

Dunoon to Loch Long 132 kV OHL Rebuild Environmental Impact Assessment Report Volume 4 | Technical Appendix

Appendix 9.1 – Cultural Heritage and Archaeology Gazetteer



CULTURAL HERITAGE AND ARCHAEOLOGY GAZETTEER

HA No.	Ref Number	National Grid Ref		Designation	Asset Name	Description	Period	Value
		Easting	Northing					
1	SM3894 Canmore IDs 347629, 40731, 40736, 40748, 347359, 347360 and 347599 to 347636 WoSAS Pins 5309, 5314, 5326 and 12716	216322	679018	Scheduled Monument	Dunloskin Wood, platforms, and charcoal production areas	<p>The monument comprises the extensive remains of a charcoal production area likely dated to the 18th or 19th century but may be earlier. It is visible as a group of circular platforms cut into the hillside and located among ancient woodland and modern coniferous forestry on the north-east facing slopes of Dunloskin Wood.</p> <p>Forty circular platforms, which range in size from 5.2 m in diameter to 10 m by 8.5 m, have been recorded on the hillside, many of which are cut into the hillslope and have rear and front scarps to create a relatively level platform. Excavation of Platform 28 identified that it had been used as a foundation for a round, timber structure, 7 m in diameter, with an inner and outer ring of post-holes and revetted with turf and boulders. Charcoal from the structure provided a date between the 11th and 15th centuries AD.</p> <p>A polished Neolithic axehead was found to the west of Platform 35.</p> <p>As a scheduled monument of national importance, this asset has been assigned a High value.</p>	Prehistoric, post-medieval and modern	High
2	SM3235 Canmore IDs 318861, 319862, 319863 and 40746	216333	679168	Scheduled Monument	Ardnadam, settlement, chapel, and enclosure 215m W of The Larches	<p>This multi-period asset, located in a clearing on the north-eastern side of Dunloskin Wood, comprises a prehistoric settlement and an early medieval chapel and burial ground set within an enclosure.</p> <p>The visible remains include an arrangement of post holes indicative of two prehistoric structures and a sub-oval, turf and stone enclosure bank (measuring 48 m by 5.7 m) within which</p>	Prehistoric, medieval, and Post-medieval	High

HA No.	Ref Number	National Grid Ref		Designation	Asset Name	Description	Period	Value
		Easting	Northing					
	WoSAS Pin 5324					<p>there survives the lower courses of a rectangular stone chapel (measuring 5.3 m by 3.4 m).</p> <p>Several archaeological investigations of the settlement have identified further structural remains, including post holes, altars, doorways, shrine bases, floor surfaces and pits. These features appeared to relate to earlier phases of the chapel, which potentially dates from the 7th or 8th century based on the dimensions and position of the altar. It is possible that some of the post holes were associated with prehistoric structures.</p> <p>The artefactual and environmental assemblage comprises pottery and deposits. A group of stone grave markers, of which at least three were incised with Latin crosses, and small grave pits also add to the archaeological record for the asset. Radiocarbon dating of material from the earliest deposits have recorded a date of 2790 BC (Neolithic) and evidence suggests that the area has been occupied intermittently until the late 18th or early 19th century AD.</p> <p>As a scheduled monument of national importance, this asset has been assigned a High value.</p>		
3	LB5074 Canmore ID 40739 WoSAS Pin 5317	217597	679781	Listed Building Category B	Hafton House Drybridge over rear railway	<p>The structure is likely the earliest example of a cast-iron bridge in Argyllshire, dating from c. 1815-20. It is located 100 m to the south of Hafton House, spanning the driveway which runs through a stone-lined cutting. With a span of 4.3 m and a width of 2 m, the bridge has three cast iron beams, is segmentally arched on the underside, and has ornamental railings. Decoration on the outer face alternates between saltires and faceted squares. The roadway which the bridge once carried is no longer visible.</p>	Post-medieval	High

HA No.	Ref Number	National Grid Ref		Designation	Asset Name	Description	Period	Value
		Easting	Northing					
						As a Category B Listed Building of potential national importance, this asset has been assigned a High value.		
4	LB5071 Canmore ID 70155 WoSAS Pin 11813	217602	679895	Listed Building Category B	Hafton House, Dunoon	<p>Hafton House stands in a low wooded promontory on the southern shore of Holy Loch. It has two storeys over a basement with a higher tower and offices at the rear around a yard.</p> <p>The original building was a small, late 18th century mansion known as Orchard Park and was purchased by James Hunter in c. 1815. He undertook a programme of substantial rebuilding by adding two storey frontages to the north and east, executed in the Perpendicular Gothic style. His son, James Hunter Jr, undertook additional alterations in 1840. This included the addition of the tower, a north-western wing, reconstruction of the western accommodation and the addition of a principal staircase in the east.</p> <p>The house is now used as a residential lodge located in the grounds of a holiday park.</p> <p>As a category B Listed Building of potential national importance, this asset has been assigned a High value.</p>	Post-medieval	High
5	Canmore ID 294082 WoSAS Pin 53777	216150	679750	Undesignated Asset	Standing Stone, High Road, Ardnadam	<p>The asset comprises an earth-fast, triangular standing stone with a pointed apex. It measures 1.1 m from the ground level to the apex and is 1.3 m wide at the base.</p> <p>Nine additional stones, ranging from squat to pillar shaped, were identified during a survey in 2006. Two were standing and earth-fast, one was standing but not earth-fast and six were fallen and partially or almost completely obscured by grass and turf. The ten stones appeared to form an oval measuring 26 m by 20 m.</p>	Prehistoric	Medium

HA No.	Ref Number	National Grid Ref		Designation	Asset Name	Description	Period	Value
		Easting	Northing					
						The asset is a potential prehistoric stone circle and contributes to the prehistoric archaeology of the area, is of potential regional importance, and has been assigned a Medium value.		
6	N/A	216252	679773	Undesignated Asset	Ardnadam Curling Pond	<p>The curling pond was recorded on the 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey¹, located c.34 m to the south-east of Ardnadam Farm and immediately to the south-west of the access driveway.</p> <p>It appeared to be walled on the north-western and south-western sides and abutted rough pasture to the south-east. It was square in plan, measuring 40 m by 30 m. A rectangular structure was recorded to the north-west, measuring 9.5 m by 5.5 m and was likely a changing or storage building.</p> <p>By the time of the Popular Edition Ordnance Survey², the pond appeared to no longer be in use, visible as a squared area of water with land in the centre.</p> <p>The area is now planted with trees; therefore, it is unlikely that much of the structural elements of the pond survive. However, the rectangular structure still survives as low wall footings at the edge of the tree line.</p> <p>The undesignated asset is of local importance as an example of social and sporting history in the late 19th / early 20th century but is compromised by poor preservation and has been assigned a Low value.</p>	Post-medieval	Low
7	SM6552 Canmore ID 40774	216186	680034	Scheduled Monument	Adam's Cave, Chambered Cairn, Ardnadam	<p>The asset comprises a Neolithic chambered burial cairn of the "Clyde-type" and is known locally as "Adam's Grave".</p> <p>The cairn measures approximately 9.1 m by 8.2 m, but is heavily robbed, surviving to a height of about 1 m. In the centre of the mound is an almost complete chamber measuring 3.2 m long,</p>	Prehistoric	High

