

Dunoon to Whistlefield (non s37) OHL Works

Environmental Appraisal

Appendix E - Cultural Heritage Gazetteer





CULTURAL HERITAGE GAZETTEER

The locations of the following cultural heritage assets are illustrated in Figure 5.1.

Site No.	Ref No.	National	Grid Ref.	Site Type	Designation	Site Name	Description	Period	Value
110.		Easting	Northing						
1	Canmore ID 294082 WoSAS Pin 53777 and 5027	216175	679670	Standing stone / stone circle	Non- designated, on SNRHE and local HER	Ardnadam, High Road	The site consists of a triangular standing stone with a pointed apex, measuring 1.1 m from ground level to the apex and is 1.3 m in diameter at the base. An alignment of other stones, some upstanding and others lying flat have been noted nearby, and may form an oval measuring 26 m by 20 m. The site was last visited in 2013 by CFA Archaeology. The asset contributes to the prehistoric archaeology of the local area and has been assigned a Low value.	Prehistoric	Low
2	N/A	216252	679773	Building, curling pond	Non- designated	Ardnadam Curling Pond	The curling pond was recorded on the 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey, located c.34 m to the south-east of Ardnadam Farm and immediately to the south-west of the access driveway. 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. By the time of the Popular Edition Ordnance Survey, the pond appeared to no longer be in use, visible as a squared area of water with land in the centre. 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. 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.	Post- Medieval	Low



Site No.	Ref No.	National	Grid Ref.	Site Type	Designation	Site Name	Description	Period	Value
INO.		Easting	Northing						
3	Canmore ID 153783 WoSAS Pin 45482	215669	680014	Farmstead	Non- designated on SNRHE and local HER	Ardnadam	The site consists of the remains of three buildings on a terrace that are depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1864 and labelled Finbracken (ruins). Earlier cartographic evidence from Pont's map of 1583-1596 shows that the ruins may have much earlier origins, with Finbracken labelled on this early map in the same approximate location. The structures are no longer depicted by the time of the Ordnance Survey map of 1897 but are still visible on the ground. 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). Visited during walkover. Location was approximately 15 m north-west of centre point provided on the Canmore and WoSAS Pin locations but description was accurate. The asset has the potential to contribute to regional research objectives related to rural Medieval settlements and has been assigned a Medium value. The remains of the farmstead are within the wayleave of the OHL and any heavy plant used during the decommissioning has the potential to physically alter the remains.	Medieval	Medium
4	SM6552	216186	680034	Chambered Cairn	Scheduled Monument	Adam's Cave, chambered	The site comprises a Neolithic chambered burial cairn of the "Clyde-type" and is known locally as "Adam's Grave". 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,	Prehistoric	High



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110.		Easting	Northing						
							with only one capstone remaining. The chamber is constructed of schist slabs with two tall pillar-like portal stones at the entrance to the north-east. The chamber had been cleared out some time before 1845 and investigated again in the early 20th century. On each occasion, the records state that no finds were made. As a scheduled monument of national importance, this asset has been assigned a High value. The OHL and three towers are currently visible from the chambered cairn. Decommissioning of the old infrastructure will have a Negligible beneficial impact on the setting of the monument.		
5	Canmore ID 141499	216000	680050	Farm	Non- designated on SNRHE	Ardnadam Farm	The site has no details recorded within the SNRHE and is not marked within the local HER. The farm is visible on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1864 and consists of two buildings surrounding a square courtyard. The north-east building is L-shaped and the south-west building is a shallow U-shape. A sheepfold is depicted to the immediate south-east and another rectangular building is depicted approximately 50 to 100 m further south-east. The farm was accessed from two roads from the south and the east. One additional building is present by the time of the Ordnance Survey map of 1897, with the main structures still unchanged until the present day. More outbuildings have been added to the immediate surroundings and only the access from the south is still in use. The asset is of local importance as an early farmstead in the area and has been assigned a Low value.	Post- Medieval	Low



