

APPENDIX 4: HISTORIC & CULTURAL FEATURES

The ITDMG area has many historic and cultural features. Deer are not currently considered to be a threat to these features since individual group members are aware of their importance and ensure land management activities do not negatively impact upon such features.

With regards to historic features, there are many listed buildings in the group area, ranging from grand houses to small ruins, bridges, monuments, power stations and school houses. Scheduled monuments include nationally important archaeological sites and monuments such as a castle, lead mine, medieval cross and crofts. In addition there are hundreds of other monuments such as crannogs, cairns, cup marked stones and more. There is also a designated designed landscape.

Culturally, the group contains several champion trees, along with museum collections of armoury, tapestries, porcelain and costumes.

Historic/Built heritage sites

These include:

1. Listed Buildings
2. Scheduled Ancient Monuments
3. Gardens & Designed Landscapes
4. sites recorded on local authority sites and monuments registers
5. Locally important sites, groundworks, structures, ruins, field patterns etc.

Cultural (non-built) heritage sites

These include:

1. Iconic trees
2. Sites associated with legends, folk stories and traditions
3. Museum collections etc.

HISTORIC (BUILT HERITAGE) SITES

1. Listed Buildings

Listed buildings have characteristics that help to create Scotland's distinctive character; are a highly visible and accessible part of our rich heritage; express Scotland's social and economic past; span a wide range of uses and periods; contribute significantly to our sense of place. Buildings can be listed for their age and rarity, architectural or historic interest or close historical association. Any changes to a listed building that may affect its character will require listed building consent from a local planning authority. Listing isn't intended to prevent development. It simply signals a special interest that should be taken into account in the planning process.

There are many listed buildings within the ITDMG area, including:

Rob Roy's House

This dates from 1716. Rob Roy MacGregor, a Scottish outlaw who later became a folk hero, lived here for only a few years, moving away around 1720. Location: Glen Shira (Argyll Estates land); grid ref 215110, 717000; NGR NN 151 170.

<https://canmore.org.uk/site/23625/glen-shira-rob-roys-house>



Ardkinglas House

This is a Grade A listed building which was designed by Sir Robert Lorimer and has outstanding architectural value. It was built between 1906-8, along with terraces and gardens. It is a large rambling mansion in the Scottish style around an open court. It has three storeys with a higher tower.

The Gate Lodge at Ardkinglas

This is Grade B listed. The small octagonal lodge lies at the eastern entrance to Ardkinglas and is early 19th century.



Ardkinglas House and Gate Lodge

Glenfalloch Lodge including Stables

This is a Grade C listed building. Probably dating from the earlier to mid 19th century, Glenfalloch Lodge is a large 3-bay 2-storey and attic stone L-plan house with a substantial lower 2-storey wing to the rear. It is a simple house which retains much of its architectural character, including a traditional glazing pattern - an increasing rarity in the area. Part of the

history of the local area, Glenfalloch Lodge is the estate house for Glen Falloch Estate. Unusually for the area, the house retains all its stacks and polygonal cans. There is a simple L-plan single storey and attic rubble stable/coach house to the South West which now includes a shepherd's bothy and laundry. NN 31772 18832.

Glenfalloch Farm Farmhouse – Grade C

The Farmhouse at Glen Falloch Farm is a 3-bay 2-storey building with a central porch, an M-pile roof and overhanging eaves. It is rendered and lined out. The house is a classical style building and some of its traditional lying pane glazing remains - this is becoming increasingly rare in the area. Probably constructed in the earlier 19th century Glen Falloch Farmhouse is a particularly good example of this simple classical type and it notably eschews the local gabled tradition. It has further local interest as it forms part of the local Glen Falloch estate, at one time a Campbell property, as indicated by the nearby burial enclosure. NN 32015 19583.

Glenfalloch Farm Campbell Burial Enclosure – Grade C

Situated to the West of Glen Falloch Farm is the Campbell burial enclosure which lies open to the elements. Dating from the 18th century, it is rectangular and consists of rubble walls with pitched coping upon which are iron railings. The South wall is currently shored up with a concrete slab and the structure as a whole is in poor repair. To the North is a large classical pedimented ashlar monument with a badly weathered inscribed panel. The burial ground is not only an important part of the Campbell Clan history, but it is also a notable architectural feature in the landscape. NN 32014 19614.

Drovers Inn – Grade B

Dating from the 18th century, this large Inn faces the road from Crianlarich to the head of Loch Lomond and is on the old boundary between Perthshire and Dunbartonshire. The Inn consists of a 3-storey 3-bay core with later 19th century additions (probably of 1825-30 and 1853 date), including a substantial wing to the right. It is a traditional building which retains much of its architectural character and is a prominent landmark in the area. The building has an interesting and diverse selection of glazing types as well as many painted dummy windows. It has a particularly long history as an Inn and is noted as such on a map dated 1776. Its likely early function as a droving inn adds further interest to its contribution to this important part of Scotland's agricultural history. NN 31807 18437.