¹ Argyll and Bute CLXXIV.SW, Surveyed: 1897, Published: 1900

² Dunoon & Loch Fyne, Surveyed: 1924, Published: 1927

HA No.	Ref Number	National Grid Ref		Designation	Asset Name	Description	Period	Value
		Easting	Northing					
	WoSAS Pin 5352					<p>with one capstone remaining. The chamber is constructed of schist slabs with two tall pillar-like portal stones at the entrance to the north-east.</p> <p>The chamber was cleared before 1845, as mentioned in the New Statistical Account. Additionally, no finds were recovered from the floor deposits during an investigation by T Bryce in 1909.</p> <p>As a scheduled monument of national importance, this asset has been assigned a High value.</p>		
8	Canmore ID 141499	216000	680050	Undesignated Asset	Ardnadam Farm	<p>The farm is visible on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey³, comprising a C-shaped and inverted L-shaped buildings surrounding a central, square courtyard. A sheepfold is depicted to the south-east and a small, rectangular building is located to the west. The farm is accessed by a road to the south-east and from the north-east.</p> <p>By the 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey⁴, the main buildings have been connected with access to the central courtyard at the south. The small, rectangular building seen on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey is still present and an additional square building is present immediately to the north of the main building. The sheepfold shown on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey is not shown on the 2nd Edition.</p> <p>It is possible that the farm is shown on William Roy's Military Survey of Scotland⁵ as 'Ardham', visible as a square, tree lined enclosure with buildings to the north.</p> <p>The farm retains the buildings shown on the 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey but has been extended with the addition of</p>	Post-medieval	Low

³ Argyllshire, Sheet CLXXIV, Surveyed: 1864, Published: 1869

⁴ Argyll and Bute, CLXXIV.SW, Surveyed: 1897, Published: 1900

⁵ Roy, W 1747-52, Military Survey of Scotland: Highlands

HA No.	Ref Number	National Grid Ref		Designation	Asset Name	Description	Period	Value
		Easting	Northing					
						<p>buildings in the immediate vicinity of the farm and along the south-eastern access road. The access road from the north-east appears to be out of use.</p> <p>The asset is of local importance as an early farmstead in the area and has been assigned a Low value.</p>		
9	Canmore ID 153783 WoSAS Pin 45482	215690	679999	Undesignated Asset	Ardnadam Farmstead	<p>The asset comprises the remains of three buildings on a terrace that are depicted on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey⁶ and labelled as 'Finbracken (Ruins)'. Pont's map of c.1583-96⁷ shows that the ruins may have earlier origins with 'Finbracken' labelled in the same approximate location. The structures are no longer depicted by the time of the Ordnance Survey of 1897⁸ but are still visible on the ground.</p> <p>There are three rectangular turf banks, suggesting at least two houses. The first measures 8.6 m x 5.0 m externally with broad 1.5 m – 1.8 m wide turf banks, and a 1.2 m wide entrance in the eastern bank. The second measures 6.7 m x 6.0 m externally, with a 1.0 m -1.4 m wide bank. The third turf bank measures 8.0 m x 4.5 m, with a mounded rather than depressed centre. Two other less distinct structures are to the west of house 2 and south of house 1 (surveyed in 2013).</p> <p>The farmstead was visited during a walkover in 2018 and found to be c.15 m north-west of the centre point provided on the Canmore and WoSAS Pin locations but the descriptions were accurate.</p>	Medieval	Medium

⁶ Argyllshire, Sheet CLXXIV, Surveyed: 1864, Published: 1869

⁷ Pont, T c.1583-96, Mid-Argyll; from Dunoon to Inveraray and Loch Awe, Pont 14

⁸ Argyll and Bute, CLXXIV.SW, Surveyed: 1897, Published: 1900

HA No.	Ref Number	National Grid Ref		Designation	Asset Name	Description	Period	Value
		Easting	Northing					
						The asset has the potential to contribute to regional research objectives related to rural medieval settlements and has been assigned a Medium value.		
10	LB50828 Canmore ID 275261 WoSAS Pin 53641	216229	680331	Listed Building Category C	Sandbank Parish Church	<p>The church was constructed in 1868 and comprises a T-plan Gothic church with later hall extension forming a rough L-plan. The church has a distinctive cylindrical tower with stained glass windows on the north and south walls.</p> <p>According to Groome's Gazetteer the church was built as a Chapel of Ease at the cost of £840 and was made <i>quoad sacra</i> in 1876. The stained-glass windows were transferred here from the congregational church in 1936. The shield in the south-west gable head reads 'ERECTED 1868'.</p> <p>As a Category C Listed Building of regional importance, this asset has been assigned a Medium value.</p>	Post-medieval	Medium
11	LB43020 Canmore ID 232830	216047	680570	Listed Building Category B	Benmore View, Shore Road, Sandbank	<p>The building is a single storey Arts and Crafts style house and attic, rectangular in plan. It was built by local residents in 1902 as a Working Man's Reading Room with a caretaker flat above, on land owned by Robert S Allan of Hafton House. It was converted into a dwelling house in 1935 and split into two flats in 1961.</p> <p>As a Category B Listed Building of potential national importance, this asset has been assigned a High value.</p>	Modern	High
12	CA489 Canmore ID 76526	212089	681475	Conservation Area	Clachaig	The asset comprises of the hamlet of Clachaig, which was built as accommodation for the workers of the powder mill which manufactured gunpowder in the mid-19 th century. Twenty-two houses were built as accommodation and the hamlet is just over one mile long.	Post-medieval	Medium