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INO.		Easting	Northing						
6	N/A	214502	681640	Sheepfold	Non- designated, located from cartographic evidence	Dalinlongart Hill	The site consists of a sheepfold depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1865 Argyllshire, Sheet CLXXIII. The structure is rectangular with two compartments within, situated on the southern side of a field boundary related to Dalinlongart Farm. It has been extended by the time of the Ordnance Survey map of 1898 and is still visible on aerial images to the north of a large area of managed forestry. The asset is of local importance, representing early farming practices in the area and has been assigned a Low value.	Post- Medieval	Low
7	Canmore ID 150405 WoSAS Pin 54405	214597	682146	Farmstead	Non- designated on SNRHE and local HER	Dalinlongart	No detail about the farm or its origins are noted within the SNRHE or HER records. From the map regression, the farm is depicted on Roy's Military Map of 1747-52, as two possible structures within small field systems to the immediate south of the Little Eachaig River. The later Ordnance Survey map of 1865 (Argyllshire and Buteshire CLXXIII.12; 25 inch) depicts the farm as a rectangular building fully enclosing a rectangular courtyard. The main house appears to be on the eastern range and is square-shaped with the northern and southern ranges attached. The immediate farm building is surrounded by a roughly square area with roads bordering all sides, with the main road running north to south from Dunoon to Ardbeg forming the eastern border. A likely unroofed sheepfold is to the immediate west of the building and a weighing machine is present in the fields to the south. The Ordnance Survey map of 1898 shows the main building has not been altered, but the unroofed structure has had a rectangular roofed building constructed at its southern edge. Three other small rectangular buildings are now present to the north of the main farm.	Post- Medieval	Low



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INO.		Easting	Northing						
							The farm is still in use today with further additions and modifications to the buildings surrounding it.		
							The asset is of local importance as an early farmstead in the area and has been assigned a Low value.		
8	LB50432	214427	682952	House	Category B	Invereck (Church of Scotland eventide home) including outbuildings, boundary walls and gatepiers	The house of Invereck is 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. The house may have superseded a cottage that is depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey. 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. The ruinous buildings to the north-west of the house, at the former formal gardens, are the only buildings to survive the 20th-century redevelopments of the area surrounding the house. 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. As a Category B Listed Building of regional importance, this asset has been assigned a Medium value. The OHL is not visible from the house or the majority of the grounds due to woodland surrounding it. Decommissioning of the existing towers would have no impact on the setting of the house.	Post- Medieval	High
9	N/A	214212	683120	Buildings	Non- designated, located from cartographic evidence	Tighnacardich	The site consists of two small rectangular buildings depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1865 Argyllshire, Sheet CLXXIII. The buildings are situated to the north-west of Invereck, on either side of the road. The structure on the west side of the road appears to be a house, while the one on the east side is set at an angle to the road and is	Post- Medieval	Low



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NO.		Easting	Northing						
10	Canmore ID 153777 WoSAS Pin 44698	214760	683460	Township	Non- designated on SNRHE and local HER	Rashfield	within the field, indicating it may be a temporary or agricultural building. The Ordnance Survey map of 1898 does not show the building on the east side of the road and the other building is now labelled as Cairdie House. The house is still visible today. The asset is of local importance as an early cottage in the area and has been assigned a Low value. The site consisted of sixteen roofed buildings, three of which are long buildings, one unroofed structure and eight enclosures depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1865 (Argyllshire and Buteshire CLXXIII.8; 25 inch). The township is reduced in size by the time of the OS map of 1898 with only six roofed buildings and one unroofed building within three enclosures. Eleven roofed buildings and eight enclosures are shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1979 (1:10000) that 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. The township may also be present in the 18th century, as Roy's Military map of 1747-52 depicts a cluster of buildings along the River Eachaig that is labelled 'Achinlachar', positioned approximately where the township exists. The asset is of local importance as an early township in the area and has been assigned a Low value.	Post- Medieval	Low
11	N/A	214642	683576	Bridge	Non- designated, located during walkover survey	Rashfield	The site consists of the western side of a former bridge with the eastern side visible across the other side of the river. The remains measure 5 m long by 3 m wide and rise from ground level at the west end to a height of approximately 0.6 m (three courses) at the truncated eastern end. The remains are grass-covered with the stone courses only visible on the elevations. The road would have led from Rashfield to the fields to the west.	Post- Medieval	Low



