

# COASTAL ZONE ASSESSMENT SURVEY FIRTH OF CLYDE & ISLE OF BUTE



Report No. 876

Commissioned by  
The SCAPE Trust & Firth of Clyde Forum  
on behalf of Historic Scotland



# CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

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Approved by:	Date
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**Authors:** Michael Cressey HND BA MSc PhD MIFA FSA (Scot)  
& Melanie Johnson MA PhD AIFA FSA (Scot)  
**Illustration/GIS:** Kevin Hicks BA FSA (Scot) & Karen Clarke BA MA MSc.  
**Editor:** Mr Tim Neighbour, BSc MIFA FSA (Scot)

CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD  
The Old Engine House  
Eskmills Business Park  
Musselburgh EH21 7PQ

Tel: 0131-273 4380  
Fax: 0131-273 4381

email: [cfa@cfa-archaeology.co.uk](mailto:cfa@cfa-archaeology.co.uk)

**Coastal Zone Assessment Survey  
Firth of Clyde and  
Isle of Bute**

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# **1. INTRODUCTION**

## **1.1 Background**

- 1.1.1 This report is one of several similar studies that have been produced to investigate and characterise the state of coastal erosion and the threat this poses to the cultural heritage sites along the coastline of Scotland. The results presented here are based on the results of two coastal assessment surveys carried out in December 2003 within the Inner Clyde by CFA Archaeology Ltd. The study area (Fig. 1) includes the coastline surrounding the island of Bute and the lower tidal reaches of the River Clyde. Collectively these areas form part of the Inner Clyde.
- 1.1.2 Previous coastal surveys carried out by Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division (GUARD) in 2002 in three areas of the Firth of Clyde included areas of the Ayrshire coastline, parts of the Cowal Peninsula and the whole of Cumbrae Island. Both programmes of work stemmed from the earlier recognition of the importance of the coastal zone to Scottish archaeology and the need for information to allow Historic Scotland to determine the nature of specific threats to archaeology and formulate solutions for specific areas (Ashmore 1994). More recent coastal zone assessments have secured external funding from other parties and as a result greater public involvement is now required. The Scottish Coastal Archaeology and Palaeo-environment Trust (SCAPE) has overseen the establishment of newly formed Shorewatch groups within each of the aforementioned study areas. Local involvement is now seen as a crucial way of allowing locally interested parties to become actively involved in coastal archaeology and in the long term monitoring of the coastline in their respective areas (Fraser *et al* 2003).
- 1.1.3 In addition to the archaeological dimension, these surveys have been conducted against a broader regional interest in the management of the Firth of Clyde. The Firth of Clyde Forum (FCF) has generated a large corpus of information designed to promote management objectives for the area centred on a cultural and environmental perspective. The FCF has been established to promote integrated approaches to managing the environmental, economic and community resources of the Firth of Clyde. The Forum's area extends from the tidal limit of the river in Glasgow's City Centre, westwards along the sea lochs to the Mull of Kintyre, and southwards down the Ayrshire Coast to Loch Ryan, taking in the islands of Arran, Bute and the Cumbrae Island.

## **1.2 Project aims**

- 1.2.1 The objectives of this project were:
- to conduct coastal survey along specific sections of the Firth of Clyde in order to increase our knowledge of coastal archaeological sites in the Firth of Clyde
  - to identify which particular sites are presently at risk from active coastal erosion and to predict which sites are likely to be at risk in the future.

- to train and encourage newly established Shorewatch groups.

### **1.3 Acknowledgements**

1.3.1 The authors are grateful for advice and support provided by Mr Tom Dawson of the SCAPE Trust. Julia McPherson at the Firth of Clyde Forum is also thanked for her assistance during this project. Thanks are also forwarded to Dr Alex Hale at RCAHMS for his advice and comments on crannogs and fish-traps. Warm thanks are extended to the Firth of Clyde Shorewatch teams and the team leaders Mr John McDonald and Mrs Anne Bray. Mrs Ann Spiers of the Bute Natural History Society is also thanked for her advice during the survey of Bute. Mr Stuart Jeffrey at WoSAS and Mr Andrew Stephenson at Historic Scotland are also thanked for providing GIS information during the course of the survey. Karen Clarke, Kevin Hicks, Ross White and Sam Badger at CFA are thanked for their assistance. The authors would also thank Mr Douglas Hoad, the Clydeport Hydrographer for information concerning the River Clyde. Final thanks go to Patrick Asmore at Historic Scotland for laying the first foundations for Scottish coastal zone assessment surveys.