HA No.	Ref Number	National Grid Ref		Designation	Asset Name	Description	Period	Value
		Easting	Northing					
	WoSAS Pin 54980					As a Conservation Area of regional importance with buildings which contribute significantly to the historic character of the area and the associated mill, this asset has been assigned a Medium value.		
13	LB50435 Canmore ID 340345 WoSAS Pin 54589	217471	681224	Listed Building Category C	Memorial to James Duncan, Graham's Point, Kilmun	<p>The memorial to James Duncan, the owner and improver of Benmore estate, was erected in 1906, and commemorates his achievements. He was a Greenock Sugar Refiner, and purchased the estates of Bernice, Kilmun and Benmore in 1870. While in control of the estate, Duncan carried out a number of improvements, such as discovering and mining tin and lead at Gairletter. He also built numerous houses and a hall at Strone. The memorial was designed by A. Macfarlane Shannon and comprises a 4 m tall grey granite obelisk on a high plinth of grey granite with inset pink granite slabs. On the north-east face of the obelisk, there is a bronze, low-relief bust of Duncan. It was originally a drinking fountain with spouts and drinking troughs for animals at the base of the plinth on three sides. It is no longer operational and the inscription on the plinth has also been lost.</p> <p>As a Category C Listed Building of regional importance, this asset has been assigned a Medium value.</p>	Modern	Medium
14	SM5260 and LB5073 Canmore IDs 40768, 275252, 154526, 158735,	216596	682048	Scheduled Monument Listed Building Category A	Kilmun Collegiate Church, Tower, and Burial Ground St Munn's Parish Church (Church of Scotland) Including Argyll and Douglas	<p>The asset comprises the Kilmun Collegiate Church, tower, and burial ground (Scheduled Monument) and St Munn's Parish Church, including the Argyll and Douglas mausolea, associated buildings and graveyard (Listed Building, Category A.)</p> <p>The footprint of the Scheduled Monument is irregular in plan, measuring 70 m east-west by 52 m north-south. The Scheduled Monument specifically relates to the original Collegiate Church, 15th century tower and burial ground. The</p>	Medieval, post- medieval and modern	High

HA No.	Ref Number	National Grid Ref		Designation	Asset Name	Description	Period	Value
		Easting	Northing					
	202969 and 250643 WoSAS Pin 46279, 44845, 5346, 53643, 53646 and 53648				Mausolea, Associated Buildings and Graveyard and Excluding Scheduled Monument SM5260, Kilmun	<p>earliest mention of the church is in the 13th century, when it was recorded in a charter dated 1232-41. Until 1441 it remained an independent parsonage but was endowed as a collegiate church in 1442 when Sir Duncan Campbell of Lochawe petitioned the Pope to erect a collegiate church. The tower, which still stands, likely dates to the collegiate endowment. It is 6 m², 9.5 m to the wall-head and 13.5 m to the apex of the west gable of the present church. It was lived in by Sir Duncan Campbell and his family and continued to be used for domestic purposes until the 17th century.</p> <p>By 1660, the church was described as 'ruinous' but continued to have rudimentary repairs, including the rebuilding of the choir, which allowed it to be used as a parish church until it was replaced in the 19th century. The tower was the only surviving element of the collegiate church. An associated graveyard also formed part of the Scheduled Monument and is noted for medieval grave slabs and post-reformation headstones. In 1818-19, the current enclosure for the churchyard was laid out.</p> <p>The Listed Building comprises St Munn's Parish Church, the Argyll and Douglas mausolea, associated buildings and graveyard. The Argyll Mausoleum was constructed in 1795-6, which replaced a vault within the collegiate church used by the Campbell family. It contains the 15th century effigies of Sir Duncan Campbell, the founder of the collegiate church, and his wife. The mausoleum remained in situ when the collegiate church was cleared in 1841 and continued to be used by the Argyll Campbells until 1949, when the 10th Duke was interred.</p> <p>The bulk of the collegiate church was cleared in 1841 for the construction of the current parish church. The T-plan church respected the location of the Argyll Mausoleum and the 15th century tower from the collegiate church remained to the west of the new building.</p>		

HA No.	Ref Number	National Grid Ref		Designation	Asset Name	Description	Period	Value
		Easting	Northing					
						<p>In 1888, the Douglas of Glenfinart Mausoleum was constructed at the north-east corner of the modern church. It contains the remains of General Sir John Douglas, Commander during the Indian Mutiny.</p> <p>The graveyard contains late medieval tapered slabs, 17th and 18th century headstones and table tombs carved with trade tools. The surrounding walls likely date to 1818-19, when the current enclosure was laid out. A watchhouse is located in the south-west corner and there is a second, 19th century building of unknown function to the north-east of the church. Gatepiers and a cast iron drinking fountain with cup also survive to the west of the current church.</p> <p>The parish church and the surrounding complex is an exceptional example of an ecclesiastical complex exhibiting several phases of development and is nationally important.</p> <p>As a scheduled monument and Listed Building of national importance, this asset has been assigned a High value.</p>		
15	LB6582 Canmore ID 158745 WoSAS Pin 22718	216532	682182	Listed Building Category A	Old Kilmun House, Kilmun	<p>The building of Old Kilmun House stands at the foot of a steep hill, facing south-west over the Holy Loch. The house comprises the original block, probably of an early 18th century date, a later 19th century addition to the rear and a block constructed around 1900 to the south-west corner.</p> <p>Sometime after 1863 a large extension was built to the north-west corner of the house. On 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey⁹, 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 west in line with the main block and including a corner canted bay with a corbelled and crow-stepped upper floor is from circa 1900 or</p>	Post-medieval	High

⁹ Argyll and Bute CLXXIV.SW, Surveyed: 1897, Published: 1900

HA No.	Ref Number	National Grid Ref		Designation	Asset Name	Description	Period	Value
		Easting	Northing					
						<p>later. The door to this section faces west with a blank plaque above.</p> <p>The house is bounded by a rubble wall and cast-iron railings. On the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey¹⁰ the entrance was directly to the front of the house, with what appears to be a small walled garden to the south-west. To the west were two large buildings that were demolished by 1898, by which time there were two symmetrical sweeping drives. A substantial amount of the garden was given over to the cemetery in the 19th century and the present access is by the south-west.</p> <p>As a Category A Listed Building of national importance, this asset has been assigned a High value.</p>		
16	N/A	213640	682220	Undesignated Asset	Ballochyle Sheepfold	<p>The asset consists of a sheepfold that was visible on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey¹¹ as a square enclosure, c. 250 m to the north-west of the Ballochyle farmstead and measured c.27 m by 27 m. By the 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey¹², it appears to have been extended to the north-east and internal divisions added. It was still present in its later form in the early 1940s¹³ but is not shown on maps after this. The area is now under forestry.</p> <p>The asset is an agricultural feature that is probably in a poor state of preservation due to forestry activity, but is of local importance and has been assigned a Low value</p>	Post-medieval	Low

¹⁰ Argyllshire, Sheet CLXXIV, Surveyed: 1864, Published: 1869

¹¹ Argyllshire, Sheet CLXXIII, Surveyed: 1865, Published: 1869

¹² Argyll and Bute CLXXIII.SE, Surveyed: 1898, Published: 1900

¹³ War Office, Great Britain 1940-3, GSGS 3906 26/70 S.W.

