 4.0m EW by 3.0m transversely over the centres of turf and stone walling spread to 1.5m and standing to a height of 0.4m. The date and purpose of this feature are not clear but it does not appear to be prehistoric. The other alleged hut foundation could not be located.

Visited by OS (BS) 14 December 1976

Watching Brief (December 2012 - April 2013)

NS 1619 797 – NS 1668 7844 A programme of archaeological mitigation was undertaken, December 2012 – April 2013, prior to and during the dismantling of an overhead electricity line. Archaeological sites within the corridor were initially surveyed and demarcated. A watching brief was later undertaken during the removal of pylons adjacent to the scheduled site of Ardnadam Chapel.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended). Report: WoSAS and RCAHMS

Funder: SSE Power Distribution

Ian Suddaby, CFA Archaeology Ltd, 2013

(Source: DES)

Asset/Event Number	144
Asset/Event Name	Dunoon, Hamilton Street Cemetery Extension

Type of Asset/Event	Cemetery (Period Unassigned)
Listing No./NRHE Number	NS17NE 102.02
HER Number	WoSAS Pin: 70094
Status	Non-designated Heritage Asset
Easting	217109
Northing	677706
Parish	Dunoon And Kilmun
Council	Argyll And Bute
Description	<p>http://www.wosas.net/wosas_site.php?id=70094</p> <p>https://canmore.org.uk/site/275249/</p> <p>NS17NE 102.02 17109 77706 Separated from main section of Cemetery by burn. INVENTORY OF GRAVEYARD AND CEMETERY SITES IN SCOTLAND REFERENCE: N.B. This reference applies collectively to NS17NE 102.00, NS17NE 102.01, NS17NE 102.02 Address: Hamilton Street Cemetery and Extensions, Dunoon Postcode: PA23 7RG Status: In current use for burials Size: Cemetery: 0.72 hectares, 1.78 acres; Cemetery Extension (102.01): 1.10 hectares, 2.71 acres; Cemetery Extension (102.02): 1.57 hectares, 3.87 acres TOIDs: Number of gravestones: 3546 Earliest gravestone: 1857 Most recent gravestone: 2003 Description: Public cemetery Data Sources: OS MasterMap checked 22 September 2005; Graveyard Recording Form dated 4 March 2003</p>

Asset/Event Number	145
Asset/Event Name	Dunoon, Hamilton Street Cemetery Extension
Type of Asset/Event	Cemetery (Period Unassigned)
Listing No./NRHE Number	NS17NE 102.01
HER Number	WoSAS Pin: 70100
Status	Non-designated Heritage Asset
Easting	217025
Northing	677598
Parish	Dunoon And Kilmun
Council	Argyll And Bute
Description	<p>http://www.wosas.net/wosas_site.php?id=70100</p> <p>https://canmore.org.uk/site/275248/</p> <p>NS17NE 102.01 17025 77598 Extension first depicted on 2nd Edition OS Map. INVENTORY OF GRAVEYARD AND CEMETERY SITES IN SCOTLAND REFERENCE: N.B. This reference applies collectively to NS17NE 102.00, NS17NE 102.01, NS17NE 102.02</p>

Address: Hamilton Street Cemetery and Extensions, Dunoon
 Postcode: PA23 7RG
 Status: In current use for burials
 Size: Cemetery: 0.72 hectares, 1.78 acres; Cemetery Extension (102.01): 1.10 hectares, 2.71 acres; Cemetery Extension (102.02): 1.57 hectares, 3.87 acres
 TOIDs:
 Number of gravestones: 3546
 Earliest gravestone: 1857
 Most recent gravestone: 2003
 Description: Public cemetery
 Data Sources: OS MasterMap checked 22 September 2005; Graveyard Recording Form dated 4 March 2003

Asset/Event Number	146
Asset/Event Name	Dunoon Golf Course
Type of Asset/Event	No Class (Roman)
Listing No./NRHE Number	NS17NE 25
HER Number	WoSAS Pin: 14080
Status	Non-designated Heritage Asset
Easting	217000
Northing	678000
Parish	Dunoon And Kilmun
Council	Argyll And Bute
Description	http://www.wosas.net/wosas_site.php?id=14080

<https://canmore.org.uk/site/82159/>

The persistent local tradition of a Roman fort on Dunoon golf course, near Ardenslate housing scheme, is completely unfounded. It is based on the description of Castle Crawford (NS17NE 2) in the New Statistical Account [NSA], where it is called a Roman Fort.

