



CRUACH CLENAMACRIE WIND FARM

APPENDIX 7.1 GAZETTEER



Appendix 7.1: Gazetteer of Heritage Assets and Events

Asset/Event Number	1
Asset/Event Name	Nelson Monument, inscribed stone, Taynuilt
Type of Asset/Event	Scheduled Monument
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM4077/ NN03SW 12.00
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	200517
Northing	731079
Parish	Ardchattan and Muckairn
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	<p>No further information recorded by HES https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM4077</p> <p>The granite monolith that now stands on a prominent knoll immediately east of Taynuilt village, and which is known as Nelson's Monument, was originally situated about 1.6 kms to the NW on a low ridge named Barra na Cabar, SW of Airdsbay House (NM 9971 3213) (Thomson 1927). It was lying prone at the time of its removal in 1805 by workmen of the Lorn Furnace (NN03SW 5) and, according to local tradition, there had been other 'pillar stones' lying in the same field in the past. This would suggest that it was originally a standing stone, possibly forming part of a setting of such stones. As it stands at the present time, it measures 1.7 by 0.91 by 0.66 metres at the base and rises to a height of 3.43 metres. Its north face bears a dedicatory inscription.</p> <p>W Thomson 1927; RCAHMS 1975, visited June 1969.</p> <p>As described. There is nothing significant to be seen at the original site.</p> <p>Surveyed at 1:2500 scale.</p> <p>Visited by OS (R D) 21 October 1971 and (R D L) 7 April 1962.</p> <p>External Reference (20 July 1971)</p> <p>Ancient standing stone transferred from lower ground to hill 1805 as memorial to Lord Nelson. Inscription.</p> <p>N.S.A.</p> <p>T.S.A.</p> <p>Scheduled Ancient Monument No 4077.</p> <p>Erected by Workmen of Lorn Furnace as soon as they heard news of Trafalgar. Believed to be earliest memorial to Lord Nelson.</p> <p>Information from Historic Scotland, 20 July 1971</p>

Asset/Event Number	2
Asset/Event Name	Musdale,cairn 320m ESE of
Type of Asset/Event	Scheduled Monument
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM4197/ NM92SW 9
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	193891
Northing	722037
Parish	Kilmore and Kilbride
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	<p>No further information recorded by HES https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM4197</p> <p>About 300 metres east of Musdale farmhouse, on steeply sloping ground, are the remains of a cairn. It appears as a grass-covered stony mound, roughly conical in shape, and measuring 11 metres in diameter and 1.8 metres in maximum height. The top and sides have suffered slight damage by stone-robbing.</p> <p>RCAHMS 1975, visited May 1967.</p> <p>As described.</p> <p>Surveyed at 1:10 000 scale.</p> <p>Visited by OS (R D) 15 October 1969.</p> <p>Field Visit (2 April 2013 - 4 April 2013)</p> <p>NM 938 222 A walkover survey was carried out, 2–4 April 2013, in advance of the proposed construction of a wind farm. All eight known cultural heritage assets within the proposed development areas were located and visited. One previously unrecorded feature, a pair of adjacent 19th-century structures on opposite sides of a track, were also recorded.</p> <p>Archive: RCAHMS</p> <p>Funder: Terence O'Rourke Ltd</p> <p>Dan Atkinson and John McCarthy, WA Heritage, 2013</p> <p>(Source: DES)</p> <p>Field Visit (2 February 2013 - 2 April 2013)</p> <p>About 300m east of Musdale farmhouse, on steeply sloping ground, are the remains of a cairn. This has previously been described as a grass]covered stony mound, roughly conical in shape, and measuring 11m in diameter and 1.8m in maximum height. The top and sides are recorded as having suffered slight damage by stonerobbing. This site was visited during the walkover survey and the previous description was found to be accurate</p> <p>although the mound is now grassed over and the damage due to stone robbing is no longer clearly apparent.</p> <p>Information from OASIS ID: waherita1-148490 (J McCarthy) 2013</p>

Asset/Event Number	3
Asset/Event Name	Dun Iadain,fort 490m SW of Kilbride
Type of Asset/Event	Scheduled Monument
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM4304/ NM92SW 1
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	191116
Northing	724041
Parish	Kilmore and Kilbride
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	No further information recorded by HES https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM4304

The remains of a fort crown the summit of Dun Iadain, an isolated, round-topped hill SW of Kilbride farmhouse. The site is a strong one, flanked on all sides by steep grass-covered slopes and commanding extensive views to east and west. The fort measures about 57.6 by 19.2 metres internally and has been defended by two boulder-faced, rubble cored walls. The inner wall has been drawn around the margin of the summit area and appears now as a grass-grown stony scarp of varying height in which no facing stones remain visible. The entrance was in the SSE.

The outer wall follows, in great part, the outer edge of a level terrace 1 to 2 metres below the summit, but it has been severely mutilated, particularly on the west side where practically nothing of it remains. The entrance to the outer wall, was on the east. Outer and inner walls appear to converge at the south end of the fort where a rock fall has removed all traces of defences.

RCAHMS 1974, visited May 1967.

As described.

Surveyed at 1:10,000.

Visited by OS (R D) 15 October 1969.

This fort occupies the summit of a rounded hillock overlooking the E end of Glen Feochan. Roughly oval on plan, the interior measures about 50m from NNE to SSW by 19m transversely, though the wall also takes in an additional strip of ground where the summit area extends out to a rock outcrop on the S. The inner of the two walls can be traced as a stony scarp around the margin of this area, while the outer follows the lip of a terrace between 1m and 2m lower down the flank of the hillock. Roughly concentric on the NW and NE, on the E the outer wall follows the terrace where its line diverges outwards. A gap in the outer wall here marks the entrance, forcing visitors to expose their righthand sides to approach the gap in the inner wall on the SE. The sloping interior of the inner enclosure is featureless, but around the northern end the terrace between them has been quarried to a depth of 1m, presumably to provide material for their construction.

Information from An Atlas of Hillforts of Great Britain and Ireland – 18 May 2016. Atlas of Hillforts SC2596

Asset/Event Number	4
Asset/Event Name	Glenamachrie,cup marked stone 350m SSW of

Type of Asset/Event	Scheduled Monument
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM4115/ NM92NW 4
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	192149
Northing	728293
Parish	Ardchattan and Muckairn
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	<p>No further information recorded by HES https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM4115</p> <p>In a broad, natural shelf in the hillside there is a squarish boulder measuring 1.5 by 1.0 metres and 0.8 metres in height. On its upper surface there are two plain cups, 70 mm and 50 mm in diameter and 20 mm and 12 mm in depth respectively.</p> <p>RCAHMS 1975.</p> <p>As described. It is not clear whether a horse-shoe arrangement of natural boulders to the west is a deliberate setting or merely fortuitous.</p> <p>Visited by OS (R D) 7 October 1969.</p> <p>Note (16 February 2019)</p> <p>Scotland's Rock Art Project</p> <p>Date Fieldwork Started: 16/02/2019</p> <p>Compiled by: ScRAP</p> <p>Location Notes: This large trapezoidal boulder is situated on a low stone mound, possibly a clearance cairn, in rough grazing on a small natural terrace on the NE facing slope of a hill on the SW edge of Glen Lodan. There are remnants of rig and furrow on the terrace around the panel and on the slopes about 20m below to the E, and at least one clearance cairn on the same terrace as the panel. Twin standing stones are just visible in the valley bottom to the E of Glenamachrie Farm, and there are a number of cairns and duns in the same stretch of the valley.</p> <p>Panel Notes: The boulder is upstanding to almost 1m, with a roughly trapezoidal upper surface. The surface is gently sloping to the E, and quite rough with several small hollows, fissures and pock marks. Two narrow fissures run ENE-WSW almost in parallel across the surface. Positioned between these fissures are 2 cupmarks and a number of circular depressions.</p>

Asset/Event Number	5
Asset/Event Name	Glenamachrie, cairns 850m ESE of
Type of Asset/Event	Scheduled Monument
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM4121/ NM92NW 12.00
HER Number	WoSAS Pin: 1350
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	193205

Appendix 7.1: Gazetteer of Heritage Assets and Events

Northing	728308
Parish	Ardchattan and Muckairn
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	<p>No further information recorded by HES https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM4121</p> <p>On the north side of the public road through Glen Lonan about 830 metres ESE of Clenamachie farmhouse (Glenamachie on OS 1:10,000 map, 1975) there is a small cairn. The west side has been severely damaged during operations for the extraction of timber but excavation of the east side showed that the cairn was composed of a mixture of earth and stones and had originally measured about 6 metres in diameter and 0.6 metres in height. On the south-east and north, several stones of a rough kerb survive. No signs of a cist or burial deposit were found.</p> <p>To the NE are two further mounds, but these have not been excavated. They measure 4 by 2.5 metres and 0.2 metres in height, and 4.4 by 4 metres and 0.8 metres in height respectively. They may simply be stone clearance mounds, as there are several of such in the vicinity.</p> <p>RCAHMS 1975, visited July 1972.</p> <p>The three cairns mentioned occur in a straight line in an area of rig-and-furrow. They, like others in the vicinity would appear to be clearance heaps.</p> <p>Visited by OS (J P) 10 October 1969.</p>

Asset/Event Number	6
Asset/Event Name	Dun Neil,dun 100m NE of Dun-neil
Type of Asset/Event	Scheduled Monument
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM4181/ NM92NW 6
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	190323
Northing	729299
Parish	Kilmore and Kilbride
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	<p>No further information recorded by HES https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM4181</p> <p>About 100 metres NE of Duneil farmhouse, there is a low, but prominent, rocky ridge aligned NE-SW. The flanks and the SW end of the ridge are steep, but a more gentle ascent from the NE leads to a fairly level summit measuring about 26 by 12 metres. There are indications that a dun may have occupied this site, though this is uncertain. Round the margin of the summit, particularly in the NE, small ragged depressions may represent the sockets from which the facing stones of a wall have been torn. About 15 metres down the NE slope of the ridge and about 4.5 metres below the level of the summit there is a natural crescent shaped shelf whose outer edge is pitted with shallow scoops interrupted by a gap which may represent the position of an entrance. Further down the slope, below the shelf, a ragged rock-cut ditch runs transversely across the ridge and is intersected by a centrally placed causeway roughly in line with the gap in the terrace above. At the SW end of the ridge there are two more transverse ditches, set 2.75 metres apart and each measuring about 3 metres width and 1 metre in depth. Taken together, all these features may represent the last vestiges of a dun with outworks, but</p>

they may simply be the result of extensive surface quarrying.

RCAHMS 1975, visited May 1967.

As described. This site has been so mutilated by quarrying that it is impossible to visualise exactly what formerly existed here. However, it seems probable that a dun occupied the flat top of the crag - the quarry scoops in the NE give the appearance of having followed the line of a wall - and that there was possibly an out-work to the NE. The rock-cut ditches to NE and SW both give the appearance of being recent.

Visited by OS (D W R) 3 September 1971.

Asset/Event Number	7
Asset/Event Name	Kerrera, Cladh a Bhearnaig, cashel
Type of Asset/Event	Scheduled Monument
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM4224
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	184266
Northing	731297
Parish	Kilmore and Kilbride
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	No further information recorded by HES https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM4224

OS 1:10,000 map, (1975)

This could be a cashel. The name 'Cladh a' Bhearnaig' suggests that it may have been subsequently used as a burial ground, though no evidence of any graves was noted.

Surveyed at 1:10 000 scale.

Visited by OS (W D J) 13 November 1969.

The remains of what may have been an early medieval monastic site are to be seen on a raised beach near the extreme north point of the island of Kerrera. A roughly circular enclosure, measuring about 60 metres in diameter is divided by a curving wall into two unequal portions, and within the enclosure there are the fragmentary foundations of several structures. The enclosure wall is best preserved in the NE where it is constructed of dry-stone masonry with substantial facing blocks, and has a width of 1.9 metres. The entrance is on the north.

In the south, the wall is interrupted by a rectangular building measuring 18 metres SW-NE by 9.1 metres trans- versely with walls varying in thickness from 1.4 to 2.2 metres. About 14 metres to the NW, there is another rectangular building measuring 12.2 by 7.6 metres overall. Associated with these structures are traces of two smaller sub-rectangular or oval buildings.

The lesser portion of the enclosure, in the NE, which is demarcated by a stony bank 1.4 metres thick, contains within the SE angle a stone-lined pit measuring 2.6 by 1.9 metres internally.

James Dorret's map of Scotland published in 1750 describes the site as 'Clyvernock, an old monastery'.

The internal structures are probably of a later date than the enclosure wall and it is likely they

represent a domestic re-occupation of the site.

RCAHMS 1975, visited June 1971.

Asset/Event Number	8
Asset/Event Name	Kilmore Church
Type of Asset/Event	Scheduled Monument
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM4231/ NM82SE 6
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	188698
Northing	724959
Parish	Kilmore and Kilbride
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	No further information recorded by HES https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM4231

The ruins of the former parish church of Kilmore stand on the north side of its graveyard, at the west end of Glen Feochan. The church was dedicated to St Bean and first comes on record at the Beginning of the 14th century, though the existing structure appears to date from the 15th or 16th century. The parish was united with that of Kilbride, probably early in the 17th century and the building was remodelled at this period. Further alterations were made in 1838 and 1859. In 1876, however, the roof and fittings were dismantled and most of the door and window openings were blocked. The upper part of the east gable was removed and the side walls partially destroyed to create the appearance of a picturesque ruin.

The medieval church was a single room structure 17.1 metres E-W by 6.1 metres transversely within walls 0.9 metres thick.

The most notable feature of the interior is a large tomb recess, of late medieval date, at the east end of the south wall.

In the post-Reformation period, the church was adapted for Reformed worship by the insertion of wooden galleries.

A bird-cage belfry was added to the west gable, probably in the 18th century, but although entire in 1900, this has now disappeared.

During the course of the alterations of 1838, a single- storied extension was built against the north part of the east gable-wall to serve as a porch and vestry.

Five medieval incised stones are to be seen in the churchyard. A mural monument commemorating a minister who died in 1756 is built into the outer face of the west gable wall concealing the exterior of the blocked medieval west window.

RCAHMS 1975, visited June 1970.

As described.

Surveyed at 1:2500 scale.

Visited by OS (R D) 14 September 1971.

Asset/Event Number	9
Asset/Event Name	Mount Stewart, fort 240m WNW of
Type of Asset/Event	Scheduled Monument
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM4196/ NM82NW 11
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	183242
Northing	728003
Parish	Kilmore and Kilbride
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	No further information recorded by HES https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM4196

The remains of a fort occupy the summit of a prominent knoll which forms part of the SW extension of the ridge of high ground running between Dun Uabairtich and Port nan Cuilc on the east side of the sound of Kerrera. It is bounded on the NW by crags and in all other directions by steep grassy slopes. On plan, the fort is D-shaped and measured 23 by 21 metres within a single stone wall, now badly reduced. Along the cliff edge on the NW, no traces of the wall are now visible and on the NE a low grassy scarp form the only remains. Round the southern perimeter, however a few stretches of outer face up to 1 metre in height can still be seen. The entrance probably lay within the gap on the ENE where a modern track passes into the fort from the north. In the interior there is a low stony grass-grown bank about 1.2 metres thick and of unknown purpose.

Finds in the area include a flint arrowhead, found on the flanks of the hill (C Leckie 1965) and grey flint found in a molehill within the fort (C Leckie 1966). Both are in the possession of the finder, Mrs Catriona Leckie.

RCAHMS 1975, visited April 1970; M Kay 1965; C Leckie 1966.

As described.

Surveyed at 1:2500.

Visited by OS (D W R) 4 August 1976.

Note (27 November 2014 - 18 May 2016)

Atlas of Hillforts of Britain and Ireland

This small fortification occupies the summit of a knoll backing on to the cliffs that form an escarpment overlooking the Sound of Kerrera. Roughly rectangular on plan, it measures about 23m from NW to SE by 21m transversely (0.05ha) within a wall reduced largely to a low scarp, but with two runs of outer facing visible on the S and SE respectively, in one place standing about 1m high in five courses. The wall terminates at the cliff-edge on the NW, and a gap in the NE side near the E corner probably marks the position of the entrance. The only feature visible within the interior is an arc of bank on the N, but whether this is part of a contemporary structure or a later feature is not known.

Information from An Atlas of Hillforts of Great Britain and Ireland – 18 May 2016. Atlas of Hillforts SC2565

Appendix 7.1: Gazetteer of Heritage Assets and Events

Asset/Event Number	10
Asset/Event Name	Kilmore House, cairns 85m NE & 200m ENE of
Type of Asset/Event	Scheduled Monument
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM4094/ NM82NE 35
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	188182
Northing	725336
Parish	Kilmore and Kilbride
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	<p>No further information recorded by HES https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM4094</p> <p>NM 8817 2533) Cairn (NR)</p> <p>OS 1:10,000 map, (1977)</p> <p>This severely robbed cairn measures 13.7 metres in diameter and 1.3 metres in height.</p> <p>RCAHMS 1975, visited June 1967.</p> <p>As described.</p> <p>Surveyed at 1:2500.</p> <p>Visited by OS (R D) 13 September 1971.</p>

Asset/Event Number	11
Asset/Event Name	Cologin, fort 650m NE of
Type of Asset/Event	Scheduled Monument
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM4160/ NM82NE 32
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	185811
Northing	726489
Parish	Kilmore and Kilbride
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	<p>No further information recorded by HES https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM4160</p> <p>The remains of a kite-shaped fort, measuring internally 37 metres N-S by 27 metres E-W, are situated in a conspicuous promontory. Strong natural defence is provided by precipitous or vertical rock-faces on all, except the north, sides.</p> <p>The fort has been defended on the north by an arc of walling, now reduced to a grass-covered stony bank 1.5 to 3 metres thick and 0.2 metres high, in which only two stones of the outer face are now visible. It is unlikely that any defences were constructed on the remaining sides because of their great strength.</p>

The entrance is situated on the NNE, and the interior, which falls as much as 4.9 metres from NE to SW, is divided by a low rock-studded scarp in two shelves of unequal size.

RCAHMS 1975, visited May 1967.

As described.

Surveyed at 1:2500 scale.

Visited by OS (R D) 10 September 1971.

Note (27 November 2014 - 18 May 2016)

Atlas of Hillforts of Britain and Ireland

This small fortification has been created by drawing an arc of wall across the only point of access to an otherwise precipitous promontory. The kite-shaped interior measures a maximum of 37m from NNE to SSW by 27m transversely (0.06ha), and the wall blocking access from the N is largely reduced to a band of rubble from 1.5m to 3m in thickness and no more than 0.2m in height. The entrance is in the middle of the arc of wall on the NNE, opening into the lower of the two shelves into which the interior is divided by a low rocky scarp; the upper shelf lies on the NW.

Information from An Atlas of Hillforts of Great Britain and Ireland – 18 May 2016. Atlas of Hillforts SC2564

Asset/Event Number	12
Asset/Event Name	Ariogan,cairn 400m NNE of
Type of Asset/Event	Scheduled Monument
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM4161/ NM82NE 28
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	186339
Northing	727535
Parish	Kilmore and Kilbride
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	No further information recorded by HES

<https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM4161>

The much-denuded remains of what has probably been a prehistoric cairn stand on the summit of a low hill. Roughly circular on plan, it appears as a largely grass-grown stony mound measuring about 4.9 metres in diameter and not more than 0.3 metres in height. Where the mound has been disturbed by recent stone-robbing, it can be seen to consist mainly of rounded boulders of no great size.

RCAHMS 1975, visited May 1967.

As described. No certain kerb stones are visible though a possible line does exist on the west.

Surveyed at 1:2500 scale.

Visited by OS (R D) 10 September 1971.

Asset/Event Number	13
Asset/Event Name	Loch Nell, crannog 200m NE of Rubha Namoinne
Type of Asset/Event	Scheduled Monument
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM4219/ NM82NE 22
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	189811
Northing	728075
Parish	Kilmore and Kilbride
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	No further information recorded by HES https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM4219

The small, un-named island situated towards the north end of Loch Nell is probably partly or wholly of artificial origin. The surface, which appears to be composed mainly of loose boulders, is now much overgrown and there is no visible traces of buildings.

The island, which is mentioned in two 14th century charters, may have been a dwelling place of the Campbells of Lochnell before the family transferred the name to their Benderloch property of Ardmucknish, which, as Lochnell House (NM83NE 2), became their principal place of residence sometime during the 17th century.

R A Smith 1873; RCAHMS 1975, visited July 1968.

As described. The island measures 30 metres E-W by 25 metres N-S. On the north side is a small boat bay.

Surveyed at 1:10 000 scale.

Visited by OS (J P) 21 May 1970.

Field Visit (2003)

NM 8981 2807 The artificial island at Rubha na Moine is visible as a boulder mound, densely covered with trees and bushes at the N end of the loch. This overgrowth prevented any inspection of the dry areas of this site, and it is possible that there are structural remains on the surface. The island is sub-circular, 43m in diameter. The diameter of the dry area is 23m, and the site is over 3m high from base to top. The island is situated 126m from the closest point on the modern N shore, and may exploit a naturally raised area on the loch bed, though this is difficult to ascertain. The main mound consists of large (average 0.5m diameter) and medium (average 0.2-0.3m diameter) boulders, and appears to be featureless other than a well-constructed boat noost located on the NNE side of the site. The stone mound is much larger than the area visible above water, and extends particularly to the S, where a flat area protrudes beneath the water for 20m. Only one timber was noted, at the S edge of the site, where a large oak horizontal protruded from the mound at a depth of c 1.5m. At the closest point to the island on the shore there is a small, loosely constructed stone pier, though this feature is of unknown date.

Full report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsors: Dr J N Marshall (Isle of Bute) Memorial Fund, CBA Challenge Funding, University of Nottingham.

M G Cavers 2003

Asset/Event Number	14
Asset/Event Name	Ariogan,cairn 950m W of
Type of Asset/Event	Scheduled Monument
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM4302/ NM82NE 29
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	185604
Northing	727316
Parish	Kilmore and Kilbride
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	<p>No further information recorded by HES https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM4302</p> <p>This irregularly-shaped stony mound appears to represent the remains of a prehistoric burial cairn. It measures about 6 metres across, stands to a height of 0.6 metres and has been severely disturbed by stone-robbing.</p> <p>RCAHMS 1975, visited May 1967.</p> <p>As described. It is apparently made of fairly large boulders and has been quarried in the centre and at the sides. There is one larger boulder, 0.5 by 0.6 metres on its south periphery, but no real evidence of a built kerb.</p> <p>Surveyed at 1:2500 scale.</p> <p>Visited by OS (R D) 10 September 1971.</p>

Asset/Event Number	15
Asset/Event Name	Glencruitten Golf Course,fort
Type of Asset/Event	Scheduled Monument
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM4305/ NM82NE 3
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	186923
Northing	729669
Parish	Kilmore and Kilbride
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	<p>No further information recorded by HES https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM4305</p> <p>Little now remains of the stone-walled fort that once occupied the west summit of Dunans, a steep-sided eminence in Glen Cruitten.</p>

The fort, measuring internally about 55 metres NE-SW by 18 metres transversely, has probably been defended on all sides except the NW, where there is a sheer precipice 15 metres high, by a stone wall constructed on the margin of the summit area. The wall is now reduced to an intermittent band of stony debris, which is up to 3.7 metres wide on the NE, but which on the SE appears as a thin scatter of core material. Elsewhere it has completely vanished. Separated from the main wall at the NE end by an interval of about 8 metres, there has been an outwork drawn in an arc across the line of easiest access. Although it is now so severely mutilated that its precise course can no longer be determined, it seems unlikely that it ever continued round the whole of the SE flank as Christison suggested (D Christison 1889).

The entrance was probably at the NE end of the fort, but its exact position is now apparent. An oval depression on the brink of the cliff near the middle of the NW side is said to be the site of a well (Name Book 1870).

RCAHMS 1975, visited 1967; D Christison 1889; Name Book 1870.

There are only slight remains of a fort. The so-called 'well' is simply a natural hollow in which rainwater collects.

Visited by OS (W D J) 3 December 1964.

Asset/Event Number	16
Asset/Event Name	Gallanach Beg, dun 30m N of
Type of Asset/Event	Scheduled Monument
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM5440/NM82NW 38
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	183658
Northing	727656
Parish	Kilmore and Kilbride
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	<p>Description</p> <p>This Iron Age fortification is situated on the SE flank of a rocky terrace overlooking the farmstead of Gallanach Beg.</p> <p>Subcircular on plan, it measures approximately 5m in diameter within a low grass-covered stony bank (2m in thickness and 0.4m in height). There is no obvious entrance. An estate map describes the site as a fort. A Bronze Age cist was found nearby in 1897.</p> <p>The area to be scheduled is oval on plan and measures 65m from WNW to ESE by 40m transversely to include the dun and an adjacent terrace which may contain the remains of associated activity, as marked in red on the attached map.</p> <p>Statement of National Importance</p> <p>The monument is of national importance, despite the slight nature of its visible remains, because it is the only 'inland' later prehistoric settlement within Glenshellach and because of its potential to provide information about later prehistoric social organisation and society, in particular through its relationship with other nearby later prehistoric duns and forts, all of which are coastal.</p>

Appendix 7.1: Gazetteer of Heritage Assets and Events

Asset/Event Number	17
Asset/Event Name	Kilmore House,fort 470m E of
Type of Asset/Event	Scheduled Monument
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM5515/ NM 82 NE 27
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	188446
Northing	725215
Parish	Kilmore and Kilbride
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	<p>This monument is a late prehistoric fort, situated on the summit of an elongated knoll which projects from the W face of Sron Mhor. The stone-walled fort measures 37m from NW to SE by 14m transversely. The knoll can be approached with relative ease from either end, but on the NE and SW flanks steep rocky slopes, up to 5.5m in height, make access extremely difficult.</p> <p>The summit area has been enclosed by a wall, at present visible for a short distance on the NW and SE, where it appears as a low grass-covered band of rubble 2m in average thickness. The position of the entrance is marked by a gap in the debris, 1.5m wide, at the NW end; the interior of the fort is featureless.</p> <p>The area to be scheduled is egg-shaped on plan and measures 70m from N to S by 50m transversely, to include the fort and an area around in which associated remains may be expected to survive, as marked in red on the attached map.</p> <p>Statement of National Importance</p> <p>The monument is of national importance because of its potential to provide information about the economy and structure of later prehistoric society. Little detailed knowledge is available about the forts and duns of Lorn, but the interior of this fort can be expected to contain the remains of at least one round house and the evidence for associated domestic, industrial, ritual and agricultural activities.</p>

Asset/Event Number	18
Asset/Event Name	Dunstaffnage Castle Chapel
Type of Asset/Event	Scheduled Monument
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM90121/ PIC065
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	188084
Northing	734413
Parish	Kilmore and Kilbride
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	<p>The monument consists of a roofless medieval chapel, associated with, and sited on a knoll 150m WSW of, Dunstaffnage Castle, together with a burial aisle added to its E end in 1740 for the Campbells of Dunstaffnage.</p> <p>The chapel dates to the second quarter of the 13th century, and measures 22.1m E-W by 8.1m N-S across walls 0.9m thick; the burial aisle measures a further 5.4m E-W. There was no structural division between nave and chancel and the chapel was wooden-roofed. The walls</p>

are of well-coursed rubble, with pink and buff sandstone dressings. There are remains of 2 doorways in the S wall and one in the N, and remains of 3 symmetrically-disposed windows in each of the N and S walls, one lighting the E end of the nave and 2 the chancel. There were originally 2 windows in the E wall. All the openings are elaborately moulded, with dog-tooth ornament. The external angles have roll-mouldings. Most of the chapel is preserved to near wallhead height, but there are gaps in the N and E walls.

The chapel was built by the owners of the castle, the MacDougalls, but ownership eventually passed from their heirs to the Campbell Earls of Argyll in 1469-70, whereafter hereditary wardenship was awarded to their kinsmen, the Campbells of Dunstaffnage. During the post-medieval period, the interior was used for burials; the only grave slabs now remaining are those in the 1740 burial aisle.

The area to be scheduled comprises the chapel and burial aisle (but excluding the ground within the walls of the burial aisle) and an area extending 10m from their walls in each direction, in which evidence may be present for burials and other activity associated with the use and construction of the chapel, as marked in red on the accompanying map.

Asset/Event Number	19
Asset/Event Name	Taynuilt, standing stone 800m E of
Type of Asset/Event	Scheduled Monument
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM3764/ NN03SW 14
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	201207
Northing	731138
Parish	Glenorchy and Inishail
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	No further information recorded by HES https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM3764

NN 0120 3115. About 800 metres east of Taynuilt village, there is a small standing stone situated near the corner of an arable field 230 metres NW of the Oban-Dalmally road. It is of granite, roughly triangular in shape at the base and measures 0.75 by 0.60 by 0.55 metres at ground level. It is now reduced to a height of 1.2 metres. (c/f NN03SW 6)

RCAHMS 1975.

The stone, as described, is still in situ at this site.

Visited by OS (R D) 21 October 1971.

Asset/Event Number	20
Asset/Event Name	Dun Leigh, dun 200m ENE of Balure
Type of Asset/Event	Scheduled Monument
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM3773/ NN03SW 1
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument

Easting	201825
Northing	732438
Parish	Ardchattan and Muckairn
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	<p>No further information recorded by HES https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM3773</p> <p>This dun is situated on a rocky ridge overlooking the south shore of Loch Etive and the mouth of the River Awe. It stands on a knoll about 10 metres above the surrounding ground which has been quarried close to the dun on the south side. The dun measures 9.8 metres in diameter within a massively built wall between 2.4 and 3.4 metres thick, and a considerable number of both inner and outer facing stones still survive. The wall is best preserved in the NE where the outer face attains a height of 1.2 metres in three courses. The entrance is on the SW and the inner corner stone of the north side of the passage is still in place.</p> <p>RCAHMS 1975, visited June 1969.</p> <p>The outer face of the wall can be traced almost in its entirety, but is best preserved on the north where it stands 1.2 metres high. There are virtually no inner faces and the entrance could not be identified. The name could not be confirmed.</p> <p>Surveyed at 1:2500</p> <p>Visited by OS (R D) 21 October 1971 and (F R H) 7 April 1962).</p> <p>NN 01618 32399 A watching brief was undertaken on 19 January 2011 during groundworks associated with the construction of a new driveway. The site is in the vicinity of a number of known sites, including a dun (NN03SW 1) the farmstead of Balure (NN03SW 49) and a possible medieval motte (NN03SW 4). No finds or features of archaeological significance were recorded.</p> <p>Archive: RCAHMS</p> <p>Funder: Mr and Mrs Preston-Campbell</p> <p>Argyll Archaeology, 2011</p>

Asset/Event Number	21
Asset/Event Name	Dun Mhuirageul, dun SE of Taynult
Type of Asset/Event	Scheduled Monument
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM4013/ NN03SW 3
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	201322
Northing	730080
Parish	Glenorchy and Inishail
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	<p>No further information recorded by HES https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM4013</p> <p>This small dun is located on the summit of a slight, rocky knoll.</p>

The dun is oval on plan, measuring 8.2 by 6.7 metres within a wall 2.4 metres thick. A few facing stones are visible on the south and west, but otherwise the wall is reduced to a heavily overgrown stony bank not more than one metre in height. The stones used for the wall faces are unusually massive blocks measuring up to one metre by 0.8 by 0.6 metres. There are two gaps in the wall. That on the west probably represents the entrance and that on the east is the result of stone robbing. Except perhaps on the north, the dun has been enclosed by an outer wall now reduced to a thin scatter of core material. The entrance in this wall does not seem to have been directly opposite the dun entrance, and was probably located on the east side where there is evidence of a gap in the outer wall.

RCAHMS 1975.

As described.

Surveyed at 1:2500 scale.

Visited by OS (R D) 21 October 1971.

Asset/Event Number	22
Asset/Event Name	Achaleven,cairn 40m NW of Cairnhill
Type of Asset/Event	Scheduled Monument
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM3782/ NM93SW 7
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	192103
Northing	734096
Parish	Ardchattan and Muckairn
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	No further information recorded by HES https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM3782

Slightly robbed in the centre, and no kerbing is visible, otherwise as described.

Surveyed at 1:2500.

Visited by OS (DWR) 25 October 1971.

This cairn stands in level pasture between the railway and Achaleven Road. It appears as a grass-covered stony mound measuring 16 by 14 metres, and is 1.25 metres in height. An electricity pole has been erected on its east perimeter.

RCAHMS 1975.

Asset/Event Number	23
Asset/Event Name	Dun Creagach,fort SW of Connel
Type of Asset/Event	Scheduled Monument
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM3837/ NM93SW 6
HER Number	

Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	190761
Northing	733445
Parish	Kilmore and Kilbride
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	No further information recorded by HES https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM3837

The slight remains of a fort can be seen at the south end of the Dun Creagach ridge. Though some 15 metres lower than the north end of the ridge, it is well sited for natural defence, with sheer rock-faces up to 12 metres high on the east, south and west, the north being separated from the remainder of the ridge by a small, transverse gully about 3 metres in depth.

The visible remains consist of a grass-grown bank of earth and rubble, representing the core material of a wall which extends in a gentle arc along the south lip of the gully, thereby cutting off an area measuring about 38 by 30 metres. The entrance probably lay somewhere within the gap at the SE end where the bank has been completely destroyed. The bank now measures from 3.6 to 4.6 metres in thickness at its base and stands up to 0.6 metres above the level of the interior. Its surface is very uneven and pitted with numerous depressions where facing stones have been torn away. No trace is now visible of any walling elsewhere, and it is likely that, because of the strong natural defence provided by the sheer rock faces on the east, south and west, any defences constructed on those sides would be less substantial than those on the north side. The interior is featureless.

RCAHMS 1975.

As described.

Visited by OS (DWR) 21 October 1971.

Surveyed at 1:2500.

Asset/Event Number	24
Asset/Event Name	Dun Creagach,dun 145m NW of Auchnacloch
Type of Asset/Event	Scheduled Monument
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM3682/ NM93SE 4
HER Number	WoSAS Pin: 1427
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	195440
Northing	734077
Parish	Ardchattan and Muckairn
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	No further information recorded by HES https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM3682

The fragmentary remains of a dun occupy the summit of a small rock stack which rises about 13.7 metres above the shore of Loch Etive. The stack drops precipitously to the shore on the west side, but on other sides the approach is across less steeply-sloping ground. The dun has measured 26.5 metres by 18.5 metres externally, but to the north and east, the wall has been almost completely robbed to provide material for nearby dykes. There is a short stretch of

outer facing stones visible on the south, and three further stretches on the west where the line of the wall survives as a grass-covered band of debris. The interior is tree-covered.

RCAHMS 1975.

As described.

Visited by OS (DWR) 18 October 1971.

Surveyed at 1:10,000.

Asset/Event Number	25
Asset/Event Name	Dalvuie,cairn 75m S of
Type of Asset/Event	Scheduled Monument
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM3686/ NM93NW 23
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	192045
Northing	736527
Parish	Ardchattan and Muckairn
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	No further information recorded by HES

<https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM3686>

The remains of what may have been a burial cairn appear as a low, grass-grown mound standing on level ground about 75 metres south of Dalvuie farmhouse. It is ragged in shape and measures about 15 metres in diameter and 1.25 metres in height. The mound consists of a mixture of earth and stones.

RCAHMS 1975.

A cairn as described.

Surveyed at 1:2500 scale.

Visited by OS (DWR) 28 October 1971.

Asset/Event Number	26
Asset/Event Name	Achnacree Moss,cairn 135m E of S end of Lochan nan Rath
Type of Asset/Event	Scheduled Monument
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM3715/ NM93NW 16
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	192186
Northing	735341
Parish	Ardchattan and Muckairn

Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	<p>No further information recorded by HES https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM3715</p> <p>Known as 'The Baron's Cairn', this cairn stands in a hollow on the Moss of Achnacree and is completely free of peat. It measures 19.2 metres north to south by 18.3m transversely and is 2.3 metres in height. The shallow depressions visible on the top and flanks may be the result of Smith's exploratory trenching in about 1870 when he established that the cairn was not chambered. It is probable that any primary burials remain undisturbed.</p> <p>R A Smith 1870-2; RCAHMS 1975.</p> <p>As described. Name, 'The Baron's Cairn' was not confirmed locally.</p> <p>Surveyed at 1:2500 scale.</p> <p>Visited by OS (DWR) 28 October 1971.</p>

Asset/Event Number	27
Asset/Event Name	Achnacreebeag, chambered cairn 270m W of
Type of Asset/Event	Scheduled Monument
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM3767/ NM93NW 4
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	192970
Northing	736398
Parish	Ardchattan and Muckairn
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	<p>No further information recorded by HES https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM3767</p> <p>Standing in pasture is a cairn containing two burial chambers. The site was excavated by the RCAHMS between 1968 and 1970. There were two periods of construction. Originally a round cairn covered a single chamber, but subsequently a small passage grave was added to the SE edge of the cairn, and the cairn itself was enlarged to its present oval shape.</p> <p>The original chamber is in the NW and measures 0.9 by 1.25 metres with a height of about 1 metre. The area of the chamber is enclosed by 5 upright boulders and a small gap between two of these indicates the original entrance, but once the cairn was erected, this chamber must have been completely sealed as there is no indication of a passage to the chamber through the cairn material. The cairn has been severely robbed, but kerbstones which survive in two places in the south and NE show that the cairn had a diameter of about 18 metres.</p> <p>The later chamber, constructed on the SE part of the cairn perimeter, was entered through a passage 1.4 metres in length, 1.1 metres in breadth and about 0.9 metres in height. The chamber itself is enclosed by 7 large boulders with dry-stone walling between them. Two capstones survive, one in its original position. To cover this passage grave, the original cairn was extended to a length of 20.7 metres, retaining its original breadth of 18 metres at the NW end, thus giving an oval shape to the whole.</p> <p>Excavation by the RCAHMS in 1968-70 produced finds which included sherds of Neolithic vessels, a flint knife and jet disc-beads, all of which are now in the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland (NMAS).</p>

A S Henshall 1972; J N G Ritchie 1973; RCAHMS 1975.