HA No.	Ref Number	National Grid Ref		Designation	Asset Name	Description	Period	Value
		Easting	Northing					
17	Canmore ID 141968	213940	682265	Undesignated Asset	Ballochyle House	<p>The asset consists of a house and a larger associated house to the south that are first depicted on Roy's Military Map¹⁴, annotated as 'Ballacheel', situated to the north of the Little Eachaig River.</p> <p>The 1st Edition Ordnance Survey¹⁵ depicts the house as a rectangular structure connected to the larger house to the south by a track or driveway, with both buildings at the western end of a tree-lined driveway. By 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey¹⁶, the house has two rough additions to the north gable.</p> <p>The building still exists today with further modern modifications to the northern end.</p> <p>The asset is of local importance as an early mansion house or farmstead in the area and has been assigned a Low value.</p>	Post-medieval	Low
18	LB50432 Canmore ID 371746	214427	682952	Listed Building Category B	Invereck (Church of Scotland Eventide Home). including outbuildings, boundary walls and gatepiers	<p>The asset consists of a small Baronial country house of the late 19th century, designed by James Thomson. The house is two to three-storeys with a four-bay front block, and contains prominent features including a large tower, and an exceptional interior. A crowstepped extension was added around 1950 to the south-west.</p> <p>The house may have superseded a cottage that is depicted on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey¹⁷. The cottage and grounds were sold in 1872 to George Miller, and it is believed the current house was constructed around 1886 due to the engraving on the main tower.</p> <p>The ruinous buildings to the north-west of the house, at the former formal gardens, are the only buildings to survive the 20th</p>	Post-medieval	High

¹⁴ Roy, W 1747-52, Military Survey of Scotland: Highlands

¹⁵ Argyllshire, Sheet CLXXIII, Surveyed: 1865, Published: 1869

¹⁶ Argyllshire, Sheet CLXXIII, Surveyed: 1865, Published: 1869

¹⁷ Argyllshire, Sheet CLXXIII, Surveyed: 1865, Published: 1869

HA No.	Ref Number	National Grid Ref		Designation	Asset Name	Description	Period	Value
		Easting	Northing					
						<p>century redevelopments of the area surrounding the house. Since 1946 the house has been a Church of Scotland Eventide Home. Previously, the house was a residential home for the Independent Order of Foresters.</p> <p>As a Category B Listed Building of potential national importance, this asset has been assigned a High value.</p>		
19	LB50436 Canmore ID 371744	215699	682910	Listed Building Category C	Kilmun, villa Including boundary walls, Cashlie	<p>The house was built circa 1830 and comprises a single-storey, five-bay astylar, roughly C-plan classical house. It is one of the earliest villas along the Kilmun Shore. The house stands out for its impressive oval-domed entrance hall and distinctive Greek features.</p> <p>Cashlie is marked on a map of 1839¹⁸ on 'Lamond's feu,' and the house appears to have changed little since then. Two projections to the rear enclose a small courtyard and these rear wings have been converted from service to domestic use.</p> <p>On the 1st¹⁹ and 2nd²⁰ Edition Ordnance Surveys, the house is known as 'Kilmun Cottage'. The house became the home of the shipbuilders and steamship owners, the Campbells of Kilmun in c1864. In the early 20th century, the house was bequeathed to the Glasgow Abstainers and was used by them in connection with the nearby Convalescent Home.</p> <p>The boundary walls are of rubble construction, with a pair of substantial octagonal gatepiers at the south-east entrance, probably of 19th century origin, with a 20th century cast iron gate.</p>	Post-medieval	Medium

¹⁸ Waterston, J, 1839 Outline Plan of the Estate of Kilmun, The Property of Alexander Campbell of Monzie

¹⁹ Argyllshire, Sheet CLXXIV, Surveyed: 1864, Published: 1869

²⁰ Argyll and Bute CLXXIV.NW, Surveyed: 1898, Published: 1900

HA No.	Ref Number	National Grid Ref		Designation	Asset Name	Description	Period	Value
		Easting	Northing					
						As a Category C Listed Building of regional importance, this asset has been assigned a Medium value.		
20	LB50433 Canmore ID 165235 WoSAS Pin 46094	215476	683109	Listed Building Category B	Eachaig Bridge including stone parapets, Kilmun	<p>The bridge was built in 1885 and comprises a single-span, wrought iron, double warren lattice truss bridge that was put in place to replace an earlier timber bridge and accommodate heavier traffic.</p> <p>On either side of the bridge are plaques reading 'Eachaig Bridge Erected by the Trustees of the Dunoon district of roads, Argyllshire' followed by a full list of the trustees and 'Richard Gallen Surveyor Dunoon and Cowal roads since 1860'.</p> <p>The bridge was built to accommodate an increase in traffic as scenic road tours, such as the Loch Eck Tour, became more popular from the 1880s onwards.</p> <p>As a Category B Listed Building of potential national importance, this asset has been assigned a High value.</p>	Post-medieval	High
21	Canmore ID 153777 WoSAS Pin 44698	214763	683458	Undesignated Asset	Rashfield Township	<p>The asset comprises sixteen roofed buildings, three of which are long buildings, one unroofed structure and eight enclosures depicted on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey²¹. The township is reduced in size by the 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey²² with only six roofed buildings and one unroofed building within three enclosures. Eleven roofed buildings and eight enclosures are shown on the Ordnance Survey of 1979 which represent the modern rebuilding and extension of the township to the north of the previous location. It is likely that the original township is positioned at the southern end of this modern estate.</p>	Post-medieval	Low