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110.		Easting	Northing						
							The bridge is depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1898 Argyll and Bute Sheet CLXXIII.NE (six inch). The asset is of local importance, forming part of the remains of the township infrastructure and has been assigned a Low value.		
12	N/A	214769	683629	Sheepfold	Non- designated, located from cartographic evidence	Rashfield	The site consists of a sub-rectangular sheepfold depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1865 (Argyllshire and Buteshire CLXXIII.8; 25 inch). The sheepfold is not present on the Ordnance Survey map of 1898 and the area is now under forestry. The asset has no surviving archaeological interest and has been assigned a Negligible value.	Post- Medieval	Negligible
13	Canmore ID 355259	215726	684049	Shieling hut	Non- designated on SNRHE	Puck's Glen	The site consists of a single shieling with two compartments situated on a broad low mound in a small clearing in a forestry plantation. It measures 4.5 m x 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 measuring 1.5 m and 1.8 m long. At the north-west end is an extension bounded by a turf bank. It is of the width of the shieling and extends out approximately 1.4 m. Beyond that, at a lower level, is an annexe or possible yard measuring 2.5 m x 4.2 m, bounded by a curved turf bank. Visited during walkover. Shieling size is as described but very overgrown with mossy grass. Other features mentioned were not verified but may not be visible. The asset is of local importance, representing early farming practices in the area and has been assigned a Low value.	Post- Medieval	Low



Site No.			Site Type	Designation	Site Name	Description	Period	Value	
INO.		Easting	Northing						
							The remains of the shieling are within the wayleave of the OHL and any heavy plant used during the decommissioning has the potential to physically alter the remains.		
14	Canmore ID 299890	215552	685374	Bothy (modern)	Non- designated on SNRHE	Puck's Glen	The site 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). The asset is of local importance, representing a popularly used shelter in the area and has been assigned a Low value.	Modern	Low
15	Canmore ID 355258	215540	685450	Shieling; enclosure	Non- designated on SNRHE	Puck's Glen	It consists of a dry-stone shieling, approximately 70 m north of the Puck's Glen bothy. A further 30 m north of the shieling is an enclosure built up against a vertical rock outcrop. The site 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 annex attached to the south end. It is bounded by a low curved bank of turf and stone extending 2.0 m south. At the north end of the shieling are three circular hollows, each of 2.2 m diameter with the northernmost bounded by large boulders. The enclosure consists of a low semicircular turf and stone wall measuring 0.5 m wide, that is built up against a natural rock outcrop consisting of a straight line of large upright boulders. The external length along this line of	Post- Medieval	Low



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INO.		Easting	Northing						
							boulders is 5.4 m, and the maximum width from the boulder face to the outside of the wall is 3.7 m (2015).		
							The asset is of local importance, representing early farming practices in the area and has been assigned a Low value.		
16	N/A	218247	688478	Well	Non- designated, located from cartographic evidence	Fingals Well	The site consists of a likely circular shaped well depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1870. The Ordnance Survey map of 1898 shows the well to be on the southwest edge of the road leading from Ardentinny and following the Glenfinart Burn. The asset has no surviving archaeological interest and has been assigned a Negligible value.	Post- Medieval	Negligible
17	N/A	217798	688587	Building; sheepfold	Non- designated, located from cartographic evidence	Cuil	The site consists of a small L-shaped building and an egg-shaped sheepfold to the immediate north of the Cuil Burn near Barnacabber. The building and sheepfold are depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1865, with additional small buildings and an extension to the sheepfold by the time of the Ordnance Survey map of 1898. The area is now part of managed forestry, and it is likely that the structures have been removed. The asset has no surviving archaeological interest and has been assigned a Negligible value.	Post- Medieval	Negligible
18	N/A	218158	688622	Pheasantry; kennels	Non- designated, located from cartographic evidence	Glenfinart	The site consists of two buildings depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1898 that are labelled as a pheasantry and kennels. The buildings are located in the angle formed by the Cuil Burn and the main road and likely relate to the Glenfinart House estate. There are still buildings of a similar size in this location today, but it is possible that these are modern replacements for the originals. The asset is of local importance, representing extensions to the early mansion house, and has been assigned a Low value.	Post- Medieval	Low