M Paterson 1970.

Asset/Event Number	147
Asset/Event Name	Dunoon, Dunoon Hospital
Type of Asset/Event	Infectious Diseases Hospital (19th Century)
Listing No./NRHE Number	NS17NE 50
HER Number	WoSAS Pin: 72011
Status	Non-designated Heritage Asset
Easting	216897
Northing	677605
Parish	Dunoon And Kilmun
Council	Argyll And Bute
Description	http://www.wosas.net/wosas_site.php?id=72011

<https://canmore.org.uk/site/150553/>

The hospital opened in 1885. Architect John McKissack.

It was replaced by a new building in 1908. The architects were John McKissack and his son and partner, James.

This second building was then replaced by a third in 1926. The architect was John James Burnet. The buildings have subsequently been converted to residential use.

Asset/Event Number	148
Asset/Event Name	Dunoon, Hamilton Street Cemetery
Type of Asset/Event	Cemetery (Period Unassigned)
Listing No./NRHE Number	NS17NE 102
HER Number	WoSAS Pin: 85933
Status	Non-designated Heritage Asset
Easting	217103
Northing	677570
Parish	Dunoon And Kilmun
Council	Argyll And Bute
Description	http://www.wosas.net/wosas_site.php?id=85933

<https://canmore.org.uk/site/271594/>

NS17NE 102.00 17103 77570

NS17NE 102.01 17025 77598 Cemetery Extension

NS17NE 102.02 17109 77706 Cemetery Extension

INVENTORY OF GRAVEYARD AND CEMETERY SITES IN SCOTLAND REFERENCE:

N.B. This reference applies collectively to NS17NE 102.00, NS17NE 102.01, NS17NE 102.02

Address: Hamilton Street Cemetery and Extensions, Dunoon

Postcode: PA23 7RG

Status: In current use for burials

Size: Cemetery: 0.72 hectares, 1.78 acres; Cemetery Extension (102.01): 1.10 hectares, 2.71 acres; Cemetery Extension (102.02): 1.57 hectares, 3.87 acres

TOIDs:

Number of gravestones: 3546

Earliest gravestone: 1857

Most recent gravestone: 2003

Description: Public cemetery

Data Sources: OS MasterMap checked 22 September 2005; Graveyard Recording Form dated 4 March 2003

Asset/Event Number	149
Asset/Event Name	Dunloskin Farm
Type of Asset/Event	Settlement (Period Unassigned)(Possible)
Listing No./NRHE Number	NS17NE 104
HER Number	WoSAS Pin: 51812

Status	Non-designated Heritage Asset
Easting	216978
Northing	678021
Parish	Dunoon And Kilmun
Council	Argyll And Bute
Description	<p>http://www.wosas.net/wosas_site.php?id=51812</p> <p>https://canmore.org.uk/site/273073/</p> <p>NS17NE 104 170 780 Dunloskin Mhor and its neighbour to the S, Dunloskin Beg, are documented as being the 'bordland' of Dunoon Castle since the 15th century. The site of Dunloskin Beg is now under the streets of Dunoon. Dunloskin Mhor is still a working farm. The topography of the field immediately to the E of the farmhouse suggests that it may have been a fortified homestead at a much earlier period. The W end of the field consists of a flat-topped, almost trapezoidal, mound, with three sides of about 65m. The N and S sides slope very steeply to burn beds, 10m below. At the W, the steep sides bend towards each other constricting the W side to 40m. The E side slopes more gently to the main burn. The narrow W side of 40m extends to become a level neck of land which joins the mound to the rising hillside. Partly on this neck are the farmyard, the barns, the remains of a horse mill, etc. On one of these buildings is a plaque with a date of 1619, but the plaque is thought to have been moved. Also on the neck, but further to the W and running along the foot of the hillside, is the road which in the past joined Dunoon Ferry to Otter Ferry. The road rises from N and S to cross the neck. Below and to the S of the neck is the present farmhouse. Dunloskin was joined to the Ardnadam site, 1km to the N, by an embanked track and a clapper bridge. Sponsor: Cowal Archaeological and Historical Society. E B Rennie 2004</p>