²¹ Argyllshire, Sheet CLXXIII, Surveyed: 1865, Published: 1869

²² Argyll and Bute CLXXIV.NW, Surveyed: 1898, Published: 1900

HA No.	Ref Number	National Grid Ref		Designation	Asset Name	Description	Period	Value
		Easting	Northing					
						<p>The township may also be present in the 18th century, as Roy's Military Map²³ depicts a cluster of buildings along the River Eachaig that is labelled 'Achinlachar', positioned approximately where the township exists.</p> <p>The asset is of local importance as an early township in the area and has been assigned a Low value.</p>		
22	N/A	214767	683632	Undesignated Asset	Rashfield Sheepfold	<p>The sheepfold was recorded on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey²⁴ abutting the northern side of the road (now the A815) within an area of pasture, to the north of Rashfield township. It was L-shaped in plan, measuring 12 m long by 9.5 m wide. It was not recorded on the 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey, by which time the area was under forestry. As a result, it is likely that the sheepfold is in poor condition, if present at all.</p> <p>The asset is of local importance as an agricultural feature but likely compromised by poor preservation and has been assigned a Low value.</p>	Post-medieval	Low
23	Canmore ID 355259 WoSAS Pin 69536	215726	684049	Undesignated Asset	Puck's Glen Shielling Hut	<p>The asset comprises a single shieling with two compartments on a broad, low mound in a small clearing in a forestry plantation. It measures 4.5 m by 3.6 m externally and has turf walls 0.7 m wide with no stone evident. There is a clear internal turf subdivision 0.5 m wide, creating north-west and south-east compartments with internal lengths of 1.5 m and 1.8 m, respectively. There is an extension bounded by a turf bank at the north-western end, which is the same width of the shieling and extends for 1.4 m. Beyond this, at a lower level, is an</p>	Post-medieval	Low

²³ Roy, W 1747-52, Military Survey of Scotland: Highlands

²⁴ Argyllshire, Sheet CLXXIII, Surveyed: 1865, Published: 1869

HA No.	Ref Number	National Grid Ref		Designation	Asset Name	Description	Period	Value
		Easting	Northing					
						<p>annexe or possible yard measuring 2.5 m by 4.2 m, bounded by a curved, turf bank.</p> <p>The shieling was visited in 2018 during a walkover. Measurements were as described above but the asset was very overgrown with mossy grass. Features such as the extension and annexe could not be verified, however, they may not have been visible at the time of the visit due to vegetation cover.</p> <p>The asset is of local importance, representing early farming practices in the area and has been assigned a Low value.</p>		
24	LB50413 Canmore ID 371737	214059	684688	Listed Building Category C	Footbridge over the Eachaig River, Benmore Botanic Garden	<p>The footbridge which spans the Eachaig River was built as part of the improvements to the estate in the late 19th century.</p> <p>The bridge is of parallel, lattice truss wrought iron construction and has large ashlar dies. It is approached on either side through sloping parapets with square copes.</p> <p>The bridge is known locally as the 'Pipe Bridge', as it carried the water main from Glen Massan to Kilmun from 1920.</p> <p>As a Category C Listed Building of regional importance, this asset has been assigned a Medium value.</p>	Post-medieval	Medium
25	LB6438 Canmore ID 232847	213767	685047	Listed Building Category A	Entrance Gates, Younger Botanic Garden, Benmore House	<p>The gold painted entrance gates were constructed in c.1871 as part of the Benmore Estate. They are hung on pedimented marble piers topped with wrought iron, gold painted lanterns and exhibiting elaborate, rococo-style decoration, with each gate bearing the initials 'JD'. The handles are in the form of female mythical figures.</p> <p>The Golden Gates at Benmore are an example of rare, exceptional wrought iron work.</p>	Post-medieval	High

HA No.	Ref Number	National Grid Ref		Designation	Asset Name	Description	Period	Value
		Easting	Northing					
						<p>The gates are thought to have been either commissioned by James Duncan in Paris or purchased by him there and altered to include his initials. They are thought to have been awarded an exhibition prize in Paris before being brought to Benmore.</p> <p>As a Category A Listed Building of national importance, this asset has been assigned a High value.</p>		
26	LB6436	213539	685161	Listed Building Category B	The Fernery, Younger Botanic Garden, Benmore House	<p>The Fernery was built into a steep sided cleft using rubble. It is rectangular in plan with semi-circular gables. The entrance is to the south and supports a stone arch with steps to either side. The interior has high walls with occasional built-in ledges for ferns and a quartz grotto with steps to either side. Only a few iron hoops for a barrel roof survive and the shape of the gables suggests that a lantern once ran the length of the building. A small lean-to structure is at the exterior of the north-western end and likely housed the original heating plant.</p> <p>The construction date of the building is not clear, but it was likely part of the improvement works undertaken after the estate was purchased by James Duncan in the 1870s. It appears on the 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey²⁵, therefore was constructed before 1898.</p> <p>The Fernery is a rare survival of this type of building, especially in Scotland. Although now ruinous, it retains its walls and internal features and is an integral structure to the Benmore Botanic Gardens.</p> <p>As a Category B Listed Building of potential national importance, this asset has been assigned a High value.</p>	Post-medieval	High

²⁵ Argyll and Bute CLXXIII.NE, Surveyed: 1898, Published: 1900

HA No.	Ref Number	National Grid Ref		Designation	Asset Name	Description	Period	Value
		Easting	Northing					
27	LB95 Canmore ID 40767 WoSAS Pin 5345	213868	685423	Listed Building Category B	Benmore House	<p>Benmore House was constructed circa 1850 and is the principal estate house of North Cowal. The house is an elaborate Baronial mansion comprising various building phases, and consists of a two-storey, crowstepped, south-facing central block with a projecting two-storey entrance porch and a slender bell-tower. The east wing is also two-storey, with a canted corner bay to the single storey end bay. The west wing is a gable-fronted, one and a half-storey block, behind which rises the prominent four-storey square tower that was a later addition to the house circa 1862.</p> <p>When the Benmore estate was purchased by John Lamont for his nephew James in 1849, he found the existing house to be insufficient. He commissioned an architect, Mr. Baird of Glasgow, to build a new house. The extent of this house of c.1850 is unknown, but it is likely that it comprised little more than the three-bay, two-storey entrance block, with an advanced arcaded porch and a balcony above.</p> <p>After changing hands in 1862 to Mr Patrick, the house was extended. This included a tower, west wing, a conservatory to the east and a service court to the rear.</p> <p>In 1870 the estate was acquired by James Duncan, who commissioned further work to the house in c.1874, including enlarging the service accommodation to the rear. An enormous castellated glass-roofed picture gallery to the east of the long conservatory was also added at this time. It is possible that the small, square-plan bell tower to the rear of the entrance porch was also part of this improvement works and may also have been responsible for the small square-plan bell tower to the rear of the entrance porch.</p> <p>James Duncan sold the estate to Henry J Younger in 1889. By the end of the century, Younger had demolished both the</p>	Post-medieval	High