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INO.		Easting	Northing						
19	N/A	218339	688665	Weirs	Non- designated, located from cartographic evidence	Glen Finart Burn	The site consists of at least nine weirs situated along the length of the Glenfinart Burn from north of Barnacabber down to Glenfinart Bay. The weirs are depicted on both the Ordnance Survey map of 1870 and Ordnance Survey map of 1898. Modern mapping suggests that they are still mainly in place. The asset is of local importance, representing substantial early water course management in the area and has been assigned a Low value.	Post- Medieval	Low
20	N/A	217935	688924	House; hotel	Non- designated, located from cartographic evidence	Barnacabber	The site consists of a large square range surrounding a central courtyard with entrances in the north-west. A rectangular building is located across from the entrance and a small circular structure is to the immediate southwest of the north-west corner. A garden area with a central path for pedestrians exists to the south-east of the main structure. The building is depicted as above on the Ordnance Survey map of 1865. Additions are made by the time of the Ordnance Survey map of 1898, with the garden area no longer containing a footpath and two buildings attached to the north-west and north-east corners. The entrance in the north-west corner has also been closed with a building now occupying that area. Current aerial photographs show that the buildings occupying the north-west corner are ruinous with no rooves, with the north-east range still in use, although now detached from the central south-east building. The asset is of local importance as an early farmstead in the area and has been assigned a Low value.	Post- Medieval	Low



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INO.		Easting	Northing						
21	N/A	218087	688983	Bridge	Non- designated, located during walkover survey	Glen Finart Burn	The site consists of a stone-built bridge leading across the Glen Finart Burn, providing access from the farmstead at Barnacabber to the fields beyond. The bridge is a single arch constructed of coarse stone up to fourteen courses above the water level. Cement bonding was evident suggesting repairs have been made since its construction. The asset is of local importance, representing infrastructure related to early farming practices in the area and has been assigned a Low value.	Post- Medieval	Low
22	Canmore ID 273072 WoSAS Pin 51813	218150	689300	Platform	Non- designated on SNRHE and local HER	Dun Daraich Platform	It consists of an oval-shaped, level platform, 100 m east of Dun Daraich fort. It measures 14 m x 10 m, and the nearvertical sides of the platform form a smooth, unbroken curve standing 0.8 m above the bog for the majority of its perimeter. Excavation of three quadrants revealed that the site 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. 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.	Unassigned	Low
23	N/A	218390	689386	Structure and platform	Non- designated, located during walkover survey	Clunie Burn	The site consists of 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 southwest 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. 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	Post- Medieval	Low



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INO.		Easting	Northing						
							mound to the south-east of the structures measures 3.5 m by 2 m by 0.5 m with a turf bank emerging from the south measuring 3 m in length.		
							The structure is not depicted on any maps of the area from 1864 onwards, however, the area containing the structure is enclosed on the Ordnance Survey map of 1898 Argyll and Bute Sheet CLXIV.NW (Six inch), suggesting it was perhaps erected and removed between 1864 and 1898.		
							The asset is of local importance, representing small-scale industrial activity in the area and has been assigned a Low value.		
							The structure and other remains are within the wayleave of the OHL and any heavy plant used during the decommissioning has the potential to physically alter the remains.		
24	N/A	218502	689587	Boundary wall	Non- designated, located during walkover survey	Clunie Wood	The site consists of 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
					· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		The wall is depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1865 (Argyllshire, Sheet CLXIV. Six inch), forming the northern and eastern boundary of the Clunie Wood plantation that surrounds the farmstead of Stronvochlan.		
							The asset has very little surviving archaeological interest and has been assigned a Negligible value.		
							The wall is within the wayleave of the OHL and any heavy plant used during the decommissioning has the potential to physically alter the remains.		