As described.

Visited by OS (DWR) 27 October 1971.

Surveyed at 1:2500.

Asset/Event Number	28
Asset/Event Name	South Ledaig, earthwork 100m N of
Type of Asset/Event	Scheduled Monument
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM3784/ NM93NW 25
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	190986
Northing	735774
Parish	Ardchattan and Muckairn
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	<p>No further information recorded by HES https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM3784</p> <p>The fragmentary remains of an earthen bank and external ditch are visible about 150 metres north of South Ledaig farmhouse and about 50 metres east of the public road. The ditch, if complete, would surround a roughly circular area measuring about 23 metres in diameter. The bank has been practically levelled except on the south side where it still stands to a height of 0.5 metres internally and 1.8 metres externally. The ditch is largely filled up and is only visible on the north and west sides where it measures 2.4 metres in width and 0.5 metres in depth.</p> <p>It was excavated by Smith, but nothing was found.</p> <p>R A Smith 1870-2; RCAHMS 1975.</p> <p>An enclosure as described, the date and purpose of which is uncertain.</p> <p>Surveyed at 1:2500.</p> <p>Visited by OS (DWR) 15 November 1971.</p>

Asset/Event Number	29
Asset/Event Name	Achnacree Moss, crannog 210m SW of Moss Cottage
Type of Asset/Event	Scheduled Monument
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM3804/ NM93NW 14
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	191069
Northing	736692

Parish	Ardchattan and Muckairn
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	<p>No further information recorded by HES https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM3804</p> <p>Near the NW corner of the Moss of Achnacree it is still possible to detect the site of a crannog. It appears as an area of firmer ground rising a little above the level of a slight, boggy depression, the location of a former lake drained in the 18th century. Between 1869 and 1872 the site was investigated by Smith who found that the crannog was based on a foundation of at least four successive layers of timber and brushwood laid transversely to one another and extending over an area measuring about 18.3 metres across. On this foundation, there were the remains of a low turf bank enclosing an oval area measuring about 15.2 by 8.5 metres probably representing the remains of a turf or wattle wall. The entrance was on the east side and there was a flooring of clay 0.15 metres thick. Three hearths were discovered in the interior, one near the entrance, one centrally placed and one near the west end. A number of finds were made of which two wooden double-sided combs, an unfinished wooden ladle and several fragments of antler are now in the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland (NMAS). A date within the medieval period is likely for this site.</p> <p>R A Smith 1870-2; RCAHMS 1975.</p> <p>There are no visible remains.</p> <p>Visited by OS (WDJ), 7 October 1969.</p>

Asset/Event Number	30
Asset/Event Name	Glenamachrie, standing stone 100m E of
Type of Asset/Event	Scheduled Monument
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM3886/ NM92NW 1.00
HER Number	WoSAS Pin: 1347
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	192504
Northing	728545
Parish	Ardchattan and Muckairn
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	<p>192507, 728549 The larger of two boulders close to 'Standing Stone' 192511, 728548 Largest of the stones referred to in Summary - the 'Standing Stone' 192506, 728549 The smaller of two boulders close to 'Standing Stone'</p> <p>No further information recorded by HES https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM3886</p> <p>About 100 metres east of Glenamachrie farmhouse there is a four-sided monolith situated on level ground immediately south of the public road. It measures 0.7 metres by 0.6 metres at the base and is 1.45 metres in height. Close beside it, to the west, there are two large boulders, but without excavation it is impossible to tell whether or not they are associated with the standing stone.</p> <p>RCAHMS 1975, visited June 1969; Information from G Livock (and photograph) to OS, 1940</p> <p>As described.</p>

Surveyed at 1:10 000 scale.

Visited by OS (D W R) 13 August 1976.

Asset/Event Number	31
Asset/Event Name	Clachadow,cairn 960m NW of
Type of Asset/Event	Scheduled Monument
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM3891/ NM92NW 10.00
HER Number	WoSAS Pin: 1348
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	193936
Northing	728057
Parish	Ardchattan and Muckairn
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	No further information recorded by HES https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM3891

Near the north bank of the River Lonan, are the remains of a cairn, now grass grown and measuring 18.3 metres in diameter and 1.9 metres in height. There is a shallow depression in the centre which contains, embedded in the turf, a flat slab measuring 1.22 by 0.76 metres and at least 0.15 metres in thickness. This slab was raised in the 1870s when it was confirmed as being the capstone of a cist which measured internally 0.91 by 0.50 and was 0.63 metres in depth. This cist was found to be filled with earth in which a few small fragments of human bone were found, but there were no grave goods of any kind.

RCAHMS 1975, visited 1969.

As described.

Surveyed at 1:10,000.

Visited by OS (R D) 8 October 1969.

Asset/Event Number	32
Asset/Event Name	Strontoiller,stone circle 280m SSW of
Type of Asset/Event	Scheduled Monument
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM3914/ NM92NW 8
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	190675
Northing	729138
Parish	Kilmore and Kilbride
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	No further information recorded by HES https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM3914

This is the only known stone circle in Lorn. The NE half of the circle stands in what is now an area of marshy ground, the remainder at the edge of an arable field. The circle measures about 20 metres in diameter and is composed of 31 rounded boulders of various sizes, the largest measuring not more than 1 metre in height. A short distance outside the circle, on the NNE, are four other stones which have probably been displaced. The interior of the circle is featureless.

RCAHMS 1975, visited May 1967; Information from G Livock (with photograph) to OS, 1940.

As described.

Surveyed at 1:2500 scale.

Visited by OS (D W R) 1 September 1971.

Asset/Event Number	33
Asset/Event Name	Barr Beag,cairn 320m NNW of Strontoiller
Type of Asset/Event	Scheduled Monument
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM3954/ NM92NW 19
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	190706
Northing	729714
Parish	Kilmore and Kilbride
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	No further information recorded by HES https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM3954 The remains of an oval cairn crown the summit of a natural knoll on the lower slopes of Barr Beag. It appears as a grass-covered stony mound measuring 11 by 13.3 metres and stands to a height of 1.2 metres. Its centre has been severely disturbed by stone-robbing. RCAHMS 1975, visited 1972. As described. Surveyed at 1:2500 scale Visited by OS (D W R) 3 September 1971.

Asset/Event Number	34
Asset/Event Name	Strontoiller,cairn 300m S of
Type of Asset/Event	Scheduled Monument
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM4005/ NM92NW 20
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	190732

Appendix 7.1: Gazetteer of Heritage Assets and Events

Northing	729075
Parish	Kilmore and Kilbride
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	<p>No further information recorded by HES https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM4005</p> <p>About 75 metres SW of the stone circle NM92NW 8 , on the summit of a low, rocky spur, is a stony mound, roughly circular in shape which may represent the remains of a burial cairn. It measures about 18.3 metres in diameter and 1.7 metres in height and has been subject to extensive stone robbing to provide material for adjacent field walls.</p> <p>RCAHMS 1975, visited May 1969.</p> <p>Generally as described. On the south, is a large earth-fast stone possibly indicating a kerb.</p> <p>Surveyed at 1:2500 scale.</p> <p>Visited by OS (D W R) 1 September 1971.</p>

Asset/Event Number	35
Asset/Event Name	Duntanachan,dun 515m W of
Type of Asset/Event	Scheduled Monument
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM3866/ NM92NE 6
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	196175
Northing	728205
Parish	Ardchattan and Muckairn
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	<p>No further information recorded by HES https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM3866</p> <p>On the SW end of an isolated, rocky ridge west of Duntanachan farmhouse, there are the last vestiges of a roughly circular dun, measuring about 15 metres overall. The wall, almost completely obliterated by stone-robbing, now appears as a low band of spread core material, 2.4 metres wide in which only one outer facing stone is visible on the SW. The dun has been entered from the NE where there is a narrow gap in the wall debris and relatively easy access to be gained along the spine of the ridge.</p> <p>RCAHMS 1975, visited May 1967.</p> <p>As described.</p> <p>Surveyed at 1:10,000.</p> <p>Visited by OS (W D J) 10 December 1976.</p>

Asset/Event Number	36
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Appendix 7.1: Gazetteer of Heritage Assets and Events

Asset/Event Name	Duntanachan,cairn SW of
Type of Asset/Event	Scheduled Monument
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM3887/ NM92NE 5
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	196684
Northing	728228
Parish	Ardchattan and Muckairn
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	<p>No further information recorded by HES https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM3887</p> <p>This cairn is situated on a low knoll immediately SW of Duntanachan farmhouse. A flat-topped, stony mound, measuring 18.3 metres in diameter and 2.25 metres in maximum height, it is almost entirely grass-grown. It presents a fairly regular profile except on the NE where it has been heavily robbed of its stones.</p> <p>RCAHMS 1975, visited May 1969.</p> <p>As described.</p> <p>Surveyed at 1:10 000 scale.</p> <p>Visited by OS (W D J) 17 October 1969.</p>

Asset/Event Number	37
Asset/Event Name	Eilean Mor,fort,Dunstaffnage
Type of Asset/Event	Scheduled Monument
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM3944/ NM83SE 1
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	188690
Northing	734746
Parish	Kilmore and Kilbride
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	<p>No further information recorded by HES https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM3944</p> <p>On the summit of an isolated rocky knoll in the middle of Eilean Mor are the last vestiges of a fort. On the east side, grass-covered slopes provide relatively easy access, but on all other sides the way to the summit is barred by steep cliffs up to 9 metres in height.</p> <p>The fort, an irregular oval on plan, has measured internally about 44 metres NE-SW by 25 metres transversely. A stone wall round the east half of the perimeter, following the edge of the summit area, provided defence on the more vulnerable side of the fort. In addition, there were two outworks at the foot of the knoll on the east and south. All that survives of the inner wall is an intermittent grass-grown band of stony debris nowhere more than 2 metres in thickness, while the outer walls have been completely removed.</p>

The entrance appears to have been situated near the head of a steeply inclined path on the south, where the inner wall approached the cliff edge.

RCAHMS 1975, visited May 1975; D Christison 1889; information from G Livock (illust.), 1940.

As described. There are no surveyable remains of this fort.

Visited by OS (R D) 26 June 1971.

Asset/Event Number	38
Asset/Event Name	Dunan Molach, dun 115m SE of Ardoran
Type of Asset/Event	Scheduled Monument
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM3994/ NM82SW 14
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	184525
Northing	724163
Parish	Kilmore and Kilbride
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	No further information recorded by HES https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM3994

On the summit of a whale-backed ridge, SE of Ardoran farmhouse, are the remains of a sub-circular dun, measuring internally about 11.6 by 9.1 metres. The wall has been reduced to a grass-grown stony bank 3.5 metres in average thickness and not more than 0.3 metres in height. No inner facing stones can be seen, but three isolated, outer facing stones are visible.

The entrance, which probably measured about 1.5 metres in width, faces east and at least one of the stones defining the NE side of the passage is still visible in position.

The interior is featureless.

RCAHMS 1975, visited May 1967.

As described. It is noticeable that the dun sits on the very top of the hill with a large space of level ground to NE and SW. There are no signs of any outworks at these points, however.

Surveyed at 1:2500 scale.

Visited by OS (D W R) 10 September 1971.

Asset/Event Number	39
Asset/Event Name	Dunach, dun 600m ENE of
Type of Asset/Event	Scheduled Monument
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM3993/ NM82SE 1
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument

Easting	186849
Northing	724931
Parish	Kilmore and Kilbride
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	<p>No further information recorded by HES https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM3993</p> <p>The remains of a dun occupy the highest point of a tree-covered ridge situated close to the shore at the east end of Loch Feochan, ENE of Dunach House. The site is almost impregnable on the east and west due to the sheer rock-faces up to 18 metres in height, but on the south the immediate approach is over more gently sloping ground. To the north, the line of cliffs is broken by a natural grassy ramp.</p> <p>The dun wall has been severely reduced by stone-robbing and tree-planting and now appears as a low band of rubble from 1.5 to 2.7 metres wide enclosing a roughly oval area measuring 11.6 by 14.3 metres. No facing stones are visible. Of the two gaps in the wall debris, that on the NNW almost certainly represents an original entrance while that on the east was probably caused by recent disturbance.</p> <p>On the south, where a broad shelf slopes gently down from the dun to the shore, additional defence has been provided by an arc of walling drawn across the ridge from E-W, but all that remains of this is a moss-grown spread of stony debris 3 metres in maximum width and 0.3 metres in height. The quarries from which the core material was probably obtained can be seen as shallow scoops lying immediately within the line of the wall.</p> <p>A short stretch of stony bank situated on the edge of the cliff about 13 metres north of the dun suggests that this side also was defended by an outwork.</p> <p>RCAHMS 1975, visited May 1967.</p> <p>As described. The rubble debris of the outwork on the north could not be identified.</p> <p>Surveyed at 1:10 000 scale.</p> <p>Visited by OS (W D J) 18 November 1969.</p>
Asset/Event Number	40
Asset/Event Name	Kilmore House,cairn 220m E of
Type of Asset/Event	Scheduled Monument
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM4009/ NM82NE 15
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	188295
Northing	725147
Parish	Kilmore and Kilbride
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	<p>No further information recorded by HES https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM4009</p> <p>On a slight rise, and crossed by a field-dyke, there is a cairn which measures 26.8 metres in diameter and 3.4 metres in greatest height.</p>

RCAHMS 1975, visited June 1967.

Generally as described. The south side has been destroyed by cultivation.

Resurveyed at 1:2500 scale.

Visited by OS (R D) 8 September 1971.

Asset/Event Number	41
Asset/Event Name	Dunollie Castle
Type of Asset/Event	Scheduled Monument
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM293
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	185239
Northing	731521
Parish	Kilmore and Kilbride
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	<p>The monument comprises the remains of Dunollie Castle, visible as an upstanding monument, together with earthworks relating to the Dark Age and medieval occupations of the site.</p> <p>The monument was first scheduled in 1931 and rescheduled in 1993, but only the upstanding remains of the castle were included. The present rescheduling rectifies this by taking in the earthworks to the N of the castle.</p> <p>Dunollie Castle is situated upon the summit of a rock promontory towards the N end of Oban Bay. The existing remains comprise a tower house with an associated bailey (or courtyard), standing on the SW portion of the promontory, together with fragmentary traces of an outer enclosure which surround the remaining area of the summit. The tower occupies the NE portion of the courtyard, the remainder of which is enclosed by a curtain wall and contains traces of internal buildings. The greater part of the castle may be ascribed to the 15th century, but some portions of the curtain wall appear to be of later date.</p> <p>The tower house is almost square on plan and measures 12m from E to W by 11.3m transversely. It incorporates four main storeys, each of which comprises a single apartment, the lower floor being a barrel-vaulted cellar. The tower has an overall height of about 14m.</p> <p>The courtyard measures about 24.4m square and was formerly enclosed by a curtain wall. This is now reduced to its lower courses, except on the N and E sides.</p> <p>About 9m E of the SE angle of the courtyard, a natural defile, which provides a possible way of ascent to the summit, has been sealed off by a well-constructed wall of rubble and lime mortar. Traces of ramparts can also be seen on the N side of the castle. These defences may have been associated with an earlier Dark Age fortress.</p> <p>Dunollie was the chief stronghold of the Lorn kings in Northern Dalriada. It is said to have been captured and burnt in AD 698 and afterwards re-built by Selbach, ruler of Northern Dalriada. During the early Middle Ages, the lands of Dunollie formed part of the extensive MacDougall lordship of Lorn, and it remained a stronghold of the MacDougalls until the early 18th century when it was abandoned in favour of a new house on an adjacent site.</p> <p>The area to be scheduled includes the remains described and an area around them within</p>

which related material may be expected to survive. It is irregular in plan, with maximum dimensions of 150m N-S and 83m E-W, as shown in red on the attached map.

Statement of National Importance

The monument is of national importance because of the evidence that it provides (or has the potential to provide) for the study of early historic fortification, settlement, society, economy and industry; the military, political and social interaction of Picts & Scots in the late 7th and 8th centuries; the feudalization of Western Scottish Society in the 13th century; and the design, construction and function of medieval castles on the western seaboard.

Asset/Event Number	42
Asset/Event Name	Taynuilt, Old Parish Church of Muckairn, tombstones and burial ground.
Type of Asset/Event	Scheduled Monument
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM3762
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	200504
Northing	730984
Parish	Ardchattan and Muckairn
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	<p>The monument comprises the remains of Muckairn (also known as Kilespickeral) Old Parish Church and burial ground. The remains of the church and the burial ground were scheduled separately in 1975. The current rescheduling will combine both the church and the burial ground under one scheduling.</p> <p>A church at Kilespickeral was first recorded in a mid-14th century charter. A document, believed to have been compiled in the late 17th century and quoted in the New Statistical Account, states that the old parish church was constructed 'shortly before the reformation' although it was situated within an old burial ground. This same source states that Kilespickeral was an outlying mensal church of the bishopric of Dunkeld.</p> <p>The old parish church of Muckairn is situated immediately south of the present parish church which was built in 1829. The remains are fragmentary; parts of the north and south walls survive, together with a substantial portion of the E gable-wall, but the entire western portion has disappeared, therefore the original length cannot be determined.</p> <p>The building is aligned E-W and measures 5.6m in width within walls about 1m in thickness. The upper part of the E gable is intaken externally by a splayed sacrament. The inner face of the S wall has a segmental-arched recess which may have housed a tomb-chest and suggests that the church was constructed in the late medieval period. To the east of the recess was a window, and to the west of it, a high-level doorway, both of which are probably associated with a post-Reformation reconstruction of the building.</p> <p>Within the burial ground there are two west highland grave slabs, both heavily worn and dating from around 1500-1560. One stone is ornamented by a claymore flanked with plant scrolls and animals disposed around the hilt, all contained within a wide border elaborated with dog-tooth ornament. The second graveslab is simply decorated with a pair of plant scrolls. A third west highland grave slab, bearing an incised sword and Lochaber axe, has been recorded within the burial ground, but could not be located when visited. The burial ground also contains a number of post-Reformation gravestones, most notably a set of 18th century Campbell table-tombs with heraldic devices and symbols of mortality.</p> <p>The area to be scheduled includes the remains of Muckairn Old Parish Church and the burial</p>

ground which surrounds it. The scheduled area is defined by the boundary wall of the kirkyard to S, W and E; the burial ground was extended to the N in the 20th century. The area has maximum dimensions of 80m N-S and 70m transversely as marked in red on the attached map. All modern burial lairs still in use are excluded from the scheduling, as is the boundary wall and the present parish church.

Asset/Event Number	43
Asset/Event Name	Lochnell Primary School, standing stone 7m SW of, Benderloch
Type of Asset/Event	Scheduled Monument
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM3812
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	190631
Northing	738642
Parish	Ardchattan and Muckairn
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	The monument consists of a single standing stone, now within the grounds of Lochnell Primary School, at the northern end of Benderloch village.

The monument is being rescheduled in order to update the documentation and adjust the scheduled area. The school was rebuilt in 1991, and is now in a completely different location relative to the standing stone than when the stone was originally scheduled in 1977.

The standing stone is situated in a grassed area 7m to the SW of the school buildings. The stone measures 1.1 and 0.2 metres at the base, the longer axis being aligned N-S. It stands 1.5 metres in height. Excavation of part of the area surrounding the standing stone took place as a condition of scheduled monument consent prior to the construction of the present school building. A relict soil horizon was identified within the gravels of the marine terrace, and a possible stakehole cutting this was excavated.

This standing stone forms a northern outlier of a complex of prehistoric funerary and ceremonial monuments sited along the narrow coastal strip running from Benderloch south and east to Achnacree Moss, including further standing stones and burial cairns of the Neolithic and Bronze Age periods.

The area scheduled consists of a circle, diameter 10m, centred on the standing stone, as shown in red on the accompanying map.

Statement of National Importance

The monument is of national importance because of its potential to contribute to our understanding of prehistoric funerary and ritual activity. It also forms part of an important group of prehistoric funerary and ritual monuments in the greater Benderloch area.

Asset/Event Number	44
Asset/Event Name	Loch-na-beithe Cottage, cairn 35m SE of
Type of Asset/Event	Scheduled Monument
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM3768/ NM93SW 15
HER Number	WoSASPIN 1437

Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	191546
Northing	734942
Parish	Ardchattan and Muckairn
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	<p>The monument comprises the remains of a cairn, built probably in the late Neolithic or Bronze Age between 3000 and 1000 BC. It is visible as an irregular mound of smallish stones, mostly covered by turf or other vegetation. It lies at North Connel, 90m north of Loch Etive and 130m south of Lochan na Beithe, standing at around 15m above sea level on a site raised above Loch Etive that gives good views to the south-east and south-west. The monument was first scheduled in 1977 as part of a scheduling that also included two cairns located further east, but an inadequate area was included to protect all of the archaeological remains. The present rescheduling rectifies this and relates only to this cairn: the other two cairns are being rescheduled separately.</p> <p>The upstanding remains of the cairn measure around 35m NE-SW by 30m transversely and stand to around 1m in height. To the SSW, W and NNW the edges of the cairn are abrupt and slope relatively steeply in a manner that suggests the monument may have been truncated by later activity. Rounded stones that revet the cairn to the NNW represent a modern feature rather than an original kerb, and a flight of four concrete steps nearby now gives access to the top of the monument. To the east the sides of the cairn slope more gradually. Despite later attrition, the cairn continues to form a large, easily visible landscape feature.</p> <p>The area to be scheduled is irregular 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. The scheduling excludes the above-ground elements of post-and-wire fences that lie close to the SSW and W edges of the cairn and also cross the cairn on a N-S alignment, to allow for their maintenance. The scheduling also excludes the above-ground elements of a telegraph pole in the SW corner of the cairn, a wooden shed on the N side of the cairn and two raised beds north of the sheds, to allow for their maintenance. The scheduling also excludes a septic tank close to the SW corner of the cairn and the soil that overlies it, together with all modern buried utility services and the soil that overlies them within their existing trenches.</p> <p>Statement of National Importance Cultural Significance</p> <p>The monument's cultural significance can be expressed as follows:</p> <p>Intrinsic characteristics</p> <p>The cairn may have spread from its original form and has evidently been truncated by some modern activity, but it was probably a round cairn originally and remains an impressive feature. One 19th-century writer suggests that stone was taken from the monument to build adjacent farm buildings. Although such activities may have caused the cairn to spread, the writer notes that this was a large cairn prior to disturbance. Excavation elsewhere 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. Although the cairn was disturbed in the 19th century, archaeological information is likely to survive buried beneath the stones, possibly including one or more burials. The excavation of similar mounds elsewhere in Scotland shows that such 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. About a dozen cairns in the Lorn area contain or are known to have contained burial cists and 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 times 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</p>

immediate environment before the monument was constructed. Botanical remains, including pollen or charred plant material, may also survive within archaeological deposits deriving from the cairn's construction and use. This evidence can help us to 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 lies at the southern edge of the Moss of Achnacree, a peninsula of relatively low, flat land that extends south between Ardmucknish Bay to the west and Loch Etive to the south-east. This is an area of glacial deposits probably associated with the retreat of the glacier that occupied Loch Etive and has seen the growth of peat 1m-5m thick over recent millennia. Researchers know of a cluster of important archaeological sites lying on and around the moss to the north and east of this cairn, within approximately 2km. The cluster includes two well-known chambered cairns, Carn Ban and Achnacreebeag, dating from the Neolithic, between 4500 BC and 2500 BC, as well as a larger number of other cairns without identified chambers, that are likely to date from the late Neolithic or Bronze Age, between around 3000 BC and 1000 BC. Many of the latter are comparable to this monument. They are typically between 11m and 24m in diameter and stand between 0.6m and 2.6m high. Larger examples also exist in the wider vicinity: the cairns of Lorn range in size from around 4m to around 43m in diameter. A variety of other archaeological remains are known in the area, including two enclosures of uncertain date that lie within 1km to the north-east and north-north-west. The growth of peat has sealed a range of known structures and deposits, including field banks and buried soils, and there is high potential for the discovery of additional, hitherto unknown remains. These may provide information about settlement, agriculture and economy to complement the evidence of the cairns themselves. Thus, 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 lies in a landscape where there are several other cairns as well as a diverse range of other archaeological features. 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.

References

Bibliography

RCAHMS records the site as NM93SW 15. The WoSAS SMR records the site as WoSASPIN 1437.

References

RCAHMS, 1975, Argyll: an Inventory of the Ancient Monuments, Vol 2, Lorn, HMSO: Edinburgh

Smith, RA 1885 Loch Etive and the Sons of Uisnach, New Edition, Paisley and London

Asset/Event Number	45
Asset/Event Name	Barbeith, cairn 105m W of
Type of Asset/Event	Scheduled Monument
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM12911/ NM93SW 17
HER Number	WoSASPIN 1439

Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	191785
Northing	734779
Parish	Ardchattan and Muckairn
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	<p>The monument comprises the remains of a cairn, built probably in the late Neolithic or Bronze Age between 3000 and 1000 BC. It is visible as an irregular mound of small and medium sized stones, mostly covered by moss or other vegetation. It lies at North Connel, around 55m north of Loch Etive and 285m south of Lochan na Beithe. It stands around 15m above sea level on a site raised above Loch Etive that gives good views to the south-east and south-west. The monument was first scheduled in 1977 together with two other cairns located to the north-west, but an inadequate area was included to protect all of the archaeological remains. The present rescheduling rectifies this and relates only to this cairn: the other two cairns are being rescheduled separately.</p> <p>The upstanding remains of the cairn measure around 23m N-S by 19m transversely; the cairn stands up to about 2m in height. Although quantities of stones have been removed from the top and sides, the core of the cairn appears to be relatively undisturbed and it continues to form an upstanding feature in the landscape.</p> <p>The area to be scheduled 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 may survive, as shown in red on the accompanying map.</p> <p>Statement of National Importance Cultural Significance</p> <p>The monument's cultural significance can be expressed as follows:</p> <p>Intrinsic characteristics</p> <p>The cairn was probably a round cairn originally. Excavation suggests that round cairns were normally 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. Archaeological information is likely to survive buried beneath the stones, possibly including one or more burials. The excavation of similar mounds elsewhere in Scotland shows that such 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. About a dozen cairns in the Lorn area contain or are known to have contained burial cists and 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 times 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. Botanical remains, including pollen or charred plant material, may also survive within archaeological deposits deriving from the cairn's construction and use. This evidence can help us to 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> <p>This monument lies at the southern edge of the Moss of Achnacree, a peninsula of relatively low, flat land that extends south between Ardmucknish Bay to the west and Loch Etive to the south-east. This is an area of glacial deposits probably associated with the retreat of the glacier that occupied Loch Etive and has seen the growth of peat 1m-5m thick over recent millennia. There is a cluster of important archaeological sites lying on and around the moss to the north and east of this cairn, within approximately 2km. The cluster includes two well-known chambered cairns, Carn Ban and Achnacreebeag, from the Neolithic period, between 4500 BC and 2500 BC, as well as a larger number of other cairns, without identified chambers, that are</p>

likely to date from the late Neolithic or Bronze Age, between around 3000 BC and 1000 BC. Many of the latter are comparable to this monument. They are typically between 11m and 24m in diameter and stand between 0.6m and 2.6m high. Larger examples also exist in the wider vicinity: the cairns of Lorn range in size from 4m to 42.7m in diameter. A variety of other archaeological remains are known in the area, including two enclosures of uncertain date that lie within 1km to the north-east and north-west. The growth of peat has sealed a range of known structures and deposits, including field banks and buried soils, and there is high potential for the discovery of additional remains. These may provide information about settlement, agriculture and economy to complement the evidence of the cairns themselves. Thus, 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. This monument is of high value because of its position close to two other cairns and because it lies in a landscape where there are several more distant cairns, as well as a diverse range of other archaeological features. 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.

References

Bibliography

RCAHMS records the site as NM93SW 17. The WoSAS SMR records the site as WoSASPIN 1439.

References

RCAHMS, 1975, Argyll; an Inventory of the Ancient Monuments, Vol 2, Lorn, HMSO: Edinburgh

Asset/Event Number	46
Asset/Event Name	Tiroran, cairn 130m SE of
Type of Asset/Event	Scheduled Monument
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM12912/ NM93SW 16
HER Number	WoSASPIN 1438
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	191701
Northing	734835
Parish	Ardchattan and Muckairn
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	The monument comprises the remains of a cairn, built probably in the late Neolithic or Bronze Age between 3000 and 1000 BC. It is visible as a low irregular mound of small and medium sized stones, mostly covered by moss or other vegetation. It lies at North Connel, 70m north of Loch Etive and 220m south of Lochan na Beithe. The site is around 15m above sea level on a site raised above Loch Etive that gives good views to the south-east and south-west. The monument was first scheduled in 1977 as part of a scheduling that also included two other cairns located to the south-east and north-west, but an inadequate area was included to protect all of the archaeological remains. The present rescheduling rectifies this and relates only to this cairn; the other two cairns are being rescheduled separately.

The upstanding remains of the cairn measure around 19m N-S by 18m transversely and stand

to around 0.5m in height. Despite later attrition the cairn continues to form an upstanding feature in the landscape. The cairn stands at the southern edge of an area of level ground. Immediately to the south, the ground begins to slope down towards Loch Etive.

The area to be scheduled is irregular 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. The scheduling extends up to, but specifically excludes, a post-and-wire fence that bounds the south side of the road to the north of the cairn.

Statement of National Importance Cultural Significance

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

Intrinsic characteristics

The cairn may have spread from its original form and has evidently been truncated by later activity, but was probably a round cairn originally. Excavation elsewhere 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. Archaeological information is likely to exist buried beneath the stones, possibly including one or more burials. The excavation of similar mounds elsewhere in Scotland shows that such 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. About a dozen cairns in the Lorn area contain or are known to have contained burial cists and 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 times 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. Botanical remains, including pollen or charred plant material, may also survive within archaeological deposits deriving from the cairn's construction and use. This evidence can help us to 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 lies at the southern edge of the Moss of Achnacree, a peninsula of relatively low, flat land that extends south between Ardmucknish Bay to the west and Loch Etive to the south-east. This is an area of glacial deposits probably associated with the retreat of the glacier that occupied Loch Etive and has seen the growth of peat 1m-5m thick over recent millennia. There is a cluster of important archaeological sites lying on and around the moss to the north and east of this cairn, within approximately 2km. The cluster includes two well-known chambered cairns, Carn Ban and Achnacreebeag, dating from the Neolithic period, between 4500 BC and 2500 BC, as well as a larger number of other cairns, without identified chambers, that are likely to date from the late Neolithic or Bronze Age, between around 3000 BC and 1000 BC. Many of the latter are comparable to this monument. They are typically between 11m and 24m in diameter and stand between 0.6m and 2.6m high. Larger examples also exist in the wider vicinity: the cairns of Lorn range in size from 4m to about 43m in diameter. A variety of other archaeological remains are known in the area, including two enclosures of uncertain date that lie within 1km to the north-east and north-north-west. The growth of peat has sealed a range of known structures and deposits, including field banks and buried soils, and there is high potential for the discovery of additional, hitherto unknown remains. These may provide information about settlement, agriculture and economy to complement the evidence of the cairns themselves. Thus, 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. Although the upstanding elements of this monument have been significantly quarried, it retains high value because of its position close to two other cairns and because it lies in a landscape where there are several more distant cairns, as well as a diverse range of other archaeological features. 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.

References

Bibliography

RCAHMS records the site as NM93SW 16. The WoSAS SMR records the site as WoSASPIN 1438.

References

RCAHMS, 1975, Argyll; an Inventory of the Ancient Monuments, Vol 2, Lorn, HMSO: Edinburgh

Asset/Event Number	47
Asset/Event Name	Campbell of Lerags' Cross, Kilbride
Type of Asset/Event	Scheduled Monument
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM247/ NM 82 NE 14
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	185778
Northing	725900
Parish	Kilmore and Kilbride
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	The monument consists of a free-standing cross, carved from a single block of schist, originally erected in 1516 by Archibald Campbell of Lerags, and re-erected at the present site in 1926, the broken pieces having formerly been in Kilbride churchyard.

The disc-headed cross stands 3.13m high above the modern base, and measures 0.69m across the arms. The sides are supported by metal straps. The front of the cross-head faces west and bears a carving of Christ crucified (unusually, with the IHS cipher) surrounded by foliage; below this, in 11 lines of black letter script, is the inscription: Archibaldus campbel de laerraig me fieri fecit ano dni mvxvi (Archibald Campbell of Lerags caused me to be made in the year of Our Lord 1516). Below the inscription is an interlace pattern and - very unusually - at the foot is a unicorn. The east face bears two foliage scrolls running up the shaft and, in the top arm of the cross, Archibald Campbell's coat of arms - seemingly the only surviving occurrence of heraldry on such a cross. The figure of Christ has a row of drill-holes across the forehead, one still containing the end of a bronze fixing set in lead, apparently the remains of a metal crown.

The cross is one of the products of the West Highland school of sculpture, but cannot be associated with any of the main identified centres of production; however, certain stylistic mannerisms suggest that it may have been the work of one Colinus (who signed a slab at Kilchrenan) or more likely of his father Angus.

The cross is said to have stood originally about 200m away, on a small mound called Bealach-an-t-sleuch-daidh, beside an old road running from the coast. It was cast down before 1700, when the three pieces it had been broken into are recorded as being used as grave markers in Kilbride churchyard. The broken pieces were re-joined and the cross re-erected at the present site in 1926.

The area to be scheduled is a circle 2.5m in diameter, centred on the cross, as indicated in red on the accompanying map, to include the cross and its modern base.

Statement of National Importance

The monument is of national importance as a complete late medieval free-standing cross of the West Highland school of sculpture, one of only about ten complete examples known. Its importance is greatly enhanced by the inscription on its front, which dates it precisely, and the appearance of a number of unique or highly unusual features, such as the coat of arms. The evidence it provides can contribute to our understanding of social and ecclesiastical organisation, settlement patterns and the organisation of the sculptural profession in late-medieval Scotland.

References

Bibliography

RCAHMS - NM 82 NE 14

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Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot. Vol. 15 (1880-81), 254-7.

Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot. Vol. 61 (1926-7), 143-62.

Steer K. A. and Bannerman J. W., 'Late Medieval Monumental Sculpture in the West Highlands'.

Asset/Event Number	48
Asset/Event Name	Baile Mhaodain,church
Type of Asset/Event	Scheduled Monument
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM2687/NM93NE 1
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	197102
Northing	735341
Parish	Ardchattan and Muckairn
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	No further information recorded by HES

<https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM2687>

For (successor and present) Ardchattan Parish Church (NM 94491 35955), see NM93NW 47.

For Ardchattan, Old Parish Church (NM 9763 3474), see NM93SE 23.

The remains of this church stand within a burial ground about 400 metres NW of Ardchattan Priory (NM93SE 1). The building is ruinous and overgrown, but the east gable wall remains almost intact, whilst the north and west walls stand to a height of about 3 metres above the present floor level.

The church, of single chamber plan, measures 17.2 metres W-E, by 6.4 metres within walls about 1 metre thick. The building seems to have been served by a single entrance doorway near the centre of the south wall, but this is now blocked up by a dry-stone wall.

The burial ground was evidently enclosed by a dry-stone wall of which some remains can be seen on the south side of the church. None of the visible tombstones is of a date earlier than

about the end of the 18th century.

It is difficult to ascribe a precise date to the church and little is known of its history. The dedication was either to St Modan or to St Baedan, and it is probably of 15th or early 16th century date. The date on which it was abandoned for worship is not recorded. It may still have been in use about 1630 when it was specifically designated as the parish church of Ardchattan, but it was reported ruinous in 1678. When the church was abandoned, parish services were held in Ardchattan Priory until a new parish church was erected in 1731-2. This, in turn, was superseded by a later church, erected in 1836, at NM 9449 3594.

RCAHMS 1975.

As described. The cemetery was last used in 1885.

Visited by OS (RD) 30 April 1970.

Surveyed at 1:10,000.

Asset/Event Number	49
Asset/Event Name	Achnacree Moss,cairn 37m SE of Lochan a'Chuirn
Type of Asset/Event	Scheduled Monument
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM3705/ NM93NW 19
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	192717
Northing	735469
Parish	Ardchattan and Muckairn
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	No further information recorded by HES https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM3705

Standing in a clump of trees about 70 metres SE of Lochan a' Chuirn, is a cairn which has been seriously disturbed by stone-robbing and by the construction of a wall which crosses it. The outline has been further distorted by the dumping of stones from adjacent field clearance. Its original diameter was probably about 24 metres, and its present maximum height is 2.1 metres.

RCAHMS 1975.

As described.

Surveyed at 1:2500.

Visited by OS (DWR) 28 October 1971

Asset/Event Number	50
Asset/Event Name	Achnacree Moss,cairn 65m SW of Achnacairn
Type of Asset/Event	Scheduled Monument
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM3707/ NM93NW 22

HER Number

Status Scheduled Monument

Easting 192664

Northing 735661

Parish Ardchattan and Muckairn

Council Argyll and Bute

Description No further information recorded by HES
<https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM3707>

In a small patch of scrub about 65 metres SW of Achanancarn (Achnacairn on OS 1:10 000 1976) farmhouse are the remains of a cairn, so heavily overgrown that very few stones are visible. It measures 23 metres by 20 metres and has a maximum height of 0.9 metres.

RCAHMS 1975.

As described. Kerbing is visible intermittently on the north and east sides of the cairn.

Surveyed at 1:2500 scale.

Visited by OS (DWR), 28 October 1971.