HA No.	Ref Number	National Grid Ref		Designation	Asset Name	Description	Period	Value
		Easting	Northing					
						<p>gallery and the long conservatory and built the present east wing.</p> <p>The later use of the house, both by the Forestry Commission and as an outdoor education centre has resulted in some work, principally to the interior, but also includes a large fire escape on the west elevation of the tower.</p> <p>As a Category B Listed Building of potential national importance, this asset has been assigned a High value.</p>		
28	LB5077 Canmore ID 232815	214344	685582	Listed Building Category B	Benmore Lodge and gates, Younger Botanic Garden, Benmore House	<p>The North Lodge at Benmore was built c.1874 in conjunction with considerable expansion and improvement of the estate after it was bought by James Duncan and is likely to be the work of architect David Thomson. The lodge is a one and a half-storey, roughly L-shaped building in the Baronial style, with two gables at right angles at the entrance.</p> <p>The entrance is through elaborate wrought iron gates, with hand-gates to either side and tall railings on ashlar quadrant dwarf walls. Fixed to the railings is a small George V letter box. The lodge is currently used as a shop for the Botanic Gardens and the interior has been altered to accommodate this.</p> <p>As a Category B Listed Building of potential national importance, this asset has been assigned a High value.</p>	Post-medieval	High
29	LB6437 Canmore ID 214784 WoSAS Pin 46492	214003	685682	Listed Building Category C	Puck's Hut/Bayley Balfour Memorial Hut, Walled Garden, Benmore House	<p>The Bayley Balfour Memorial hut was built in 1928 to commemorate the achievements of Sir Isaac Bayley Balfour; Regius Keeper of the Botanic Gardens in Edinburgh from 1890 to 1922 and helped to establish the Botanic Gardens at Benmore. The hut is octagonal in plan and is built entirely of timber with horizontal panelling to the sides.</p> <p>The hut was initially built in Puck's Glen, on the west-facing slope of Strath Eachaig, where the octagonal foundation still</p>	Modern	Medium

HA No.	Ref Number	National Grid Ref		Designation	Asset Name	Description	Period	Value
		Easting	Northing					
						<p>survives. Original photographs show the hut with a substantial stone chimney. It was moved to its present location in the walled garden at Benmore in 1968 to avoid vandalism. The chimney was not relocated and survived in the original location for several years before being demolished. A photograph taken in c.1930 shows a rubble fireplace with an inscription to Bayley Balfour above.</p> <p>As a Category C Listed Building of regional importance, this asset has been assigned a Medium value.</p>		
30	LB6439 Canmore ID 232844	214114	685701	Listed Building Category B	Walled garden with garden house, gates and fountain, Younger Botanic Garden, Benmore House	<p>The walled garden at Benmore was constructed around 1875, incorporating the kitchen garden and a large formal garden within the estate. It is roughly rectangular, walled on the north, east, and south, with some of the northern boundary made up of the rear wall of the steading buildings.</p> <p>The garden house is on the north-east corner and is rectangular in plan, one and a half-storey high, and gable-roofed. Adjoining this to the west is the only remaining section of greenhouse. The bronze fountain in the duck pond to the south of the walled garden is of a winged cherub and fish and originally stood in the formal garden.</p> <p>Photographs show the walled garden in the late 19th century, with large greenhouses dwarfing the garden house. A series of footpaths divided the garden and the fountain was towards the east end. Most of the greenhouses were already in ruin by the early 20th century and were cleared later in the 20th century. An armillary sundial of 1978 now stands in the place of the fountain and a new focus has been provided at the west end by the Bayley Balfour Memorial Hut.</p>	Post-medieval	High

HA No.	Ref Number	National Grid Ref		Designation	Asset Name	Description	Period	Value
		Easting	Northing					
						As a Category B Listed Building of potential national importance, this asset has been assigned a High value.		
31	LB50412	214244	685730	Listed Building Category C	Cottages to east of walled garden (Riverside And Adjoining Cottage), Benmore House, Benmore Botanic Garden	<p>The cottages were constructed in the 1860s during a period of expansion of the estate when it was owned by James Patrick. They are roughly L-shaped in plan, situated on the present main access road to Benmore House and Steading, and are likely to have been built for estate workers.</p> <p>In 1870 James Duncan purchased the estate, and it is likely the extensions to the south are probably from circa 1874.</p> <p>As a Category C Listed Building of regional importance, this asset has been assigned a Medium value.</p>	Post-medieval	Medium
32	LB5076 Canmore ID 142263 WoSAS Pin 43222	214010	685750	Listed Building Category B	Benmore House Steading	<p>The steading was built c.1862 and comprises a Baronial style complex with features such as the combined doocot and clock tower. The steading is situated at the north-west corner of the present walled garden and comprises three older ranges.</p> <p>In 1862 the Benmore estate was owned by Mr. Patrick, and the steading appears to belong to this period. On the 1st Edition map the steading appears as buildings around a slightly skewed central courtyard, with a further wing extending east from the north range. This includes the entrance front as it has survived, including the crowstep-gabled three-storey tower with combined clock and doocot and the circular stair tower to the eastern front.</p> <p>The steading was extended in c.1874, although the work was relatively minor. The steading fell into disrepair throughout the 20th century, but was eventually restored in 1990-1991. This work involved re-roofing, some re-building, and the removal of the central midden. The buildings now accommodate office and storage for the Botanic Garden.</p>	Post-medieval	High

HA No.	Ref Number	National Grid Ref		Designation	Asset Name	Description	Period	Value
		Easting	Northing					
						As a Category B Listed Building of potential national importance, this asset has been assigned a High value.		
33	GDL00056 Canmore ID 149819	213848	686025	GDL	Benmore (Younger Botanic Garden)	<p>The asset consists of a garden and designed landscape that is 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.</p> <p>The garden landscape was first developed circa 1820 with improvements and additions made in circa 1863. The present layout was established circa 1870 and 1883 and further developed between 1889-1928, with a high standard of maintenance sustained throughout the 20th and 21st centuries.</p> <p>As well as botanical and scientific significance, the gardens are also of high architectural value due to the presence of several Listed Buildings, including the A Listed golden gates and the B Listed Benmore House and Walled Garden. It also has an outstanding scenic value by virtue of its contrast to the surrounding landscape, and the woodland and riverside habitats at Benmore are of a Nature Conservation value.</p> <p>The gardens lie within the Benmore estate which covers approximately 4,131 hectares following its expansion in the late 19th century with the purchase of the neighbouring estates of Bernice and Kilmun. Comparison of the 1st²⁶ and 2nd²⁷ Edition Ordnance Surveys 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</p>	Post-medieval	High