Asset/Event Number	150
Asset/Event Name	Dunloskin
Type of Asset/Event	Armorial Panel (17th Century)
Listing No./NRHE Number	NS17NE 134
HER Number	WoSAS Pin: 96488
Status	Non-designated Heritage Asset
Easting	216960
Northing	678030
Parish	Dunoon And Kilmun
Council	Argyll And Bute
Description	<p>http://www.wosas.net/wosas_site.php?id=96488</p> <p>https://canmore.org.uk/site/361592/</p> <p>Field Visit (July 1988) RCAHMS Inventory: Argyll Volume 7; Mid Argyll & Cowal, Medieval & Later Monuments This carved fragment has been reused as a quoin-stone at the SE angle of a small outhouse attached to the E end of the N range of the 19th century steading at Dunloskin Farm. The left part is broken, and the stone measures 0.67m in surviving length by 0.29m in height. There are 70mm margins at top and bottom and the latter, although obscured by harling, appears to</p>

have been roll-moulded and to return 90mm from the right edge. This suggests the stone was a door lintel.

At the left there is a square shield bearing quarterly: 1st and 4th, a galley; 2nd and 3rd, gyronny of eight, followed by the initial C and the date 1619 in large well-formed numerals. The arms are the reversed version of those borne by the Campbell Earls of Argyll, but the family who used them cannot be identified. Dunloskin itself was purchased in 1618 by Mr John Cameron, minister of Dunoon, and his wife Janet Campbell, and they held it from the Campbell captains of Dunoon, but the arms differ from those matriculated by the latter about 1672 (1).

RCAHMS 1992, visited July 1988

Note 1:

Campbell, Argyll Sasines, 1, nos. 21, 287, 305, 489, 491; Johnstone, Campbell Heraldry, 111. These arms are identical with those on the Campbell of Auchenbreck panel of 1610 at Kilmodan.

Asset/Event Number	151
Asset/Event Name	The Dunan, Loch Loskin
Type of Asset/Event	Natural Feature (Period Unknown)
Listing No./NRHE Number	NS17NE 10
HER Number	WoSAS Pin: 5308
Status	Non-designated Heritage Asset
Easting	216400
Northing	678500
Parish	Dunoon And Kilmun
Council	Argyll And Bute
Description	<p>http://www.wosas.net/wosas_site.php?id=5308</p> <p>https://canmore.org.uk/site/40730/</p> <p>NS17NE 10 164 785. The Dunan (NS 164 785), a noticeable hill just behind Loch Loskin, would seem an obvious site for a fort, and the farm name, Dunloskin, would also hint at this, though no trace has yet been found of walling or fortification. M Paterson 1970 There is no evidence of any artificial work on the summit of Dunan which is covered in rock outcrops. Visited by OS (IA) 7 March 1973</p>

Asset/Event Number	152
Asset/Event Name	Dunloskin Wood
Type of Asset/Event	Cultivation Terrace(S) (Period Unassigned), Field Boundary(S) (Period Unassigned)
Listing No./NRHE Number	NS17NE 15
HER Number	WoSAS Pin: 5313
Status	Non-designated Heritage Asset
Easting	216400
Northing	678700
Parish	Dunoon And Kilmun

Council	Argyll And Bute
Description	<p>http://www.wosas.net/wosas_site.php?id=5313</p> <p>https://canmore.org.uk/site/40735/</p> <p>NS17NE 15 164 787. On the hillside above Dunloskin Wood and beneath the Dunan is an area of hill terracing and field enclosures. Part of this area, at NS 166 787, has been scheduled. Information from E B Rennie, Netherby, Kirn, Dunoon, 1976. Centred at NS 164 770 and occupying about 15 hectares of the moderately steep NE-facing slope is a series of ruined field walls. These follow generally the NW-SE direction of the present head dyke and one at least must be regarded as the predecessor of that dyke. It is noticeable that these walls have deep gullies on their uphill side and at their lower or SE end turn to face almost due E down the hillside. They do in this way appear to act as a form of drainage, the land on their downhill side being for the most part quite firm. In general these walls are very well preserved being mainly earthen in construction with a width of about 2.0m and remaining in some places to a height of 1.5m. Some smaller examples of this walling, still maintaining the NW/SE direction, can be seen at NS 166 787 where they have the appearance of terracing. Although it is difficult to date these features it is unlikely that they are prehistoric. Visited by OS (BS) 14 December 1976</p> <p>Watching Brief (3 December 2012 - 10 April 2013) Scottish and Southern Electricity are dismantling an overhead electricity line (OHL) in Dunloskin Wood, Dunoon. The route of the OHL passes close to two Scheduled Monuments; the Ardnadam Chapel and Burial Ground (SM No. 3235) and the Dunloskin Wood Platforms (SM No. 3894). There are also a number of undesignated sites listed by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS) and the West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS) Sites and Monuments Register (SMR) in close proximity to the OHL. All sites within the OHL corridor were surveyed and a visible barrier put in place. Poles were felled to avoid damage to these sites and were removed from the corridor by helicopter to avoid the use of vehicles. Information from Oasis (cfaarcha1-148825) 19 December 2013</p>