Asset/Event Number 51

Asset/Event Name Achnacree Moss,cairn 380m WNW of Achnacairn

Type of Asset/Event Scheduled Monument

Listing No./NRHE Number SM3711/ NM93NW 18

HER Number

Status Scheduled Monument

Easting 192327

Northing 735845

Parish Ardchattan and Muckairn

Council Argyll and Bute

Description No further information recorded by HES
<https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM3711>

Standing in open moorland of the NW shore of an unnamed loch in the Moss of Achnacree is a grass-covered mound of stones which may represent the remains of a burial cairn. It is roughly circular in shape and measures about 11 metres in diameter and 0.6 metres in maximum height.

RCAHMS 1975.

As described.

Surveyed at 1:2500 scale.

Visited by OS (DWR) 28 October 1971.

Asset/Event Number	52
Asset/Event Name	Achnacree Moss,cairn 300m S of Dalvuie
Type of Asset/Event	Scheduled Monument
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM3760/ NM93NW 29
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	192043
Northing	736262
Parish	Ardchattan and Muckairn
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	<p>No further information recorded by HES https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM3760</p> <p>(Undated) OS annotation.</p> <p>This cairn stands on the moss of Achnacree. It is on the edge of a scarp overlooking the south edge of a cultivated field and measures 19 by 16.5 metres with a height of 2 metres. Although much of the east half of the cairn has been removed by stone-robbing, the west half appears to be largely intact and the burial may still remain undisturbed.</p> <p>RCAHMS 1975.</p> <p>As described. No positive trace of a kerb was found.</p> <p>Visited by OS (DWR), 28 October 1971.</p>

Asset/Event Number	53
Asset/Event Name	Kilmaronag,buildings & enclosures 450m S of
Type of Asset/Event	Scheduled Monument
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM3780/ NM93SW 14
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	193698
Northing	734163
Parish	Ardchattan and Muckairn
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	<p>No further information recorded by HES https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM3780</p> <p>These remains consist of the turf-covered walls of two buildings and two sub-rectangular enclosures, one of which lies immediately west of the buildings while the other adjoins it to the north.</p> <p>The larger building measures 23 metres E-W by 9.5 metres over walls about 0.9 metres thick. A section of the outer wall face is exposed on the north side and a portion of internal wall-face is also visible immediately east of a gap in the south wall which is probably the site of the entrance doorway. The walls stand to a maximum height of about 0.6 metres. The other building is poorly preserved and only the east wall is distinguishable, a few stones remaining in</p>

situ at the NE angle. It appears to have been a rectangular structure measuring 14.3 metres N-S by about 6 metres.

The larger enclosure measures about 32 metres N-S by about 20 metres and is bounded on the north and west by the turf-covered remains of a substantial rubble wall, but there is no surviving boundary on the south. The other enclosure, which measures about 30 metres N-S by about 18 metres, is less clearly demarcated, except on the south where it is bounded by the north wall of the other enclosure.

The name 'Kilmaronag', which applies to the farm immediately north of these remains, establishes the existence of an ecclesiastical site dedicated to St Ronan, or perhaps St Cronoc, but it cannot be said with certainty that remains visible are those of such a site.

OPS 1854; Name Book 1870; W J Watson 1926; RCAHMS 1975.

As described.

Visited by OS (DWR) 26 October 1971.

Surveyed at 1:2500.

Asset/Event Number	54
Asset/Event Name	Dun Chathach, dun 630m E of Auchnacloch Railway Station
Type of Asset/Event	Scheduled Monument
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM3783/ NM93SE 3
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	196741
Northing	734009
Parish	Ardchattan and Muckairn
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	No further information recorded by HES https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM3783

This dun occupies the summit of a prominent hill. The approach from the SE is over gently undulating terrain but on the NW, the ground falls steeply down to the shore 50 metres below. The dun is circular on plan and measures 18.3 metres in diameter overall. The wall, which has been about 3.4 metres in average thickness is now reduced to a low grass-grown stony bank but considerable stretches of the outer face are still visible in situ. Many of the facing stones, which lie as much as 1.6 metres below the level of the summit, are of massive proportions. Three gaps in the wall are visible, in the NE, E and SW, but it is not certain which of these indicates the site of the original entrance.

The interior is occupied by the foundations of a roughly circular enclosure of recent date, which has encroached upon the inner face of the dun wall.

RCAHMS 1975.

As described.

Visited by OS (DWR) 18 October 1971.

Surveyed at 1:2500.

Dun Chathach [NAT]
 OS (GIS) MasterMap, April 2010.

Asset/Event Number	55
Asset/Event Name	Clachadow,cairn 320m N of
Type of Asset/Event	Scheduled Monument
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM3872/ NM92NW 11
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	194731
Northing	727629
Parish	Ardchattan and Muckairn
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	<p>No further information recorded by HES https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM3872</p> <p>This cairn is situated 320 metres north of the farmhouse of Clachadow. It is oval on plan, measures 5.3 by 4.3 metres and has a kerb of large boulders, nine of which form a continuous arc round the west perimeter. The east side, however has been severely disturbed and only three kerbstones remain in situ. Outside the kerb, two stones protruding through the turf on the south may have formed part of a 'false portal' similar to that described under NM93NW 32. The height of the cairn is only 0.4 metres, but it is unlikely it was ever much more. In the vicinity, are a number of unexcavated small cairns which may be the result of stone clearance associated with nearby rig-and-furrow cultivation.</p> <p>RCAHMS 1975, visited May 1975.</p> <p>As described.</p> <p>Surveyed at 1:10 000 scale.</p> <p>Visited by OS (R D) 7 October 1969.</p> <p>Noted that the position shown on OS 1:10,000 map, (1975) is 250 metres north of Clachadow.</p>

Asset/Event Number	56
Asset/Event Name	New Selma,standing stone 400m SSW of
Type of Asset/Event	Scheduled Monument
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM3877/ NM93NW 9
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	190333
Northing	738016
Parish	Ardchattan and Muckairn

Appendix 7.1: Gazetteer of Heritage Assets and Events

Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	<p>No further information recorded by HES https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM3877</p> <p>This stone, standing in an arable field, measures 1.2 by 0.5 metres at the base, the longer axis being aligned NW-SE. The stone is 2.1 metres in height. Local tradition states that the stone once formed part of a circle (M E C Mitchell 1933), and Pennant in 1772 mentioned two stones. Other buried stones are said to lie about 60 feet south of the stone.</p> <p>T Pennant 1774; R A Smith 1871; RCAHMS 1975.</p> <p>As described. No other stones were found in the vicinity.</p> <p>Surveyed at 1:2500.</p> <p>Visited by OS (DWR) 28 October 1971.</p>
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Asset/Event Number	57
Asset/Event Name	An Dun,dun 500m ESE of Glenamadrie
Type of Asset/Event	Scheduled Monument
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM3910/ NM92NW 3.00
HER Number	WoSAS Pin: 1366
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	192865
Northing	728363
Parish	Ardchattan and Muckairn
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	<p>No further information recorded by HES https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM3910</p> <p>This dun is situated on the top of an isolated knoll. It was excavated in 1967 by the Lorn Archaeol Soc (1969) and the results of this are incorporated into the RCAHMS's report (RCAHMS 1975). Oval on plan, the dun measures about 29 by 21 metres within a wall of which little now remains other than a low grass-grown stony bank through which a few outer-facing stones protrude on the east and south-west. The entrance was in the SSE where the wall on either side was 2.5 metres thick. The entrance itself was 1.8 metres wide but there are no signs of its having been checked for a door. The wall reached its greatest thickness on the west side where it was up to 4.6 metres thick. The foundations of a small rectangular building, clearly secondary, can be seen in the western portion of the interior. The only relics recovered during the excavation were fragments of two flat rotary-querns which had been incorporated into the lower course of the dun wall.</p> <p>Lorn Archaeol Soc 1969; RCAHMS 1975, visited May 1968.</p> <p>The plan, size and construction suggest this is a fort rather than a dun. The name An Dun is still used locally.</p> <p>Surveyed at 1:10,000.</p> <p>Visited by OS (R D) 8 October 1969.</p> <p>On the east side, and partly overlying the wall, there is possibly a secondary work comprising a circular enclosure about 11 metres internal diameter, with a wall spread of from 3 to 4 metres</p>

and a height of 0.2 metres. A break in the west arc may indicate the entrance.

Visited by OS (J L D) 25 April 1972.

Note (2 December 2014 - 18 May 2016)

Atlas of Hillforts of Britain and Ireland

The remains of this small fortification are situated on a steep-sided knoll in the bottom of Glen Lonan. Oval on plan, it measures 29m from ENE to WSW by 21m transversely within a wall largely reduced to a band of rubble from which a few outer facing-stones protrude on the ENE and WSW. Excavation has shown that the wall varies between 2.5m in thickness to either side of the entrance on the SE, to as much as 4.6m on the W; fragments of two rotary quernstones were recovered from the wall. The only feature visible within the interior is a small rectangular building on the NW, while the excavator identified two small structures within the rubble of the wall (Betts 1969).

Information from An Atlas of Hillforts of Great Britain and Ireland – 18 May 2016. Atlas of Hillforts SC2595

Asset/Event Number	58
Asset/Event Name	Barguilean Farm,dun 250m SSW of
Type of Asset/Event	Scheduled Monument
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM3930/ NM92NE 2
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	197960
Northing	728570
Parish	Ardchattan and Muckairn
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	No further information recorded by HES https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM3930

On an isolated knoll, 250 metres SSW of Barguilean farmhouse,there are the last vestiges of a dun which has been enclosed on three sides by an outer wall or bank. On the north side, the slope of the knoll is so steep that it was evidently considered unnecessary to construct additional defences. The dun is oval on plan and has measured about 12.8 by 10.0 metres internally, but all that remains of the wall is a thin band of rubble core, interrupted by an entrance at the east end. The outer work, now reduced to a mere scarp lies 1.5 metres below the dun. Its entrance is also on the east side, roughly in line with that of the dun.

RCAHMS 1975, visited May 1967.

As described.

Surveyed at 1:10 000 scale.

Visited by OS (W D J) 20 October 1969.

Asset/Event Number	59
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Appendix 7.1: Gazetteer of Heritage Assets and Events

Asset/Event Name	Lerags,cairn 400m NW of Lerags House
Type of Asset/Event	Scheduled Monument
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM3983/ NM82SW 12
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	184126
Northing	724825
Parish	Kilmore and Kilbride
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	<p>No further information recorded by HES https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM3983</p> <p>Situated in hill pasture NW of Lerags House, this largely grass-covered cairn measures 5.8 metres in diameter and stands to a maximum height of 0.4 metres. It has been considerably disturbed, especially in the centre and in the north half. On the south edge three granite Kerbstones protrude up to 0.8 metres above the surrounding turf and the disposition of these suggests that the site is a ruined kerb-cairn.</p> <p>RCAHMS 1975, visited May 1967.</p> <p>As described.</p> <p>Surveyed at 1:2500 scale.</p> <p>Visited by OS (D W R) 9 November 1971.</p>

Asset/Event Number	60
Asset/Event Name	Clachadow,dun 500m NW of
Type of Asset/Event	Scheduled Monument
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM4002/ NM92NW 16
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	194410
Northing	727708
Parish	Ardchattan and Muckairn
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	<p>No further information recorded by HES https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM4002</p> <p>The fragmentary remains of an oval dun occupy the summit of a knoll which projects from the lower south slopes of Deagh Choimhead. The dun measures 11.6 metres from east to west by 8.5 metres transversely within a heavily robbed stone wall which is now reduced to a ragged stony bank 3 metres in average thickness and not more than 0.3 metres in height. Scattered across the steep slope beneath the dun on the west are a number of massive stone blocks, doubtless from the outer face of the wall on that side. The position of the entrance is not now apparent but access would have been easiest across a fairly broad col on the north.</p> <p>RCAHMS 1975, visited May 1969.</p>

As described.

Surveyed at 1:10 000

Visited by OS (R D) 2 October 1969.

Asset/Event Number	61
Asset/Event Name	Cladh na h'Annaid, burial ground 280m SE of Corachie Farm
Type of Asset/Event	Scheduled Monument
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM2699/ NN02NW 1
HER Number	WOSASPIN 1590
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	200107
Northing	729157
Parish	Ardchattan and Muckairn
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	<p>The monument comprises the remains of a burial ground, which is probably early medieval in origin. The burial ground is visible as an enclosure formed of a bank of earth and stone, which stands up to 0.5m high and spreads to 3m wide on average. On plan, the enclosure is an irregular pentagon, measuring from 14m to 17m across. A narrow opening on the NW side probably marks the entrance. The burial ground lies within rough grazing at about 100m above sea level, on sloping land with occasional rocky outcrops. The enclosure occupies a levelled platform on a low knoll. Beyond the entrance on the SW side, there appears to be a possible apron or extension to the enclosure. The monument was originally scheduled in 1968, but the documentation does not meet modern standards: the present rescheduling rectifies this.</p> <p>The area to be scheduled is rectangular, measuring 35m WNW-ESE by 30m transversely, to include the remains described above and an area around them in which evidence relating to the monument's construction and use may survive, as marked in red on the accompanying map.</p> <p>Statement of National Importance Cultural Significance</p> <p>The monument's cultural significance can be expressed as follows:</p> <p>Intrinsic characteristics</p> <p>The burial ground is in good condition and appears undisturbed. The enclosing bank varies in height and form. It is most complete along the NW, E and SE sides, where it stands up to 0.5m high; the W side is much less complete. The NE bank contains larger boulders, whereas the SE bank appears to be built of smaller stones. The interior is stony, but there are no surface indications of grave markers or other features. The burial ground has high research potential. The form of the enclosure, together with the place-name evidence, suggests that the site may be early Christian in origin and may have been associated with a chapel. It is also likely to have been used or re-used in medieval and later times; it was reported in about 1870 that the place had been used for interment 'many years ago'.</p> <p>Excavations of similar burial enclosures elsewhere in Scotland and Ireland have revealed rich and varied archaeological remains. There is good potential for the survival of important archaeological remains on this site, including burials, which could enhance our understanding of burial practices at different times in the history of Argyll. Any skeletal remains could reveal</p>

evidence of the health, diet, causes of death and possibly occupational activities of the population buried here. The site is also likely to contain archaeological evidence relating to its construction, use and duration, which could contribute towards our understanding of the nature of ecclesiastical sites in Argyll. There is potential to compare the buried remains at this site with those of similar burial grounds in Argyll and further afield. The site has good potential to enhance our understanding of early medieval and later ecclesiastical structures and populations. The monument has the potential to enhance our understanding of the organisation and spread of Christianity in Argyll.

Contextual characteristics

This example is one of several small enclosed burial grounds in this area, which are believed to be early Christian in origin (6th century AD onwards) and may have been used or re-used in medieval and later times. The monument therefore has the potential to be compared with other examples in Argyll to add to our knowledge and understanding of the use and siting of these early burial and ecclesiastical sites. Its name, Cladh na h'Annaid, strongly suggests it was used not only as a burial ground, but was also associated with an ancient chapel. The site is one of just two in this area to bear the place-name 'Annaid', which is an old Gaelic word meaning 'church', thought to have been in use before the arrival of the Norse. The other site called 'Annaid' is around 6km away, NW of Fearnoch.

The setting of the monument is also likely to be significant and would merit further analysis and comparison with other similar sites. The enclosure is levelled into a slope on high ground, with good views to the N, W and S. Unlike some other early burial grounds, however, it is in a relatively isolated location and not clearly associated with any other sites or settlement in the area.

Associative characteristics

The site is depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map as a sub-circular enclosure named 'Cladh na h'Annait'. There is a strong local tradition that this site is a burial ground.

National Importance

The monument is of national importance as the remains of a burial ground and probable church of early medieval origin. The place-name indicates that there was a burial ground and an early church or chapel on the site at some stage of its existence. Important archaeological remains relating to the origins, use and development of the site are expected to survive, including burials of different periods and possibly a chapel. The significance of the site is enhanced by its group value as it can be compared with similar early ecclesiastical sites in Argyll and further afield, including in Ireland. The loss of the monument would significantly diminish our ability to understand and appreciate the origins and development of early Christian sites in Argyll.

References

Bibliography

RCAHMS record the site as NN02NW 1. The West of Scotland Archaeology Service SMR reference is WOSASPIN 1590.

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Macdonald, A D S and Laing, Lloyd R, 1967-8, 'Early ecclesiastical sites in Scotland: a field survey, Part 1', Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries Scotland, vol 100, 132.

Asset/Event Name	Carn Ban, chambered cairn, Moss of Achnacree
Type of Asset/Event	Scheduled Monument
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM2854/ NM93NW 1
HER Number	1388
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	192277
Northing	736355
Parish	Ardchattan and Muckairn
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	<p>The monument comprises a chambered cairn of Neolithic date, dating probably to the third millennium BC. It survives as large, circular mound of moss-covered stones. The cairn matrix is relatively uniform, composed of small and medium sized stones, with occasional larger boulders. The chambered cairn stands to a maximum height of 4.1m and is approximately 24.4m in diameter. Larger boulders and two orthostats on the SE side of the cairn indicate the remains of the entrance and a possible shallow façade. The entrance would originally have been marked by two portal stones. The monument sits on a turf platform, which extends up to 10m out from the base of the cairn. It is composed of the same material as the cairn itself and edged with a kerb of larger boulders, which are particularly visible on the SW side. A natural hollow surrounds the platform. The monument was first scheduled in 1969, but the documentation does not meet modern standards: the present rescheduling rectifies this.</p> <p>The area to be scheduled is circular on plan, 60m in diameter, centred on the cairn. The scheduling includes 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 Cultural Significance</p> <p>The monument's cultural significance can be expressed as follows:</p> <p>Intrinsic Characteristics</p> <p>This monument is an impressive chambered cairn of the Hebridean group and survives in excellent condition. The cairn retains its form to a significant degree. A considerable amount of cairn material survives, although its height has diminished slightly because of robbing and past investigations. An excavation in 1871 revealed a passage measuring 6.4m in length, 0.6m wide and 1m high, which led to three inner chambers, all constructed of upright slate slabs with dry-stone walling between. The stone infill was removed during the excavation, but the passage and chambers remain intact, although no longer accessible. There are also the remains of the entrance and a possible shallow façade on the SE side of the cairn, evidenced by a portal stone and a number of larger boulders. The presence of a façade is particularly interesting as this structural element is reminiscent of Clyde Cairns. Indeed, earlier excavation at Carn Ban suggests that the chambered cairn has multiple phases of development and that it contains both Hebridean and Clyde cairn features. The monument retains high potential for the study of its construction and development sequence. Future excavation could help determine the sequence of structural development, deposition of human remains, and clearing and re-use of the chambers. Carn Ban has high potential to enhance our understanding of the use and evolution of chambered cairns in Argyll and further afield.</p> <p>Chambered cairns are Neolithic in origin, dating most commonly from the third and fourth millennia BC. Excavation elsewhere suggests that they were used over a long period and housed the remains of multiple individuals. Cairns like Carn Ban were often adapted over time and could also form a focus for burial in later periods. Buried deposits associated with cairns can help us to understand more about the practice and significance of burial and commemorating the dead at specific periods in prehistory. They may also help us to</p>

understand the changing structure of society in the area. In addition, the cairn is likely to overlie and seal a buried ground surface that could provide evidence of the environment when the monument was built. 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 to build up a picture of climate, vegetation and agriculture in the area, before and during construction and use of the cairn.

Excavation of the chambers revealed two fragmentary burial urns and other fragments of Neolithic pottery with crude decoration, as well as a number of white quartz pebbles, which had been carefully selected and placed within an inner compartment. However, this site has not been fully or scientifically excavated and there is considerable potential for the survival of archaeological information, including animal and human remains, charcoal and other organic residues, as well as artefacts. Scientific analysis of these remains could greatly enhance our understanding and appreciation of ritual and funerary practices and attitudes towards death and burial.

Contextual characteristics

The monument is an outstanding example of a Hebridean passage tomb. Carn Ban is of particular interest because it is one of only two chambered cairns of this group in the area and lies at the southern limit of the distribution of Hebridean type chambered tombs. This large stone mound would have been dominant in the landscape, overlooking the Moss of Achnacree. Its structural form and relationship with other ritual and funerary monuments in the surrounding landscape has the potential to inform us about wider contacts in prehistoric society.

The cairn is also of importance because of its setting in a landscape rich in ritual and funerary prehistoric monuments. Another chambered cairn is situated approximately 700m to the ENE and there are at least nine other cairns on the Moss of Achnacree. Also on the Moss are two broadly contemporary enclosures that may have had ritual or ceremonial functions; and another cluster of cairns occurs at Achnaba to the E. The position of this cairn in relation to other prehistoric monuments in this landscape merits future analysis. It has the potential to further our understanding of funerary site location, ritual practice, and the structure and beliefs of early prehistoric society.

Associative characteristics

The site holds an important place in local and national awareness, not least because of its impressive appearance in the landscape and its accessibility. It retains strong aesthetic qualities, with much of the original cairn remaining intact. Carn Ban is also significant as one of the earliest Hebridean tombs to have been excavated, in 1871. The site is denoted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map as Carn Ban.

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. Chambered cairns provide the chief material evidence for the Neolithic in this part of Scotland. Buried evidence from chambered cairns can enhance our knowledge of wider prehistoric society and economy, how people lived, where they came from and who they had contact with. This monument is particularly valuable because of its excellent condition and impressive location within a landscape rich in prehistoric monuments. 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 times.

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RCAHMS records the site as NM93NW 1. The West of Scotland Archaeology Service SMR reference is 1388.

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Asset/Event Number	63
Asset/Event Name	Dun Mor, motte 380m WNW of Balure Cottage
Type of Asset/Event	Scheduled Monument
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM2527/ NN03SW 4
HER Number	WOSASPIN 1675
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	201284
Northing	732553
Parish	Ardchattan and Muckairn
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	<p>The monument comprises the remains of a motte, dating probably to some time between 1050 and 1300 AD. It is a large, artificially enhanced glacial mound, which occupies an area of low, level ground at the mouth of the River Awe, on the southern side of Loch Etive. It stands 10m above sea level within rough grazing land. The monument was first scheduled in 1965, but the area included was inadequate to protect the archaeological remains and the documentation does not meet modern standards: the present rescheduling rectifies this.</p> <p>The monument is visible as a large grass-covered mound with steep sides, a single broad rampart and external ditch, and a trapezoidal-shaped summit. The summit is on two levels, separated by a bank running across the centre, but is otherwise featureless. The summit area measures approximately 14.6m NW-SE by 10.7m transversely. The rampart survives as a grassy bank and stands up to 4.5m above the base of the ditch and up to 0.5m above the motte interior. The ditch is flat-bottomed and approximately 12m wide. A rampart or possible route-way runs around the SE edge of the mound and is abutted by a lower mound. There is no evidence for an entranceway, but it is likely that the access was originally from this direction where the approach is easiest. A 19th-century memorial stone stands on the summit.</p> <p>The area to be scheduled 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 may survive, as shown in red on the accompanying map. The scheduling excludes the above-ground elements of an electricity pylon on the lower mound.</p> <p>Statement of National Importance Cultural Significance</p> <p>The monuments cultural significance can be expressed as follows:</p> <p>Intrinsic characteristics</p>

The overall form of the monument survives to a good degree and it is in fair condition, despite slight erosion and encroachment of vegetation on and around the site. The rampart is clearly visible and the monument retains its impressive profile. The monument has the potential to contain important archaeological information relating to its date, form, construction and function. Investigation of the interior could contribute to our understanding of how such structures were used and how this changed over time.

A sherd of green-glazed medieval pottery was found by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS) in the ditch, which may indicate the date of the monument's occupation. It also suggests there is good potential for the survival of buried archaeological deposits, including artefacts. Such archaeological assemblages and buried soils can contribute to our understanding of how people lived and worked, the extent and nature of trade and exchange, the organisation of society, and the nature of the agricultural economy. There is also good potential for the survival of environmental remains within the fill of the ditch, which could contribute to our understanding of the contemporary environment and land-use and how this may have changed over time. The place-name, 'Dun Mor', suggests that the site may have been used as a defensive location from later prehistory onwards. If so, this site could have a longer development sequence than most mottes and may contain archaeological evidence spanning the later prehistoric and medieval periods.

Contextual characteristics

Mottes are a form of medieval fortification, comprising an artificial or artificially enhanced mound, surmounted by a timber-built castle. Mottes are a rare monument class in Argyll (they are more typically found in lowland Scotland) and, of the 14 possible examples recorded in Argyll, most are in Cowal. This monument therefore has the potential to broaden our understanding of the nature and chronology of defensive settlement in Argyll.

The monument is positioned at a strategic point in the landscape and takes advantage of a prominent glacial mound, which occupies an otherwise relatively flat area of land at the mouth of the River Awe. The mound is a good defensive location, rising steeply above the low-lying ground and surrounded on its N and W sides by the River Awe and Loch Etive. From the top of the mound there are extensive views to the W, N and E. The motte is also sited at a safe crossing point and on an important route-way within the landscape. Its position within the landscape can enhance our understanding of the status of the site, the occupants' communications and relationships with other territories, and the nature of land ownership in the medieval period. Future study of Dun Mor has the potential to further our understanding of the role of mottes in western Scotland, and comparison with similar sites elsewhere could contribute towards a greater understanding of settlement and land-use in medieval times.

Associative characteristics

The monument is depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map as Dun Mor, Law. The place-name 'Dun Mor' may be misleading as the nature and form of the monument today suggest it is a motte, rather than a dun. The name, however, may indicate that the site has its origins as a defensive location during later prehistory.

The area has continued to be of significance as a strategic location throughout history. To the SW of the monument is the 18th-century military road, visible as a raised bank, which appears to lead towards and respect the site. It is possible that the site was re-occupied by Hanoverian troops, possibly for use as a gun-emplacement. This spot is also a well-established ferry crossing point, indicated on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps. The erection of a 19th-century memorial stone on the summit suggests the monument has continued to be valued for its prominent location and views and has a significant place in the local consciousness.

National Importance

The monument is of national importance as a rare example of a motte in Argyll, especially in this part of Argyll. The site has considerable potential to enhance our understanding of the nature of medieval lordship, landownership and the organisation of territories in this area. The

site has an inherent potential to make a significant addition to our understanding of the past, in particular of defensive sites in western Scotland and the Irish Sea region. There is good potential for the survival of archaeological remains within and immediately outside the motte; the external ditch, in particular, may contain important archaeological deposits, including artefacts and environmental information. The site has the potential to add to our understanding of the nature of defensive settlements and the structure and organisation of society during the medieval period.

References

Bibliography

RCAHMS records the site as NN03SW 4. West of Scotland Archaeology Service records the site as WOSASPIN 1675.

References

The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland, 1975, Argyll: an inventory of the monuments volume 2: Lorn. Edinburgh

Asset/Event Number	64
Asset/Event Name	Dalineun, chambered cairn 265m S of Dalaneas
Type of Asset/Event	Scheduled Monument
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM4155/ NM82NE 8
HER Number	1124
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	187994
Northing	726704
Parish	Kilmore and Kilbride
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	<p>The monument is a chambered cairn of Neolithic date, built and used between 4000 and 1500 BC. It is visible as a low grass-covered mound measuring 19m N-S by 17m transversely. In the centre, a large stone chamber is visible as an upstanding structure. The upper surfaces of the slabs of a large cist are also visible protruding above the turf, some 2m to the SW. The chambered cairn stands at about 20m OD in a valley floor location on land that slopes gently E towards Loch Nell. The monument was first scheduled in 1979, but the documentation does not meet modern standards: the present rescheduling rectifies this.</p> <p>The area to be scheduled is circular on plan, 40m in diameter, centred on the middle of the cairn. The scheduling includes 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 Cultural Significance</p> <p>The monument's cultural significance can be expressed as follows:</p> <p>Intrinsic Characteristics:</p> <p>The monument is a Clyde-type chambered cairn. Researchers attribute this type predominantly to the third millennium BC. Clyde cairns typically consist of an inner chamber or chambers built of massive slabs, frequently built up with dry-stone walling and packed with smaller stones. Their chambers are often situated on an artificially raised platform, enclosed by a kerb of stones, with a recessed front. Chambers may have received burials over a long period of time</p>

and there is often evidence for complex development sequences.

This monument was partly excavated by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS) in 1970-1. The excavation indicated that the cairn is the product of four distinct phases. Initially, the main burial chamber was erected within a heel-shaped cairn. The chamber measures 2.5m NE-SW by 1.2m transversely and stands up to 1.4m tall. It consists of six large slabs roofed by a massive capstone. Two of the stones stand on either side of the entrance. A lintel which once spanned the entrance was found dislodged outside the tomb. Sockets for a dividing slab indicate that the chamber was once divided into two compartments. Neolithic pottery, flint flakes and sherds of early Bronze Age beaker pottery were found inside the chamber. In a second phase of construction, a small cist less than 0.6m long was inserted in front of the entrance to the chamber. It had been used for a cremation burial and contained cremated bones. In the third phase, stones were piled in front of the tomb, perhaps to effect a ritual blocking of the earlier monument and producing the oval-shaped cairn visible today. Finally, in the fourth phase, the large cist that is still visible was inserted behind the main chamber. Cremated bone and a Bronze Age food vessel were found close to the N side of the chamber.

The monument survives in stable condition. About half of the cairn has not been excavated and, although it has suffered some stone robbing, there is good potential for the survival of buried archaeological evidence that can tell us more about the cairn and its history of use and reuse. The intact portion of the cairn may contain additional human remains and ritual deposits and has the potential to add complexity to the story of the cairn's development. Surviving deposits may include charcoal, botanical remains and traces of the original ground surface. They can tell us about dating, ritual activity, pyre technology, the nature of the contemporary environment and climate and, possibly, early farming activity and settlement more generally. Future research on this cairn could allow us to refine our understanding of the development sequence and its chronology and duration of use, and give further insights into the use and evolution of beliefs and funerary practices in the late Neolithic and Bronze Age.

Contextual characteristics

Chambered cairns are often found on or close to good arable or pasture land, as in this example, which lies just above the valley floor. They have particular importance as the most prominent remains of early societies whose domestic houses, farms and field systems have so far proved difficult to identify in the archaeological record. The study of their distribution can tell us about the economy and settlement patterns in the vicinity. Chambered cairns are often situated close to other cairns or other ritual or funerary sites. The Dalineun cairn lies close to several other chambered cairns in the Cleigh area, including one cairn sited on a natural feature known as the Serpent Mound only 200m to the N, and another with a large cist or small chamber located 400m to the SSE. Indeed, the concentration of ritual sites in this vicinity is so great that the area between Loch Nell and the sea can be identified as a ritual landscape comparable to Kilmartin Glen. It is probable that the monuments here were created over many centuries, reflecting the re-use and veneration of earlier foci of ritual activity.

This monument was originally a heel-shaped cairn, which has prompted the suggestion that it bears comparison with court cairns in Northern Ireland. Further study of this site and others in the vicinity may help us to gain a better understanding of contacts between western Scotland and Ireland in this period, and indeed throughout the British Isles, including the movement of peoples and ideas. The NE-SW alignment of the chambered cairn is typical of this monument type.

Associative characteristics

The site is annotated as 'Cist' on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map. The site was described and illustrated as early as 1869 by the antiquarian Angus Smith, and by Pitt-Rivers in 1885.

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. Chambered cairns provide the chief material evidence for the Neolithic in this part of Scotland. Buried evidence from chambered cairns can enhance our knowledge about wider prehistoric society and economy, how people lived, where they came from and who they had contact with. This monument is particularly valuable because of its location within a significant cluster of funerary sites. Its loss 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 times.

References

Bibliography

RCAHMS records the site as CANMORE 22934. The West of Scotland Archaeology Service SMR reference is 1124. 'Dalineun' is an alternative spelling of the farm name, Dalnaneun, and is the name used by RCAHMS for this chambered cairn in the 1970-1 excavation report.

References

Ritchie, J N G, 1974 'Excavation of a chambered cairn at Dalineun, Lorn, Argyll', PSAS 104, 48-62.

The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland, 1975, Argyll: an inventory of the monuments, volume 2: Lorn, Edinburgh, p 63.

Asset/Event Number	65
Asset/Event Name	Craobh Bial na Buaidh, burial ground and well 440m NW of Dalvuie
Type of Asset/Event	Scheduled Monument
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM3803/ NM93NW 7
HER Number	1420/ WOSASPIN 1421
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	191879
Northing	737017
Parish	Ardchattan and Muckairn
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	<p>The monument comprises the remains of a burial ground and well, probably of medieval or earlier date. The burial ground is visible as an oval enclosure, aligned E-W, with internal measurements of 13.7m E-W by 9.1m transversely. A turf-covered dry-stone wall encloses the site and stands up to 0.5m high and 1.6m wide. The well is a natural spring located 15m ENE of the burial ground; its site today is indicated by the presence of an old fallen elm tree in a boggy area. The site lies in rough grazing land, at around 100m above sea level, on a rocky knoll. The monument was originally scheduled in 1975, but the documentation does not meet modern standards: the present rescheduling rectifies this.</p> <p>The area to be scheduled is rectangular and measures 40m NE-SW by 20m transversely, to include the remains described above and an area around them in which evidence relating to the monument's construction and use may survive, as marked in red on the accompanying map.</p> <p>Statement of National Importance Cultural Significance</p> <p>The monument's cultural significance can be expressed as follows:</p> <p>Intrinsic characteristics</p>

The remains of the burial ground are in stable condition and largely undisturbed, except for bracken growth on and around the enclosure. The site has not previously been investigated. The low remains of the dry-stone wall enclosing the burial ground can be traced for the full circumference of the site. A small break on the W edge of the enclosing wall is likely to have been the original entrance. The wall is best preserved on the N, W and E sides and, in places, several stone courses are visible through the vegetation. The interior is relatively featureless, although several stone slabs are visible, which may be crude grave-markers but form no discernible pattern. No structural features are visible at the site of the well, but historical references to the site suggest it was frequented regularly over a long period of time for its reputed curative qualities. There is high potential for the survival of archaeological deposits relating to its use, possibly including votive objects.

The nature and form of the burial ground, and its association with a well with supposed healing properties, suggest it may be of medieval or earlier date. It is also possible that the site had its origins in the early Christian period, and was then used or re-used in the post-Reformation period, when it is reported to have been used as a burial ground for unbaptised infants. There is good potential for the survival of important archaeological remains, including burials, which could enhance our understanding of burial practices at different times in the history of Argyll. Any skeletal remains could reveal evidence of the health, diet, causes of death and possibly occupational activities of the population buried here. The site is also likely to contain archaeological evidence relating to its construction, use and duration, which could contribute towards our understanding of the nature of ecclesiastical sites in Argyll. There is potential to compare the buried remains at this site with those of similar burial grounds in Argyll and further afield. The site has good potential to enhance our understanding of early medieval and later ecclesiastical structures and populations.

Contextual characteristics

The site is of particular importance because, unlike other similar burial grounds in the area, historical sources confirm that this site was in use into the post-Reformation period. It is one of a few examples to have a clear association with a 'holy' or reputedly curative well. The monument has the potential to be compared with other examples in Argyll to add to our knowledge and understanding of the use and siting of these early burial and ecclesiastical sites.

The setting of the monument is also likely to be significant and would merit further analysis. The burial ground occupies a leveled area on top of a knoll on high ground overlooking the Moss of Achnacree to the S. This area is exceptionally rich in prehistoric ritual and funerary monuments, including substantial prehistoric burial monuments such as Carn Ban, some 750m to the SE, which would have been a focal point in the landscape throughout the period of use of the burial ground. It also overlooks prominent natural features, such as Ben Cruachan in the E. A steep rocky slope forms the backdrop to the N of the burial ground.

Associative characteristics

The site is depicted as an oval enclosure and labelled 'Burial Ground (disused)' on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map.

The burial ground has a number of interesting associative characteristics. The site is named 'Craobh' and 'Tobar Bial na Buiadh' on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey, which translates as 'the well and tree of the virtuous water'. The well is situated at the mouth of a natural spring and the site was reputedly much frequented for its curative qualities until the early 19th century. Historical records also state that votive offerings were often placed in a large hollow tree at the site, a 'gnarled old elm', as offerings to the guardian spirit of the spring. It is possible that this site has been considered sacred for a considerable period, possibly even from pre-Christian times given the ritual and funerary importance of this area in prehistory. The reported use of the site for the burials of unbaptised infants during the post-Reformation period suggests that the burial ground held a place in the local consciousness and continued to be seen as a place of religious significance over many generations. These associative characteristics add to the monument's importance as they can enhance our understanding of social and religious history in Argyll.

National Importance

The monument is of national importance as the remains of a burial ground and well, probably of medieval or earlier origin, which was in use until around 1830. Important archaeological remains relating to the origins, use and development of the site are expected to survive, including burials from different periods and, possibly, evidence relating to the use of the well. The significance of the site is enhanced by its associative and contextual characteristics, as a rare example of a long-lived burial site which also has associations with ritual activities. The loss of the monument would significantly diminish our ability to understand and appreciate burial practices and the origins and development of ecclesiastical sites in Argyll.

References

Bibliography

RCAHMS record the site as NM93NW 7. The West of Scotland Archaeology Service SMR reference for the burial ground is WOSASPIN 1421 and for the well is 1420.