²⁶ Argyllshire, Sheet CLXXIV, Surveyed: 1864, Published: 1869

²⁷ Argyll and Bute CLXXIII.NE, Surveyed: 1898, Published: 1900

HA No.	Ref Number	National Grid Ref		Designation	Asset Name	Description	Period	Value
		Easting	Northing					
						<p>which covers some 376 hectares remains similar to that shown on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey.</p> <p>James Duncan bought the estate in 1870 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.</p> <p>As a Garden and Designed Landscape of national importance, this asset has been assigned a High value.</p>		
34	Canmore ID 299890 WoSAS Pin 69780	215554	685374	Undesignated Asset	Bothy, Puck's Glen	<p>The asset consists of a roofed dry-stone house, that was built in 1990 by Mr. John Wilson. The structure is largely intact and has been roofed with narrow poles anchored with plastic rope and sealed with reinforced plastic sheeting. Internally, the single room measures 1.9 m wide, narrowing to 1.5 m at the southern end. A stone bench is situated along the northern, southern, and western walls, and in the middle of the east wall is a fireplace with metal chimney. A visitors' book is contained within it showing that this bothy is frequently visited and is occasionally used as overnight accommodation (2008).</p> <p>The asset is of local importance, representing a popularly used shelter in the area and has been assigned a Low value.</p>	Modern	Low
35	Canmore ID 355258 WoSAS Pin 69779	215540	685450	Undesignated Asset	Enclosure, Shieling Hut, Puck's Glen	<p>The asset comprises a dry-stone shieling, approximately 70 m north of the Bothy (HA34). A further 30 m north of the shieling is an enclosure built up against a vertical rock outcrop.</p> <p>The shieling is mainly overgrown, and grass covered, with only the western wall visible, measuring 0.7 m wide. The hut measures 3.2 m x 5.6 m, with an annexe attached to the south</p>	Post-medieval	Low

HA No.	Ref Number	National Grid Ref		Designation	Asset Name	Description	Period	Value
		Easting	Northing					
						<p>end. It is bounded by a low curved bank of turf and stone extending 2 m south.</p> <p>At the north end of the shieling there are three circular hollows, each 2.2 m diameter with the northernmost bounded by large boulders.</p> <p>The enclosure comprises a low, semi-circular turf and stone wall measuring 0.5 m wide, that is built up against a natural rock outcrop comprising a straight line of large upright boulders. The external length along this line of boulders is 5.4 m, and the maximum width from the boulder face to the outside of the wall is 3.7 m (2015).</p> <p>The asset is of local importance, representing early farming practices in the area and has been assigned a Low value.</p>		
36	LB5058 Canmore ID 141167	218945	687340	Listed Building Category B	Ardentinny Hotel	<p>Ardentinny Hotel was built in the 18th century, although parts of the building are thought to be up to 400 years old. The hotel is associated with a well-known ferry route to Coulpport. It is at the centre of Ardentinny village and emphasises the former position of Ardentinny within the infrastructure of Cowal.</p> <p>The building comprises a three-bay, two-storey central block with canted dormers, facing south-west and containing the central entrance in a small flat-roofed porch flanked by small oculi. To the sides are gabled wings slightly recessed from the façade and to the rear there is a semi-circular stair tower.</p> <p>As a Category B Listed Building of potential national importance, this asset has been assigned a High value.</p>	Post-medieval	High
37	LB5059	218933	687381	Listed Building Category C	Ferry Cottages, Ardentinny	<p>The cottages were built in the mid-19th century and comprise a single storey to the street, with a full two-storeys to the shore. The name 'Ferry Cottages' indicates some connection to the</p>	Post-medieval	Medium

HA No.	Ref Number	National Grid Ref		Designation	Asset Name	Description	Period	Value
		Easting	Northing					
	Canmore ID 232833					<p>ferry from Ardentinnny to Coulpport, and it has been suggested that the cottages were built to house ferrymen.</p> <p>It is likely that at least some of the ground floors to the rear were used for storage, with a path from the rear to a small building by the sea; probably a boathouse. On the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey²⁸ a Post Office is marked at the cottages, and on the 2nd Edition²⁹ there are small extensions to both the north and south gables, both of which have since been removed. A low rubble boundary wall extends along the sea side of the properties.</p> <p>As a Category C Listed Building of regional importance, this asset has been assigned a Medium value.</p>		
38	LB50404 Canmore ID 165214 WoSAS Pin 46101	218884	687470	Listed Building Category C	Ferry House, Ardentinnny	<p>The ferry house at Ardentinnny likely dates from the early 19th century and comprises a small, rectangular structure.</p> <p>It is thought to have been used as a waiting place for ferrymen when ferries ran on demand. The route was important in the transfer of fish and supplies from Loch Fyne to Glasgow, served by a new road from Strachur, built c.1805. Later, it is likely that the building was also used as a waiting room when passengers were rowed out to the steamer which ran between Lochgoilhead and Dunoon.</p> <p>It is presently used for storage by the Ardentinnny Outdoor Centre.</p> <p>As a Category C Listed Building of regional importance, this asset has been assigned a Medium value.</p>	Post-medieval	Medium

²⁸ Argyllshire, Sheet CLXIV, Surveyed: 1865, Published: 1869 and Dumbartonshire, Sheet XII, Surveyed: 1860, Published: 1863

²⁹ Dumbartonshire, Sheet XII, Surveyed: 1860, Published: 1863 and Dumbartonshire, Sheet XII, Surveyed: 1860, Published: 1863

HA No.	Ref Number	National Grid Ref		Designation	Asset Name	Description	Period	Value
		Easting	Northing					
39	LB5057 Canmore IDs 141160, 250858, 250861, and 250862	218810	687552	Listed Building Category B	Blinkbonny, Raglan, Fern Cottage and Glencairn, Ardentinny	<p>The group of cottages date to the early 19th century, positioned at the north end of Ardentinny village, and it is possible they are depicted on the 1824 map by Thomson³⁰. The cottage group includes a school, added on to the north end of the row circa 1842. The row consists of what is now four cottages, the three southernmost in a straight line, with steeply-pitched slate roofs and slated dormers. To the north, at an angle, is the octagonal-ended, piend-roofed, former school.</p> <p>The cottages are likely to have been related to the estate at Glenfinart. This original row probably consisted of three cottages, with a smaller one in the middle. However, it has also been suggested that the middle cottage may have been a smithy.</p> <p>On the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey³¹, there are outbuildings to the rear of the two cottages to the south, which have been extended by the 2nd Edition³². The school was replaced in 1893 and appears to have been amalgamated with the schoolteacher's house to form a larger cottage.</p> <p>All of the cottages are bounded by stone rubble boundary walls with semi-circular copes to the road.</p> <p>As a Category B Listed Building of potential national importance, this asset has been assigned a High value.</p>	Post-medieval	High
40	LB86 Canmore ID 141162	218790	687559	Listed Building Category C	Ardentinny Church	<p>The church was built in 1838-1839, and is a rectangular, gable-fronted church with a gabled porch and a small bellcote. Initially, the church was a Chapel of Ease or preaching station, with probationers of the church acting as parochial missionaries. From 1874, Ardentinny Church had its own</p>	Post-medieval	Medium