Asset/Event Number	153
Asset/Event Name	Ardnadam
Type of Asset/Event	Turf House (Period Unassigned)
Listing No./NRHE Number	NS17NE 17
HER Number	WoSAS Pin: 5315
Status	Non-designated Heritage Asset
Easting	216000
Northing	678600
Parish	Dunoon And Kilmun
Council	Argyll And Bute
Description	<p>http://www.wosas.net/wosas_site.php?id=5315</p> <p>https://canmore.org.uk/site/40737/</p> <p>NS17NE 17 160 786. An oval turf structure, on a hillside at 150m OD which was disturbed by forestry ploughing was partially excavated. The structure was found to have stone footings below the turf walls, to measure approximately 8m by 5m, and to have a flat clay floor paved around a central hearth.</p>

A lump of bog iron, a small piece of slag iron, and a large quantity of charcoal were found on and in the floor.
E B Rennie 1981

Asset/Event Number	154
Asset/Event Name	Balgaidh Burn
Type of Asset/Event	Settlement
Listing No./NRHE Number	NS17NE
HER Number	WoSAS Pin: 53778
Status	Non-designated Heritage Asset
Easting	215050
Northing	676950
Parish	Dunoon and Kilmun
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	http://www.wosas.net/wosas_site.php?id=53778

A possible settlement site was found on an open pocket of hillside surrounded by forestry plantations, with the Balgaidh Burn causing a natural boundary between the forestry trees and the west side of the side.

On crossing the Balgaidh Burn from the forestry road, there is an embankment approximately 1.5m high leading to a level piece of ground 20.4m wide. A second embankment runs north to south with a steep facing to the east rising for 30m. The ground on top of this rise is mainly level, with a slight incline for 9.3m to the east, where a wire fence follows the line of a further tree plantation.

The lower embankment appears to have been improved by human activity, and it was noted a part of this banking to the south was revetted with large boulders for a distance of 3m.

On the level ground above the lower embankment, approximately 3m from the burn, a boulder wall was uncovered 9m in length, 0.4m high and 0.8m wide, which could be the remains of an enclosure.

On the topmost terrace an area of 4.5m by 3m was excavated, which revealed the possible site of an early building. No further excavations will be carried out on this site until the area is visited by an archaeologist with a knowledge of early sites.

160m west of this site, near to the Eas Breac Burn, was found a stone enclosure with east and west walls 14m in length, 1.1m high and 0.5m wide. The north enclosure wall was 5.1m in length, 1.2m in height with a gap of 2.5m at the north-west corner. The south of the enclosure was 6.4m wide and open ended.

At the north-west end of this enclosure was a large slag heap covering an area 7m wide and 8m in length. The Forestry Commission would appear to have ploughed through this slag heap during planting, leaving four separate furrows of slag. The south end of the slag heap disappeared under the north enclosure wall and was lost under trees planted within the enclosure.

One metre south of the south end of the enclosure, an excavation was carried out on a small area clear of forestry trees, which revealed what is thought to have been a 'work area' connected with the nearby Bloomery hidden underneath the stone enclosure. This excavation showed the foundations of a stone wall 3m long, 0.7m wide and 0.4m high. These foundations continued south but were lost under tree roots.

Four post-holes, all approximately 0.15m by 0.15m were found in a north to south line across the centre of the site, along with artefacts consisting of a bundle of handmade nails fused together by rust and a shaped iron bar 0.3m long by 0.5m in width.

At a point 3.5m south of this site, several sherds of white pottery were unearthed which may suggest further buildings could yet be found within this area.

In conclusion, there is little doubt that a settlement of some importance had been situated in the immediate area covered by these two sites.