References

The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland, 1988, Argyll: an inventory of the monuments volume 2: Lorn pp. 54 no. 60. Edinburgh

Asset/Event Number	66
Asset/Event Name	Dalaneas, chambered cairn 90m SSE of, & cairns 30m SW of & 100m SSW of
Type of Asset/Event	Scheduled Monument
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM4156/ NM82NE 39/ NM82NE 42/ NM82NE 7
HER Number	1105/1109 / 1123
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	188012
Northing	726899
Parish	Kilmore and Kilbride
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	<p>The monument comprises three prehistoric burial cairns. One is a chambered cairn of the Neolithic or Bronze Age, built and used probably between 4000 and 1500 BC. It is visible as a circular turf-covered mound of stones, approximately 20m in diameter and 1.5m high. This cairn has been built on the W end of a natural curving ridge known as the 'Serpent Mound'. The two other cairns lie 70m to the W and 90m to the WNW. They each measure about 11m in diameter and 1m high and represent potential burial cairns of similar date. The cairns lie about 20m above sea level, on the W side of the valley floor, on land that slopes gently down towards the SW end of Loch Nell. The monument was first scheduled in 1979, but the documentation does not meet modern standards: the present rescheduling rectifies this.</p> <p>There are three separate areas to be scheduled. The scheduled area for the chambered cairn lies to the E, is irregular on plan, and includes the 'Serpent Mound' on which the cairn stands. The scheduled area for the SW cairn is a circle measuring 30m in diameter centred on the SW cairn. The scheduled area for the NW cairn is irregular. The scheduling includes the remains described above and areas 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 Cultural Significance</p> <p>The monument's cultural significance can be expressed as follows:</p>

Intrinsic characteristics

The form of the chambered cairn is known from an excavation conducted in 1871. The chamber comprised three large blocks of granite arranged approximately in a triangular shape. Today parts of two granite slabs are visible, surrounded by a tumble of smaller stones. Researchers do not attribute the chambered cairn to a particular type, though it is believed that Argyll's chambered cairns date predominantly to the third millennium BC. The excavator of this example, Dr Phene, suggested that there may be a further chamber buried immediately E of the remains he investigated. He reported that the chamber contained cremated bone, charcoal and a flint knife. This cairn was positioned by its builders on the W end of an esker, a natural glacial ridge of gravel, known locally as the 'Serpent Mound'. The tail of the esker points in the direction of Ben Cruachan, and the ridge may have had particular significance to the prehistoric peoples of the area.

The two smaller cairns are likely also to be burial cairns, perhaps placed with reference to the chambered cairn. The excavation of similar cairns elsewhere in Scotland has demonstrated that they were often used to cover and mark human burials. They are normally late Neolithic or Bronze Age in origin, dating most commonly from the late third millennium BC to the early second millennium BC.

The three cairns survive in stable condition. Although the chambered cairn has been robbed at the edges and partially excavated, there is good potential for additional buried archaeological evidence that can tell us more about the cairn and its use. The cairns may incorporate or overlie one or more graves or pits containing cist settings, skeletal remains in the form of cremations or inhumations, and artefacts including pottery and stone tools. These deposits can help us understand more about the practice and significance of burial and commemoration of the dead at specific times in prehistory. They may also help us to understand the changing structure of early society in the area. The cairns are likely to overlie and seal a buried land surface that could provide evidence of the immediate environment before they were constructed. Botanical remains, including pollen and charred plant material, may also survive within archaeological deposits deriving from the cairns' construction and use. This evidence can help us build up a picture of the climate, vegetation and the nature of agriculture in the area before and during construction and use of the cairns.

Contextual characteristics

Across Scotland, prehistoric burial cairns are often inter-visible and sometimes seem to be positioned specifically to maximise their visual impact. Chambered cairns in particular are often situated close to other cairns or ritual and funerary sites, frequently on good arable or pasture land. This group of cairns may be closely related to another chambered cairn, which lies only 200m to the S. However, these cairns all lie at the northern end of a remarkable concentration of at least 10 cairns scattered along the valley floor between the SW end of Loch Nell and the head of Loch Feochan, a sea loch. The density of ritual sites in the vicinity is so great that the area can be identified as a ritual landscape comparable to Kilmartin Glen. It is probable that the monuments here were created over many centuries, reflecting re-use and veneration of earlier foci. The position of these cairns in relation to each other and to other prehistoric monuments in the valley merits further analysis, and could improve our understanding of ritual and funerary site location and practice and the structure of prehistoric society and economy.

Associative characteristics

The two more southerly cairns are marked, but not labelled, on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map. The chambered cairn was excavated by the antiquarian Dr J S Phene in 1871.

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 the significance of these monuments to prehistoric and later societies. This group of cairns has particular importance because it lies

in a dense cluster of burial monuments that were positioned in the landscape probably with reference to one another. Buried evidence from the cairns can also enhance our knowledge about local communities, where they came from and who they had contact with. The loss of the monument would 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.

References

Bibliography

RCAHMS records the cairns as CANMORE 22915, 22919 and 22933. The West of Scotland Archaeology Service SMR references are 1105, 1109 and 1123.

References

Henshall, A S, 1972 Chambered Cairns of Scotland, volume 2, 363-4. Edinburgh.

The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland, 1975, Argyll: an inventory of the monuments, volume 2: Lorn, Edinburgh. 52, No 57.

Asset/Event Number	67
Asset/Event Name	Ledaig House, cairn 20m SE of
Type of Asset/Event	Scheduled Monument
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM3706/ NM93NW 5
HER Number	1419
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	190583
Northing	737349
Parish	Ardchattan and Muckairn
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	<p>The monument is a cairn of the Neolithic or Bronze Age, built some time between 4000 and 1000 BC. It is visible as a grass-grown mound measuring 18.3m NE-SW by 14.6m transversely and stands over 1m high. The mound is roughly circular, although it has been truncated on its NW and SW edges by later developments. Large boulders are evident in places just beneath the turf and at the edges of the cairn. The cairn stands at around 10m above sea level within a private garden. The monument was first scheduled in 1975, but the documentation does not meet modern standards: the present rescheduling rectifies this.</p> <p>The area to be scheduled is irregular on plan. It extends up to but does not include the public road (the A828) along the SW edge, and is delimited by the garden boundaries along the NW and SE sides. On the NE side, the scheduled area extends 2m beyond the visible remains of the cairn. The scheduling includes 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. The scheduling excludes the above-ground elements of the hydro-electricity pole and the post-and-wire fences to allow for their maintenance.</p> <p>Statement of National Importance Cultural Significance</p> <p>The monument's cultural significance can be expressed as follows:</p> <p>Intrinsic characteristics</p>

The excavation of similar mounds elsewhere in Scotland has demonstrated that round cairns were often 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. Burial cairns of this date may incorporate or overlie several graves or pits containing cist settings, skeletal remains in the form of cremations or inhumations, pottery and stone tools.

The northern and western edges of the cairn have been truncated by the construction of the public road (the A828) and the driveway to Ledaig House (formerly the Old Schoolhouse). However, a substantial portion of the monument survives intact and in good condition, suggesting that further archaeological information is highly likely to survive beneath its surface. An urn containing cremated human remains and flint arrowheads was found in about 1835 during construction of the public road, but as the main body of the cairn has not been excavated, it is possible that one or more burials may survive within the mound.

Other cairns that have been excavated in this part of Argyll have produced jet jewellery and other objects as part of the funerary assemblage, and it is possible that similar grave goods may survive within this cairn. Such finds have the potential to inform us about trade and contacts in prehistory, as well as beliefs surrounding death and burial. These deposits can help us understand more about the practice and significance of burial and commemoration of the dead at specific times 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 environment when the monument was constructed. 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. The monument also has excellent potential to add to our understanding of the form, construction and development sequence of burial cairns in Argyll and further afield.

Contextual characteristics

Across Scotland, cairns are often inter-visible and sometimes seem to be positioned specifically to maximise their visual impact. The cairn lies on a plateau close to the coast; at the time of its construction and use, it would have had views across the Moss of Achnacree to the south and east and across Ardmucknish Bay to the west. The distributions of chambered cairns and other types of cairn appear broadly similar, the known examples clustering on relatively low ground in valleys or close to the coast and on the edges of higher ground. The distribution partly reflects the activities of researchers, but some concentrations of cairns appear to lie on better land and close to important route ways, as in this case.

Argyll cairns are often components of a ritual landscape created over many centuries, often demonstrating re-use and veneration of earlier foci. Clusters of cairns may point to areas of the landscape where power and wealth was concentrated, perhaps generated in part through control of trade and exchange. Cairns have additional importance as the most prominent remains of early historic societies, whose domestic houses, farms and field systems have often proved difficult to identify in the archaeological record.

There is a large number of burial cairns in the North Connel area, in particular just south-east of this monument on the Moss of Achnacree. A cluster of cairns occurs some 1.7km to the ESE, for example, including a substantial and very well preserved chambered cairn at Carn Ban. This area seems to have been particularly significant during prehistory as a place of burial and associated with ritual and funerary practices. The position and significance of this cairn in relation to other prehistoric monuments may be significant and merits further analysis. Comparison of the cairn with nearby monuments could further our understanding of ritual and funerary site location and practice and enhance our understanding 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. Buried evidence 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 lies in a landscape where there is a variety of prehistoric monuments, including standing stones and other cairns. 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.

References

Bibliography

RCAHMS records the site as NM93NW 5. The West of Scotland Archaeology Service SMR reference is 1419.

References

The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland, 1988, Argyll: an inventory of the monuments, vol 2: Lorn, p. 54, no. 60. Edinburgh.

Ritchie, G (ed), 1997 The Archaeology of Argyll. Edinburgh.

Asset/Event Number	68
Asset/Event Name	Moss of Achnacree, enclosure 455m NW of Murdostoun
Type of Asset/Event	Scheduled Monument
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM3774
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	191943
Northing	735305
Parish	Ardchattan and Muckairn
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	<p>The monument comprises the remains of a prehistoric enclosure. The site comprises an earth and stone bank enclosing a roughly oval area, measuring approximately 42m E-W by 27m N-W internally. The curving bank is much reduced on the W and ESE sides, but survives up to 6m thick and 1.5m high in places. On the SSE edge of the enclosure there is evidence of a probable entrance and causeway across an external ditch. The ditch is most visible along the S side of the enclosure and measures up to 6m in width. The monument is situated on boggy moorland on the Moss of Achnacree at around 20m above sea level. The monument was first scheduled in 1975, but an inadequate area was included to protect all of the archaeological remains and the original documentation is missing: the present rescheduling rectifies this.</p> <p>The area to be scheduled is irregular in plan, extending 10m beyond the visible remains of the bank, except along the SE edge where it extends to 15m to include the external ditch and possible entrance. The scheduled area includes the remains described above and an area around them in which evidence relating to the monument's construction and use may survive, as marked in red on the accompanying map.</p> <p>Statement of National Importance Cultural Significance</p> <p>The monument's cultural significance can be expressed as follows:</p>

Intrinsic characteristics

The monument survives as a substantial, roughly oval-shaped enclosure of prehistoric date. The monument is in fair condition today, although largely covered with gorse and scrub and surrounded by trees, which obscure the views from the enclosure. In earlier times, it would have had fine views across Loch Etive to the S and E. The enclosing bank has been levelled at some point in the past on the W and ESE edges. However, this bank of earth and stone survives for most of the circuit and is impressive in places, especially around the S and NE where it stands up to 1.5m high and 6m wide. A slight gully runs across the interior from E to W and may be a later insertion. No other features are visible on the ground surface in the interior. The nature and form of the monument suggest a number of possible functions, including domestic, ceremonial, or mortuary use. However, given the site's location on the poorly drained Moss of Achnacree within a landscape rich in prehistoric burial cairns, it is perhaps most likely that it had a ritual or ceremonial function.

Although the exact function and date of the site are unknown, the monument retains much of its form and has the potential to yield important archaeological information relating to its construction, duration and the nature of its use. Buried features and deposits are likely to be found within the interior of the enclosure, in the ditch and around the entranceway, that could help identify the monument's function and allow comparison with similar sites. Given its location in a boggy area, there is good potential for the survival of waterlogged remains within the outer ditch, and possibly elsewhere. This could provide valuable environmental data, which would enhance our understanding of the environment and economy at the time of the monument's construction and use, and reveal how this landscape changed over time. The ditch and sub-surface features within the monument may also contain artefacts and other remains, including ritual deposits. Such assemblages would inform our knowledge of the lives, contacts, beliefs and practices of the people who built and used this enclosure.

Contextual characteristics

The enclosure is in a prominent position on the Moss of Achnacree, within an archaeologically rich prehistoric landscape. There are at least nine burial cairns, two chambered cairns and one other enclosure in the surrounding area. The low-lying land between Benderloch and Achnaba, alongside Loch Etive and with views to Ben Cruachan in the E, is considered to have been a ceremonial centre during the Neolithic and Bronze Age. This enclosure may have been part of a complex prehistoric ritual and funerary landscape and its position and relationship to other broadly contemporary monuments in the vicinity is likely to be of significance. There is also evidence for broadly contemporary land-division and settlement in the area and it is possible the enclosure relates to these in some way. Analysis of the position of the monument in relationship to others could further our knowledge of the development of this ritual and funerary landscape and broaden our understanding of prehistoric land-use and the structure of society and economy.

Whilst the site is comparable in nature to similar earthworks in Argyll, this enclosure is much larger than other examples and is notable for its lack of visible internal features. It is unlikely to have served a domestic or defensive function as it is on low-lying, poorly drained land in a non-strategic, but highly significant location.

Associative characteristics

The antiquarian, R. A. Smith, reported in 1873 that there was a 'raised and elongated mound' near the middle of the enclosure, entirely made of peat. He interpreted the site as a probable Norse 'thing' site (assembly place) and recorded that it was called 'Cuairt a' Bharan' (the court of the baron). Whilst this seems an unlikely interpretation, it adds to the view that the site was once an important place for gatherings.

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 the use and re-use of a

significant ceremonial landscape, and to contribute towards a wider understanding of prehistoric life, beliefs and the organisation of early society. Environmental evidence from the ditches and old ground surfaces can provide information about the environment at the time of the monument's construction and how this changed over time. Artefact assemblages and other buried archaeological remains can inform our understanding of the monument's function and the people who built and used the site. The location of the monument is likely to be significant, given that it is sited within such a rich archaeological landscape, which adds to its importance. The loss of this monument would impede our ability to understand the placing of such monuments within the landscape, as well as our knowledge of prehistoric society, economy and environment.

References
Bibliography
References

RCAHMS 1975, The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland. Argyll: an inventory of the ancient monuments: volume 2: Lorn, Edinburgh, p. 97, no. 210.

Smith R A 1873, 'A descriptive list of antiquities near Loch Etive, Argyllshire, consisting of vitrified forts, cairns, circles, crannogs, etc.; with some remarks on the growth of peat', Proc Soc Antiq Scot, vol. 9, p. 408.

Asset/Event Number	69
Asset/Event Name	Achnaba House, cairns 30m, 175m & 305m SW of, & 340m & 530m WSW of
Type of Asset/Event	Scheduled Monument
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM2818/ NM93NW 21
HER Number	1401
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	194455
Northing	736158
Parish	Ardchattan and Muckairn
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	<p>The monument comprises a group of five round cairns dating to the late Neolithic or Bronze Age (probably third or second millennium BC). All are visible as roughly circular grass-covered mounds of stone. They vary in size, form and condition. The cairns lie within arable fields to the SW of Achnaba House at around 30m above sea level on a plateau overlooking Loch Etive. The monument was first scheduled in 1977, but the documentation does not meet modern standards: the present rescheduling rectifies this.</p> <p>The cairns lie within an overall area measuring 500m W-E by 250 N-S (maximum). Cairn A is the westernmost cairn and is situated on a natural knoll within improved pasture. It survives as an oval bank of stones with a slight hollow at the centre, giving the impression of a horseshoe shape. It measures 18.6m in diameter, although some cairn material spreads beyond this, and stands to a maximum height of 2.4m. Cairn B is situated 190m to the E and lies in an arable field, immediately adjacent to the road. It measures 15.3m in diameter and stands up to 1.7m in height. A possible platform is evident on the NW side and kerbstones are visible for much of the perimeter. Cairn C is the northernmost cairn and lies adjacent to the road at the N edge of another arable field, 320m ENE of Cairn B. Its northern arc has been truncated slightly by the construction of the road and fenceline. It survives as a low circular mound of grass-covered stones measuring 15m in diameter and standing up to 0.9m high. Cairn D lies 150m SSW of Cairn C, in the centre of the same arable field. It measures approximately 23m N-S by 22m W-E and varies in height from 1m to 1.8m. There is a hydro-electricity pole and strainer in the SE quadrant of this cairn. Cairn E is the southernmost cairn and is situated 130m SW of Cairn D on</p>

a natural bluff. It survives as an amorphous mound of grass-covered stone. The cairn material is spread up to 40m in diameter and varies in height. Altogether,

The scheduled area comprises five discrete circular areas, centred on each of the cairns. The scheduling includes 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. The scheduling excludes all above-ground elements of post-and-wire fences and the hydro-electricity pole and strainers on Cairn D (the cairn 175m SW of Achnaba House) to allow for their maintenance.

Statement of National Importance Cultural Significance

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

Intrinsic characteristics

Despite stone robbing and disturbance in the past, the cairns are generally in good condition and are stable. Cairn B, approximately 340m WSW of Achnaba House, is the best preserved and retains much of its original form and cairn material, including a clear kerb of large boulders, particularly visible on the W side. This example in particular has high potential to contribute towards our understanding of the form, construction and development sequence of burial cairns. Cairn E, the southernmost cairn, is the largest of the group and remains impressive despite having been disturbed in the past. It is thought to have stood up to 2.4m high originally, its size emphasised by its location on a bluff overlooking Loch Etive. Despite the disturbance, it retains a considerable amount of cairn material. All of the cairns retain their form and cairn material to a variable but significant degree. There is good potential for the survival of burials and associated artefacts within this cairn field, as well as evidence for the construction and use of the cairns.

Burial cairns of this date may incorporate or overlie several graves or pits containing cist settings, skeletal remains in the form of cremations or inhumations, pottery and stone tools. Excavations of similar cairns in Argyll have revealed jet jewellery and pottery, including beakers and food vessels, as part of the funerary assemblage. There is high potential for the survival of similar archaeological deposits and artefacts within these cairns, as they retain much of their form and matrix and have not been excavated previously. Such finds have the potential to inform us about trade and contacts in prehistory, as well as beliefs surrounding death and burial. Grave goods and animal and human remains found at such sites can help us understand more about the practice and significance of burial and commemoration of the dead at specific times in prehistory. They may also help us to understand the changing structure of society in the area.

Excavations at other round cairns in Argyll have revealed that they often have longer and more complex development sequences than used to be believed. It is likely that these monuments were used and re-used over a long period of time, possibly millennia. Study of the development sequence and chronology of this group of cairns could contribute towards a better understanding of the creation and evolution of a well-defined ritual and funerary landscape. In addition, these cairns are likely to overlie and seal a buried land surface that could provide evidence of the environment when the monument was built. 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

Across Scotland, cairns are often inter-visible and sometimes seem to be positioned specifically to maximise their visual impact. This site is of particular interest as it consists of a group of associated cairns, placed within a presumably significant landscape setting on a fertile plateau overlooking Loch Etive. All of the cairns are inter-visible. The southernmost cairn, probably the largest of the group originally, has a particularly striking position on a natural bluff overlooking Loch Etive, with views towards Ben Cruachan to the east.

There is a large number of burial cairns and other ritual monuments of Neolithic and Bronze Age date in the North Connel area, in particular on the Moss of Achnacree to the south-east. This area seems to have been particularly significant during prehistory as a place of burial and associated with ritual and funerary practices. Argyll cairns are often components of a ritual landscape created over many centuries, often demonstrating re-use and veneration of earlier foci. Clusters of cairns may point to areas of the landscape where power and wealth was concentrated, perhaps generated in part through control of trade and exchange. The position and significance of these cairns in relation to other prehistoric monuments may be significant and merits further analysis. Comparison of each of the cairns, and of the group as a whole with other broadly contemporary monuments nearby could further our understanding of ritual and funerary site location and practice and enhance understanding of the structure of early prehistoric society and economy.

Associative characteristics

The westernmost cairn (Cairn A) is associated with the name 'Leac Mac Mi'os' which translates as 'the flag[stone] of the month old child'. This name and reference to the cist can also be found on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map. It is possible that the recorded excavation of a cist in the 19th century came from this cairn, as a hollow in its centre indicates robbing or quarrying.

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. Buried evidence 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 of particular value as a group of broadly contemporary cairns, and because of their location in a landscape rich in other prehistoric monuments, particularly ritual and funerary 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.

References

Bibliography

RCAHMS records the site as NM93NW 21. The West of Scotland Archaeology Service SMR reference is 1401.

References

The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland, 1988, Argyll: an inventory of the monuments volume 2: Lorn p.45. Edinburgh

Ritchie, G (ed), 1997 The Archaeology of Argyll. Edinburgh

Asset/Event Number	70
Asset/Event Name	North Connel, barrow 85m ESE of Lochnell Arms Hotel
Type of Asset/Event	Scheduled Monument
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM3710/ NM93SW 10
HER Number	1432
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	190917
Northing	734704

Parish	Ardchattan and Muckairn
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	<p>The monument comprises the remains of a barrow, dating probably from the Bronze Age (around the second millennium BC), or possibly earlier. It survives as an oval mound of earth and gravel, measuring 16m N-S by 18m W-E (maximum) and standing almost 2m high. The barrow is at 15m above sea level and overlooks Loch Etive and the Falls of Lora. Today it is located within amenity woodland surrounding a modern housing estate. The monument was first scheduled in 1975, but the documentation does not meet modern standards: the present rescheduling rectifies this.</p> <p>The area to be scheduled is a truncated circle, measuring 22m in diameter centred on the cairn. The scheduling includes 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. The scheduled area extends 5m beyond the visible remains on the W and E sides, up to the line of the garden fence on the N side, and up to the top of the slope on the S side. The scheduling specifically excludes the garden fence on the N side to allow for its maintenance.</p> <p>Statement of National Importance Cultural Significance</p> <p>The monument's cultural significance can be expressed as follows:</p> <p>Intrinsic Characteristics</p> <p>The monument retains much of its original form and survives as a substantial mound comprised of earth and gravel. The barrow is heavily overgrown with vegetation, including a number of small trees, and some planting beds have been added at the foot of the mound on the E side. However, there is no evidence of significant disturbance through quarrying or previous excavation, which indicates that the monument is largely intact and its lower levels may be relatively well preserved. Overall, it is in a stable condition and retains good potential for the survival of archaeological features and deposits.</p> <p>Argyll is rich in prehistoric funerary and ceremonial monuments, but prehistoric barrows are a rare monument type: burial cairns in Argyll are normally built of stone. This monument therefore has particular potential to inform us about variations in the development and form of burial monuments in the area.</p> <p>Excavated barrows elsewhere have been found to overlie one or more burials, typically cremations. As a relatively undisturbed barrow, this example may contain human remains and evidence relating to funerary practices. It may also contain artefacts, such as pottery, flint knives and jewellery, and palaeoenvironmental evidence that could inform us about trade and contacts in prehistory, as well as beliefs surrounding death and burial. These deposits can help us understand more about the practice and significance of burial and commemoration of the dead at specific times in prehistory. They may also help us to understand the changing structure of society in the area. In addition, the monument is likely to overlie and seal a buried ground surface that could provide evidence of the immediate environment before the monument was constructed. 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 to build up a picture of climate, vegetation and agriculture in the area before and during construction and use of the barrow.</p> <p>Contextual characteristics</p> <p>The monument is a rare example of its class and is of particular significance as the only barrow known in Lorn. At the time of its construction, this barrow would have been an impressive mound, dominating the plateau overlooking Loch Etive and the Falls of Lora to the south. Its setting is likely to be of significance: like many other burial monuments in Lorn, it has a maritime location. It is aligned E-W to command maximum views east and west along the loch, and across the water towards Ben Cruachan in the east.</p>

The monument is less than 1km SW of the Moss of Achnacree, a landscape particularly rich in Neolithic and Bronze Age ritual and funerary monuments. Study of the position of this monument in relation to other prehistoric monuments in this landscape merits future analysis, and has the potential to further our understanding of funerary site location, ritual practice and the structure and beliefs of early prehistoric society.

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. Burial monuments such as this provide the chief material evidence for the Bronze Age in this part of Scotland. Buried evidence can enhance our knowledge about wider prehistoric society and economy, how people lived, where they came from and with whom they had contact. This barrow is of particular significance as the only example of its class in Lorn, and a rare type in Argyll. 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 times.

References

Bibliography

RCAHMS records the site as NM93SW 10. The West of Scotland Archaeology Service SMR reference is 1432.

References

Maguire, D M 2004a 'Lochnell Arms Hotel, North Connel (Ardchattan & Muckairn parish), watching brief', *Discovery Excav Scot*, volume 5, p 23.

The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland, 1975, *Argyll: an inventory of the monuments volume 2: Lorn*, p 54. Edinburgh.

Asset/Event Number	71
Asset/Event Name	Cladh Uaine, chapel and burial ground 560m SE of Pennyfuir Cottage
Type of Asset/Event	Scheduled Monument
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM3826/ NM83SE 20
HER Number	WoSASPIN 1227
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	188162
Northing	732648
Parish	Kilmore and Kilbride
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	The monument comprises the remains of a medieval chapel and burial ground. The chapel dates probably from some time between the 12th and 16th centuries, although an earlier origin is possible. Its visible remains comprise the grass-grown wall footings of a small rectangular building, measuring 8.2m E-W by 4.1m transversely. The wall footings are approximately 1m wide and stand up to 0.5m high. There are traces of an entrance-doorway towards the centre of the S wall. The Ordnance Survey first edition map shows the chapel located in the NW corner of an oval burial ground measuring 23m E-W by 18m transversely, although no above-ground elements of this enclosure are now visible. The monument lies at 115m above sea level, on a ridge of high ground that extends S from Tom Ard, some 2km from the coast. The monument was first scheduled in 1976, but the documentation does not meet

modern standards: the present rescheduling rectifies this.

The area to be scheduled is circular on plan, 36m in diameter, centred on the SE corner of the chapel. The scheduling includes 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

The low banks that delineate the chapel survive in good condition within a forestry clearing, although suffering from bracken encroachment. Many chapel sites such as this date to the 12th to 16th centuries, but there is clear potential for the chapel to be older, or to have replaced an earlier building, as early medieval chapels erected in the centuries following AD 600 have similar field characteristics to later examples. Future excavation could enhance our understanding of the origin and possible development of the chapel, as well as its relationship to the putative adjoining enclosure. It is clear that the site remained in use as a burial ground for a considerable period. Gravestones were still visible in 1868-9 when Ordnance Survey officers visited and were informed told that there had been recent burials at the site.

Excavations at similar sites elsewhere in Scotland and Ireland has revealed varied, and often rich, archaeological remains. There is clear potential for the survival of important medieval deposits here that could contribute towards our understanding of medieval church construction, burial practices and the origins, nature and duration of use of pre-Reformation ecclesiastical sites. Any skeletal remains could also reveal evidence for health, diet, illness, cause of death and possibly occupational activities over several centuries. There is also potential for the survival of carved stones on the site. These could provide more information about the date of the monument and contribute towards our understanding of early Christian art and sculpture.

Contextual characteristics

This monument is of particular value as one of a group of small, early medieval or medieval chapels and burial grounds in north Argyll, all within about 20km of this site. Some of these chapels lie on or close to the coast, including examples in the islands of Seil and Bernera, but others lie inland, such as the chapel and burial ground at Kilmun to the SE. The closest medieval chapel to Cladh Uaine is the rather larger stone-built chapel at Dunstaffnage Castle, some 1.7km to the N, which dates from the 13th century. The potential for comparison offered by this group of chapels can enhance knowledge and understanding of the form, use and siting of these early burial and ecclesiastical sites. The group appears to be quite diverse: for example it is clear that burial grounds with early associations can vary in shape from square or rectangular to circular or oval. The setting and position of this chapel is likely to be significant and would merit further analysis and comparison with other similar sites. The position of the site on a ridge of higher ground offers long views along the coast and out to sea, and would have ensured the chapel was visible to the community.

Associative characteristics

The chapel and burial ground are shown on the Ordnance Survey first edition map and are labeled 'Chapel and Burial Ground (Site of) Cladh Uaine'. The name of this monument, incorporating the 'Cladh' element, strongly suggests that the putative burial ground was in use at a relatively early date. Researchers have suggested that the chapel may have been dedicated to St Maelrubha, referred to in a late 16th-century document as lying in the vicinity of Dunstaffnage Castle.

National Importance

The monument is of national importance because it has the inherent potential to make a significant contribution to our understanding of the nature and development of chapels and burial grounds in the west of Scotland. Important archaeological remains relating to the origins, use and development of the site are expected to survive below ground, including the foundations of the chapel and its fittings, the remains of the putative burial ground enclosure, human burials and possibly carved stones. The significance of the site is enhanced by its capacity to be compared with similar sites in the region. The loss of the monument would significantly diminish our ability to understand and appreciate the organisation and spread of Christianity in medieval Argyll.

References

Bibliography

RCAHMS record the site as NM83SE 20. The West of Scotland Archaeology Service SMR reference is WoSASPIN 1227.

References:

RCAHMS 1975, The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland. Argyll: an inventory of the monuments volume 2: Lorn, Edinburgh, p 121, no 235.

Asset/Event Number	72
Asset/Event Name	Dun Mac Sniachan, forts and dun, Benderloch
Type of Asset/Event	Scheduled Monument
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM2179
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	190315
Northing	738196
Parish	Ardchattan and Muckairn
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	<p>The monument is an impressive group of prehistoric defensive remains comprising two successive forts and a dun, dating to the Iron Age (between 500 BC and AD 500) and later. The monument is located on the summit of a steep-sided rock outcrop aligned NE-SW, known as Dun Mac Sniachan. It is visible as a series of grass-grown stony banks, with sections of exposed vitrified walling, enclosing the outcrop and two further areas within it. The outcrop rises to a height of 40m above sea level and is situated close to the NE shore of Ardmucknish Bay and overlooking Benderloch to the E. The monument was first scheduled in 1961, but the documentation does not meet modern standards: the present rescheduling rectifies this.</p> <p>The earliest fort is the largest of the three, taking in much of the rocky outcrop. It covers an area measuring approximately 245m by 50m, enclosed by a wall running around the margin of the summit. The wall survives for much of the perimeter as a low grass-grown stony bank, though some sections of vitrified material can be traced. The entrance to this fort was located probably from the E where a natural gully ascends the outcrop. The later fort is much smaller and sits within its predecessor at the SW end of the ridge. The interior measures 52m by 21m and is enclosed by a vitrified wall, which is visible for the most part as a grass-covered stony bank, spread up to 6m wide in places and standing up to 1m high. On the NW edge the wall clearly overlies that of the earlier fort. On the SE edge of this fort a stretch of vitrified inner facing stones is exposed. The dun is situated at the NE (lower) end of the ridge and measures about 18.3m by 15.2m within a wall about 3m thick. The wall survives as a grass-grown bank of stony debris. Immediately SW of the dun are the remains of two outer walls running across the width of the outcrop, each with a gap in the centre forming an entrance. No corresponding entrance can be seen in the dun itself, although four large earthfast boulders are in alignment</p>

with the other entrances through the two ramparts and may indicate a blocked entranceway.

The area to be scheduled is irregular on plan and includes 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

Despite considerable vegetation cover, much of the walling and earthworks survive and the main features and structural components of both of the forts and the dun are visible. There are numerous patches of exposed vitrified walling, including a considerable stretch on the SE edge of the later fort which stands over 1m high. The interiors of the structures appear relatively undisturbed despite the presence of trees and shrubs, and only a small area of the later fort has been excavated. There is excellent potential for the survival of important archaeological remains.

Limited archaeological excavation of the later fort in the 19th century revealed considerable stretches of vitrified walling in the later fort and evidence for modification and reconstruction of the fort during different phases. There were also traces of rectangular stone buildings within the fort and a number of finds were recovered, including a tanged iron sword, an iron dagger, iron ring, enamelled bronze circular mount, a bronze ring, several querns and a considerable quantity of animal bone. The excavation evidence places the later fort's construction and occupation around the early first millennium AD. The presence of an earlier fort and a later dun demonstrates that there is a considerable time-depth to the monument's development sequence, making it a particularly important site. There is good potential for the survival of further structures, sub-surface features, artefacts and ecofacts, all of which can provide information about the site's occupants and daily life, the construction, function and layout of both forts and the dun, and many other aspects of prehistoric society and economy. The site also has excellent potential to contribute towards the study of vitrified forts and to help further our understanding of their design, construction and purpose. Overall, this is a particularly important example of Iron Age and early historic defensive settlements of different forms and phases, and has excellent potential to enhance our understanding of the nature of such sites, their origins, development, use and re-use.

Contextual characteristics

The monument is a rare and impressive example of a group of three successive defensive sites occupying and re-using a rocky ridge. Whilst close proximity to similar sites is relatively common in Argyll, it is unusual to have three successive defensive structures constructed at the same location over a long period. A similar example is known at Dun Skeig in Kintyre where there are three successive sites comprising a fort and two duns. Dun Mac Sniachan is particularly interesting as it comprises two vitrified forts, which are far less common than duns in Argyll; and the dun itself is atypical as a notably large example with outworks.

Duns and forts in Argyll are frequently as impressive for their location as their preservation, and they vary considerably in terms of size and complexity. Dun Mac Sniachan is a fine example of the exploitation of topography to help construct a defensible site. This isolated ridge is surrounded by sheer cliffs on most sides; it dominates the landscape and is in an ideal settlement location, close to the shore of Ardmucknish Bay and overlooking agricultural land. From the summit, there are excellent views in all directions, but especially out to sea and across to a number of other potentially related, broadly contemporary sites on the islands of Mull, Kerrera and Lismore.

Its importance is enhanced by its close proximity to the supposed location of 'Beregonium', the legendary capital of the Dalriada. The Scottish philosopher, Hector Boece, located this site just to the SE of Dun Mac Sniachan in his 'Scoturum Historiae', written in the 16th century. This

monument has much to tell us about the factors influencing choice of location, the importance of defence and protection, and the significance of visibility to and from and between these sites. The continued or repeated use and re-use of this important location has the potential to illuminate the patterns of landownership and the division of land during the Iron Age. It is clear that this was a significant place to many generations of prehistoric people.

Associative characteristics

The place-name 'Dun Mac Sniachan' indicates the presence of a defensive settlement and suggests the site has been occupied over a long period. Both forts and the dun are shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map: the southernmost fort is labelled as 'vitrified', while the dun is labelled as 'stone circle (remains of)'. Today the site is popular for its views with walkers and visitors: access to the summit is up the gentler NE slope along a well-worn grassy path.

National Importance

The monument is of national importance as an excellent and rare example of three successive defensive sites in use or re-used from at least the Iron Age into the early historic period. The defensive works and sections of vitrified walling are well preserved and there is high potential for surviving artefactual and ecofactual remains and structures within and around the forts and dun. The site has an inherent potential to make a significant addition to our understanding of the past, in particular the design and construction of Iron Age and later defensive sites, their occupation and reuse over time, and the links these places had with contemporary sites elsewhere, particularly in western Scotland and the Irish Sea region. The loss of the monument would significantly diminish our future ability to appreciate and understand early Scottish communal fortifications.

References

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Asset/Event Number	73
Asset/Event Name	Caisteal Suidhe Cheannaidh, dun 470m NW of Achnacraobh
Type of Asset/Event	Scheduled Monument
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM4120/ NN02SW 1
HER Number	WOSASPIN 1621
Status	Scheduled Monument

Easting	202954
Northing	724232
Parish	Kilchrenan and Dalavich
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	<p>The monument comprises a prehistoric dun, likely to date to the Iron Age (between 500 BC and AD 500). Known as Caisteal Suidhe Cheannaidh, this is one of the best-preserved duns in Lorn. Almost circular in plan, the lichen-covered walls still stand to a maximum height of over 2m and are up to 5m thick, enclosing an area of 11.9m by 13.1m. The dun occupies a commanding position at 210m above sea level, on the highest part of the E end of a rock ridge, overlooking the valley that runs between Taynuilt and Kilchrenan. The monument was first scheduled in 1978, but the documentation does not meet modern standards: the present rescheduling rectifies this.</p> <p>The area to be scheduled is circular, measuring 40m in diameter centred on the dun. The scheduled area includes the remains described above, 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 Cultural Significance</p> <p>The monument's cultural significance can be expressed as follows:</p> <p>Intrinsic characteristics</p> <p>The dun is protected on all sides by steep slopes, except on the W where there is a gentle approach along the crest of the ridge. The outer face, which consists of large stones measuring 1.65m by 0.6m and 0.45m in thickness, rises with a slight batter to over 2m in height on the W. The inner face still stands to an average height of 2m in about nine courses, though its base is now obscured by fallen stones. It is recorded that the dun stood to a height of about 6m before it was quarried for stone to be reused in nearby field walls. The entrance is on the NE and measures 1.75m externally, with large blocks forming the outer corners. The passage through the wall is checked for a door at a point 1.7m from the outside, where it widens to 2.1m. The inner portion of the passage, 2.4m in length, has slightly curved sides which seem to be corbelled inwards at the top, but this may be due to settlement of the stones. Some excavation was undertaken in the interior in 1890, during which several hearths were discovered, as well as the bones of horse and deer.</p> <p>The footprint of the monument is intact and it survives in excellent condition. There is very high potential for the survival of buried deposits and features beneath and beyond the wall and within the dun interior, as confirmed by the results of the 1890 excavation. Future examination of the dun could provide detailed evidence for its date, form and construction, and investigation of the interior could contribute to our understanding of how it was used and how this may have changed over time. Buried artefacts and palaeoenvironmental evidence can contribute to our understanding of how people lived and worked, the extent and nature of trade and exchange, and the nature of the agricultural economy in this vicinity. The monument has the potential to contribute to our understanding of the nature of Iron Age settlement and the design and development of these small defended settlements.</p> <p>Contextual characteristics</p> <p>This dun shares some characteristics with broch sites, for example, in its general dimensions, the slight batter to the walls, and some details of the entrance. However, there are no indications of stairs or galleries within the thickness of the walls. Its classification as a dun is probably more accurate, albeit a particularly substantial and elaborate example. Defended settlements of various types characterise much of the coastal occupation of Argyll and Atlantic Scotland in later prehistory, including brochs, duns, forts and crannogs. Altogether, over 500 later prehistoric settlements are known in Argyll.</p>

It is believed that duns generally represent the remains of the living spaces of small groups or single families. However, Caisteal Suidhe Cheannaidh stands out not only for its remarkable state of preservation, but also because of its substantial nature and the sophistication of its design. Its construction would certainly have involved considerably more labour and materials than most Argyll duns, which suggests that it may have been a high status site and possibly fulfilled a number of functions. This is also suggested by its positioning in the landscape. Caisteal Suidhe Cheannaidh dominates the local topography and has extensive views to the N, S and E, the latter two directions overlooking the approaches. It is located at a strategic natural junction between Loch Awe and the River Awe, and would have been clearly visible on the skyline. A key view from its entrance is towards Ben Cruachan in the NE, which may have been deliberate. Researchers believe that visibility to and from this type of monument was important, as evidenced by its prominent position in the landscape and the fact that it overlooks a natural route-way. It may have been a hub in a network of similar sites in the area. This monument has high potential to contribute to our understanding of the Iron Age occupation of Kintyre and further afield.