Drovers Inn Steading and Stables – Grade C

Constructed circa 1853, this cream harled stables and steading with integral accommodation would have been a vital part of the running of the Inn. The building is H-plan with overhanging eaves and a modern housing development mirroring its footprint has been constructed immediately to the West. Despite later alterations and additions it has retained a distinct architectural character in the local Breadalbane style to its symmetrical road elevation and is an important reminder of the requirements of travellers in the 19th century. NN 31767 18461.

Strathfillan House, Former Bridge of Strathfillan Parish Church and Manse – Grade B

Constructed circa 1873, this former church and manse are particularly distinctive. The buildings are attached to each other with mutual access and form an H-plan. The manse is 2-storey and 3-bay and the church is 5 bays. Both in the Gothic style, the buildings have hoodmoulds and the simple buttressed church has mostly pointed arch openings. The manse has a now truncated machicolated square entrance tower which is particularly unusual for the area. It is also rare to find an attached church and manse within the Church of Scotland architectural tradition. The manse retains some fine interior features. NN 34906 28750.

Bridge Over River Fillan – Grade B

Probably dating from the 18th century this imposing rubble stone bridge is located a short distance to the East of the hamlet of Dalrigh and sweeps over the River Fillan. It is composed of 3 segmental-arched spans, the inner span wider than the outer spans, on cutwater piers. Set on the course of the 1748-53 Stirling to Fort William military road by Caulfield it is an important feature in the landscape and a key reminder of the engineering skill prevalent in the making of this highway. NN 34533 28828.

Cononish House and Byre – Grade B

Dating to circa 1769, this 2-storey 3-bay former tacksman's house with adjoining single storey range is remotely situated some miles to the West of Tyndrum. To the rear lying parallel is a detached predominantly drystone byre, presumably coeval, with battered walls and a replacement corrugated metal pitched roof. These buildings are excellent examples of Scottish vernacular architecture, the character of which remains significantly intact. Houses of this size and date which remain substantially externally unaltered are a rarity. It is a strong example of a tacksman's house. NN 30197 28399.

Innishail Kirk, near Innistrynish – Grade B

Also known as Cladich Parish Church. Whereas the existing church may incorporate the 18th-century structure, it owes its present form to a remodelling which took place in 1896. It is a plain rectangular building measuring 16.0m ENE-WSW by 7.1m transversely over all, lit by four windows in each of the side-walls. The E gable is surmounted by a bell-cot containing an inscribed bell which dates from a re-casting in 1865. NN 10956 23332.



Duncan Ban McIntyre Monument, Beacon Hill – Grade B

The circular monument on a square base was erected to the memory of the Gaelic poet Duncan Bàn MacIntyre ‘The Bard of Glenorchy’ (1747-1812). Rockfaced granite coursers. No roof. NN 1442 2586.



Sron Mor Power Station, Sloy Awe Hydro Electric Scheme – Grade C

Sron Mor power station is a key component of the second phase of development of the Sloy/Awe Hydro Electric scheme, and one of the earliest uses in the UK of pumped storage for the generation of electricity. The station exhibits the Modernist-vernacular style developed by the North of Scotland Hydro Electric Board (NoSHEB) during the late 1940s and 1950s, particularly evident in the work of James Shearer. The station is located in a remote rural location at the head of Glen Shira, and the use of vernacular materials in conjunction with a striking modernist design clearly links the building to its setting. NN 16147 20056.



Ardbrecknish House – Grade B

Ardbrecknish House is 18th century with large 19th century additions. Rubble, exposed in parts, harled or lime washed in others. 18th century part faces west; 2 storeys, 3-bays, central chimney gable. Astragalled windows, Additions to East; Scots Baronial. Crowstepped gables. 3-storey round tower at NE angle, corbelled out to a square plan. Plain interior. NN 6921 21213.



Campbell of Sonachan Burial Enclosure – Grade C

A small walled enclosure, erected as a private burial place of the Campbells of Sonachan in 1760. Interior: Table tomb and mural tablets. NN 4200 20577.