Information from MacDougall, A., (06/08/07)

Entered WoSAS (MO'H), 05/11/07

Two hundred and fifty metres W of the top of the reservoir where many tributaries join the Balgaidh Burn and it turns to flow SW, there is a working area and probable settlement. The ground on the N side of the burn forms a promontory enclosed by one of the tributaries. Here there is a large bloomery 5 x 7.7m. Over the NE flow of the slag is the corner of a dry stone rectangular enclosure 14.00 x 5.00m. The enclosure has only three sides as the NW side has been left open. The walls are of rounded boulders. They stand about 1.3m high. 3.00m to the W of the open side a line of stones can be felt under the turf, with some stones breaking the turf. It can be measured for about 3-4m and extends in a westerly direction. The setting is enclosed by larch trees and any possible further walls would be masked and grown over by the trees. Nails about 50mm long, and an encrusted lump of nails, sherds of thick bubbly glass and an 80mm length of rounded iron like part of a spike were collected from this area.

On the S side, in the loop of the Balgaidh Burn, there is a broad terrace which is enclosed by two turf-covered dykes. One dyke stands 2m above the burn and appears to be an embankment to protect the flat ground from flooding. The other forms a lynchet at the foot of a steep gradient rising 25m above the terrace. The enclosed ground is D-shaped and measures 20m from N to S at the widest point. The ground is "dished", being slightly lower in the centre. The dykes under the turf were composed of rounded boulders not set in courses. Divining rods were activated at particular points which formed a straight line crossing the terrace from N to S.

A modern forest road now runs between the two sections of the site.

Sponsor: Cowal Archaeological and Historical Society

Rennie, E.B., Discovery and Excavation In Scotland, 2006

Entered WoSAS (MO'H) 26/10/2007

Asset/Event Number	155
Asset/Event Name	Coastal Zone Assessment Survey, Firth Of Clyde. By GUARD for Historic Scotland. CRG & SCAPE
Type of Asset/Event	
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	WoSAS Event ID: 768
Status	Event
Easting	216142
Northing	654501
Parish	
Council	North Ayrshire
Description	<p>http://www.wosas.net/wosas_event.php?id=768</p> <p>Context: One of a number of surveys funded by HS to characterize the state of coastal erosion and the threat it poses to archaeology in Scotland. This survey covers sections of Cowal, Ayrshire and all Great Cumbrae.</p>

Results: 104 new sites, assessment of 195 known sites, recommendation of further survey of 20 sites and production of erosion maps for the survey area.

Notes: Other Coastal Zone Assessment Surveys, EASE SCAPE survey of Islay, cons 4264, EASE SCAPE survey of Coll & Tiree, cons 4257.

Asset/Event Number	156
Asset/Event Name	Bishop's Glen: Possible Settlement, Enclosure, Bloomery & Worksite
Type of Asset/Event	
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	WoSAS Event ID: 3584
Status	Event
Easting	215200
Northing	677000
Parish	
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	http://www.wosas.net/wosas_event.php?id=3584

Context and Results

Context: A possible settlement site was found on an open pocket of hillside surrounded by forestry plantations and the Balgaidh Burn. Mr Alasdair MacDougall undertook work here with the permission of Tillhill Forestry.

Results: Excavations revealed a boulder wall, four post holes, all approximately 0.15m x 0.15m, a stone enclosure and several shards of white pottery, which indicates a settlement of some importance in the area.

Notes: On crossing the Balgaidh Burn from the Forestry road there is an embankment approximately 1.5m high leading to a level piece of ground 20.4m wide. A second embankment runs north to south with a steep slope facing to the east rising for 30m.

The ground on top of this rise is mainly level with a slight incline for 9.3m to the east where a wire fence follows the line of a further tree plantation.

The lower embankment seems to have been improved by human activity and it was noted a part of this banking to the south was revetted with large boulders for a distance of 3m.

On the level ground above the lower embankment approximately 3m from the burn a boulder wall was uncovered 9m in length 0.4m high and 0.8m wide which could be the remains of an enclosure.

On the topmost terrace an area of 4.5m x 3m was excavated which revealed the possible site of an early building. No further excavations will be carried out on this site until the area is visited by archaeologists with a knowledge of early sites.