Associative characteristics

The name 'Caisteal Suidhe Cheannaidh' is Gaelic for castle or fort, seat or resting place, possibly of Kenneth or king, which indicates that this has been recognised as a significant site throughout history. The monument is named 'Caisteal Suidhe Cheannaidh' and labelled a fort and on the first edition of the Ordnance Survey map.

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 design and construction of later prehistoric defended settlements in western Scotland, and their place in the wider economy and society. There is high potential for well-preserved archaeological remains to survive within and immediately outside the monument. These buried remains can tell us much about the people who built and lived in the settlement and the connections they had with other groups. The loss of the monument would significantly diminish our ability to appreciate and understand the settlement of Argyll in the later prehistoric period.

References

Bibliography

On 23 March 2012 Andrew Fulton wrote to the owner and agent informing them about the scheduling assessment. We received confirmation of ownership and, on 8 May 2012, James Bruhn, Lindsay Farquharson and Susan Buckham visited the monument. James Bruhn wrote to all interested parties on 22 June 2012 to confirm our intention to progress this rescheduling. No issues have been raised.

RCAHMS records the site as NN02SW 1. West of Scotland Archaeology Service records the site as WOSASPIN 1621.

References

Christison, D, 1891, 'Excavation of the fort "Suidhe Chennaidh", Loch Awe and description of some Argyleshire cairns', PSAS, 25, 118-27.

RCAHMS 1975, The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland. Argyll: an inventory of the ancient monuments: volume 2: Lorn, p 81, no 159. Edinburgh.

Asset/Event Number	74
Asset/Event Name	Dunstaffnage Castle
Type of Asset/Event	Scheduled Monument
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM90120/ NM 83 SE 2

HER Number

Status Scheduled Monument

Easting 188273

Northing 734453

Parish Kilmore and Kilbride

Council Argyll and Bute

Description This monument is a castle, whose visible remains date back to the 13th Century, and the remains of associated structures. It is already scheduled and in state care, but this rescheduling is necessary to ensure that the most important area of archaeological and historical remains is adequately protected in the light of imperfections in earlier scheduling documentation.

The castle is built on a rock some 6m to 9m in height. The curtain walls follow the shape of the rock giving an irregular quadrilateral plan. At each corner are slightly expressed round corner towers. The east or gate tower was remodelled in the late 15th and 16th Centuries to produce what is effectively a tower house over the entrance.

The north and west towers also contained accommodation but the only surviving range within the courtyard dates from the late 16th Century. Beyond the walls of the castle stand the remains of the 18th-century stables and a cottage which now houses a shop and works accommodation.

The history of Dunstaffnage rises out of tradition. It is said that the Stone of Destiny was kept at Dunstaffnage until Kenneth MacAlpin had it moved to Scone. The castle as it stands today, though, was founded by the MacDougalls in the second quarter of the 13th Century. Following the Battle of the Pass of Brander, Robert the Bruce besieged and took the castle.

The MacDougall lands were forfeited and passed, largely, to the Campbells. David II returned part of the Lordship of Lorn to the MacDougalls before it passed through marriage to John Stewart of Innermeath in 1388. Little is heard of the castle until the Lordship passed to the Earl of Argyll in 1469. The Earls entrusted custody of the castle to a Captain, a post which has become hereditary.

During the 16th and 17th Centuries the castle was used by the Crown and the Earls of Argyll as a base for campaigns in the Western Isles. It was garrisoned in the Civil Wars, throughout the Commonwealth occupation, and was burnt by the Marquess of Atholl following the Marquess of Argyll's rising in 1685. It was again garrisoned by government troops during both major Jacobite risings and remained a residence for the Captains until the gate house was gutted by fire in 1810. The gate house was restored by the Duke of Argyll in 1903-4.

The area to be scheduled includes all the features described above and an area around them which is likely to retain archaeological evidence relating to their construction and use. It is defined to the east by the stone boundary wall, to the NW by a line 20m out from the NW wall of the castle and to the SW by a line 50m out from the SW wall of the castle. The area measures approximately 140m SW-NE at its greatest extent by 140m and is marked in red on the accompanying map extract.

Statement of National Importance
 The monument is of national importance because it is a well preserved 13th-century castle. It has a long history as an outpost of Royal authority in Argyll, either as a Royal castle or through the Earls of Argyll. It has seen continuous and varied use up until the start of the nineteenth century. Its archaeology has the potential to add greatly to our knowledge of a long period of the history of Argyll. Its importance is reflected in its status as a property in state care.

Asset/Event Name	Dalnacabaig,cairn 260m W of
Type of Asset/Event	Scheduled Monument
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM3879/ NM92SW 10
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	190006
Northing	724295
Parish	Kilmore and Kilbride
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	<p>No further information recorded by HES https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM3879</p> <p>This cairn, about 260 metres west of Dalnacabaig farmhouse, is situated on the edge of a level shelf above the flood-plain of the stream Feochan Bheag. A conspicuous oval mound, it measures 19.5 by 17.4 metres and has a maximum height of 2.3 metres. Although almost completely grass-covered, the cairn can be seen to have been bordered by a kerb of massive boulders, particularly well-preserved on the SE arc. On the SW, however, the kerb has been largely removed by stone-robbing.</p> <p>RCAHMS 1975, visited June 1975.</p> <p>There is a marked central depression otherwise as described.</p> <p>Surveyed at 1:10,000.</p> <p>Visited by OS (R D) 15 October 1969.</p>

Asset/Event Number	76
Asset/Event Name	Tom an Iasgaire, fort
Type of Asset/Event	Scheduled Monument
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM4034
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	204461
Northing	728373
Parish	Glenorchy and Inishail
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	<p>The monument is a prehistoric fort, dating probably from the Iron Age (between 500 BC and AD 500). The fort occupies the summit of Tom an Iasgaire, a conspicuous isolated hill at the NW end of the Pass of Brander, at approximately 185m above sea level. The fort is naturally defended by precipitous rocky slopes to the N, S and E, but there are faint traces of an enclosing wall around the less well-defended western and southern margin of the summit. The monument was first scheduled in 1933, but the documentation does not meet modern standards: the present rescheduling rectifies this.</p> <p>The area to be scheduled is irregular in 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. Specifically excluded</p>

from the scheduling are the above-ground elements of an iron memorial and a relay transmitter box.

Statement of National Importance Cultural Significance

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

Intrinsic characteristics

The enclosed area of the fort is an irregular oval in shape, measuring around 40m by 25m internally. The wall now appears as a grass-covered band of stony debris, 3m wide. A gap in the WSW, over 2m wide, may represent an entrance. There are no visible features in the interior. The fort is approached from the SW up a gentle slope where, about halfway, a level shelf of ground may represent an annex to the fort. No features are visible above ground on this shelf, except for a relatively recent structure. Beyond the western fort wall, access to the summit was further restricted by an outer wall which commenced at the edge of the precipitous drop on the N and may originally have continued along the flank of the hill immediately above the shelf on the SW. This outer wall is also now visible only as a low band of grass-covered stony debris, 1.5m to 2.5m wide, and it has been removed to the S, possibly to construct the secondary rectangular structure which can be seen on the shelf.

Despite the intrusion of a relay transmitter box and associated cables in the S part of the fort, Tom an Iasgaire fort appears to be largely undisturbed and it is likely that important archaeological deposits survive below ground. Excavations on forts elsewhere in Argyll have revealed structural and artefactual evidence which suggests that a range of domestic and agricultural processing activities would have taken place within the fort. Future investigation of the fort and buried remains may allow researchers to date the construction of the fort and its annex, assess the duration of its use and any development sequence. In addition, the buried remains have good potential to enhance our understanding of the use and function of forts and associated structures and of the daily lives of the people who occupied them. There is potential for the recovery of artefacts and ecofacts that may illuminate the diet, economy, and social status of the occupants, and the extent to which this varied over time. It is also possible that a buried ground surface may survive beneath the walling, which may preserve information about the local environment, climate and vegetation when the fort was constructed.

Contextual characteristics

This type of defended settlement is generally thought to date to the second half of the first millennium BC, although some have a construction or re-use date into the first millennium AD. There are over 110 enclosed and defended settlements in mid-Argyll, variously known as enclosures, forts and duns. Most of these structures were built most likely to offer protection to individual families or small groups, although some of the larger examples could possibly have had a variety of functions, perhaps serving as a central place for a community or wider area. Defensive structures of this type often reveal long periods of use and reuse and, despite the difficulties of classification of forts and duns, they do reflect the distribution of later prehistoric communities.

Forts and duns are often located on rocky knolls or hills with strong natural protection and in strategic locations, where they dominate the landscape and overlook important sea- and route-ways, as in this case. Tom an Iasgaire is situated on a hill dominating the NW end of the Pass of Brander and is only accessible by the gentle slope to the SW. The level area of ground on the SW approach has been interpreted as a possible annex; similar annex features have been noted elsewhere, as at Ardencaple, where outworks also appear to protect the approach to the settlement. The strategic location of this fort was undoubtedly also important. It commands spectacular views along the Pass of Brander, overlooking the important communication and transport routes along the valley floor and along the River Awe which connects the Airds Bay estuary and the inland water of Loch Awe.

National Importance

The monument is of national importance as a well-preserved example of a fort or defended settlement of Iron Age or later date, with high potential for the survival of important archaeological remains. The site has an inherent potential to make a significant addition to our understanding of the past, in particular the construction, use and abandonment of defensive sites of this period, and the nature of their occupation and reuse over time. The positioning of the fort is also of interest and further study could improve our understanding of the positioning of defended settlements in relation to each other and to the wider landscape. The loss of this monument would significantly diminish our future ability to appreciate and understand early Scottish communal fortifications.

References
Bibliography
References

The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland. Argyll: an inventory of the ancient monuments: volume 2: Lorn, p 74, no 144. Edinburgh.

Asset/Event Number	77
Asset/Event Name	Dalnaneun, cairns 240m and 275m WNW of
Type of Asset/Event	Scheduled Monument
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM3992/ NM82NE 9/ NM82NE 41
HER Number	WOSASPIN 1125 and 1108
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	188091
Northing	726316
Parish	Kilmore and Kilbride
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	<p>The monument comprises two prehistoric cairns of the late Neolithic or Bronze Age, dating probably from the second millennium BC. They survive as substantial, circular turf-covered mounds of stones, some 80m apart. The northernmost of the two measures 23m in diameter and the southernmost measures 15m in diameter. They stand to a height of 1.4m and 0.9m respectively. They are of particular interest because of their proximity to each other and to other similar cairns in the vicinity, and because of their position along a land bridge connecting the sea loch, Loch Feochan to the southwest, Glen Feochan to the southeast and Loch Nell to the northeast. They are located on grazing land at 30m above sea level. The monument was first scheduled in 1977, but the documentation does not meet modern standards: the present rescheduling rectifies this.</p> <p>The area to be scheduled comprises two circles on plan, the northern circle measuring 44m in diameter and the southern circle measuring 34m in diameter. The scheduling includes 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. Specifically excluded from the scheduling are the above-ground elements of a post-and-wire fence to allow for its maintenance.</p> <p>Statement of National Importance Cultural Significance</p> <p>The monument's cultural significance can be expressed as follows:</p> <p>Intrinsic characteristics</p> <p>The excavation of similar cairns elsewhere in Scotland has demonstrated that they were often</p>

used to cover and mark human burials. In the case of the northern of the two cairns here, significant structural and artefactual material has been uncovered. Stones identified around the base of the cairn are probably the remains of a kerb, while a cist setting comprising four very large slabs creates a burial space of 1.1m by 0.8m by 1.2m deep. From the cist, a rare, riveted dagger and two cremation burials were recovered during antiquarian excavations. The cairns are believed to date from around 1500 BC.

In both cairns, there are signs of physical disturbance including the removal of some cairn material to adjacent land. Despite this, they retain significant structural features and the overall footprint of both cairns is clearly visible. It has been suggested that the southern of the two cairns may represent a clearance cairn, but its proximity to the northern cairn, the similarity in size and shape of the two cairns, and its location in a rich relict landscape suggest it is more probably a burial cairn.

The cairns can provide much information about the design and function of prehistoric burial monuments. Their buried layers have high potential to contain archaeological evidence relating to their construction and use, including artefacts such as pottery and tools, human burials, and environmental evidence. Together this evidence can tell us much about burial and commemoration of the dead at specific times in prehistory. The cairns are likely to seal a buried ground surface which may also preserve evidence of the immediate environment, climate and vegetation cover before and during the monument's use.

Contextual characteristics

Across Scotland, prehistoric burial cairns are often inter-visible and are sometimes positioned to maximise their visual impact. Argyll cairns are often components of a ritual landscape created over many centuries, and may indicate re-use and veneration of earlier foci. In this case, the monument is one of a rich cluster of almost 20 similar cairns and possible cairns located along two kilometres of the valley floor of Glen Feochan and the River Nell. Many would have been inter-visible over the centuries or millennia that this relatively narrow and confined landscape was a focus for burial and commemoration, and subsequently. Once the cairns had been finally sealed, it is likely that they continued to hold a significant place in the landscape as monuments and markers of the ancestors.

National Importance

Many cairns are known of in Argyll, with particular clusters in South Kintyre, Mid Argyll, Lorne and in the west and south of Islay. Cairns have additional importance as they are the most prominent remains of early societies, whose domestic houses, farms and field systems have so far proved difficult to identify in the archaeological record. The density of ritual sites in the vicinity is so great that the area can be identified as a ritual landscape comparable to Kilmartin Glen. It has considerable time-depth evidenced by the survival of a Neolithic round cairn nearby, which was reused at broadly the same time as these cairns. It is probable that the monuments here were created over many centuries, reflecting re-use and veneration of earlier foci. The position of these cairns in relation to each other and to other prehistoric monuments in the valley merits further analysis, and could improve our understanding of ritual and funerary site location and practice and the structure of prehistoric society and economy.

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 the significance of these monuments to prehistoric and later societies. Buried evidence from cairns can also enhance our knowledge about the communities living here, where they came from and who they had contact with. 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.

References

Bibliography

On 23 March 2012 Andrew Fulton wrote to the owners, Mr and Mrs Maclachlan, who replied confirming ownership details. Richard Heawood and John Malcolm visited the site on 9 May

2012 and then met with the owner on 11 May 2012 to discuss the significance of the site and its rescheduling. We then wrote to the owner on 27 June 2012 confirming our intention to progress this rescheduling.

RCAHMS records the site as CANMORE 22935 and 22918. West of Scotland Archaeology Service records this site as WOSASPIN 1125 and 1108.

References

Anderson, J, 1878, 'Notes on the character and contents of a large sepulchral cairn of the Bronze Age at Collesie, Fife, excavated by William Wallace, Esq., of Newton of Collesie, in August 1876 and 1877', Proc Soc Antiq Scot, 12, 454-5.

Asset/Event Number	78
Asset/Event Name	Kilmore, cairns and enclosure 345m NNE of Cleigh House
Type of Asset/Event	Scheduled Monument
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM3967
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	188106
Northing	726053
Parish	Kilmore and Kilbride
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	<p>The monument comprises two cairns and a circular earthwork, all dating from the Neolithic or Bronze Age (some time between 4000 and 1000 BC). The cairns are visible as turf-covered stony mounds. The larger cairn measures about 32m in diameter and stands 1.8m high. Two stone slabs visible towards the centre may be the sides of a cist. The second cairn lies about 10m to the NW and is much smaller, measuring 8.5m in diameter and 0.6m high. The circular earthwork lies 15m S of the larger cairn. It takes the form of a low bank about 5m wide and 0.3m high with traces of an internal ditch, which encloses a near-circular area 21m in diameter. It is probably a ritual monument known as a henge. The site lies about 15m above sea level, on flat land in a valley floor location, between Loch Nell 0.5km to the N and Loch Feochan, a sea loch 2km to the SW. The larger cairn and the earthwork were first scheduled in 1977, but the documentation does not meet modern standards: the present rescheduling rectifies this and incorporates all three monuments (including the smaller cairn).</p> <p>The area to be scheduled is irregular on plan, including 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 Cultural Significance</p> <p>The monument's cultural significance can be expressed as follows:</p> <p>Intrinsic characteristics</p> <p>The excavation of similar cairns elsewhere in Scotland has demonstrated that they were often used to cover and mark human burials. They are normally late Neolithic or Bronze Age in origin, dating most commonly from the late third millennium BC to the early second millennium BC. The larger of the two cairns here should be regarded as a large example of its type in a national context, though its size may have been increased a little by the dumping of cairn material around the perimeter when the central area was investigated in the 19th</p>

century. This investigation appears to have occurred in two stages: first, a central cist was opened and an urn and cremation were discovered; secondly, in 1872, a bronze dagger blade was found in an undisturbed corner of the cist. Despite this activity, the cairn retains good potential to cover important archaeological remains. The adjacent cairn to the NW is smaller in size but may be a second prehistoric burial monument, particularly because of its proximity to the known burial cairn.

The form of the earthwork enclosure to the S indicates that the third feature here has high potential to be a henge, an early prehistoric ritual enclosure. Although there are traces of a depression outside the bank, there is clearly also a shallow ditch on the inside and there are suggestions of opposed entrances to the N and S. The inner ditch is characteristic of henge monuments, which researchers suggest were built between about 3000 and 2000 BC, to screen from view a ceremonial site that might be dangerous or for the eyes of a select few only. Henges frequently contain evidence of a variety of internal features, including timber or stone circles, pits or burials, which may pre- or post-date the henge enclosure, so future excavation here has significant potential to enrich understanding of this site.

Researchers know from other examples that cairns frequently incorporate or overlie several graves or pits, and it is common for additional burials to survive antiquarian investigations. As well as cremations or inhumations, graves often contain artefacts, including pottery and stone tools. These deposits can help us understand more about the practice and significance of burial and commemoration of the dead at specific times in prehistory. They may also help us to understand the changing structure of early society in the area. Botanical remains, including pollen and charred plant material, may also survive within archaeological deposits deriving from the cairn's construction and use. This evidence can help us build up a picture of the climate, vegetation and agriculture in the area before and during construction and use of the cairn; it also has potential to shed light on the plants that were used in burial rituals.

Contextual characteristics

Across Scotland, prehistoric burial cairns often appear to have been sited with reference to other cairns and are often inter-visible. This monument lies within a remarkable concentration of at least 10 cairns scattered along the valley floor between foot of Loch Nell and the head of Loch Feochan some 3km to the SW. These include three cairns only 200m to the N, one with a large cist or small chamber exposed; the Dalineun chambered cairn about 500m to the N; and a cluster of three cairns, including the 'Serpent Mound', about 800m to the N. This large group of ritual and funerary structures provides an important context in which to study the probable henge that forms part of this monument. The density of ritual sites in the vicinity is so great that the area can be identified as a ritual landscape comparable to Kilmartin Glen. It is probable that the monuments here were created over many centuries, reflecting the re-use and veneration of earlier foci. Henges are typically found on low-lying ground, often close to watercourses and better agricultural land and sometimes formed part of a ritual complex with other Neolithic or Bronze Age monuments. The nature of this monument in relation to other prehistoric monuments in the valley merits further analysis, and could improve our understanding of ritual and funerary site location and practice and the structure of prehistoric society and economy.

Associative Characteristics

The larger cairn is depicted on the OS first edition map and the site is labelled 'Cist'.

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 early prehistoric ritual practices, and the significance of these monuments to prehistoric and later societies. Buried evidence from cairns and henges can significantly enhance our knowledge about prehistoric communities, where they came from and who they had contact with. This monument is an important element of one of the densest clusters of burial cairns in Scotland. The loss of the monument would 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.

References
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References

The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland, 1975, Argyll: an inventory of the monuments, volume 2: Lorn, p. 53, nos. 57(6) and (7). Edinburgh.

Asset/Event Number	79
Asset/Event Name	Raschoille, cave 40m ENE of, Oban
Type of Asset/Event	Scheduled Monument
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM5494/ NM82NE 47
HER Number	1114
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	185474
Northing	728900
Parish	Kilmore and Kilbride
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	<p>The monument is a natural cave which has been used by some of Scotland's earliest inhabitants in Mesolithic and Neolithic times, at least in the 7th and 4th millennia BC. The cave is 4.25m wide at the entrance and 4m deep, but narrows to 0.2m wide at its back. The cave was discovered during clearance work at the foot of the cliff in 1984. Limited rescue excavation revealed the remains of at least 20 human individuals, together with abundant fish bones and shells. The cave is located on Glenshellach Road, Oban, at the foot of a S-facing cliff overlooking Gleann Sheileach at about 14m OD. The monument was first scheduled in 1992, but the documentation did not meet modern standards: the present rescheduling rectifies this.</p> <p>The scheduled area is square on plan, measuring 15m SE-NW by 15m SW-NE. The scheduling includes the remains described above and an area around them within which evidence relating to the monument's use and abandonment may survive, as shown in red on the accompanying map.</p> <p>Statement of National Importance Cultural Significance</p> <p>The monument's cultural significance can be expressed as follows:</p> <p>Intrinsic Characteristics:</p> <p>Limited rescue excavation in 1984 recovered the remains of at least 20 individuals, including some children and infants, comprising mostly skulls and long bones. A very large quantity of fish bones was also recovered, together with bird bones and the bones of small mammals, particularly rodents. The deposits also contained abundant marine shells, over 50% of which were edible periwinkle, with smaller amounts of limpet, cockle, scallop, mussel and oyster. The human bones were very jumbled and intermixed with stones, some quite large, and with the fishbone and other waste material. There was no sign of articulation of the human bones, though some appeared to have been deposited in groups. Other parts of the skeleton were much less well represented, with the absence of hand and foot bones especially notable; mandibles and teeth were also rare. The state of preservation of the bone was good due to the alkaline conditions in the cave, which suggests that the partial nature of the skeletons was not due to disturbance or erosion. It is likely that selected human skeletal material was deposited in the cave after excarnation of the bodies at some other place. The quantity of bone (at least</p>

2,000 individually identifiable pieces and very many smaller fragments) and the mixed nature of the deposits suggest the cave was used for the deposition of human remains over a long period of time. The only diagnostic artefact recovered was a small flint arrowhead of probable Bronze Age date.

A series of 27 radiocarbon dates was obtained from Raschoille some time after the excavation, as part of a wider project examining caves containing archaeological remains around Oban. The dates fall into two distinct dating horizons. Red deer and lynx animal bones and charred hazelnut shells produced dates between about 6500 and 6000 BC (Mesolithic period), while the human bones all dated to between about 4000 and 3000 BC (Neolithic period). Before the radiocarbon dates were available, the excavators suggested that the fish, mammal and shell waste may represent the remains of funerary feasts or ritual deposits, rather than habitation waste. However, the dates clearly indicate that the function of the cave changed significantly between the 7th and the 4th millennium BC. One suggestion is that the cave may have been used primarily for processing fish and meat in the earlier period, including smoking and curing, with the shell middens representing the residue of shellfish collecting and processing for bait, as well as for consumption. In the 4th millennium BC, the cave seems to have been re-used primarily as a specialised place of burial. By then sea levels were falling in the Oban area and the cave probably no longer had a waterfront aspect.

The 1984 work was limited in scale and has not been fully published, which, together with advances in archaeological techniques in recent years, means that the monument retains very high potential for the preservation of important evidence. In particular, the unusual nature of the deposits in the cave could enhance our understanding of the early (Mesolithic) use of this and other caves and of the nature and activities of the early human presence in this area; and of the practices, rituals and significance of burial and commemoration of the dead in the Neolithic period. As well as the potential for the survival of additional human remains, there is potential for the survival of undisturbed archaeological layers which could elucidate when, how and for how long the cave was used.

Contextual characteristics

Across mid Argyll, there are almost 80 recorded examples of caves and rock shelters that show signs of human presence, most of them found in relict cliff lines that lie at the head of the main rock platform. Some sites, such as Ulva Cave and Druimvargie rock shelter, have yielded evidence for human activity from the end of the 8th millennium BC, broadly contemporary with the initial use of Raschoille cave. In many cases, however, the first consistent evidence of human use of the caves dates from the 3rd millennium BC. The evidence for domestic use usually comprises food debris and, in some later examples, features such as hearths and storage pits. Human burials have also been found in other caves and, where a sequence can be established, the burials usually take place after the cave has been abandoned as a habitation site.

Some of the best known archaeological caves in Scotland are in the Oban area, but Raschoille is unusual as it lies more inland than most other Oban sites, as well as for the nature of its deposits and the quantity of human remains. It faces S across Gleann Sheileach, a low-lying tidal basin that would have been a tidal inlet during the high sea levels of the main postglacial transgression. This is one of the few caves of the so-called 'Oban Group' that was not destroyed by quarrying following investigations in the late 19th or early 20th centuries. Raschoille cave therefore has considerable potential to add to our understanding of the various uses of caves at different times in prehistory, as well as burial practices and rituals in prehistory. It may also contribute to our understanding of the date and manner in which early humans settled the Atlantic seaboard.

National Importance

This monument is of national importance because it has the inherent potential to add to our understanding of the past, in particular, the nature of cave use by some of Scotland's earliest inhabitants and how that changed over time, as well as burial practices and rituals and the significance of death and commemoration in prehistoric societies. The cave contains rare and important evidence both for Mesolithic activities and unusual Neolithic burials. The loss of the

monument would significantly diminish our ability to understand the nature of early human settlement of the Atlantic seaboard, the use of caves and how that changed over several thousand years, and the place and nature of burial practices and rituals in prehistory.

References

Bibliography

RCAHMS records the site as NM82NE 47. The West of Scotland Archaeology Service SMR reference is 1114

References

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Tollan-Smith, C 2001, *The Caves of mid Argyll: an archaeology of human use*. Edinburgh.

Asset/Event Number	80
Asset/Event Name	Cladh na h'Anaid, burial ground, 760m SE of Stonefield
Type of Asset/Event	Scheduled Monument
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM3678/ NM93SE 2
HER Number	WOSASPIN 1425
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	195790
Northing	732973
Parish	Ardchattan and Muckairn
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	<p>The monument comprises the remains of a burial ground of early Christian or, possibly, medieval or later date. It survives as an enclosure defined by a turf and stone bank, which stands up to 1m high in places and up to 0.9m wide. The old Taynuilt to Oban road, now a track approximately 5m wide, runs NW-SE through the burial ground. The majority of the enclosure lies SW of the track. A smaller portion survives to the NE of the track, where it is visible as a sub-circular platform enclosed by a low turf and stone bank. The burial ground measures up to 26m NW-SE by 36m transversely (externally). No internal features or gravemarkers are visible. The burial ground is situated on low ground within rough grazing land, at the edge of a forestry plantation. The monument was originally scheduled in 1975, but the documentation does not meet modern standards: the present rescheduling rectifies this.</p> <p>The area to be scheduled is rectangular and measures 40m NE-SW by 35m transversely to include the remains described above and an area around them in which evidence relating to the monument's construction and use may survive, as marked 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>

Although the site has been disturbed in the past by the construction of the old Taynult to Oban road, it retains much of its form and is currently in a stable condition. The SW part of the site is the best preserved. It is enclosed by a turf and stone bank which stands up to 1m high along its W and SW edges. There are additional traces of a bank or walling along the NW edge of the enclosure, which may indicate possible sub-divisions or an earlier extension to the burial ground. The part of the burial ground to the NE of the track survives as a semi-circular level platform, within a slight enclosing bank. There is good potential for the survival of archaeological deposits, particularly burials of different phases and evidence relating to the construction, use and development of the site.

Excavations of similar burial enclosures elsewhere in Scotland and Ireland have revealed varied but rich archaeological remains. It is likely that important early Christian, and possibly medieval or later, deposits survive which could contribute towards our understanding of burial practices and the origins, nature and duration of use for early ecclesiastical sites. In addition, any skeletal remains could reveal evidence for health, diet, illness, cause of death and possibly occupational activities of the population buried here. There is potential to compare the buried remains at this site with those of other early historic burial grounds in Argyll and further afield. The monument has the potential to enhance our understanding of burial practices, the development of burial grounds and the organisation and spread of Christianity in Argyll.

Contextual characteristics

The monument was identified as a burial ground by the Ordnance Survey in about 1870. It is one of several small enclosed burial grounds of circular, sub-circular or irregular shape in this region that are believed to be early Christian in date (6th century onwards). Its name, Cladh na h'Anaid, strongly suggests it was used not only as a burial ground, but was associated with an ancient chapel. The site is one of just two in this area to bear the place-name 'Annaid', the other located about 6km to the SE.

Associative characteristics

The site is depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map as a sub-circular enclosure and labelled 'Burial Ground (Cleig na h'Anaid)'.

Several massive conifers in a line along the NE edge of the burial ground were reportedly planted as memorials to local men who fell in World War I, including several men who worked on the estate. This suggests that the site continued to hold its significance as a place of burial and commemoration in local consciousness in the early 20th century.

Statement of National Importance

The monument is of national importance as the remains of a pre-Reformation burial ground, with high potential for the survival of early Christian and possibly medieval or later remains. The place-name indicates not only that this was the site of a burial ground, but strongly suggests the presence of an early church or chapel on the site at some stage. Important archaeological remains relating to the origins, use and development of the site are expected to survive, including burials and possibly a chapel. Its significance is enhanced by its capacity for comparison with similar burial ground and chapel sites in Argyll, as well as further afield in Scotland and Ireland. The loss of the monument would significantly diminish our ability to understand and appreciate the origins and development of early Christian and later ecclesiastical sites in Argyll.

References

Bibliography

On 23 March 2012, Andrew Fulton wrote to Haldanes McLaren and Scot and Mrs Nelson to inform them of the scheduling assessment. A reply was received on 2 April from Sarah Illingworth, estate manager acting on behalf of the late Mrs Nelson. Rachel Pickering, Olwyn Owen and Sheila Clark visited the site on 10 May and met Sarah Illingworth. OO explained the scheduling process, its implications and the purpose of the visit. RP wrote to Sarah Illingworth on 21 June 2012 confirming our intention to proceed with rescheduling. No issues have been raised.

RCAHMS record the site as NM93SE 2. The West of Scotland Archaeology Service SMR reference is WOSASPIN 1425.

References

The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland, 1988, Argyll: an inventory of the monuments volume 2: Lorn, pp. 120-1, no. 23. Edinburgh.

Asset/Event Number	81
Asset/Event Name	An Dunan, dun 50m SE of 10 Campbell Crescent, Oban
Type of Asset/Event	Scheduled Monument
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM4152/ NM82NE 10
HER Number	1074
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	186244
Northing	729219
Parish	Kilmore and Kilbride
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	<p>The monument is a prehistoric dun, a defended enclosure likely to date to the Iron Age (between 500 BC and AD 500). It is visible as a low, turf-covered bank of wall debris enclosing an oval area at the W end (the summit) of an elongated rocky ridge. A steep rock-face, some 11m in height, affords strong natural protection on all sides except the ENE, where there is relatively easy access up a gentle grassy slope. The interior of the dun measures approximately 18.5m NE-SW by 12.5m transversely. The enclosing wall follows the edge of the summit area, but is now much reduced. The dun sits at 20m above sea level. The monument was first scheduled in 1978, but the documentation does not meet modern standards: the present rescheduling rectifies this.</p> <p>The area to be scheduled 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 may survive, and adjoining land essential for the monument's support and preservation, 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> <p>The monument is in a stable and relatively good condition despite clear evidence of the removal of material from the wall. The dun takes advantage of the steep-sided outcrop on which it sits for its natural defence. Access is likely to have been from the ENE up a gentle grassy slope and researchers think the most likely position of the entrance was in the NE. The enclosing wall which runs around the edge of the summit comprises a bank of rubble debris and a robber trench, which probably indicates the line of an outer face. For most of its length the bank of wall debris is approximately 1.5m wide, but in the NE arc it is over 4m wide. The collapsed wall is likely to seal occupation and structural debris below ground, but the interior is obscured by scrub and rough grass and there are no visible remains of buildings or other internal features.</p> <p>There is good potential here for the survival of buried deposits and features beneath and beyond the wall and within the dun interior. Future examination of the dun could provide</p>

detailed information about its date, form and construction, and investigation of the interior could contribute to our understanding of how it was used and how this may have changed over time. Buried artefacts and palaeoenvironmental evidence can contribute to our understanding of how people lived and worked, the extent and nature of trade and exchange, and the nature of the agricultural economy here. The monument therefore has the potential to contribute to our understanding of the nature of Iron Age settlement and the design and development of these defended enclosures.

Contextual characteristics

This type of defended settlement characterises much of the coastal occupation of Argyll and Atlantic Scotland in later prehistory. It belongs to a much broader category of later prehistoric settlement, which includes brochs, forts, crannogs, duns and hut circles. Altogether, over 500 later prehistoric settlements are known in Argyll. In the Oban area alone, from Loch Feochan in the SSW to the entrance to Loch Etive in the NE, and up to 5km inland, some 25 confirmed and possible forts and duns have been recorded. This is a significant local distribution and emphasises the importance of the likely interconnections between these monuments, as well as the significance of this area of land and coastline to its later prehistoric inhabitants. This example is particularly interesting because of its coastal position at a junction between the Sound of Mull, Loch Linnhe and the Firth of Lorn. Researchers think that such monuments were deliberately meant to be seen both from land and sea and, in many cases, they were built to be inter-visible with each other, as in this case: another fort is sited only some 800m to the NE, at Glencruitten golf course.

It is believed that duns represent the remains of living spaces of small groups or single families. The study of these monuments, and specifically the duns and forts in this vicinity, has high potential to enhance our understanding of their dating and duration of use, as well as of the settlement pattern and the use of defensive sites in later prehistory. It can help us to understand much about the Iron Age occupation of Kintyre and further afield.

Associative characteristics

The site was recognised as a 'Fort' on the first edition Ordnance Survey map in the late 18th century, although the term 'fort' normally relates to a larger defended enclosure than the physical remains represented here.

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 the design and construction of later prehistoric, small defended settlements in western Scotland and their place in the wider economy and society. There is good potential for well-preserved archaeological remains to survive within and immediately outside the dun. These buried remains can tell us much about the people who built and lived in the dun and the connections they had with other groups. The loss of the monument would significantly diminish our future ability to appreciate and understand the occupation of Argyll in the later prehistoric and early historic periods.

References

Bibliography

On 23 March 2012 Andrew Fulton wrote to the owner and on 9 May 2012 Richard Heawood, John Malcolm and Miriam McIver visited and recorded the monument, and met the occupier. On 27 and 28 June Andrew Fulton and Richard Heawood wrote to the owner and occupier respectively, indicating our intention to progress this rescheduling.

RCAHMS records the site as NM82NE 10. The West of Scotland Archaeology Service SMR reference is 1074.

References

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The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland, 1975, Argyll: an inventory of the monuments, volume 2: Lorn, p 77, no 148. Edinburgh.

Asset/Event Number	82
Asset/Event Name	Ardchattan Priory, priory, burial ground and carved stones
Type of Asset/Event	Scheduled Monument
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM13644/ NM93SE 1/ NM93SE 1.01
HER Number	WoSAS PIN 1424
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	197135
Northing	734915
Parish	Ardchattan and Muckairn
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	<p>The monument comprises the remains of Ardchattan Priory and its associated buildings, burials and carved stones. This Valliscaulian priory was founded in 1230/1 and is located on the north shore of Loch Etive at 10m above sea level.</p>

The visible elements of the priory include parts of the original 13th-century church: the south transept and its chapels, and elements remodelled during the 15th and early 16th centuries: the choir, burial aisles and a sacristy. The remains also include a significant collection of carved stones.

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 does not include the adjacent Ardchattan House. The scheduling excludes the surfaces of all tracks and paths and the above-ground elements of all modern enclosures, boundary features, services, signage and modern structures. The monument was first scheduled in 1923, but the documentation does not meet current standards: the present rescheduling rectifies this.

Statement of National Importance

The monument is of national importance as a well-preserved example of a Valliscaulian Priory dating from 1230/1. It has an inherent potential to make a significant addition to our understanding of the past, in particular the establishment, patronage and development of religious houses in Argyll and the West Highlands and the impact they had on contemporary life. The monument is also important for our understanding of how lordship was projected within a Gaelic context. The survival of standing fabric and buried remains of the priory and associated burial ground adds to its potential to contribute to the wider study of medieval ecclesiastical architecture within Scotland. The presence of a significant carved stone collection is important as it enhances our understanding of West Highland sculpture, funerary art and architecture, and memorial practices, as well as of medieval society and politics more generally. The loss of the monument would diminish our ability to understand the development and role of medieval monasticism in Scotland.

References

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Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland:
<http://www.rcahms.gov.uk/canmore.html> CANMORE ID 23259.

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the houses in the Isle of Man. London.

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Fisher I, 2001, *Early Medieval sculpture in the West Highlands and Islands*, RCAHMS / Soc Ant Scot Monograph series 1. Edinburgh.

RCAHMS, 1975, *The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland. Argyll: an inventory of the ancient monuments: volume 2: Lorn, no 217, 99-115*. Edinburgh.