**Society School, Glen Aray – Grade B**

Gothick schoolhouse built on the southern bank of a burn by the Society for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge and the Argyll Estate. Sited just outside the Inveraray Castle Estate, its design mimics that of the estate lodges. The original block rises to 2 storeys. Its south elevation features a central pointed-arch doorway surmounted by a triangular-arched window. Small quatrefoil recesses flank to both levels. The other elevation were once similar, though most openings have now been replaced by larger rectangular ones. The east elevation features blind central openings that back onto chimney flues, flanked by rectangular openings which are perhaps original. A stepped chimney is corbelled out above. The pyramidal roof is now lost. This original building would have housed the schoolroom on the ground floor, with accommodation above. In the early 19th century, a new single storey piended wing was added to the east. After 1862 the schoolroom became too small for the number of pupils, and a larger one was built to the east. A small outhouse with mortared rubble walls and a corrugated iron roof stands nearby. The painter George Houston was a former pupil at the school. On the Buildings At Risk Register for Scotland. NN 8774 13954.



2. Scheduled monuments

A scheduled monument is a monument of national importance given legal protection under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. Archaeological sites and monuments are part of our national and local identity. They contribute to our history and education, tourism, sustainability, local distinctiveness, placemaking and quality of life. They reflect the lives of people who lived in Scotland over the past 10,000 years. There are around 8,000 archaeological sites and monuments, architectural objects and marine sites in Scotland that are scheduled because they are the most important examples of their type.

There are many scheduled monuments within the ITDMG area.

Scheduled monuments of national importance within the ITDMG area

Inveraray Castle cross - The monument is of national importance as a well-preserved late-medieval cross. The monument consists of a late-medieval disc-headed cross with a socket stone, brought to Inveraray during the late 19th Century, and re-erected as a garden ornament close to the SE front of the Castle.



Inveruglas Castle, Inveruglas Isle, Loch Lomond - The monument is of national importance as the remains of a small medieval tower house perhaps with associated structures. It was destroyed by Cromwell's troops in the 1650s. NGR NN 322 95.



Tyndrum lead mines and associated remains -

The mines were worked from at least the later eighteenth century onwards, but fluctuations in the demand for lead forced several periods of closure and eventually the abandonment of the site in the early twentieth century. The monument is of national importance as the remains of one of the largest lead mines in Scotland. NGR NN 316 301



Crannogs 750m NE & 200m N of Rockhill Farm, Ardbrecknish - The monument is of national importance because the two crannogs, being waterlogged, are likely to be rich in archaeological information relating to their construction and usage.

Deserted crofts, Dychlie - The monument consists of a group of three rectangular stone buildings, which formed a small post-medieval township. The monument is of national importance as a well-preserved example of a pre-improvement township. NGR NN 142 244

Other scheduled monuments within ITDMG area

- Balliemeanoch – ‘Platforms’; grid ref 210350, 699950
- Cross, Front Street Inveraray;
- Achadunan – Motte or Fort on east bank of River Fyne; NGR NN 200 136
- Ardchonnell Castle and Island of Innis Chonnell, Loch Awe; NGR NM 976 119
- Crannog 300m NE of Innis Chonnell, Loch Awe; NGR NM 978 122
- Chambered cairn 1200m ENE of Ardchonnell; NGR NM 993 127
- Shira bridge – NGR NN 113 101
- Cup marked stone 600m ESE of Keppochan
- Crannog 600m SE of Lochawe; NGR NN 121 264
- Loch Awe, Innis Errich, chapel & burial ground; NGR NM 972 110
- Chapel & burial ground, Balliemeanoch
- Crannog 300m ESE of Inistrynich; NGR NN 108 235
- Cairn 400m WSW of Rockhill Farm, Ardbrecknish
- Crannog 800m W of Achlian; NGR NN 115 247
- Crannog 600m SW of Lochawe; NGR NN 121 264
- Tom a'Chaisteal , Dun, Teatle Water; NGR NN 139 247
- Monument listed at Glenfalloch Farm (to check details)

On Ardkinglas land, two features of archaeological note have been found by the West of Scotland Archaeological Service:

- A carved stone at NN 1668 0953 - It is suggested that the stone was originally intended to bear some sort of inscription or carving but was never completed, possibly breaking in manufacture. A suggested possibility for its reuse is that of a gatepost.
- An enclosure at NN 1663 0956 - The enclosure is one of two found in the area that are thought to be stock enclosures and there is a turf head dyke further up the hill.

In Glen Fyne, Ardkinglas also have a number of shielings, sheep huts and the site of a barbed-and-tanged arrow head all as described in a report by the West of Scotland Archaeology Service.

3. Gardens & Designed Landscapes

Gardens and designed landscapes are an important element of Scotland's historic environment and landscape. They contribute to our culture, enrich the texture and pattern of our landscapes and form a unique record of social, cultural and economic change through time. They exemplify unique artistic talent, provide the setting of buildings and monuments, offer rich and varied habitats for nature conservation and can form critical repositories of rare or champion trees, shrubs and plant material. Unlike listing for buildings or scheduling for monuments, there is no statutory protection for Inventory sites. However, Inventory status ensures that the planning process takes into account their special significance when changes are proposed. There are around 380 Inventory gardens and designed landscapes in Scotland.