About 160m west of this site, near to the Eas Breac Burn, was found a stone enclosure with east and west walls 14m in length, 1.1m high and 0.5m wide. At the northwest of this enclosure was a large slag heap covering an area 7m wide and 8m in length. The Forestry Commission would appear to have ploughed through this slag heap during planting leaving 4 separate furrows of slag. Four postholes, all approximately 0.15m x 0.15m were found in a north to south line across the centre of the site, along with handmade nails and a shaped iron bar 0.3m x 0.5m.

There is little doubt that a settlement of some importance had been situated in the immediate area covered by these two sites.

Asset/Event Number	157
Asset/Event Name	Archaeological Mitigation Works: Overhead Line, Dunloskin Wood, Dunoon, Argyll & Bute
Type of Asset/Event	
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	WoSAS Event ID: 5027
Status	Event
Easting	216190
Northing	679670
Parish	
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	<p>http://www.wosas.net/wosas_event.php?id=5027</p> <p>Context: Archaeological mitigation works were carried out prior to and during the dismantling of an overhead electricity cable (OHL) at Dunloskin Wood. This involved an initial DBA and walkover survey to accurately locate recorded and unrecorded features</p> <p>Results: Archaeological sites within the corridor were initially surveyed and demarcated. A watching brief was later undertaken during the removal of pylons adjacent to the Scheduled Site of Ardnadam Chapel</p>

Asset/Event Number	158
Asset/Event Name	Desk Study and Walkover Survey: Hydro-Electric Scheme, Balagowan, Cowal, Argyll
Type of Asset/Event	
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	WoSAS Event ID: 5196
Status	Event
Easting	212595
Northing	682835
Parish	
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	<p>http://www.wosas.net/wosas_event.php?id=5196</p> <p>Context: A walk-over survey was undertaken on 22 July 2013 along the route of a proposed new hydro-electric scheme on the Balagowan Burn some 9km N of Dunoon</p> <p>Results: No previously unrecorded sites or monuments of archaeological significance were encountered.</p>

Asset/Event Number	159
Asset/Event Name	Archaeological Evaluation: Grid Battery Energy Storage, Ardnadam, Dunoon, Argyll
Type of Asset/Event	
Listing No./NRHE Number	

HER Number	WoSAS Event ID: 7199
Status	Event
Easting	215955
Northing	679794
Parish	
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	<p>http://www.wosas.net/wosas_event.php?id=7199</p> <p>Context and Results</p> <p>Context: An archaeological evaluation was carried out over those areas of ground to be disturbed by this development, installation of a grid battery storage site, in order to ascertain the likelihood of archaeological material surviving</p> <p>Results: No features or deposits of archaeological or historical significance were identified during the evaluation</p>

Asset/Event Number	160
Asset/Event Name	Peat Cutting
Type of Asset/Event	Peat Cutting
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	
Status	Non-designated Heritage Asset
Easting	213618
Northing	678179
Parish	
Council	
Description	<p>Area of peat cutting recorded during the 2024 walkover survey.</p> <p>The area surveyed measured approximately 170mx115m</p>

Asset/Event Number	161
Asset/Event Name	Track
Type of Asset/Event	Track
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	
Status	Non-designated Heritage Asset
Easting	213336
Northing	681313
Parish	
Council	
Description	Track visible on the OS map of 1868

Asset/Event Number	162
Asset/Event Name	Field Boundary
Type of Asset/Event	Field Boundary
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	
Status	Non-designated Heritage Asset
Easting	213487
Northing	680907
Parish	
Council	
Description	Field Boundary visible on the OS map of 1868

Asset/Event Number	163
Asset/Event Name	Field Boundary
Type of Asset/Event	Field Boundary
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	
Status	Non-designated Heritage Asset
Easting	214675
Northing	680112
Parish	
Council	
Description	Field Boundary visible on the OS map of 1900

Asset/Event Number	164
Asset/Event Name	Field Boundary
Type of Asset/Event	Field Boundary
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	
Status	Non-designated Heritage Asset
Easting	213974
Northing	680630
Parish	
Council	
Description	Field Boundary visible on the OS map of 1868

Asset/Event Number	165
Asset/Event Name	Carnan Liatha
Type of Asset/Event	Possible natural feature
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	
Status	Non-designated Heritage Asset
Easting	215388
Northing	678141
Parish	
Council	
Description	The OS map of 1868 identified an area to the north-west of the summit Tom Odhar as Carnan Liatha. Possibly a natural feature, the map depicts an arc of irregular mounds which is visible as a series of small mounds on the aerial photography from 1946.