The Valliscaulian priory of Ardchattan, dedicated to St May and St John the Baptist (D E Easson 1957), was founded in 1230 or 1231, and a church with associated conventional buildings was erected soon after. The church comprised a small choir and crossing, north and south transepts with double transeptal chapels, and a nave having a narrow north aisle. The conventual buildings were disposed round a cloister on the south side of the church, but the west range was represented only by a cloister walk and an outer retaining wall. Of the buildings of this period, there remains today the south transept with its two chapels and some fragments of the nave and crossing.

A major scheme of reconstruction was begun and partially completed during the 15th and early 16th centuries when a new and much larger choir with an adjacent north sacristy was erected, and parts of the crossing, north transept and nave were rebuilt. The south range of the conventual buildings was also re-modelled, a new refectory being constructed on the site of the original one. All these buildings survive today either in whole or in part.

The priory was secularised towards the end of the 16th century and passed into the hands of the Campbells who converted the south range of the conventual buildings into a private dwelling house, and the choir and transepts of the church were used for parochial worship. The monastic church fell into disuse, except for the purpose of burial, following the erection of a new parish church in 1731-2.

The house was enlarged and re-modelled in about the middle of the 19th century and numerous minor alternations have been carried out since, but the monastic refectory still survives as the nucleus of the present mansion, whose offices and outbuildings now extend over the site of the former nave and cloister. The remaining portions of the choir and transepts of the monastic church passed into the guardianship of DoE in 1954.

Of the many funerary monuments and carved stones to be seen at Ardchattan a stone leaning against the north wall of the Campbell of Lochnell aisle is of especial interest. This is a cross-decorated stone with fine, intricate carvings of early-Christian origin. It was presumably brought to Ardchattan from some nearby early-Christian burial-ground.

RCAHMS 1975, visited 1971

As described.

Surveyed at 1:2500 scale.

Visited by OS (DWR) 26 October 1971

NM 971 349 Small scale excavation was carried out by Scotia Archaeology Limited in advance of the construction of a stone shelter to house several late medieval grave slabs and an early Christian cross slab. There was no evidence of any prior buildings or burials of any age within the area investigated, only a series of paths running alongside a garden wall which probably dates to the 19th century.

Sponsor: Historic Scotland.

R Murdoch 1995.

Remains of CHANCEL: 13th cent. Oblong. Rubble. Much dilapidated. Roofless.

Interior: Sedilia. Round arch (formerly opening into Nave, now destroyed). Monuments (1500 and 1502) to MacDougall priors. Aisles of Campbells of Lochnell (1613; rebuilt 1720) on N. side; and of Ardchattan (1614) on S.

Ruin. Priory was one of 3 houses of Valliscaulian Monks in Scotland. Founded 1231 by Duncan MacDougall 2nd Lord of Lorn. Burnt out by MacCell Kitson 1644. Colin Campbell of Glenure was interred in burial ground 1752. Guardianship monument No 90019.

Derived from Historic Scotland Listed Building data. Formerly category B listed, de-listed during a review of sites that were both listed and scheduled.

Entered WoSAS (MO'H) 05/03/2013

Asset/Event Number	83
Asset/Event Name	Kilbride Chapel, church and churchyard 55m NE of Kilbride Farm
Type of Asset/Event	Scheduled Monument
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM3761/ NM82NE 36.01/ NM82NE 36
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	185677
Northing	725705
Parish	Kilmore and Kilbride
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	<p>The monument comprises the remains of Kilbride Chapel, built in 1706 and occupying the site of a medieval parish church and its churchyard. The church survives to wall height and stands in the northeast section of the churchyard. The churchyard contains a number of later medieval grave slabs as well as the MacDougall burial aisle. The monument is located on an elevated knoll within the Lerags Glen, at about 40m above sea level.</p> <p>The church is rectangular on plan, measuring 15.3m east to west by 6.1m within walls 0.7m thick. A projecting session house is attached on the north. The MacDougall burial aisle is a roofless rectangular enclosure standing 2m southeast of the church. The date of 1786 is inscribed in the keystone above an elliptical headed arch in the west gable of the burial aisle, above which is the MacDougall armorial panel. The church and burial aisle are enclosed within a churchyard that is curvilinear on plan. The medieval grave slabs are found throughout the churchyard, though there is a large concentration in the western section.</p> <p>The scheduled area is irregular. It includes the remains described above and an area around 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 all grave markers and memorials post-dating 1850, the above ground elements of all wooden and metal fences and railings, modern signage, stone steps and drystone bench.</p> <p>Statement of National Importance National Importance</p> <p>The national importance of the monument is demonstrated in the following way(s) (See Annex 1 para 17 of principles and practice for designation):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">The monument is of national importance because it makes a significant contribution to our understanding or appreciation of the past as a medieval and post-Reformation ecclesiastical site. In particular it adds to our understanding of ecclesiastical foundations, architecture and religious practices.The monument retains structural, architectural and other physical attributes which make a significant contribution to our understanding or appreciation of the past. In particular there is potential for the preservation of buried features and deposits, including architectural remains and burials, and a significant group of late medieval grave slabs survive within the churchyard.The monument is a particularly good example of a multi-period ecclesiastical site. Kilbride appears to have been a particularly significant church in medieval Argyll and was used and developed over a long period of time. It is therefore an important representative of this monument type.

e. The monument has research potential which could significantly contribute to our understanding of the past. It can help us understand much about ecclesiastical architecture and the role of the church in medieval and post-Reformation society. It has the potential to make a significant contribution to our knowledge of changing belief and religious practice and the development of places of worship over an extended time period. It can add to our understanding of the origins and development of places of worship in Scotland and the role of the church in wider medieval and post-Reformation life.

g. The monument has significant associations with historical and traditional events. It is traditionally associated with the 6th century St Bride/Brigit. Kilbride is mentioned in a 13th century grant by Alexander II, which is confirmed by Robert I and James IV.

Assessment of Cultural Significance

This statement of national importance has been informed by the following assessment of cultural significance.

Intrinsic characteristics (how the remains of a site or place contribute to our knowledge of the past)

The churchyard is roughly oval on plan and is laid out over two levels: a lower eastern section and a raised western section. The lower section contains the remains of the church and the MacDougall burial aisle. The church survives as a substantial rectangular structure which is aligned east/west. It is believed that the present structure was built in 1706, though records indicate there was a church on the site from at least the 13th century. The east/west alignment of the church suggests that the existing building occupies the site of the earlier medieval church. Carved stonework dating to the 13th century and the 15th or early 16th century is incorporated into the surviving building. The church was remodelled in the 18th century and in the mid-19th century a session-house was added to the north elevation.

The MacDougall burial aisle was built in 1786 and survives as a substantial structure enclosing a number of grave slabs of 18th century and later date. The burial ground contains a large collection of grave slabs. The majority date from the late 17th century but a number are of late medieval date, of which at least nine have been identified as West Highland funerary monuments dating from the 14th to the 16th centuries. The medieval grave slabs are largely found in the raised western section of the churchyard. The grave slabs have the potential to expand our understanding of commemoration, memorialization and belief in late medieval and post-Reformation Scotland. They can help further the study of craftsmanship, design influences and artistic significance of late medieval and post-Reformation stone carving.

Kilbride is first mentioned in 1249 when Alexander II granted it as a mensal church to the see of Argyll. There was, therefore, a church at Kilbride from at least the mid-13th century, and probably earlier. Carved masonry from an earlier building incorporated into the existing church indicates the medieval church had at least two phases of construction, dating to the 13th century and the late 15th or early 16th century. The earliest dated grave slabs are 14th century in date.

After the Reformation the parish of Kilbride was united with Kilmore but retained its own church at Kilbride. In 1671 it was reported that the medieval church at Kilbride was 'altogether demolished'. A new meeting house was built in 1706, probably on the site of the earlier church, incorporating fabric from that building. Alterations were carried out in 1744 and the MacDougall burial aisle constructed in 1786. Shortly after 1794 the churchyard was enclosed. In 1842-3 restoration work was carried out on the church and a session house built at the centre of the north wall. In 1876 the church was partly demolished and a new church was built at Cleigh.

There is good potential for the survival of archaeological deposits spanning several centuries within, beneath and around the remains of the church and within the churchyard. These include structural remains, human burials, artefacts and environmental remains such as charcoal or pollen. The buried archaeological deposits have the potential to add to our understanding of ecclesiastical structure, land-use and environment during the medieval and

post-reformation periods. They can clarify the location and layout of the 13th century church and any predecessors, their nature, date and development sequence. There are likely to be burials spanning a considerable time-depth within the church and churchyard, with potential to enhance our knowledge of status and burial practice at medieval and post-Reformation ecclesiastical sites.

The monument was used and developed over a long period of time. It offers high potential to study changes in belief and religious practice over an extended time period. Scientific study of the form and construction of the church and churchyard has the potential to clarify the date of the remains and the development sequence at this site. It can provide information about the design, construction and development of a medieval and post-Reformation ecclesiastical site.

Contextual characteristics (how a site or place relates to its surroundings and/or to our existing knowledge of the past)

In the medieval period, Kilbride was the centre of a parish which encompassed the island of Kerrera and the area between Loch Feochan and Loch Etive. It was part of a network of parish churches covering Scotland and served as a central place of worship, prayer, baptism and burial for the local community. It is of particular significance because of its long history as an ecclesiastical site. Comparison of the local ecclesiastical architectural features in this area with those on other Scottish churches has the potential to enhance our understanding of regional variation in ecclesiastical architectural in the medieval and post-Reformation periods.

West Highland gravestones are found in the West Highlands and date from the 14th century until after the Reformation. They are part of an art form that is distinctive to the Gaelic Scottish west coast and highlands. They form the largest group of surviving late medieval gravestones in Scotland and many parish church graveyards in Argyll that have medieval origins have examples of such sculpture. Those at Kilbride are significant because of their number and concentration. It is likely those in the west section of the churchyard are on or close to their original location. The West Highland gravestones at Kilbride therefore have the potential to expand our understanding of the extent and nature of Gaelic culture, social and ecclesiastical links within the west coast and the highlands and more widely.

The church and churchyard are positioned on a prominent knoll within the Lerags Glen. The monument would have been a prominent feature and focal point in the landscape.

Associative characteristics (how a site or place relates to people, events, and/or historic and social movements)

The church at Kilbride is traditionally associated with the 6th century St Bride/Brigit, as indicated by the name of Kil-bride meaning the "church of Bride". The church at Kilbride is first mentioned in 1249 when Alexander II granted it as a mensal church to the see of Argyll. This may have been an unsuccessful attempt to move the seat of the Bishopric from Lismore to Kilbride, indicating the significance of Kilbride at this time. This grant was confirmed by Robert I in 1324/5 and James IV in 1507.

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Asset/Event Number	84
Asset/Event Name	Bonawe, Iron Furnace
Type of Asset/Event	Scheduled Monument
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM90037/ PIC055/ NN03SW 5/ NN03SW 5.02
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	201496
Northing	731744
Parish	Glenorchy and Inishail
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	<p>The monument comprises the standing and buried remains of Bonawe furnace, an iron blast furnace complex, dating from 1753 when it was established by the Newland Company of Cumbria, latterly the Lorn Furnace Company. The monument includes the furnace and its associated structures: storage sheds, lade, water storage ponds, trackway, pier and ground containing processing waste and slag heaps. The monument is located on low lying coastal ground on the south shore of Loch Etive.</p> <p>The scheduled monument comprises five separate, irregular polygonal areas including the remains described above and an area around within which evidence relating to the monument's construction, use and abandonment is expected to survive, as shown in red on the accompanying map.</p> <p>Specifically excluded from the scheduled monument are: the above ground elements of all 20th century and later modern buildings and signage: the above ground elements of all fencing, transmission lines, barriers, gates, communication poles and the top 300mm of metallised surfaces.</p> <p>Statement of National Importance National Importance</p> <p>The national importance of the monument is demonstrated in the following ways (see Designations Policy and Selection Guidance, Annex 1, para 17):</p> <p>a. The monument is of national importance because it makes a significant contribution to our understanding of the industrial development of Scotland as the most complete and well-preserved early industrial iron works in Scotland. It was one of the first major industrial enterprises in the Scottish Highlands and was established by Cumbrian ironmasters with a predominately Cumbrian workforce. The site therefore provides an important insight into a lesser known aspect of the Industrial Revolution in Scotland.</p>

- b. The monument retains structural, architectural, decorative or other physical attributes which make a significant contribution to our understanding or appreciation of the past. The complex is essentially complete except for the furnace hearth and machinery removed from around the furnace. Standing elements include the furnace house, storage sheds, canalised water course, water storage ponds and a pier. It also has high archaeological potential for buried features, artefacts and ecofacts. The wider site also includes early and rare surviving examples of purpose built housing for the iron workers (listed buildings LB52504 & LB52505).
- c. The monument is a very rare example of a near-complete late 18th century iron production complex. It was the last charcoal iron furnace in production in Scotland when it closed in 1876.
- e. The monument has research potential which could significantly contribute to our understanding or appreciation of the past, particularly the early Industrial Revolution in Scotland, the development of furnace technology and the industrial exploitation of woodlands for charcoal production.

Assessment of Cultural Significance

This statement of national importance has been informed by the following assessment of cultural significance:

Intrinsic characteristics

Bonawe Ironworks survives as a near complete iron smelting complex dating to the mid-18th century. It was the longest-lived charcoal-fired blast furnace in Scotland, remaining in almost continuous production for over 120 years (1753-1876). During that time there was little change in the production process, or in the design of the buildings themselves. The core of the complex comprises a charging house, furnace and stack, blowing house, wheel pit, casting house and to support their operation, three large storage sheds – two for charcoal and one for iron ore. The significance of the site not only comes from the survival of these original components but as a near intact industrial complex which illustrates how an industrial process, the smelting of iron, was undertaken.

The only other surviving charcoal-blast furnace that approaches Bonawe's completeness is Duddon Bridge Ironworks in Cumbria which operated between 1736 and 1871. The upstanding remains there comprise the blast furnace and its adjacent buildings, an iron-ore shed and two charcoal sheds. However, none of the associated housing survives. Bonawe does lack the furnace hearth, a feature also absent from Duddon Bridge. The sole-remaining furnace hearth surviving in Scotland is that at Craleckan Furnace, at Furnace, Loch Fyne (Scheduled Monument, SM2530), founded by the same company that built Duddon Bridge.

The surviving layout of the complex at Bonawe shows how the process was designed as an efficient gravity-fed system exploiting the topography of the site. The handling of materials was therefore highly efficient – at the top of the slope (from the charcoal and ore sheds) material was fed into the furnace system and at the bottom of the slope, the resultant pig iron was produced, ready to be taken to the pier for shipping. The pier and network of paths across the complex were vital in the movement of materials – inwards with charcoal from the surrounding forests and iron ore shipped in from Cumbria to operate the furnace and outwards the resultant pig iron, limited end products such as cannon balls and the by-products from charcoal production such as bark used by tanneries.

To power the complex, water from the River Awe was taken approximately one kilometre along a lade to the (now-removed) water wheel. Two ponds were built to augment this supply and these survive to the south of the main site. Underground piping connects them to the main complex.

The basic building construction of the furnace and sheds is not unusual – mostly of local

coursed rubble, chiefly granite, bound in lime mortar. However, certain details clearly indicate the Cumbrian origins of the Newland Company, which was attached to Bonawe because of the extensive local woodland that could be managed to produce the vast amounts of charcoal required to fuel the furnaces. This Cumbrian connection is evident within the construction details of ironworks itself. Cumbrian 'greenstone' slate was used for roofing and West Cumberland red sandstone for the blowing arch and tap arch. In addition, there are constructional details that would not normally be found in the Scottish Highlands. Typical English Lakeland features include the slabstone drip-moulds that appear above some of the smaller windows and doorways and the practice of nailing the roofing slates onto narrow laths or battens in preference to the Scottish practice of using sarking boards.

The archaeological investigation of the site (close to the furnace area) has revealed surviving stratigraphic evidence and this highlights the wider archaeological potential of the complex. In the ground surrounding the furnace, there survives the remains of the industrial process – such as areas of clinker and slag, deposited across low lying land to improve conditions and mounded close to the furnace, respectively. There are also likely to be the buried remains of other buildings and structures and the evidence of all of the associated activities that took place here. There was, for example, a resident community who lived here in three separate areas of housing. A school, church and stables formed part of the outer complex here and the structural remains of these are likely to survive in the ground. With over 120 years of occupation, there is also a high probability of artefactual and ecofactual materials surviving in the buried horizons.

Contextual characteristics

Industrial-scale iron production began in Scotland in the early 17th century and the complex at Bonawe used the same charcoal-fuelled blast process. However, even before Bonawe had been built in 1753, a newer fuel, coke, had been successfully used to smelt iron. Coke-fuelled furnaces were to ultimately outcompete the likes of Bonawe. The site is therefore significant as the last productive example of a particular type of industrial process – charcoal-fuelled blast smelting.

There are over 100 recorded ironworks in Scotland, and Bonawe is part of a smaller group of broadly contemporary 18th century ironworks. Two other examples can be found in Argyll; Craleckan Ironworks, Furnace (Scheduled Monument, SM2530, Canmore ID 23401) and Glenkinglass on Loch Etive (Canmore ID 23486). Together, these Ironworks represent a flourishing of industrial activity in the Highlands, largely built on the production of charcoal. In comparison to Bonawe, the other two Argyll Ironworks were relatively short lived because of factors such as increasing fuel costs and growing competition from coke-fired furnaces in the Lowlands. As a result of its longevity, Bonawe stands out as one of the most successful 18th century ironworks in Scotland.

The complex at Bonawe extends beyond the scheduled monument and includes the intact remains of a manager's house (listed building LB12183) and two ranges of worker's housing, one of which incorporates the remains of a shop and bakery, (Listed Building LB52504 and LB52505). The survival of the workers housing is rare and adds to the significance of the site.

Bonawe is located on low lying coastal ground on the south shore of Loch Etive. This provided easy maritime access to allow the importation of iron ore and the exportation of pig iron and cannonballs. However, the iron industry came to Argyll because of the extensive woodland that was managed to supply charcoal to fuel the blast furnaces. The woodland supplying Bonawe was coppiced in order to provide a rotational crop of wood and the woodlands of Glen Nant still retain the remains of charcoal burning stances that supplied Bonawe. Bonawe's landscape setting therefore extended beyond the immediate site on the shores of Loch Etive to a much larger, semi-natural / industrialised landscape of woodland supply, charcoal production and iron smelting.

Associative characteristics

The Bonawe industrial site is associated with the commemoration of Admiral Lord Nelson. It was one of the first places where news of Nelson's death at Trafalgar, came ashore. A ship

arriving at Bonawe (and thought to be collecting pig iron or possibly cannonballs from the furnace) is said to have brought the news having met with HMS Pickle in Falmouth, on her return from the battle with news of Nelson's death. On hearing the news, the workforce took a prehistoric standing stone from a field near Airds Bay and re-erected it with an inscription commemorating Nelson on a hillock near Muckairn Parish Church, in Taynuilt (scheduled monument SM4077). This is believed to be the first memorial erected to Nelson.

The workforce at Bonawe comprised a mix of residential, local and seasonal workers. At the height of its annual operations, it is likely that a network of 600-700 people were involved. The Cumbrian owners of the site (originally started by Richard Ford as the Newland Company and later known as the Lorn Furnace Company) provided housing as well as a school and church, for their workers, who initially came from Cumbria.

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Asset/Event Number	85
Asset/Event Name	Clach na Carraig, standing stone & cairn 450m S of Strontoiller
Type of Asset/Event	Scheduled Monument
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM2244/ NM92NW 7/ NM92NW 2/NM92NW 23
HER Number	WoSAS Pin: 1362
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	190777
Northing	728951
Parish	Kilmore and Kilbride
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	No further information recorded by HES

<https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM2244>

A cairn, and an associated standing stone (NM92NW 2), stand in pasture on the north side of the road through Glen Lonan. The cairn, which was excavated by the RCAHMS in 1967, is roughly circular, measuring 4.5 metres in overall diameter. It was originally kerbed by 15 large boulders of which 12 survive, measuring up to 1.3 metres in height on the south side, but apparently decreasing in size on the north side. White quartz chips had been deliberately placed round the bases of the kerbstones. The cairn material, earth, gravel and stones, was lower than the surrounding kerb, reaching a height of 0.75 metres only above natural ground level, and it is doubtful that it was ever of greater height.

On the old land surface there was a layer of burning and an unexplained hollow, and the base layer of the cairn material contained a very small quantity of cremated bone.

RCAHMS 1975, visited June 1967.

As described.

Surveyed at 1:2500 scale.

Visited by OS (D W R) 1 September 1971.

Spelt variously Clach na Carra (Name Book 1870), Clach Dhiarmaid (W Thomson 1925) Carrach Dhiarmaid (R A Smith 1879), Carragh Dhiarmaid (W Thomson 1925), ie Diarmaid's Pillar (W Thomson 1925), this is a massive granite monolith which stands 3.81 metres high and measures over 3.96 metres in girth. Irregularly rhomboidal in plan, the four faces measure, near ground level, 1.22, 1.07, 0.86 and 0.91 metres respectively, with a slight tapering towards the top. There is no indication that the stone was artificially shaped. It is said to mark the spot where Diarmaid, the Fingalian hero, died and was buried.

OS Name Book 1870; R A Smith 1879; W Thomson 1925.

As described. Name 'Clach na Carraig' confirmed locally.

Surveyed at 1:2500 scale.

Visited by OS (D W R), 1 September 1971.

Asset/Event Number	86
Asset/Event Name	Glenamachrie, cairns 65m & 300m WNW of
Type of Asset/Event	Scheduled Monument
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM3888/ NM92NW 23.00
HER Number	WoSAS Pin: 1362
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	192457
Northing	728550
Parish	Ardchattan and Muckairn
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	No further information recorded by HES https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM3888 Situated in rough ground between the public road and close to the River Lonan and about 35 metres west of the standing stone (NM92NW 1), is a cairn, appearing as an oval stony mound

measuring 19.1 by 17.2 metres and as much as 2.6 metres in height.

RCAHMS 1975, visited May 1972.

Generally as described.

Surveyed at 1:10 000 scale.

Visited by OS (R D) 8 October 1969.

Noted that on OS 1:10,000 map, (1975), the measured distance from cairn to the standing stone referred to is about 50 metres.

Asset/Event Number	87
Asset/Event Name	Cup marked stone 89m SW of Clachadubh
Type of Asset/Event	Scheduled Monument
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM4122/ NM92NW 14
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	194692
Northing	727307
Parish	Ardchattan and Muckairn
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	<p>The monument comprises a cup marked stone dating from the Neolithic (4100-2200BC) to Bronze Age (2200-800BC). The stone is built into a ruined stone dyke running northeast-southwest from on an area of flat ground to the southeast of a narrow burn.</p> <p>The cup marked stone is a rounded granite boulder measuring 1.3m long by 0.75m wide and 0.75 m high. The stone has up to five cup marks and may have originally been a standing stone.</p> <p>The scheduled area is circular, measuring 12m in diameter. It includes the remains described above and an area around within which evidence relating to the monument's construction, use and abandonment is expected to survive, as shown in red on the accompanying map.</p>

Asset/Event Number	88
Asset/Event Name	LOCHNELL HOUSE ARDMUCKNISH BAY
Type of Asset/Event	Listed Building
Listing No./NRHE Number	LB4716
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building- Category A
Easting	188591
Northing	738978
Parish	Ardchattan and Muckairn
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	As restored by George Woulfe Brenan after destruction by fire c. 1885. E PART: Earlier 18th

cent. Georgian. 3 storeys. 4 (formerly 5) bays. Rendered. Piended slated roof. Corner stones. Projecting pavilion of 3 bays, with urns on pediment, and with moulded doorway. Symmetrical facade altered by removal of 5th bay and addition of W. PART: Earlier 19th cent. Castellated. 3 storeys; 3 bays with 4-storey tower at W. angle. Coursed rubble. Other additions at rear still gutted and roofless.

Statement of Special Interest

Built for Sir Duncan Campbell. 7th of Lochnell. (Loch Nell, lies several miles to S. in Kilmore and Kilbrice). Enlarged for Duncan Campbell, 8th <> of Lochnell, who raised 91st regiment. Sold to Earl of Dundonald c.1920. Brenan states the work of rebuilding after the fire is to have cost ?7000.

References

Bibliography

N.S.A.

RCAHMS Vol 2 No330 (ill). RIBA Licentiaite Statement, G Woulfe Brenan.

Asset/Event Number	89
Asset/Event Name	LOCHNELL OBSERVATORY (ST. MARGARET'S TOWER) LOCHNELL POLICIES
Type of Asset/Event	Listed Building
Listing No./NRHE Number	LB4717/ NM83NE 5
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building- Category A
Easting	188230
Northing	738342
Parish	Ardchattan and Muckairn
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	Earlier 19th cent. Polygonal. Rubble.
	Statement of Special Interest
	Burnt out 1850.
	References
	Bibliography
	Groome
	RCAHMS Vol 2 No 367 (ill)

Asset/Event Number	90
Asset/Event Name	CORRAN ESPLANADE, CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF ST COLUMBA, WITH BOUNDARY WALLS (ROMA
Type of Asset/Event	Listed Building
Listing No./NRHE Number	LB38820
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building- Category A
Easting	185532
Northing	730679

Parish	Oban
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	<p>Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, 1935-52. Modern gothic church sited on falling ground. Nave and aisles, shallow, square ended chancel and single short transept on N side. Square tower at W end with crenellated parapet and octagonal stair tower on N side.</p> <p>External stonework pink, stugged, squared and snecked granite, polished granite dressings and copings. Base course, battered above to cill level of aisles. Modillions to aisle wallheads, nave parapet with moulded coping. Gable ends of aisles and transept crowstepped, curvilinear detail at junction with crenellation of porches. Buttresses dividing aisle windows, and on E wall, pilaster-like angle buttresses to tower, clasping buttresses to porches. Interior with en-suite furnishings and form achieving striking verticality.</p> <p>TOWER: 4-light louvered lancets on each face, 2-light louvered lancet on N face, chimney and octagonal stair tower with crenellated parapet and occasional windows to left. Large triple lancet in W elevation, illuminating baptistery.</p> <p>S ELEVATION: 4-bay aisle. Porch to W end of aisle, moulded entrance doorway set behind pointed arch, with niche and crenellated parapet above. Bays 2 to 5, 4-light diamond-paned leaded lancets. 2 lancets with trefoil tracery at E end illuminating chancel.</p> <p>E ELEVATION: gable end to nave and chancel, buttresses set back from corners, moulded cope, stepped at corners, carved cross at apex.</p> <p>N (CORRAN BRAE) ELEVATION: 7-bay aisle, buttresses between bays. Porch at W end of aisle (bay 7), step moulded entrance doorway set behind pointed arch, with niche and crenellated parapet above. 4-light diamond-paned leaded lancets, cill heights of outer bays to left stepping up with street level. Lancet window with trefoil tracery at east end illuminating chancel.</p> <p>W (CORRAN ESPLANADE) ELEVATION: small stair arrowslits and bipartite windows on 1st and 2nd floors of porches, diamond-pane leaded glazing. Plinth at ground level. Grey slate roofs of different pitches to aisles, nave and transept. Terracotta ridge to transept, cast-iron gutters with downpipes into buttresses. Nave parapet gutters drained by lead spouts to aisle roofs. Tower drained by spouts through E parapet into hoppers.</p> <p>INTERIOR: internal stonework, base course of squared and snecked pink granite, walls above of stugged, squared and snecked grey granite. Columns and dressings of pink droved granite. Heavy wooden doors with good ironmongery. Square entrance porch with enclosed stair tower in corner, font set into window cill. Nave, 6-bay side aisle arcade to S, 7-bay side aisle arcade to N. Nave arcade columns with octagonal bases, circular shafts and square capitals. Pointed arches with flat soffits between. Ceiling; open timber roof, 9 trusses supporting purlins, trusses supported on small, plain corbels. Aisle windows expressed internally with grid pattern of mullions, cill and lintel, hence strong impression of verticality. Carved timber relief stations of the cross between. Ogee-arched entrance doors in SW, NW, and SE corners of nave. Baptistery in base of tower, with contemporary pink granite baptismal font, copper cover. Large pointed arch connecting baptistery with nave. Chancel, curvilinear-arched piscina with shelf and projecting bowl in S wall, canons' stalls, original altar extant with sacrament house. Reredos, carved stone frame with decorated timber panel and canopy. Altar screen, 2 courses of granite surmounted by timber rail. Pulpit integral with base of S choir screen column.</p> <p>Lady chapel, reredos with doors in front of granite arcaded organ screen. Altar of geometrically patterned sandstones of different colours. Square lintelled piscina in SE corner. Sacred Heart chapel, timber canopy shaped as pitched roof with carved dove, suspended from ceiling. Polished ashlar altar with marble top, square recess in SE corner. Low, integral, boundary wall to N and S of tower base.</p>

Statement of Special Interest

Foundation stone to this building was laid by the Right Rev Donald Martin on the 14th September 1932. This building is of high quality design and construction.

References

Bibliography

Groome's GAZETTEER. Dean of Guild, Argyll and Bute District Council.

Asset/Event Number	91
Asset/Event Name	1-4 Lochandu Cottages, excluding additions to rear, interiors and detached outbuildings, Bonaw
Type of Asset/Event	Listed Building
Listing No./NRHE Number	LB52504/ NN03SW 5.07
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building- Category A
Easting	201079
Northing	731789
Parish	Glenorchy and Inishail
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	

1-4 Lochandu Cottages is a row of mid-18th century single storey and attic, originally rectangular plan, former workers' cottages built for the Bonawe Ironworks. They were built as eight cottages arranged in mirrored pairs and have been converted into four dwellings. The row is built in rubble masonry, now painted white. They are built to the southeast of the ironworks, overlooking the furnace and Airds Bay to the north.

Each cottage had an entrance and adjacent ground floor window (the windows and doors have been replaced) in the principal elevation (north). The roof is pitched and slated. There are chimneystacks on each end gable and one central chimneystack on the ridge.

The interiors (seen in 2018 and 2019) have been substantially remodelled including the removal of partition walls between each pair of cottages and the addition of staircases. There are ground floor and dormer extensions to the rear.

Legal exclusions

In accordance with Section 1 (4A) of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997 the following are excluded from the listing: additions to the rear, interiors and all detached outbuildings.

Historical development

The Bonawe Ironworks (scheduled monument SM90037) was operational from 1753 until 1876. It was established by the Newland Company, later known as the Lorn Furnace Company. This row of eight dwellings was part of the wider provision of residential accommodation for workers at Bonawe Ironworks. The row is believed to have been constructed in the two years after the start of operations at the furnace, in 1753. As such it is the earliest residential accommodation built on the site; two other properties – the manager's accommodation known as Bonawe House and an L-plan block of flatted housing now known as Shore House (see separate listings – LB12183 and LB52505) were built in the later 18th century. The structure appears on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of the area, published in 1875.

Statement of Special Interest

Lochandu Cottages meet the criteria of special architectural or historic interest for the following reasons:

The buildings are an important component of this nationally important industrial site. The row is part of a contemporary grouping of residential industrial workers' accommodation directly associated with the ironworks site and contribute to our understanding of Bonawe Ironworks.

They are a rare surviving example of workers' dwellings purpose built for an industrial complex. Built around 1753 they are very early examples of their type. The cottages are of specific architectural interest as an early linear row of four mirrored pairs which retain their domestic character.

The principal elevation of Lochandu Cottages remains readable as four pairs of cottages and their original function as workers houses is also still clearly discernible, although the interiors have been significantly altered.

The building represent an important stage in the industrialisation of the Scotland. As a whole, the site contributes to our understanding of the industrial development of Scotland.

In accordance with Section 1 (4A) of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997 the following are excluded from the listing: additions to the rear, interiors and all detached outbuildings.

Architectural interest

Design

Simply built, the cottages have interest as early examples of purpose-built workers accommodation for an industrial complex (see Age and Rarity below). They are of specific architectural interest as an early linear row of four mirrored pairs which retain their domestic character. The principal elevation of Lochandu Cottages remains readable as four pairs of cottages and their original function as workers houses is also still clearly discernible, although the interiors have been significantly altered.

The original internal arrangement of each cottage was very simple, with a single ground floor room and an attic reached by a simple loft stair. However, the interiors of these eight dwellings have been significantly modified. Walls have been removed to create four properties from the original eight. The simple loft stairs have been removed and replaced with a modern staircase. The ground floor rear elevation has been extended and the roof, at the rear, have later dormer extensions to each property. There is no special interest the interiors.

The building has a simple plan form based on a long rectangular footprint. This footprint had originally been uniformly subdivided into four pairs of mirrored dwellings, each with ground floor and attic accommodation. This form is still readable on the principle elevation. It is the regular, uniformity of the range and this simple plan form which adds to the interest of the type – a modest, functional structure providing basic accommodation for the workforce.

Setting

The row of cottages forms part of the wider complex at Bonawe Ironworks (scheduled monument SM90037), and is located 100m southeast of the furnace itself. The close proximity of the housing to the industrial complex is an important aspect of the setting of Lochandu cottages and contribute to our understanding of how the ironworks functioned. The row is visible from the processing area and retains its character as an integral component of the overall complex. Overall the setting of the complex is largely unaltered which adds to the special interest.

Historic interest

Age and Rarity

Bonawe Ironworks is an exceptionally rare and intact survival of the early iron processing industry in Scotland, reflecting industrial expansion in Highland Scotland during the mid-18th century. Around the furnace, the Newland Company developed a small community with company housing, church, school and shop (the location of the church, school and shop are unknown). The only other surviving charcoal-blast furnace that approaches Bonawe's

completeness is Duddon Bridge Ironworks, Cumbria, which operated between 1736 and 1871. The upstanding remains there comprise the blast furnace and its adjacent buildings, an iron-ore shed and two charcoal sheds. However, none of the associated housing survives.

This row of eight dwellings was part of the wider provision of residential accommodation for workers at Bonawe Ironworks. The row is believed to have been constructed soon after the start of operations at the furnace in 1753 (RCAHMS 1980, 291). Therefore, Lochange Cottages are an important component part of the ironworks and are part of its function and history. They show the domestic circumstances for workers and their families at Bonawe, many of whom came here from Cumbria with the owners of the site. The cottages are an integral part of the overall significance of the larger site.

Workers accommodation is a feature of several industrial complexes from the mid-18th century onwards. Dating to the mid-18th century, these cottages are a particularly early example of workers accommodation provided as part of a larger industrial site. They are a rare survival in this context. Apart from Shore House (LB52505) which was also part of the complex at Bonawe, there are no known comparable dwellings associated with this early era of the iron industry in Scotland that survive to the same extent. This example also predates the housing built as part of David Dale's mill complex at New Lanark, one of Scotland most well-known examples of purpose-built workers housing.

The assessment of records held by the National Record of the Historic Environment in Scotland for the iron industry indicate the remains of housing, for example at Glen Kinglass (Argyll & Bute), Furnace (Argyll & Bute), Wilsontown, (South Lanarkshire) Lugar, Waterside and Muirkirk (East Ayrshire). Examples from these sites tend to be of later date (late 18th century through to the early twentieth century); of differing designs (such as tenemented, single storey and/or detached) and significantly remodelled or demolished. Domestic accommodation was provided at other, broadly contemporary, industrial sites in Argyll particularly relating to slate and lime production. However, these again are of limited comparable value because of significant differences in age, design and the degree of survival.

Social historical interest

Bonawe Furnace was among the first industrial enterprises established in the Scottish Highlands. It was the most successful of the numerous ironworks established in the 18th century and is the most complete, including the survival of workers' housing such as Lochange Cottages. Even before Bonawe had been built in 1753, coke-fuelled furnaces were being developed and were to ultimately outcompete the likes of Bonawe. The site was the last ironworks in Scotland to use charcoal-fuelled blast smelting.

The ironmasters who established the Argyll furnaces (two other iron processing sites are known of at Glen Kinglass, 8km to the northeast and at Furnace, on Loch Fyne approximately 30km to the south) came from Cumbria. They did so primarily to exploit the extensive local woodland to produce the vast amounts of charcoal required to fuel the furnaces. This Cumbrian connection is evident within the construction details of ironworks itself. The original workforce that operated the furnace, including their families, also came from Cumbria, to live in what was a completely Gaelic environment. The production of charcoal in the nearby forests however, was carried out by the local population. Information about the lives and conditions of those working at the Furnace is very scarce as there are few documentary sources. This makes the survival of the housing all the more significant.

Association with people or events of national importance

The Bonawe industrial site is associated with the commemoration of Admiral Lord Nelson. It was one of the first places where news of Nelson's death at Trafalgar, came ashore. A ship arriving at Bonawe (and thought to be collecting pig iron or possibly cannonballs from the furnace) is said to have brought the news having met with HMS Pickle in Falmouth, on her return from the battle with news of Nelson's death. On hearing the news, the workforce took a prehistoric standing stone from a field near Airds Bay and re-erected it with an inscription commemorating Nelson on a hillock near Muckairn Parish Church, in Taynuilt (scheduled monument SM4077). This believed to be the first memorial erected to Nelson.

1-4 Lochandu Cottages was previously listed at category A as part of 'Lorne Furnace and ancillary buildings, Bonawe' (LB12180).

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Asset/Event Number	92
Asset/Event Name	Shore House, excluding late 20th century house at southwest corner, Bonawe
Type of Asset/Event	Listed Building
Listing No./NRHE Number	LB52505/ NN03SW 5.06
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building- Category A
Easting	201010
Northing	731977
Parish	Glenorchy and Inishail
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	Shore house dates from the late 18th and early 19th century and was workers' housing for the Bonawe Ironworks. It is a two-storey, row of former flatted dwellings in an L-plan arrangement. It is now divided into two: a section aligned east/west and another north/south, with the corner plot accommodating a late 20th century house (excluded from the listing) built after a fire destroyed this part of the row. The row is built of rubble masonry and has surviving

remains of render. The roofs are pitched and have grey slates. The row is located on low lying ground about 100m north of the furnace at Bonawe.