Ardkinglas Estate's policies are designated a designed landscape which covers 517 acres (209ha). Home to some of Scotland's mightiest and finest trees, the designed landscape at Ardkinglas is an outstanding work of art, as well as providing the setting for a category A listed building designed by Sir Robert Lorimer and with outstanding architectural value, and some important wildlife habitats. Within the spectacular setting of the mountains and sea, the late 18th and early 19th century parkland and woodlands of Ardkinglas host woodland trails, an outstanding collection of specimen trees and a woodland garden with a fine collection of shrubs and trees and Edwardian formal gardens and terraces close to the house. The older woodlands and loch side habitats give the site high Nature Conservation value. Within the designed landscape are the remains of either 3 or 4 earlier residencies, the first built before the mid-1500s. <http://portal.historic-scotland.gov.uk/designation/GDL00022>

Ardkinglas is also the site of the first garden railway in Scotland. Although no signs of it remain, the site of the track is known.

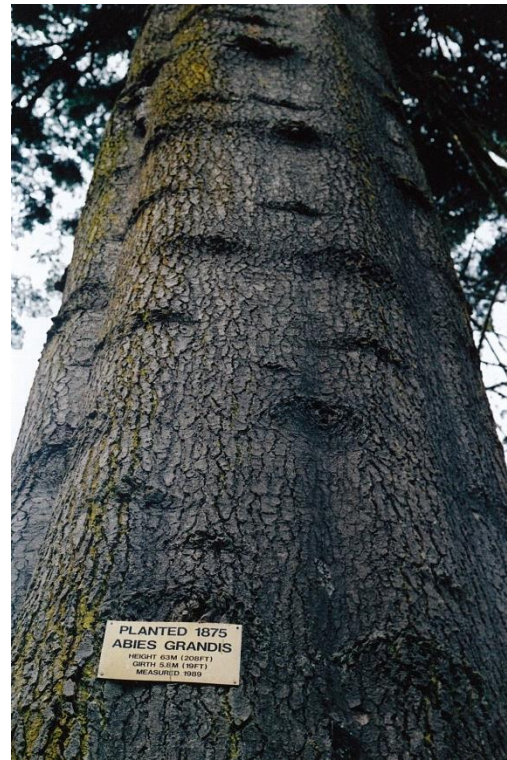
CULTURAL FEATURES

Trees

Ardkinglas is home to five British champion trees. One of these was until recently the tallest tree in Britain but now certainly the tallest Grand Fir (*Abies grandis*). The champion Silver Fir (*Abies alba*) is called “The mightiest conifer in Europe”. In addition to the champion trees there is also a veteran chestnut tree.



Ardkinglas champion trees



There is a ‘hanging tree’ on Argyll Estates land, near the old cemetery by the A83 just north of Inveraray, which locals suggest was used historically for hangings.

Museum collections

Inveraray Castle

In Inveraray Castle’s Armoury Hall, displays of arms in elaborate patterns adorn the walls, including 16th and 17th century pole-arms and roundels of Brown Bess muskets dating from around 1740, with spandrels of muskets alternated with Lochaber axes. The latter and 18th century Scottish Broadsword date from the time of Queen Victoria's first visit to Inveraray in 1847. In the showcases are a fascinating collection of treasures associated with Inveraray and the Castle, which help illuminate the long and colourful history of the Campbell Clan and the major role they have played in creating the history of Britain. A highlight of the collection is the dirk and sporran belonging to Rob Roy MacGregor (1671-1734).

The Tapestry Room contains the original set of Beauvais tapestries in the setting specifically designed for it. These magnificent tapestries were restored at Hampton Court Palace in 1976 after a huge fire.

The China Turret room displays a collection of Oriental and European porcelain, including Japanese Imari-ware of the early 18th century, a Meissen dessert service, a large Derby dinner service from the early 19th century and other interesting pieces of English porcelain.

The North West Hall contains a collection of costumes worn by the family through history to the present day. The display includes the Coronation robes of HRH Princess Louise, the robes of the Knight of the Thistle and the present Duke's uniform of the Royal Company of Archers. A more recent addition is the stunning cream gown designed by Bruce Oldfield and worn by the current Duchess at her wedding to the 13th Duke in June 2002. The Duke's Coronation robes and coronet are also on display, as is the baton of the Hereditary Master of the Royal Household in Scotland. The appointment dates from 1461 and the baton is still used today by the Duke for ceremonial occasions.