³⁰ Thomson, J 1824 Atlas of Scotland

³¹ Argyllshire, Sheet CLXIV, Surveyed: 1865, Published: 1869 and Argyllshire, Sheet CLXIV, Surveyed: 1865, Published: 1869

³² Dumbartonshire XII.SW, Surveyed: 1896, Published: 1899 and Dumbartonshire XII.SW, Surveyed: 1896, Published: 1899

HA No.	Ref Number	National Grid Ref		Designation	Asset Name	Description	Period	Value
		Easting	Northing					
	WoSAS Pin 43286					<p>minister but since 1932 the church has shared a minister with Strone church.</p> <p>As a Category C Listed Building of regional importance, this asset has been assigned a Medium value.</p>		
41	LB50431	218779	688519	Listed Building Category B	Glenfinart House Walled Garden, ancillary buildings and well	<p>Glenfinart House was built c.1837, with the walled garden also probably dating to this period. The walled garden is of an unusual shape, with a bowed east wall and a curved south-west corner.</p> <p>The garden survives as a large wall, circa 3 m high, constructed of rubble with flat sandstone capstones. There are entrances to the west and south, and the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey³³ shows the main range of buildings on the north wall with greenhouses on the interior and a chevron pattern of planting. Also on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey, a number of other structures are associated with the walled garden, including what appears to be a fernery or palm house to the west.</p> <p>None of the greenhouses survive, and the brick buildings are ruinous. Immediately to the north of the north wall is a water feature, with a roughly formed vault over a stream.</p> <p>As a Category B Listed Building of potential national importance, this asset has been assigned a High value.</p>	Post-medieval	High
42	SM9190 Canmore ID 40763	217969	689305	Scheduled Monument	Dun Daraich, Fort, Glen Finart, Cowal	<p>The asset comprises a fort of probable Iron Age date, surviving as very well preserved upstanding remains, occupying a rocky knoll which rises, vertically in places, from the level flood plain of the Glen Finart Burn.</p> <p>The knoll is roughly oval in shape with a series of very well preserved stretches of walling still standing up to 1.5 m in</p>	Prehistoric	High

³³ Argyllshire, Sheet CLXIV, Surveyed: 1865, Published: 1869 and Dumbartonshire, Sheet XII, Surveyed: 1860, Published: 1863

HA No.	Ref Number	National Grid Ref		Designation	Asset Name	Description	Period	Value
		Easting	Northing					
	WoSAS Pin 5341					<p>height and up to 2 m across. Parts of the wall show areas of vitrification, where the stones of the wall have been subjected to such intense heat that they have partially melted and fused together.</p> <p>The visible walling forms a small enclosure, 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 fort. The fort 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 late prehistoric and early medieval periods.</p> <p>As a scheduled monument of national importance, this asset has been assigned a High value.</p>		
43	Canmore ID 273072 WoSAS Pin 51813	218150	689300	Undesignated Asset	Dun Daraich Platform	<p>The asset comprises a potentially oval shaped, level platform, 100 m east of Dun Daraich Fort. It measures 14 m by 10 m, and the near-vertical sides of the platform form a smooth, unbroken curve standing 0.8 m above the bog for the majority of its perimeter.</p> <p>Excavation of three quadrants revealed that the potential platform was a rock boss. Spines of rock interspaced with hollows extended from the east to west and formed the surface. The hollows were packed with larger loose stones and gravel, but whether intentionally laid or by natural causes could not be determined. The smooth unbroken curve of the sides was formed by packed earth. The artefacts from the excavations include sherds of 19th century pottery, glass, coal, and clay pipes, all of which were immediately below the turf. A piece of black, organic, material was found near the base of the south-eastern side within the earth fill.</p>	Unassigned	Low

HA No.	Ref Number	National Grid Ref		Designation	Asset Name	Description	Period	Value
		Easting	Northing					
						The asset is of limited value as it is of unknown date and function but has the potential to contribute to local research objectives and has been assigned a Low value.		
44	N/A	218390	689386	Undesignated Asset	Clunie Burn Structure and Platform	<p>The asset comprises a level rectangular shaped platform measuring 17 m by 6 m by 0.5 m, aligned south-east to north-west with the north-east edge forming the south-west side of a possible structure measuring 9 m by 5 m externally. The north-west and north-east sides are formed by turf banks approximately 1.2 m wide.</p> <p>To the north-west of these structures, situated between them and the Clunie Burn are at least 23 small mounds approximately 1 m diameter by 0.2 m high. A larger mound to the south-east of the structure's measures 3.5m by 2m by 0.5m with a turf bank emerging from the south measuring 3m in length.</p> <p>The structure is not depicted on any maps of the area from 1864 onwards, however, the area containing the structure is enclosed on the 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey³⁴, suggesting it was erected and removed between 1864 and 1898.</p> <p>The asset is of local importance, representing small scale, post-medieval industrial activity in the area and has been assigned a Low value.</p>	Post-medieval	Low
45	N/A	218502	689587	Undesignated Asset	Clunie Wood Boundary Wall	The asset comprises the remains of a stone boundary wall, partly upstanding to approximately 1 m within the wayleave of the OHL. The wall is heavily truncated with only the base course visible in some places above the surrounding bracken and grasses on the hillside.	Post-medieval	Negligible

³⁴ Dumbartonshire XII.NW, Surveyed: 1896, Published: 1899 and Argyll and Bute CLXIV.SW, Surveyed: 1898, Published: 1900

HA No.	Ref Number	National Grid Ref		Designation	Asset Name	Description	Period	Value
		Easting	Northing					
						<p>The wall is depicted on the 1st³⁵ and 2nd³⁶ Edition Ordnance Surveys, forming the north-eastern and north-western boundary of the Clunie Wood plantation.</p> <p>The asset has very little surviving archaeological interest and has been assigned a Negligible value.</p>		

³⁵ Dumbartonshire, Sheet XII, Surveyed: 1860, Published: 1863 and Argyllshire, Sheet CLXIV, Surveyed: 1865, Published: 1869

³⁶ Dumbartonshire XII.NW, Surveyed: 1896, Published: 1899 and Dumbartonshire XII.NW, Surveyed: 1896, Published: 1899