The section aligned east/west is the earlier part (mid to late 18th century). It was altered during its occupation and is less complete as the western end was destroyed by fire in the mid-1960s. It has two surviving chimneystacks, one on the east gable and one at the wall head on the south elevation, and there are the remains of two forestairs, one on each of the north and south elevations. Several of the ground floor openings have been enlarged but the first floor windows opening are largely unaltered and are just below the eaves. There is a variety of glazing patterns, including four pane in timber sash and cases and six pane timber casement windows.

The section aligned north/south dates to the early 19th century and was planned from the outset as flatted accommodation. The elevations are largely regular, with two 3-bay sections with centrally placed doorways (at the rear forestairs gave access to the doors to the upper flats). The end terrace is less regular as the ground floor accommodated a bakehouse. The rear elevation has one surviving forestair and a rubble walled projection which is the remains of an oven. There are two surviving chimneystacks, one on the north gable and one on the ridge. The window and door openings are generally unaltered and the upper windows are set close to the eaves. The glazing on the first floor is predominately four pane in timber sash and cases, while many of the ground floor windows have been boarded up. The interiors of this row were seen in 2019 and retain some features from the 19th century such as the remains of ceilings, partitions, fireplaces and fire surrounds, and internal doors.

Legal exclusions

In accordance with Section 1 (4A) of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997 the following are excluded from the listing: late 20th century house at southwest corner.

Historical development

The Bonawe Ironworks (scheduled monument SM90037) was operational from 1753 until 1876. It was established by the Newland Company, later known as the Lorn Furnace Company. The two sections of two-storey properties at Shore House were part of the wider provision of residential accommodation for workers and their families at Bonawe ironworks. The earliest part of the L-shaped row (the section aligned east/west) was constructed sometime in the latter half of the 18th century, after the start of operations at the furnace (in 1753) and probably after the construction of the more modest range of cottages known as Lochandu Cottages, at the south end of the complex (LB52504). The building appears on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of the area, published in 1875.

Statement of Special Interest

Shore House meets the criteria of special architectural or historic interest for the following reasons:

The buildings are an important component of this nationally important industrial site. The row is part of a contemporary grouping of residential industrial workers' accommodation directly associated with the ironworks site and contribute to our understanding of Bonawe Ironworks.

They are a rare surviving example of workers' dwellings purpose built for an industrial complex. They are early examples of their type. The dwellings are of specific architectural interest for their two-storey flatted arrangement which allowed for increased number of workers to be accommodated at the site.

Although a part of the row have been lost (the corner house destroyed by fire sometime before 1966) what survives has been little altered. The remaining elements of Shore House remain readable as double flats and their original function as workers houses is also still clearly discernible

The buildings represent an important stage in the industrialisation of the Scotland. As a whole, the site contributes to our understanding of the industrial development of Scotland.

In accordance with Section 1 (4A) of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas)

(Scotland) Act 1997 the following are excluded from the listing: late 20th century house at southwest corner.

Architectural interest

Design

Built as double flats, upper and lower, with the upper flat's front door on the opposite side to the lower flat's front door, Shore House is of specific architectural interest as an early example of flatted workers' accommodation. Although a part of the row have been lost (the corner house destroyed by fire sometime before 1966) what survives has been little altered. The remaining elements of Shore House remain readable as double flats and their original function as workers houses is also still clearly discernible.

The two sections of Shore House were once joined in an L-plan row with a large two storey house at the corner traditionally identified as the overseer's house (this was destroyed by fire sometime before 1966 and was rebuilt in the late 20th century. It is excluded from the listing). The row was subdivided into three upper and lower properties (the north/south aligned section) and four upper and lower properties (the east/west aligned row). The flats on the first floor were reached by forestairs, while the ground floor flats were accessed through front doors on the opposite elevation.

The north/south aligned row is particularly regular in the positioning of doors and windows, with a three-bay arrangement of centralised door with windows either side on the ground and first floor. This arrangement changes at the gable end of the row, where on the ground floor there was a bakehouse with projecting oven to the rear. This regularity reflects that this row was planned as flats. The east/west aligned row appears to have been altered at some time, perhaps from terraced houses, to form a similar flatted arrangement, perhaps reflecting a great need for accommodation.

Shore House illustrates a carefully conceived plan to accommodate more workers, economically within a relatively modest footprint. The row was altered and added to over a significant length of time to provide further accommodation; the final phase saw the accommodation planned from the outset as double flats. This shows the changing requirements of workers accommodation at the ironworking site. The planning of Shore House contrasts with the earlier housing at Bonawe, Lochandu Cottages, which were simple one room and an attic cottages. The development of the design of workers accommodation on the site is of particular interest.

Elements of the interiors of the six properties in the north/south aligned section survive including the remains of ceilings, partitions, fireplaces and fire surrounds, and internal doors. These features provide evidence of the original arrangements of the accommodation.

Setting

The row forms part of the wider complex at Bonawe Ironworks, and is located 100m north of the furnace itself (scheduled monument SM90037). The close proximity of the housing to the industrial complex is an important aspect of the setting of Shore House and contribute to our understanding of how the ironworks functioned. The row is visible from the processing area and retains its character as an integral component of the overall complex. Overall the settling of the complex is largely unaltered which adds to the special interest.

Historic interest

Age and Rarity

Bonawe is an exceptionally rare and intact survival of the early iron processing industry in Scotland, reflecting industrial expansion in Highland Scotland during the mid-18th century. The site was the last ironworks in Scotland to use charcoal-fuelled blast smelting, and is the best preserved. The only other surviving charcoal-blast furnace that approaches Bonawe's completeness is Duddon Bridge Ironworks, Cumbria, which operated between 1736 and 1871.

The upstanding remains there comprise the blast furnace and its adjacent buildings, an iron-ore shed and two charcoal sheds. However, none of the associated housing survives.

This row of workers housing was part of the wider provision of residential accommodation for workers at Bonawe Ironworks. The earliest part of the L-shaped row (the section aligned east/west) was constructed sometime in the latter half of the 18th century, after the start of operations at the furnace (in 1753) and probably after the construction of the more modest range of cottages known as Lochandu Cottages, at the south end of the complex (LB52504). The row shows the domestic circumstances for workers and their families at Bonawe, many of whom came to Bonawe from Cumbria with the owners of the site. It is therefore an integral part of the overall significance of the site.

Workers accommodation is a feature of several industrial complexes from the mid-18th century onwards. Dating from the latter half of the 18th century, the housing at Bonawe is a particularly early example of worker's accommodation provided as part of a large industrial site. Apart from Lochandu Cottages (LB52505) which was also part of the complex at Bonawe, there are no known comparable dwellings associated with this early era of the iron industry in Scotland that survive to the same extent. Shore House is a rare survival in this context as although there has been loss of fabric, what survives has been little altered.

The assessment of records held by the National Record of the Historic Environment in Scotland for the iron industry indicate the remains of housing, for example at Glen Kinglass (Argyll & Bute), Furnace (Argyll & Bute), Wilsontown, (South Lanarkshire) Lugar, Waterside and Muirkirk (East Ayrshire). Examples from these sites tend to be of later date (late 18th century through to the early 20th century); of differing designs (such as tenemented, single storey and/or detached) and significantly remodelled or demolished. Domestic accommodation was provided at other, broadly contemporary, industrial sites in Argyll particularly relating to slate and lime production. However, these again are of limited comparable value because of significant differences in age, design and the degree of survival.

Social historical interest

Bonawe Furnace was among the first industrial enterprises established in the Scottish Highlands and as such it provides an insight into a lesser known aspect of the industrial revolution in Scotland. It was the most successful of the numerous ironworks established in the 18th century and is the most complete, including the survival of workers' housing such as Shore House. Even before Bonawe had been built in 1753, coke-fuelled furnaces were being developed and were to ultimately outcompete the likes of Bonawe. The site was the last ironworks in Scotland to use charcoal-fuelled blast smelting.

The ironmasters who established the Argyll furnaces (two other iron processing sites are known of at Glen Kinglass, 8km to the northeast and at Furnace, on Loch Fyne approximately 30km to the south) came from Cumbria. They did so primarily to exploit the extensive local woodland to produce the vast amounts of charcoal required to fuel the furnaces. This Cumbrian connection is evident within the construction details of ironworks itself. The original workforce that operated the furnace, including their families, also came from Cumbria, to live in what was a completely Gaelic environment. The production of charcoal in the nearby forests however, was carried out by the local population. Information about the lives and conditions of those working at the Furnace is very scarce as there are few documentary sources. This makes the survival of the housing all the more significant.

Association with people or events of national importance

The Bonawe industrial site is associated with the commemoration of Admiral Lord Nelson. It was one of the first places where news of Nelson's death at Trafalgar, came ashore. A ship arriving at Bonawe (and thought to be collecting pig iron or possibly cannonballs from the furnace) is said to have brought the news having met with HMS Pickle in Falmouth, on her return from the battle with news of Nelson's death. On hearing the news, the workforce took a prehistoric standing stone from a field near Airds Bay and re-erected it with an inscription commemorating Nelson on a hillock near Muckairn Parish Church, in Taynuilt (scheduled monument SM4077). This believed to be the first memorial erected to Nelson.

Shore House was previously listed at category A as part of 'Lorne Furnace and ancillary buildings, Bonawe' (LB12180).

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Asset/Event Number	93
Asset/Event Name	Taynuilt Hotel, Taynuilt
Type of Asset/Event	Listed Building
Listing No./NRHE Number	LB107
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building- Category B
Easting	200330
Northing	731014
Parish	Ardchattan and Muckairn
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	18th cent. Trad. 2 storeys and garret. Harled. Slated roof. 7 gabled dormers. Tetrastyle portico. Bay window (later). "Buttresses" at E. end. Additions, offices, and stables at rear.
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Appendix 7.1: Gazetteer of Heritage Assets and Events

Asset/Event Number	94
Asset/Event Name	Lonan House
Type of Asset/Event	Listed Building
Listing No./NRHE Number	LB4705
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building- Category B
Easting	199854
Northing	729610
Parish	Ardchattan and Muckairn
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	1906-8. Sir Robert Lorimer. 2 storeys and garret. Harled. Piended slated roof. Piended dormers. Loggia. Statement of Special Interest Once a hotel, now holiday flats.

Asset/Event Number	95
Asset/Event Name	Achnacloich
Type of Asset/Event	Listed Building
Listing No./NRHE Number	LB4706
HER Number	71365
Status	Listed Building- Category B
Easting	195551
Northing	734010
Parish	Ardchattan and Muckairn
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	Built circa 1858. Rambling Scots Baronial mansion. One and a half and two storeys. Random rubble. Corbie-step-gabled. Pedimented dormers. Square three-storey tower in a re-entrant angle, with date in inset over door. Statement of Special Interest Listed building record updated in 2021.

Asset/Event Number	96
Asset/Event Name	Ardchattan Priory
Type of Asset/Event	Listed Building
Listing No./NRHE Number	LB4715
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building- Category B

Appendix 7.1: Gazetteer of Heritage Assets and Events

Easting	197099
Northing	734911
Parish	Ardchattan and Muckairn
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	<p>MAIN BLOCK: Conventual buildings of Priory altered c.1600 and later. 2 1/2 storeys. Random rubble. Gabled. Slated roof. Dormers. Interior: Prior's Room. Dining Room (Refectory). has 15th Cent. open timbers ceiling and wall preserved pulpit. ADDITIONS at rear (on site of Cloisters and Nave) and at W. end: 1852. Scots Baronial style. 1 1/2 and 2 storeys. Include greater part of M. wall of nave.</p> <p>Statement of Special Interest Alexander Campbell, last (commendatory) prior (1580-1602) received charter of lands of Priory 1602 and converted conventual buildings into his seat.</p> <p>Scheduled Ancient Monument.</p> <p>References Bibliography N.S.A.</p> <p>T.S.A.</p> <p>H. Shedden 'Storey of Lorn'. pp.23-5</p>

Asset/Event Number	97
Asset/Event Name	Ardchattan Manse
Type of Asset/Event	Listed Building
Listing No./NRHE Number	LB5116
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building- Category C
Easting	197562
Northing	734733
Parish	Ardchattan and Muckairn
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	1772. Enlarged 1814. Trad. 2 storeys. Harled. Gabled. Slated roof. Piended porch

Asset/Event Number	98
Asset/Event Name	Glencruitten House, Oban
Type of Asset/Event	Listed Building
Listing No./NRHE Number	LB11984
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building- Category B
Easting	187993
Northing	729724

Appendix 7.1: Gazetteer of Heritage Assets and Events

Parish	Kilmore and Kilbride
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	Built 1897. Altered 1903; Edward Appin, Architect. Scottish style. 2-storeys. Harled. Corbie-step-gabled. Angle turrets. Interior and furniture by Lorimer 1927-8: Dining Room (plaster ceiling: panelling). ADDITIONS by Lorimer: 1927-8: Library (over pend) and its Ante Room; servant's wing. Statement of Special Interest Altered for J.S. Bontein. Lorimer's additions built for Alexander Mackay. References Bibliography C. Hussey 'Lorimer'. Lorimer's drawings (in house).

Asset/Event Number	99
Asset/Event Name	St Oran's Church Of Scotland, Connel
Type of Asset/Event	Listed Building
Listing No./NRHE Number	LB11985
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building- Category B
Easting	191418
Northing	734252
Parish	Kilmore and Kilbride
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	1888. Gothic Revival. Cruciform. Rock-faced sneck rubble. Skew-gabled. Slated roof. Lancets and pointed traceried windows. Gabled porch. Central tower with corbelled parapet. Good interior with open timbered ceiling. Statement of Special Interest In ecclesiastical use.

Asset/Event Number	100
Asset/Event Name	Connel Ferry Bridge
Type of Asset/Event	Listed Building
Listing No./NRHE Number	LB11986
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building- Category B
Easting	191118
Northing	734495
Parish	Kilmore and Kilbride
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	1903. Iron cantilevered bridge. Abutment of rock-faced rubble (3 semi-circular arches) at each end.

Statement of Special Interest

Built for Ballachulish branch of Callander-Oban line. Modified for additional use as road bridge. Second largest single-span cantilevered bridge in Great Britain. Now entirely a road bridge.

Asset/Event Number	101
Asset/Event Name	Luachrach Cottage
Type of Asset/Event	Listed Building
Listing No./NRHE Number	LB49845
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building- Category B
Easting	187955
Northing	730242
Parish	Kilmore and Kilbride
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	<p>Largely unaltered Robert Lorimer 1926 'Arts and Crafts Style' cottage set in idyllic surroundings beside Loch Luachrach. Single-storey and attic square-plan block with small single storey service wing to NE; rendered brick with sandstone cills, multi-paned timber casement windows throughout. Shallow pyramidal grey slate roof swept at overhanging eaves, distinctive flat headed dormers with centered rose detailing to lead flashing. Plain rendered stacks to SW and NE. Cast-iron rain water goods.</p> <p>Entrance elevation turned away from the loch towards rising ground to SE; broad, shallow arched porch with twin-leaf stylized timber door set within, dormer above. Windows to ground outer-bays; left set horizontally close to eaves, right set vertically close to eaves, service wing to far right. Loch side elevation to SW; centered advanced box window (glazing replaced to front section) surmounted by ogee shaped roof swept at eaves, flanking windows at ground and attic. Timber veranda set against box window to left wrapping around to NW elevation, upper section latterly glazed in. NW elevation; similar to SW with exception of French doors set under veranda to right outerbay and service wing to far left. NE elevation; large dormer window set close to eaves with ogee shaped roof swept at eaves.</p> <p>Interior: hallway set to SE, impressive timber-panelled principal room to large part of ground floor, butler's pantry and kitchen to service wing to NE, bedrooms to 1st floor unseen (2004).</p> <p>Garage: set to NE of house, rendered with various openings, piended grey slate roof swept at overhanging eaves, cast-iron rainwater goods.</p> <p>Statement of Special Interest Luachrach Cottage is a picturesque building with distinctive Lorimer detailing including the decorated lead dormer windows and interesting roof lines. It sits pleasingly within the surrounding dramatic landscape, the distinctive box windows and veranda taking full advantage of the stunning loch side views. The RCAHMS hold the original Lorimer architectural plans which are entitled 'Bungalow at Glencruitten, Oban - 1926'. They demonstrate that the building is remarkably little altered since its inception (the plans show a ship weather-vane crowning the roof, it is not sure whether this was ever executed, if so it does not survive). The building was commissioned by Alexander Mackay to act as guest accommodation for his nearby home at Glencruitten House on the Glencruitten Estate, Lorimer was already working on plans to build a new library, estate office and service wing at the main house, these alterations were executed in 1927-1928 (see separate listing).</p> <p>References Bibliography Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland - Architectural Plans</p>

NM83SE 125

Asset/Event Number	102
Asset/Event Name	Ardchattan Priory
Type of Asset/Event	Inventory Garden and Designed Landscape
Listing No./NRHE Number	GDL00019/ PIC049
HER Number	
Status	Inventory Garden and Designed Landscape
Easting	197193
Northing	735054
Parish	
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	<p>Based on a monastic garden that probably dates back to the 13th century, the designed landscape has been improved in the 17th, 19th and 20th centuries, and makes an important contribution to the scenery of the surrounding area.</p> <p>Type of Site The present policies are pastures and shelterbelts dating from the mid-19th-century with formal and woodland gardens associated with the house and approaches.</p> <p>Main Phases of Landscape Development An early monastic garden with improvements made in the 17th century, the present policies date from mid-19th-century with additions in the early/mid-20th-century.</p> <p>Artistic Interest Level of interest High The gardens at Ardchattan, laid out by the Campbell-Prestons, have high value as a Work of Art.</p> <p>Historical Level of interest Outstanding The monastic garden dating probably from the 13th century, the surviving trees from the 17th century, and the associations with the Priory give this site outstanding Historical value.</p> <p>Horticultural Level of interest High The range of plant material growing in the gardens gives Ardchattan high Horticultural value.</p> <p>Architectural Level of interest Outstanding The designed landscape is the setting for the Priory and the house and has outstanding Architectural value.</p> <p>Archaeological Level of interest Not Assessed</p> <p>Scenic Level of interest High The canopy of the woodland and the open parkland contribute to the variety in the</p>

surrounding upland scenery, giving this site high Scenic value.

Nature Conservation

Level of interest

Some

The woodland flora and the older trees give Ardchattan some Nature Conservation value.

Location and Setting

Ardchattan Priory is situated 5 miles (8km) east of the Connel Bridge on the north shore of Loch Etive, about 10 miles (16km) north-east of Oban. Na Maoilean rises to 1,148' (350m) to the north of the Priory. The soil is nearly neutral but the waters of the Ardchattan Burn are more alkaline as it flows through limestone outcrops before reaching the garden. While sheltered by the hills to the north, the site is exposed to severe winds along the loch, but the climate is softened by the influence of the Gulf Stream. There are long views to the south across Loch Etive to the Fearnoch Forest as well as stunning views along the loch to Ben Cruachan in the east and to the hills of Mull in the west. The cultivated pasture and woodlands provide variety in the surrounding upland scenery.

The Priory lies about 100 yards (90m) from the shore in the centre of the designed landscape. Small strips of woodland divide the policies from the surrounding moorland on the three other sides. The policies were enlarged during the 19th century. Documentary evidence relies on General Roy's plan of c.1750 and on the 1st edition OS plan of c.1860. No records of the earlier garden supporting the Priory have been seen but, as there are some very old trees, this would indicate that there has been a garden at Ardchattan for many years. The designed landscape extends to some 76 acres (31ha) today.

Site History

Based on a monastic garden, the designed landscape was improved in the 17th century and extended during the 19th century. The present gardens were created during the 20th century.

The Priory was founded in 1230 for an Order of Benedictine Monks. In 1602 Alexander Campbell received the charter for the land. Some very old trees date from this time and the age of some of the trees which had to be cut down recently was confirmed as over 400 years. In 1654, as a reprisal for the then Laird of Ardchattan supporting the Earl of Glencairn's rising against Cromwell, Cromwellian troops burnt down the church leaving the Abbott's lodgings.

During the turbulent 18th century the Campbells sided with the government against the Stuarts. Thomas Campbell, the last male descendant, died in 1846 leaving the estate to his niece who enlarged the house in 1852 in Victorian Gothic style. In 1878 the estate passed to her 12 year old cousin, Robert Clarke-Preston, a descendant of Sir Robert Preston of Valleyfield. During the latter part of the 19th century the estate was let to several tenants including Mrs Popham and Sir John Lawes, Bt., a distinguished agriculturalist who improved the policies. In 1904 Robert and his new wife took up residence at Ardchattan. Mrs Clarke-Campbell-Preston began gardening; she created formal flowerbeds to the south of the house, and laid out long herbaceous borders. In 1950 her son Colonel Robert Campbell-Preston married Angela Murray, widow of Lt Colonel Antony Murray, killed in action in Italy in April 1945, and daughter of 2nd Viscount Cowdray; together they formed a 'gardening' partnership, Colonel Campbell-Preston providing the plant knowledge and his wife the artistic skills to lay it out. It is mostly their garden which can be seen today. Mrs Campbell-Preston died in 1981 and the Colonel has continued to care for and improve the garden ever since.

Landscape Components

Architectural Features

Ardchattan House, listed category B, dates from before 1600 when it was first altered from the abbey buildings to form a house. A Victorian Wing was added in 1852 by the Glasgow architect Charles Wilson. Ardchattan Priory, listed B, is the ruined remains of the Priory founded in 1230 and sacked in 1654. It is an Ancient Monument and in the care of the Secretary of State for Scotland. Part of it contains the private burial 'aisle' for the Campbells of Ardchattan and Lochnell as well as the fine 'Lochnell' Celtic stone. Colin Campbell of Glenure, brother-in-law of Charles Campbell, Laird of Ardchattan, is buried in the Campbell of Barcaldine Burial section. The Dairy was built c.1850 in a rustic style and has recently been converted into a cottage.

Parkland

The present policies were laid out in the mid-19th century. They consist of three large pastures divided by the Ardchattan Burn which runs down from the hill to the shore. Shelterbelts were planted around the outside of the policies and there are several remaining individual parkland trees, mostly beech dating from about 1830 and sycamore which are about 400 years old. Clumps were planted in the parks nearest the house. The driveway leads through the woodland garden to approach the house from the west.

Woodland

The woodland plantations have been extended since the 1st edition OS map of c.1860. They mainly shelter the policies and consist of hardwoods including oak and sycamore planted in the mid-19th century, amongst some conifers including Scots pine, Douglas fir and larch. Today these small plantations are particularly fine.

Woodland Garden

The Woodland Garden is well protected by a line of well-established large trees and several old yews. This is the youngest area and was begun in 1960. Planted with small trees and large shrubs, this garden has matured fast. On the south side of the drive amongst a wide variety of plants there is a large *Stephanandra incisa* with its bronze peeling bark. *Crinodendron hookerianum* with its crimson lantern-like flowers is also growing well as is the unusual low-growing honeysuckle, *Lonicera syringantha*, forming a grey mound. On the north side leading toward the Dairy is a small meadow filled with colourful bulbs and, later in the summer, wildflowers. The larger shrub roses are planted around the meadow mixed with other shrubs including a fine *Eucryphia glutinosa* and a tall *Embothrium coccineum*, all of them are unusual varieties. There are also a group of Japanese maples, and 14 different varieties of *Sorbus*.

The Gardens

The gardens lie to the south and west side of the house and are divided into two areas: the Woodland Garden which runs along the drive, and the Garden in front of the south side of the house. They have been described in greater detail by Sir Ilay Campbell.*

The Rose Garden lies just to the north of the yew hedge which divides it from the south garden. Here the Campbell-Prestons have grown a wide range of 'Old Fashioned' roses as well as some of the more special hybrid tea varieties. Rocks were positioned in the alpine or rock garden just to the west of the house to provide the right conditions to grow true alpines and these included small shrubs and low herbaceous plants.

Just to the south of the house lies the wide herbaceous border planted with many different perennials providing colour from mid-June to the end of November. The wide lawn runs down to the stone boundary wall on which grow several Clematis including a large *Clematis montana*. In front of the wall is the group of ancient sweet chestnuts thought to have been planted early in the 17th century. Adjoining the Priory wall on the east side of the house runs a long shrub border planted with many tender shrubs including a *Drimys aromatica*, the large-leaved *Senecio rotundifolia*, and an unnamed *Hebe* discovered by George Forrest.

* Scottish Field, May 11, 1985

Walled Gardens

The kitchen garden is clearly shown on the 1st edition OS plan just to the north of the house. Part of it is still used for growing produce and the remainder is used as a paddock. The burn runs to the west of the walled garden and a magnificent walnut overhangs the 'Monk's Pool'. There is a tennis court to the west of the walled garden.

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G.A. Little, 1981

Groome's

Listings

Asset/Event Number	103
Asset/Event Name	Achnacloich
Type of Asset/Event	Inventory Garden and Designed Landscape
Listing No./NRHE Number	GDL00007
HER Number	
Status	Inventory Garden and Designed Landscape
Easting	195260
Northing	733631
Parish	
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	<p>Achnacloich is an important example of a west coast woodland garden with an extensive collection of plants, including many rare varieties.</p> <p>Type of Site A woodland garden developed in the mid-20th century and established within an existing 19th century framework of woodland and parkland.</p> <p>Main Phases of Landscape Development 1870s; 1920s to 1950s</p> <p>Artistic Interest Level of interest Some Interest in this category derives from the appreciation evident in late 20th century and early 21st century accounts of the garden in its current form, as created by T.E Nelson. For example, the garden was praised in an article published in Country Life in 1991 and listed among exotic gardens to visit in Scotland in 1998 (Truscott 1998). Achnacloich's rhododendrons feature among paintings by Emma Tennant (2015), exhibited by the Fine Art Society, and the garden described as 'marvellous'.</p> <p>No earlier accounts testifying to appreciation of the 19th or earlier 20th century garden are known. The layout of the garden is not connected with a designer who achieved national renown, and there is no known evidence to suggest Achnacloich has performed a trendsetting role for the development of later gardens.</p> <p>Historical Level of interest Some Achnacloich fits within a wider tradition of woodland gardens in Scotland created from the mid-19th to the mid-20th centuries. The west coast of Scotland was recognised as a place where tender specimen trees and shrubs could thrive, due to the high rainfall and the warm temperate climate provided by the Gulf Stream. These gardens were planted with</p>

rhododendrons and other wild origin plant material often derived from the China-Himalayan region. Achnacloch is an authentic example of a 'west coast' woodland garden in Scotland.

T.E. Nelson's connections with horticulturalists such as F.R.S. Balfour of Dawyck are also of relevance here. Through these connections it is likely that Achnacloch received species from prominent gardens such as Dawyck, many of which were planted using seed collected by late 19th and early 20th century plant hunters. Information shared about the plants' cultivation, propagation and siting possibly influenced the development of the garden.

Horticultural

Level of interest

Outstanding

The garden has an outstanding collection of plants, shrubs and trees in terms of scale, mixed age and diversity, including many rare and tender specimens. The plants typify those suited to west coast of Scotland conditions in terms of climate, maritime influence, geology and soils.

There is clear plant labelling throughout the woodland garden. The plant collection is in good condition and under renewal (2018).

Architectural

Level of interest

High

The garden is the setting for the category B listed Achnacloch House. The lodge house, former stables and boathouse are not listed but represent former estate buildings and contribute to the overall architectural interest of the site. On balance, the site merits high value in this category

Archaeological

Level of interest

Outstanding

There is one scheduled monument, Dun Creagach (SM3682), on the shore of Loch Etive within the policy parkland. As such, the site merits outstanding value in this category.

Scenic

Level of interest

High

The mix of broadleaf and coniferous trees of the woodland garden are highly visible when approaching along the A85 to the south and from the northern shores of Loch Etive. This mixed woodland stands on a raised terrace framed by the lower lying pasture of the parkland. This creates a distinct contrast between the different elements of the site, which in turn contributes visual interest to the wider landscape.

Nature Conservation

Level of interest

Some

Although there are no natural heritage designations, the woodland flora and fauna provide some nature conservation value. The varied habitats contained within the garden include mixed woodlands, ponds and bog garden, mature trees and open pasture, which provide a habitat for birds, as well as insects such as bees. The garden is managed in a way to encourage birds and other wildlife.

Location and Setting

Achnacloch is situated on the shores of Loch Etive around 3km east of Connel and 5.5km west of Taynuilt, on the west coast of Scotland. The wider landscape setting is characterised by upland moorland with a patchwork of fields at the moorland edge, long ribbon lochs and commercial forestry plantations.

The garden lies on a headland overlooking Loch Etive. It is bordered by the loch on the northwest and northeast and by the road and railway on the southeast and southwest. As the house and woodlands stand on a raised terrace above lower-lying fields, the mature trees of the woodland have prominence within the surrounding area. From within the garden there are

extensive views west towards Mull and Morvern and north towards Ben Cruachan.

The garden as a whole extends to some 41 hectares (101 acres). It consists of a mature structure of policy woodlands, which provides shelter for the plant collection, framed by lower-lying parkland. Achnacloch House lies in the centre of the northern section with garden terraces and a large lawn. The house, terraces and lawn together form the central heart of the garden. The woodland garden is laid out on the slopes around the house with the parkland extending along the loch shore to the north and west. The topography within the garden is varied, providing different microclimates and planting opportunities.

Site History

Achnacloch House was built in 1858 and extended in the late 19th or early 20th century. The house was built for Colin Campbell but both the house and estate were sold to Alexander Stevenson in the late 19th century before being sold again to the Nelson family in 1892. The house and estate appear to have changed name on a number of occasions, and are recorded as having been known as both Stonefield and Highwood. By the date of the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (1871) the name had reverted to Achnacloch and at the time of writing (2018) is known as Achnacloch.

The policies were laid out by the 1870s, with many of the mature trees in the garden planted by this date. The presence of a vegetable garden and 'ornamental ground' are also noted in the Ordnance Survey Name Book (1868-1878).

The woodland garden was created within the setting of mature woodland in the 1920s and 1930s by T.E. Nelson, who inherited the estate in 1917. It was further developed and enhanced by both T.E. Nelson and his wife Jane Nelson in the 1940s and 1950s. T.E. Nelson knew many of the major horticulturalists of the day from whom he is known to have acquired plants as well as information about their cultivation, propagation and siting. He was the nephew of F.R.S. Balfour who created the gardens that are now Dawyck Botanic Garden in the Scottish Borders. He also knew Sir George Campbell of Crarae, Sir Thomas Ainsworth of Ardanaisig, Michael Noble of Ardkinglas, Lord Strathconar of Colonsay and Sir James Horlick of Gigha. As such, many plants within the garden are likely derived from seed from the major plant hunting expeditions which supplied some of the gardens with which Nelson was connected.

The Nelsons introduced plants to Achnacloch from all parts of the world, especially rhododendrons, azaleas and magnolias, many of which originate in the southern hemisphere. Some of these plants, such as *Magnolia wilsonii* (Wilson Magnolia) and *Stranvaesia davidiana* have become well established and are now self-seeding. At the time of writing (2018) the garden continues to be developed and maintained by the owners.

Landscape Components

Architectural Features

Achnacloch House was built in 1858. It is a two-storey rubble built Scottish baronial mansion with three-storey entrance tower. It was designed by John Starforth for Colin Campbell and enlarged between 1890 and 1906. Two garden terraces extend along the length of the house to the south. A rectangular walled garden, built of dry-stone walls, stands to the east of the house. It was built before 1860 and contains a small greenhouse.

A single-storey lodge house with adjacent outbuildings, now converted to a house, are situated at the entrance to the garden on the east. A stone-built boathouse lies on the western shoreline. The lodge house, outbuildings and boathouse were first shown on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map and built between 1871 and 1897. The boathouse lies next to a stone jetty, built before 1871.

Drives & Approaches

Historic maps show that the main drive into this landscape was in place by the later 19th century (Ordnance Survey 1871; 1897). Access to the garden is from the south, along a minor road off the A85. A lodge house stands at the entrance to the garden, from where the main drive passes through gate piers and approaches the house in a wide sweeping curve up the hill.

Paths & Walks

A network of informal mown grass paths provide the basis for walking trails around the woodland garden.

Paths lead into the woodland garden from Achnacloich House and a large central lawn. A varied topography and high tree canopy provide opportunities for understory plants to develop. The paths wind through glades and around trees with steps and bridges taking paths across slopes and over ponds. Within the woodland garden, openings in the canopy prove glimpses of the surrounding hills, while there are more extensive views from the edges of the woodland. Three stone-built viewpoints, positioned on the western edge of the woodland garden above steeply sloping ground, provide more formal views across Loch Etive to the hills of Mull and Morvern beyond.

Parkland

The parkland stretches along the loch shore on the lower ground to the north and west of the woodland garden. It frames the higher ground occupied by the woodlands and house. A small number of specimen trees survive within the southwest section of the parkland and the fields are grazed by the famous Achnacloich herd of Highland cattle.

Woodland Garden

The woodland garden was created from the 1920s under a canopy of mature trees. The house and lawn provide a central focus, with the woodland garden extending across the surrounding slopes. Mature policy woodland provides shelter for the plant collection and the varied topography within the garden creates different microclimates and planting opportunities.

The structure of the garden consists of sheltering mature trees within which a series of open glades of differing sizes have been created. The more mature tree species create an upper canopy and edge which, in combination with the varied topography, is used to shape each glade. Plants are arranged to promote an experience of space and setting so that each specimen or group of species can be enjoyed individually or collectively. Plants are labelled and protected where necessary.

The glades have a varied plant collection of trees, shrubs and flowering plants, including maples, rowans, magnolias, camellias, azaleas and primulas. Many originate in China, Japan and the Antipodes and the collection includes a number of rare and unusual plant species such as *Emmenopteris henreyi*. Of particular note is the varied collection of rhododendrons, most of which are within the woodland to the east of the house. The collection includes a number of rare and unusual varieties such as *Rhododendron hunnewellianum* and *Rhododendron decorum* (great white rhododendron) as well as *Rhododendron falconeri* (Falconer rhododendron), *Rhododendron maddenii* and *Rhododendron sinogrande* (great Chinese rhododendron).

Notable species of trees within the collection include Eucalyptus, a variety of different Sorbus species, *Cercidiphyllum japonicum* (katsura tree), *Disanthus cercidifolius* (long-stiped disanthus) and *Magnolia sieboldii* (Chinese magnolia) as well as mature oak, sycamore, pine and larch.

Water Features

A small area known as the glen was created in the 1950s in the southwest of the garden. Here a burn and ponds bordered by water loving plants step down the slope within an open glade, providing the setting for species such as Acer, Liquidamber (sweet gum) and ferns.

In the northern corner of the woodland garden, a more open area provides the setting for a series of small ponds. Here there is a diverse range of bog plants and marginal water plants as well as waterlilies. To the west of the ponds, a small bog garden has developed near a burn. This has been colonised by primulas seeding themselves in ideal growing conditions.

The Gardens

South of the house two terraces extend along its length, forming a terraced garden planted with a diverse range of species. These include *Rhododendron glaucophyllum*, *Rhododendron*

yunnansense (Yunnan Rhododendron), Rose moyesii (rose 'Geranium'), Camellia and Potentilla. Yew hedges border a centre flight of steps.

A large lawn lies to the south of the house and occupies the centre of the garden. The west end of the lawn is dominated by a large multi-stemmed Douglas fir planted in the mid-19th century.

Walled Gardens

A rectangular walled garden is located a short distance to the east of the house. Protected by dry-stone walls, it is set in one of the most sheltered parts of the garden with higher ground surrounding it on all sides. It is used for growing and propagating tender and rare species for growing in the woodland garden and contains a small greenhouse.

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The Telegraph 8 September 2011 Jane Nelson

<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/obituaries/8750766/Jane-Nelson.html> [accessed 08/01/2018]

Appendix 7.1: Gazetteer of Heritage Assets and Events

Asset/Event Number	104
Asset/Event Name	GLENAMACHRIE
Type of Asset/Event	BURIAL GROUND (PERIOD UNASSIGNED)
Listing No./NRHE Number	NM92NW 13.00
HER Number	WoSAS Pin: 1351
Status	Non-designated Heritage Asset
Easting	192330
Northing	728590
Parish	ARDCHATTAN AND MUCKAIRN (ARGYLL AND BUTE)
Council	ARGYLL AND BUTE
Description	<p>The site of an old burial ground is said to be located in the area of the present Glenamachrie farm. Smith (R A Smith 1873) described it as an elongated, rectangular enclosure, very much decayed and with signs of a circular mound round it, 60 feet in diameter, but very low. There was an entrance on the east side. The burial ground was said to be the place where infant children from Dunstaffnage Castle were interred (R A Smith 1873). Its precise location is not now known being given variously as just east of the farmhouse (R A Smith 1879), to the west of the road (R A Smith 1873) and on the site of the farmyard (W Thomson 1925).</p> <p>The name Glenamachrie (OS 1:10 000 1975) would tend to support the belief in the existence of this burial ground site. According to Smith (R A Smith 1873), the name derives from Cladh na MacRìgh (ie the burying place of the King's sons) which he gives as the name of the narrow pass in that area. In (R A Smith 1879), Smith translates the Gaelic as 'the burial place of the youths'. The local tradition associated with the cross decorated stone which formerly stood on the mound known as Tom na Croise (NM92NW 9) provides added weight.</p> <p>R A Smith 1873; 1879; W Thomson 1925.</p> <p>This burial ground is believed locally, by a farmer who has lived in the district for 40 years, to have been in the area centred on NM 9233 2859 where there is an almost semi-circular raised area enclosed by a wall. No gravestones are visible.</p> <p>Visited by OS (R D) 8 October 1969.</p>

Asset/Event Number	105
Asset/Event Name	GLENAMACHRIE
Type of Asset/Event	CAIRN (PERIOD UNASSIGNED)
Listing No./NRHE Number	SM3888/NM92NW 21.00
HER Number	WoSAS Pin: 1360
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	192130
Northing	728700
Parish	ARDCHATTAN AND MUCKAIRN (ARGYLL AND BUTE)
Council	ARGYLL AND BUTE
Description	<p>OS 1:10,000 map, (1975)</p> <p>Standing on rough ground between the public road and the River Lonan, is a cairn, appearing as an oval, stony mound measuring 18.6 by 17.4 metres and standing to a height of 1.9 metres.</p>

RCAHMS 1975, visited May 1972.

A cairn as described by the RCAHMS.

Surveyed at 1:10,000.

Visited by OS (R D) 8 October 1969.

Asset/Event Number	106
Asset/Event Name	GLENAMACHRIE, TOM NA CROISE
Type of Asset/Event	CROSS (PERIOD UNASSIGNED)
Listing No./NRHE Number	NM92NW 9.00
HER Number	WoSAS Pin: 1372
Status	Non-designated Heritage Asset
Easting	192330
Northing	728680
Parish	ARDCHATTAN AND MUCKAIRN (ARGYLL AND BUTE)
Council	ARGYLL AND BUTE
Description	OS 1:10,000 map, (1975).

Tom na Croise: a natural mound. The name is still in use and the tradition regarding the original site of the cross-decorated stone was verified locally. Stevenson could not give a date for the cross.

Visited by OS (R D) 8 October 1969; Information from R B K Stevenson, Keeper, NMAS.

Asset/Event Number	107
Asset/Event Name	ALLT AN T-SEAN-ACHAIDH
Type of Asset/Event	BUILDING (PERIOD UNASSIGNED)
Listing No./NRHE Number	NM93SW 23.00
HER Number	WoSAS Pin: 14843
Status	Non-designated Heritage Asset
Easting	193670
Northing	730410
Parish	ARDCHATTAN AND MUCKAIRN (ARGYLL AND BUTE)
Council	ARGYLL AND BUTE
Description	A roofless building, which is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Argyllshire 1874, sheet xcix) at the confluence of the Allt an t-Sean-achaidh with a tributary burn, is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1976).
	Information from RCAHMS (PM) 13 July 1995

Appendix 7.1: Gazetteer of Heritage Assets and Events

Asset/Event Number	108
Asset/Event Name	EAS DUBH
Type of Asset/Event	ENCLOSURE (PERIOD UNASSIGNED)
Listing No./NRHE Number	NM92NW 29.00
HER Number	WoSAS Pin: 12986
Status	Non-designated Heritage Asset
Easting	194100
Northing	728200
Parish	ARDCHATTAN AND MUCKAIRN (ARGYLL AND BUTE)
Council	ARGYLL AND BUTE
Description	Remains of a circular enclosure 8 yards in diameter. Traces of wall 5' thick. C Leckie 1967.

Asset/Event Number	109
Asset/Event Name	GLENAMACRIE
Type of Asset/Event	TOWNSHIP (PERIOD UNASSIGNED)
Listing No./NRHE Number	NM92NW 33.00
HER Number	WoSAS Pin: 14839
Status	Non-designated Heritage Asset
Easting	192400
Northing	728500
Parish	ARDCHATTAN AND MUCKAIRN (ARGYLL AND BUTE)
Council	ARGYLL AND BUTE
Description	<p>A township, comprising three roofless buildings and four roofed buildings and associated enclosures, is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Argyllshire 1874, sheet xcix) at Clenamacrie (Glenamacrie). Whilst roofed buildings still occupy the W part of the township, the three roofless buildings depicted on the 1st edition map are not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1975), and one of the roofed buildings from the 1st edition is now shown as roofless.</p> <p>Information from RCAHMS (PM) 13 July 1995</p> <p>"A large modern farmhouse and offices in Glen Lonan.." (Name Book 1874)</p> <p>Further examination of the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Argyllshire 1874, sheet xcix) by the First Edition Survey Project showed that there are three unroofed buildings, one partially roofed long building and five roofed buildings, one of which has two outshots. It is the partially roofed building which is depicted as unroofed on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1975).</p> <p>Information from RCAHMS (SAH) 9 September 1998; Name Book 1874</p>

Asset/Event Number	110
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Asset/Event Name	Glen Lonan
Type of Asset/Event	Field Wall
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	WoSAS Pin: 68809
Status	Non-designated Heritage Asset
Easting	195565
Northing	729175
Parish	Ardchattan and Muckairn
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	WoSAS Pin 68809 NM 9556 2917

The site was assessed as part of a reconnaissance survey conducted by CFA Archaeology in April 2011 (WoSAS Event ID 6308). Field survey identified a drystone wall located immediately to the west of the current access road through Fearnoch forest and next to a small burn. It is aligned east-west and measures 24m by 1m by 1m high (max). There are the remains of a north-south extension at the western end, which runs for 3m. The wall has been truncated by quarrying and the access road at the western end, and by forestry plantation at the eastern end.

Gray, H., CFA Archaeology, Cultural Heritage Assessment: Glen Lonan Wind Farm, Argyll & Bute, 2011.

Entered WoSAS (GH) 18/07/2018

Asset/Event Number	111
Asset/Event Name	Clachadow
Type of Asset/Event	Track
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	WoSAS Pin: 68769
Status	Non-designated Heritage Asset
Easting	194006
Northing	728577
Parish	Ardchattan and Muckairn
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	WoSAS Pin 68769 NM 9465 2747

The site was assessed as part of a reconnaissance survey conducted by CFA Archaeology in April 2011 (WoSAS Event ID 6308). The resulting Cultural Heritage Assessment details information gathered from NMRS. The trackway is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st and 2nd Edition maps (1875, 1900). It is also shown on the 2002 Ordnance Survey map running in a NNW-SSE alignment from Clachadow Farm to the north-west side of Death Choimhead where an oval shaped feature is depicted.

The field survey records the trackway as described previously. It is 1 - 2m wide and partially metalled as it traverses the valley slope where it increases in width to 3m (max.) as it enters and passes through the current forestry plantation. The trackway becomes slightly terraced to a height of 0.5m and then becomes heavily overgrown with trees, finally becoming inaccessible at NM 94304 28014.

Gray, H., CFA Archaeology, Cultural Heritage Assessment: Glen Lonan Wind Farm, Argyll & Bute, 2011.
Entered WoSAS (GH) 03/07/2018

Asset/Event Number	112
Asset/Event Name	Glenamachrie
Type of Asset/Event	Sheepfold; Drystone walls
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	WoSAS Pin: 68767
Status	Non-designated Heritage Asset
Easting	192540
Northing	728220
Parish	Ardchattan and Muckairn
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	WoSAS Pin 68767 NM 9254 2822

A reconnaissance field survey and desk-based assessment of a proposed wind farm area and related access routes was undertaken in April 2012 (WoSAS Event ID 6308). A rectangular sheepfold, divided into four compartments, was noted. The sheepfold was depicted and annotated on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1874). A boundary wall is also depicted aligned roughly north-east to south-west running from the north and south-west corners of the sheepfold.

The field survey identified the sheepfold located on a flat valley terrace. It is of drystone construction with overall dimensions of 20m north-south by 18m east to west and upstanding to 2m (max.). The upper wall coursing is visible in most places and the walls are 0.8m wide at the base and 0.5m at the top. The eastern side has been revetted into the sloping valley sides. The main entrances are at the north and south ends and measure 2m in width. A further entrance of 1.2m in width is present at the south-west corner. The sheepfold is divided into four compartments, the main one being at the south end and measures 16m east-west by 10m north-south internally. A second compartment is present at the north-east corner and measures 7m by 7m with an entrance of 0.6m on the western side. The third and fourth compartments are in the north-west corner and measure 6m by 6m and 6m by 2.5m with entrances on the eastern side.

The two drystone walls (NM 92483 28171 to NM 92595 28288) running from the north-west and south-west corners of the sheepfold are upstanding to 1m (max) and are 0.4 - 0.8m in width, tumbled and spread to 2m wide in places.

Gray, H., CFA Archaeology, Cultural Heritage Assessment: Glen Lonan Wind Farm, Argyll & Bute, 2011.
Entered WoSAS (GH) 02/07/2018

Asset/Event Number	113
Asset/Event Name	An Coinneachan
Type of Asset/Event	Chapel; Burial-ground
Listing No./NRHE Number	NM92NW 17

Appendix 7.1: Gazetteer of Heritage Assets and Events

HER Number	WoSAS Pin: 1355
Status	Non-Statutory Register Code: C
Easting	190900
Northing	728250
Parish	
Council	
Description	<p>NM 909 284. 'Strong wall encloses area 44 feet by 50 feet; inside is a mound of stones 10 feet in diameter' (Lorn Archaeol Soc 1967). Smith (R A Smith 1875) describes an old burying ground at a spot called Cleigh na h-annait, ('burial ground of the church'), on the hillside above 'Diarmid's Pillar' (NM92NW 2) It had a rough stone wall round it and contained two small cairns. R A Mith 1879; 1875; Lorn Archaeol Soc 1967.</p> <p>On a sheltered shelf at NM 9090 2825 is a sub-oval enclosure. The tumbled wall, grass and bracken covered, consists of large boulders interspersed by small stones with little evidence of facing remaining. The width of the wall varies from 1 to 2 metres and it is up to 0.6 metres in height. There is an entrance 0.9 metres wide in the NE. Inside the enclosure, towards the SE, is a circular heap of loose stones, 3.8 metres in diameter and 0.2 metres high. On the west side, there is a low, heather-covered mound measuring about 7.5 metres E-W by 4 metres, and 0.3 metres in height. Only two stones protrude from it. The orientation and size of this mound suggest a chapel and the circular heap of stones could possibly be the remains of a cell. The enclosure itself has been levelled and revetted on the west side. Early cultivation, in the form of rig-and-furrow, runs up to and adjoins the enclosure wall which appears to pre-date the cultivation. The situation and character of the site suggest that this is an early chapel with burial ground and can be equated with the 'Cleigh na h-annait' described by Smith. Surveyed at 1:2500 scale. Visited by OS (D W R) 3 September 1971.</p> <p>Further Reading and Sources Smith, R A , 'Descriptive list of antiquities near Loch Etive. Part III', PSAS, Vol 10, 1872-4, pp.70-90.(1875)</p> <p>Smith, R A , Loch Etive and the Sons of Uisnach.(1879)</p> <p>Lorn Archaeol Soc , 'Loch Nell', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1967, pp.9.(1967)</p>

Asset/Event Number	114
Asset/Event Name	Cruach Achadh na Craoibhe
Type of Asset/Event	Kerb-cairn
Listing No./NRHE Number	NN02SW 10
HER Number	WoSAS Pin: 1622
Status	Non-Statutory Register Code: C
Easting	202820
Northing	724600
Parish	Kilchrenan and Dalavich
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	(NN 0282 2460) Cairn (NR) (Note: Name only shown on map. Mark denoting location of cairn has been omitted). OS 1:10,000 map, (1975)

On the highest part of the east end of Cruach Achadh na Craoibhe are the remains of a robbed cairn. It measures 18 metres NE-SW and 16 metres transversely and is 1.7 metres high. It is composed of medium sized stones with some large boulders on the NE side and is surmounted by a small, modern cairn.
RCAHMS 1975, visited 1969.

As described. A few kerb-stones remain.
Surveyed at 1:10,000 scale.
Visited by OS (R D) 28 October 1969.

Further Reading and Sources
RCAHMS, The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland. Argyll: an inventory of the ancient monuments: Vol 2: Lorn. Edinburgh.(1975)

Asset/Event Number	115
Asset/Event Name	Barnacarry, Loch Nell
Type of Asset/Event	Crannog
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	WoSAS Pin: 1088
Status	Non-Statutory Register Code: V
Easting	188350
Northing	726620
Parish	Kilmore and Kilbride
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	WoSASPIN 1088 NM82NE 23 8835 2662. (NM 8836 2662) Crannog (NR) OS 1:10,000map, (1977)

At the southern extremity of Loch Nell is a small island which may be of artificial origin. Smith carried out a very small excavation finding peat ashes, bones, charcoal and nuts. The island was surrounded by stones 'large enough to be difficult to lift and in some places showing themselves to have been put together by art'.
R A Smith 1873; F O Blundell 1913.

The RCAHMS reported no definite traces of buildings at the time of their visit.
RCAHMS 1975, visited July 1968.

Unable to visit at the time of investigation.
Visited by OS (R D) 8 September 1971.

This site (NM82NE23) sits in a silty inlet at the SW corner of Loch Nell, and is visible above the water level as a densely tree-covered island. Below the water level is largely featureless due to heavy silting on the shore sides of the island, which has presumably obscured both timbers and boulders. On the loch (N) side of the island, however, the site is much less silty and many large angular and sub-angular boulders (average diameter c 0.5-0.8m) make up the structure of the mound. At the NE corner of the site it seems possible that these stones have been deliberately placed to form a revetment or breakwater, though this construction was either poorly made or is poorly preserved if this is the case. Several loose timbers were noted around the E side of the site, but these appear to be modern tree branches. The heavy overgrowth on the surface of the island prevented any identification of surface features. The mound has a basal diameter of

30m and a base to top height of 2.2m, and is located around 30m from the closest point to the modern shore.

M.G. Cavers, Argyll Crannog Survey, 2003

Entered WoSAS (MO'H), 15/06/04

Further Reading and Sources

Smith, R A , 'A descriptive list of antiquities near Loch Etive, Argyllshire, consisting of vitrified forts, cairns, circles, crannogs, etc.; with some remarks on the growth of peat', PSAS, Vol 9, 1870-2, pp.81-106.(1873)

RCAHMS , The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland. Argyll: an inventory of the ancient monuments: Vol 2: Lorn. Edinburgh.(1975)

Blundell, F O , 'Further notes on the artificial islands in the Highland area', PSAS, Vol 47, 1912-13, pp.257-302.(1913)

, Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, New Series, Volume 4(2003)

Asset/Event Number	116
Asset/Event Name	Grianan Mor, Loch Nell
Type of Asset/Event	Crannog (possible)
Listing No./NRHE Number	NM82NE 24
HER Number	WoSAS Pin: 1089
Status	Non-Statutory Register Code: V
Easting	189770
Northing	727520
Parish	Kilmore and Kilbride
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	WoSASPIN 1089 NM82NE 24 8977 2752.

(NM 8977 2752) There are said to be two submerged artificial islands in Loch Nell (F O Blundell 1913) (i.e. in addition to the two still above water - NM82NE 22 & 23), but APs reveal only one possibility - at NM 8977 2752. (Visible on OS air photographs 64.139.034-5 (flown 12 August 1964)

F O Blundell 1913.

No further information on these reputed crannogs could be found.
Visited by OS (R D) 20 November 1969.

Further Reading and Sources

Blundell, F O , 'Further notes on the artificial islands in the Highland area', PSAS, Vol 47, 1912-13, pp.257-302.(1913)

Asset/Event Number	117
Asset/Event Name	Loch Gleann a' Bhearraidh
Type of Asset/Event	Cup-markings
Listing No./NRHE Number	NM82NW 5

HER Number	WoSAS Pin: 1140
Status	Non-Statutory Register Code: V
Easting	184610
Northing	727020
Parish	Kilmore and Kilbride
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	<p>WoSASPIN 1140 NM82NW 5 8461 2702 and 8458 2706.</p> <p>(NM 846 270) Cup marked Stones (NR). OS 1:10,000 map, (1976)</p> <p>About half way along the north side of Loch Gleann a' Bhearraidh there is a granite boulder (1) 2.1 by 1.8m and 0.6m high. Lying in the water just offshore, it is normally visible but on occasions is submerged. On its level upper surface there are twelve plain cups measuring up to 80mm in diameter and 20mm in depth.</p> <p>About 38m to the NW of (1) just outside the reservoir boundary fence is a small stone (2) 1.2 by 1.2m and 0.6m high. On its top is a single cup mark 50mm in diameter and 25mm deep. RCAHMS 1975, visited May 1970; information from TS of R W Morris (visited September 1967)</p> <p>As described. Surveyed at 1:2500. Visited by OS (D W R) 1 July 1971.</p> <p>Further Reading and Sources RCAHMS , The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland. Argyll: an inventory of the ancient monuments: Vol 2: Lorn. Edinburgh.(1975)</p>

Asset/Event Number	118
Asset/Event Name	Sron Mhor
Type of Asset/Event	Mound
Listing No./NRHE Number	NM82NE 55
HER Number	WoSAS Pin: 11772
Status	Non-Statutory Register Code: V
Easting	188510
Northing	725450
Parish	Kilmore and Kilbride
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	<p>WoSASPIN 11772 NM82NE 55 8851 2545.</p> <p>NM c. 884 254. A mound is situated on a slight outcrop at the foot of the W slope of Sron Mhor, in a ploughed field NNW of Kilmore farmhouse. Partly grass-covered, this stony mound measures 10.5m N-S by 6.7m, and is of oval or irregular plan, 0.9m maximum height. Undeniable presence of field clearance stones, but may be on top of an ancient cairn. Information from RCAHMS to Ordnance Survey, 1969.</p> <p>RCAHMS undoubtedly refer to the mound at NM 8851 2545. It is generally as described, with two depressions in the top, but there is no evidence to suggest that it is a cairn. Visited by OS (RD) 8 September 1971.</p>

Asset/Event Number	119
Asset/Event Name	Tom a'Chrochaidh, Saulmore
Type of Asset/Event	Indeterminate Remains
Listing No./NRHE Number	NM83SE 15
HER Number	WoSAS Pin: 1221
Status	Non-Statutory Register Code: V
Easting	189120
Northing	733880
Parish	Kilmore and Kilbride
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	<p>WoSASPIN 1221 NM83SE 15 8912 3388.</p> <p>(NM 8912 3388) Enclosure (NR) (rems of) OS 1:10,000 map, (1976)</p> <p>Tom a' Chrochaidh, a rocky knoll about 135 metres NW of Saulmore farmhouse is said, by tradition to have been a place of execution. It is recorded (Name Book 1870) that in 1870, traces of a small, circular mound were distinctly visible on the summit. At the present time, the east and NE faces of this knoll are scarred by several small quarry-scoops and the summit itself, which measures about 14.6 by 7.6 metres carries a very light scatter of stones, now almost completely hidden under turf. The central area is slightly hollowed and is surrounded by a ragged, peripheral stony fringe about 1 metre thick and not more than 0.2 metres high. This may be the remains of the small mound noted above. No burials are known from the site, and its precise nature can only be determined by excavation. RCAHMS 1975, visited 1967; Name Book 1870</p> <p>As described. Surveyed at 1:2500 scale. Visited by OS (R D) 25 August 1971.</p> <p>Further Reading and Sources RCAHMS , The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland. Argyll: an inventory of the ancient monuments: Vol 2: Lorn. Edinburgh.(1975)</p> <p>Ordnance Survey , Name Book (County), Original Name Books of the Ordnance Survey.(n/a)</p>

Asset/Event Number	120
Asset/Event Name	Rubh' Aird nan Leum
Type of Asset/Event	Cave
Listing No./NRHE Number	NM83SE 19
HER Number	WoSAS Pin: 1225
Status	Non-Statutory Register Code: V
Easting	189620
Northing	734280
Parish	Kilmore and Kilbride

Appendix 7.1: Gazetteer of Heritage Assets and Events

Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	WoSASPIN 1225 NM83SE 19 8962 3428. (NM 8962 3428) Cave (NAT) OS 6" map, Argllshire, 2nd ed., (1900) This cave has apparently been occupied. It is situated in the NE face of a prominent rocky knoll which rises to a height of c. 50' above the promontory. The mouth of the cave is approached up a grass- grown crevice in the rock and exhibits the usual spread of debris. The cave itself measures only 10' in depth and 6' in width, decreasing to 3' at the back. The floor is composed of dark peaty soil. Information from RCAHMS, visited 1967, to OS. This cave is as described. Visited by OS (R D) 13 November 1969.

Asset/Event Number	121
Asset/Event Name	Mount Pleasant, Kerrera
Type of Asset/Event	'Viking Burial'; Mound; Swords
Listing No./NRHE Number	NM83SW 4
HER Number	WoSAS Pin: 1262
Status	Non-Statutory Register Code: V
Easting	184270
Northing	730290
Parish	Kilmore and Kilbride
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	WoSASPIN 1262 NM83SW 4 8427 3029. NM 843 303: Possible Viking grave. A disturbed mound behind Mount Pleasant house is known locally as a Viking burial. Two swords were found "some years ago", but neither their whereabouts nor the name of the excavator are known. M Kay 1965; Information contained in letter from M Kay to OS 8 November 1965. NM 8427 3029: An amorphous earthen mound c. 8.0m long, 4.0m wide, and 0.2m high, in the field behind Mount Pleasant is that referred to by Mrs Kay. Visited by OS (D W R) 7 September 1971. Further Reading and Sources Kay, M , 'Mount Pleasant, Kerrera: possible viking grave', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1965, pp.9.(1965)

Asset/Event Number	122
Asset/Event Name	Lag an Tairbh
Type of Asset/Event	Enclosure
Listing No./NRHE Number	NM93NW 11

HER Number	WoSAS Pin: 1390
Status	Non-Statutory Register Code: V
Easting	194290
Northing	736130
Parish	Ardchattan and Muckairn
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	<p>WoSASPIN 1390 NM93NW 11 9429 3613.</p> <p>(NM 94293613) Enclosure (NR)</p> <p>Situated on level ground, above a steep slope to the south, are the turf-covered remains of a circular stone-walled enclosure. It measures 20.5 metres in diameter within a wall 1.8 metres thick and 0.4 metres high. A few facing stones are visible but the wall is now mainly represented by core material. There is no obvious entrance, but it may have been in the NE where the core material is sparse. The period and purpose of this enclosure is not known, but it is not a defensive structure.</p> <p>Visited by OS (JP) 29 November 1971. Surveyed at 1:2500 scale.</p>

Asset/Event Number	123
Asset/Event Name	Culcharron
Type of Asset/Event	Cairn
Listing No./NRHE Number	NM93NW 32
HER Number	WoSAS Pin: 1413
Status	Non-Statutory Register Code: V
Easting	191290
Northing	739710
Parish	Ardchattan and Muckairn
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	<p>WoSASPIN 1413 NM93NW 32 9129 3971.</p> <p>(NM 9129 3971) Cairn (NR) (remains of)</p> <p>Half of this cairn was completely destroyed during the construction of the branch railway line to Ballachulish, but the remainder was undisturbed.</p> <p>Excavated in 1970 by Dr Peltenburg, it was found that a kerb of granite boulders, virtually intact round that part of the perimeter still extant, would originally have formed a circle about 8 metres in diameter. Within the kerb was a filling of large boulders, covered by smaller stones, which stood to a height of 1 metre, whilst outside an irregular band of stones increased the overall diameter of the cairn to about 15 metres. White quartz chips were wedged round the kerbstones and there was an apron of quartz outside the line of the kerb measuring 0.5 metres in width and 0.15 metres in depth. In addition, the whole cairn had been strewn with similar quartz chips. On the south, two granite boulders flanking a schist slab formed a 'false portal' to the cairn. In front of this, was a further schist slab decorated with thirteen cup-marks on one face, five of which are very small, and a single cup on the other face.</p> <p>The remains of this cairn are as described. Visited by OS (DWR) 1 November 1971.</p>

Surveyed at 1:2500.

Further Reading and Sources

RCAHMS , The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland. Argyll: an inventory of the ancient monuments: Vol 2: Lorn. Edinburgh.(1975)

Peltenburg, E J , 'Excavation of Chulcharron cairn, Benderloch, Argyll', PSAS, Vol 104, 1971-2, pp.63-70.(1974)

Peltenburg, E J , 'Culcharron, Benderloch', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1970,(1970)

Asset/Event Number	124
Asset/Event Name	Cill Choluim-Chille, Ledaig
Type of Asset/Event	Church; Burial-ground
Listing No./NRHE Number	NM93NW 8
HER Number	WoSAS Pin: 1422
Status	Non-Statutory Register Code: V
Easting	190450
Northing	737710
Parish	Ardchattan and Muckairn
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	WoSASPIN 1422 NM93NW 8 9045 3771.

(NM 90453771) Cill Choluim-chille (NR) (remains of)
Burial Ground (NAT)

There are no identifiable remains of this church and none of the tombstones now visible is of a date earlier than 1707. ONB states that the bases of the southern and western walls were visible (in 1871).

The burial ground formerly extended over the adjacent cottage garden and roadway. This fact was confirmed by the discovery of burials in the vicinity of the roadway during the laying of a new water supply in April 1952.

The dedication was evidently to St Columba. A few courses of the western wall and slight traces of the southern wall of the church are still visible, giving approximate measurements of 11 metres E-W by 4 metres.

Visited by OS (DWR) 1 November 1971.

RCAHMS 1975; Name Book 1871.

Surveyed at 1:2500 scale.

Further Reading and Sources

RCAHMS , The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland. Argyll: an inventory of the ancient monuments: Vol 2: Lorn. Edinburgh.(1975)

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

Asset/Event Number	125
Asset/Event Name	Bar-a-Goan, Kilbride
Type of Asset/Event	Chapel; Burial-ground

Listing No./NRHE Number	NM93SW 3
HER Number	WoSAS Pin: 1444
Status	Non-Statutory Register Code: V
Easting	190520
Northing	732800
Parish	Kilmore and Kilbride
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	<p>WoSASPIN 1444</p> <p>(NM 9052 3280) Chapel (NR) (site of).</p> <p>There are no identifiable remains, and the site appears formerly to have been under rig-cultivation. This is presumably the 'burial-ground or church of Marie, or the Virgin Mary' mentioned by the author of the New Statistical Account of the parish of Muckairn. A low knoll, formerly under cultivation, on which there are traces of a semi-circular bank, much spread and unsurveyable, giving an approximate diameter of 22.5 metres which may be the remains of the west side of the enclosing wall of the graveyard. No evidence of a chapel can be seen. The walls of the chapel are said to have been standing in 1786, though nothing remained by 1870. The burial ground was in use until just prior to 1870. Visited by OS (WDJ) 9 October 1969. RCAHMS 1975.</p> <p>Further Reading and Sources RCAHMS , The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland. Argyll: an inventory of the ancient monuments: Vol 2: Lorn. Edinburgh.(1975)</p> <p>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)</p> <p>Ordnance Survey , Name Book (County), Original Name Books of the Ordnance Survey.(n/a)</p>
Asset/Event Number	126
Asset/Event Name	Kilvaree
Type of Asset/Event	Standing Stone
Listing No./NRHE Number	NM93SW 4
HER Number	WoSAS Pin: 1445
Status	Non-Statutory Register Code: V
Easting	191550
Northing	731240
Parish	Ardchattan and Muckairn
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	<p>WoSASPIN 1445</p> <p>NM 913 309. A squat standing stone, 5' high, 2'6" wide and of irregular thickness, stands beside the track alongside the Black Lochs. Information from MS Mrs Kay to Discovery and Excavation, Scotland 1968.</p> <p>NM 9155 3124. This is an earthfast unmarked stone.</p>

Visited by OS (WDJ) 25 November 1969.
 Surveyed at 1:10560.

Asset/Event Number	127
Asset/Event Name	Fanans
Type of Asset/Event	Cairns; Clearance Cairns; Battle Site (possible)
Listing No./NRHE Number	NN02NW 5
HER Number	WoSAS Pin: 1595
Status	Non-Statutory Register Code: V
Easting	203820
Northing	729050
Parish	Glenorchy and Inishail
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	WoSASPIN 1595 NN02NW 5 0382 2905.

(NN 0382 2905) Cairn (NR)
 OS 1:10,000 map, (1975)

In the area centred on NN 042 289 are about 25 cairns of differing size, plan and state of preservation. Some are as small as 8' to 10' across and less than 0.3 metres high. One is roundish in plan, 45' in diameter and 1.2 metres high. They appear for the most part as bare stony mounds, some obviously containing much field clearance, if not entirely composed of it. It seems extraordinary that one spot should provide so many examples when neighbouring areas have none.

A battle between Bruce and McDougall of Lorn in 1308, and which resulted in the flight into exile of both Alexander and John of Lorn, may have taken place here, although the only evidence associating the battle with the Pass of Brander is in Barbour's poem "The Brus" (late 14th century). The poem does not mention the pass by name but the description fits. The large number of 'cairns' in this area may be associated with that battle.

R C Mackie 1962; C M MacDonald 1950; OS 6" map, Argyllshire, 2nd ed., (1902); Visited by RCAHMS 21 May 1969.

At NN 0382 2905, on a formerly cultivated terrace above the River Awe, is a burial cairn composed of small stones, with a hollow centre and measuring 13.5 metres in diameter and 1.2 metres in height. Its plan, profile and position are typical of burial cairns in the district. In the surrounding area are numerous clearance heaps and others almost certainly existed to the west of these, but have probably been removed to provide material for the construction of the dyke which surrounds more recently cultivated land.

The association of the clearance heaps with a 14th century battle follows the pattern similar elsewhere in the Highlands.

The burial cairn was surveyed at 1:2500 scale.

Visited by OS (R D) 22 October 1969; Visible on RAF air photographs CPE/Scot/327:4348

Further Reading and Sources

MacDonald, C M , The history of Argyll up to the beginning of the sixteenth century. Glasgow.(post-1948)

Mackie, R C , A short history of Scotland.(1962)

Appendix 7.1: Gazetteer of Heritage Assets and Events

Asset/Event Number	128
Asset/Event Name	Glen Nant
Type of Asset/Event	Platforms
Listing No./NRHE Number	NN02NW 7
HER Number	WoSAS Pin: 1597
Status	Non-Statutory Register Code: V
Easting	201000
Northing	728000
Parish	Glenorchy and Inishail
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	<p>WoSASPIN 1597 NN02NW 7 010 280.</p> <p>NN 010 280 centre. The survey of this wide-spreading group of platforms was completed in February 1990. 228 platforms were recorded. These are not evenly distributed throughout the area which was clothed with oak wood and leased for charring by the Lorn Furnace in the 18th and 19th centuries. 50% of the platforms are set on the SW side of the steeply sloping, 100m high, side of the River Nant. The others follow the banks of the burns up to about 200m (650ft) OD for approximately 1km to 2km from the Glen. The diameters of the platforms range around 30ft (9.1m) and they are mostly stone built.</p> <p>A branch of the medieval road (NN02NW 11) crosses and damages some of the platforms and deviates around others.</p> <p>E B Rennie 1974; 1990.</p> <p>Further Reading and Sources Rennie, E B , 'Muckairn Woods (Ardchallan & Muckairn parish), group of recessed platforms', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1990, pp.34.(1990)</p> <p>Rennie, E B , 'Scooped platforms', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1974, pp.15-16.(1974)</p>

Asset/Event Number	129
Asset/Event Name	Dunstaffnage House, Witches Stone
Type of Asset/Event	Standing Stone
Listing No./NRHE Number	NM83SE 40
HER Number	WoSAS Pin: 1249
Status	Non-Statutory Register Code: V
Easting	189970
Northing	733440
Parish	Kilmore and Kilbride
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	<p>WoSASPIN 1249 NM83SE 40 899 334.</p>

Asset/Event Number 130

Appendix 7.1: Gazetteer of Heritage Assets and Events

Asset/Event Name	Moss of Achnacree
Type of Asset/Event	Cairn
Listing No./NRHE Number	NM93NW 34
HER Number	WoSAS Pin: 1415
Status	Non-Statutory Register Code: V
Easting	192300
Northing	735500
Parish	Ardchattan and Muckairn
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	WoSASPIN 1415 NM93NW 34 923 355. A small cairn c.4m in diameter and 0.80m high situated on drained ground on the SW shore of Lochan nan Rath. P Hill 1975. Further Reading and Sources Hill, P , 'Moss of Achnacree, Cairn, Probable Cairn, Probable Cairn, Prehistoric Field Boundaries', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1975, pp.14.(1975)

Asset/Event Number	131
Asset/Event Name	Moss of Achnacree
Type of Asset/Event	Cairn
Listing No./NRHE Number	NM93NW 35
HER Number	WoSAS Pin: 1416
Status	Non-Statutory Register Code: V
Easting	192100
Northing	736300
Parish	Ardchattan and Muckairn
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	WoSASPIN 1416 NM93NW 35 921 363. A spread of stone c 8m in diameter on the surface of the peat c.50m W of the chambered cairn at Carn Ban (NM 93 NW 1). Tentative probing suggests it is a cairn on the old ground surface. P Hill 1975. Further Reading and Sources Hill, P , 'Moss of Achnacree, Cairn, Probable Cairn, Probable Cairn, Prehistoric Field Boundaries', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1975, pp.14.(1975)

Asset/Event Number	133
Asset/Event Name	Dailnamac

Appendix 7.1: Gazetteer of Heritage Assets and Events

Type of Asset/Event	Farmhouse and Well
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	
Status	Non-designated Heritage Asset
Easting	197309
Northing	732130
Parish	
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	<p>*LB</p> <p>*21/03/2024</p> <p>*Historic map</p> <p>*Dailnamac annotated on the OS map published in 1872 & 1875 as set of three buildings at the southern extent of a sub-ovular area of ground depicted as agricultural fields surrounded by forestry. A well is also annotated.</p> <p>*Reference 203- Houses and gardens. Surrounded to the north by reference 114, 198 and 201, documented as arable land</p> <p>*The buildings is though to still be in existence</p> <p>*OS Name Book records as "Two small dwellings situated on the east bank of the Luachragan."</p> <p>*Argyllshire and Buteshire LXXXVII.16 (Muckairn) Survey date: 1871, Publication date: 1872; Argyllshire, Sheet LXXXVII Survey date: 1871, Publication date: 1875</p> <p>*Ordnance Survey. 1872. Parish of Mackairn in the County fo Argyll Ordnance Survey Books of Reference 1855-1882. Available at: https://digital.nls.uk/ordnance-survey-books-of-reference-1855-1882/archive/99333867#?c=0&m=0&s=0&cv=654&xywh=-565%2C-1%2C3629%2C4216</p> <p>*Ordnance Survey. 1868-78. Argyll OS Name Books, 1868-1878 Argyll volume 23 OS1/2/23/21. Available at: https://scotlandsplaces.gov.uk/digital-volumes/ordnance-survey-name-books/argyll-os-name-books-1868-1878/argyll-volume-23/21</p>

Asset/Event Number	139
Asset/Event Name	Stone Wall
Type of Asset/Event	Former Boundary Wall
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	
Status	Non-designated Heritage Asset
Easting	194477
Northing	730478
Parish	
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	<p>*LB/DL</p> <p>*11/09/2023</p> <p>*Walkover Survey</p> <p>*Two upstanding sections of wall, recorded on the modern OS map. The wall survives as a turf covered stone wall, max 0.6m in width and surviving to a height of 0.5m max.</p> <p>*Likely a historic land boundary. Not depicted on historic mapping</p>

Asset/Event Number	140
Asset/Event Name	Mound

Appendix 7.1: Gazetteer of Heritage Assets and Events

Type of Asset/Event	Mound
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	
Status	Non-designated Heritage Asset
Easting	197164
Northing	732330
Parish	
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	*JH *08/05/2024 *Walkover Survey *Size- 7m length; 5m width; 0.5m high *Sub oval mound most likely caused by bedrock outcropping. Possible this has been enhanced by addition of field clearance

Asset/Event Number	141
Asset/Event Name	Field Boundary Bank
Type of Asset/Event	Field Boundary
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	
Status	Non-designated Heritage Asset
Easting	197156
Northing	732279
Parish	
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	*JH *08/05/2024 *Walkover Survey *Point at SW end recorded *Size- recorded c. 117m in length *Field boundary bank running NE-SW across open field. Composed of earth and stone 1.5m wide and 0.4m high.

Asset/Event Number	142
Asset/Event Name	Possible Shooting Butt
Type of Asset/Event	Shooting Butt
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	
Status	Non-designated Heritage Asset
Easting	195130
Northing	730386
Parish	

Appendix 7.1: Gazetteer of Heritage Assets and Events

Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	*KW *08/05/2024 *Walkover Survey *Sub-oval mound with hollow in centre, possibly a shooting butt. 6-7m internally within walls 1m wide and 0.2m high. 1 of 3 similar assets on slight NW-SE ridge.

Asset/Event Number	143
Asset/Event Name	Possible Shooting Butt
Type of Asset/Event	Shooting Butt
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	
Status	Non-designated Heritage Asset
Easting	195141
Northing	730374
Parish	
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	*KW *08/05/2024 *Walkover Survey *Low earth and stone annular feature, possibly a shooting butt. Internal diameter 6m within walls 1m wide and 0.2m high. 1 of 3 similar assets on slight NW-SE ridge.

Asset/Event Number	144
Asset/Event Name	Possible Shooting Butt
Type of Asset/Event	Shooting Butt
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	
Status	Non-designated Heritage Asset
Easting	195152
Northing	730357
Parish	
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	*KW *08/05/2024 *Walkover Survey *Low earth and stone annular mound, possibly a shooting butt. Internal diameter 6-7m over walls 1m wide and 0.2m high. 1 of 3 assets on slight NW-SE ridge.

Asset/Event Number	145
Asset/Event Name	Stone Wall

Appendix 7.1: Gazetteer of Heritage Assets and Events

Type of Asset/Event	Wall
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	
Status	Non-designated Heritage Asset
Easting	194528
Northing	729835
Parish	
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	*JH *08/05/2024 *Walkover Survey *Centre point recorded *Size- recorded c.51m in length *Dry stone wall 1.2m wide and 0.9m high. Depicted on OS 1st ed.

Asset/Event Number	146
Asset/Event Name	Stone Wall
Type of Asset/Event	Wall
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	
Status	Non-designated Heritage Asset
Easting	194405
Northing	729775
Parish	
Council	Argyll and Bute
Description	*JH *08/05/2024 *Walkover Survey *Point at NE end recorded *Size- recorded c.143 m in length *Boundary bank. dry stone, 1.2m wide and 0.4m high. depicted on OS 1st ed.