## **2. METHODOLOGY**

### **2.1 Introduction**

2.1.1 The methodology used during the study was based on that set out in Historic Scotland's Procedure Paper 4: *Coastal Zone Assessment Survey* (1996), and discussions in *Archaeology and the Coastal Erosional Zone: Towards a Historic Scotland Policy* (Ashmore 1994). Previous coastal zone assessments on the Solway Firth (Cressey and Toolis 1996) and the Moray Firth (Cressey and Hale 1998) have also provided a standard for this type of research. During this project a staged-approach was adopted and included the following elements:

- *Phase 1* – Preliminary desk-based survey. CFA conducted a rapid scan assessment to identify archaeological and geomorphological zones along the full length of the coastal units cited above.
- *Phase 2* - Comprehensive desk based assessment. CFA carried out a full desk-based assessment in accordance with Historic Scotland procedures.
- *Phase 3* - Coastal survey and Shorewatch group involvement. This phase saw the implementation of the fieldwork and the creation of two Shorewatch groups.
- *Phase 4* - Report Compilation. The compilation of the report involved the creation of a Geographical Information System that amalgamated all respective data sets.

## **2.2 Preliminary desk-based survey**

2.2.1 During this initial stage, contact was made with the relevant bodies listed in Historic Scotland's Procedure document and our Project Outline. It was at this stage that contact was made with all relevant bodies involved in coastal issues associated with the Firth of Clyde coastline. Information on the coastal geomorphology and geology was amalgamated at this stage.

## **2.3 Desk-based assessment**

2.3.1 West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS) provided GIS information. This consisted of a Microsoft Access database of all known sites and monuments within the survey areas extracted from the local Sites and Monuments Record (SMR). Map-based information of the survey areas was provided in ArcView and consisted of 1:10,000 and 1:50,000 scale maps and digitised Ordnance Survey First Edition 6 inch to 1 mile maps.

2.3.2 Historic Scotland provided information on all the Listed Buildings within the coastal survey transects. This information was provided in an Excel spreadsheet and added to the database of known archaeological sites and monuments.

2.3.3 The desk-based assessment involved an examination of material from various sources and included the following information:

- Examination of documentary sources held in various libraries, including the National Library and the University of Edinburgh Library.
- Examination of the National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS) held at the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (NMRS) which contains a record of all known sites and monuments in Scotland.
- An examination of available cartographic sources held at the National Library of Scotland's (NLS) map library included First Edition Ordnance Survey maps and historical maps dating from the 18<sup>th</sup> -19<sup>th</sup> centuries.
- An examination of all relevant historical plans housed within the National Archives of Scotland (NAS). Maps scrutinised included Admiralty Charts and other historical maps.

## **2.4 Coastal assessment survey parameters**

2.4.1 The coastal survey area included three specific zones. The first zone is the intertidal zone including the area between the Mean High Water Spring Tide (MHWST) and the Mean Low Water Spring Tide (MLWST). The second zone was the shoreline. This zone includes the immediate area behind the MHWST line. The third zone included the hinterland, varying between 50m and a 100m from the edge of the coastal edge.

2.4.2 The following areas were surveyed:

- Inner Clyde north coastline (estimated survey length - 28km): Erskine Bridge (NS 463 725) – Helensburgh (NS 499 691).
- Inner Clyde south coastline (estimated survey length - 25km): From the east bank of the mouth of the Black and White Cart rivers (NS 499 691) – to the confluence of the two rivers (NS 496 681) and then to Port Glasgow (NS 320 749)
- The Island of Bute coastline (estimated survey length 0- 83km).

2.4.3 The archaeological surveys were undertaken following procedures outlined in Historic Scotland's Procedure document. Two teams of archaeologists working in pairs surveyed the study areas described above. The island of Bute presented no problems in terms of access. Due to health and safety reasons, access was restricted along the shoreline at the Cardross sewage works and at the BP petroleum storage facility near Bowling Harbour and Port Glasgow on the Firth of Clyde.

2.4.4 General condition information of existing and newly recorded archaeological sites were recorded onto coastal zone assessment sheets. Each site was allocated an identifying location number. The location of each site was established using a hand-held Global Positioning System (GPS) instrument that provided a ten-figure grid reference. Information on the character of the coastline was also collected during the survey and this information was fed back to the project geomorphologist for checking during targeted site visits. Known archaeological sites and monuments within the survey transect were visited wherever possible. Some sites could not be located due to vegetation cover or to tidal conditions and included fish-traps and marine crannogs within the Firth of Clyde that could only be seen at very low water. However, sites that could not be accessed at the time of the survey were listed in an inventory for later examination by the Shorewatch groups.

## **2.5 Coastal geology and geomorphology**

2.5.1 A comprehensive review of the available documentary and cartographic sources covering the coastal geology/geomorphology and erosion criteria within the study area was undertaken by Dr Michael Cressey, CFA's Environmental Scientist. Targeted site visits were carried out for field inspection. Field notes, digital photographs and other topographical information were added to the coastal geomorphology maps.

## **2.6 Shorewatch group training**

2.6.1 Two Shorewatch Groups were established during the early stages of this study. The Argyll and Bute Group working out of Helensburgh are currently monitoring intertidal areas within the north sector of the Firth of Clyde. The Renfrewshire Shorewatch group are monitoring all the known intertidal crannogs and the former Erskine Harbour on the south side of the firth.



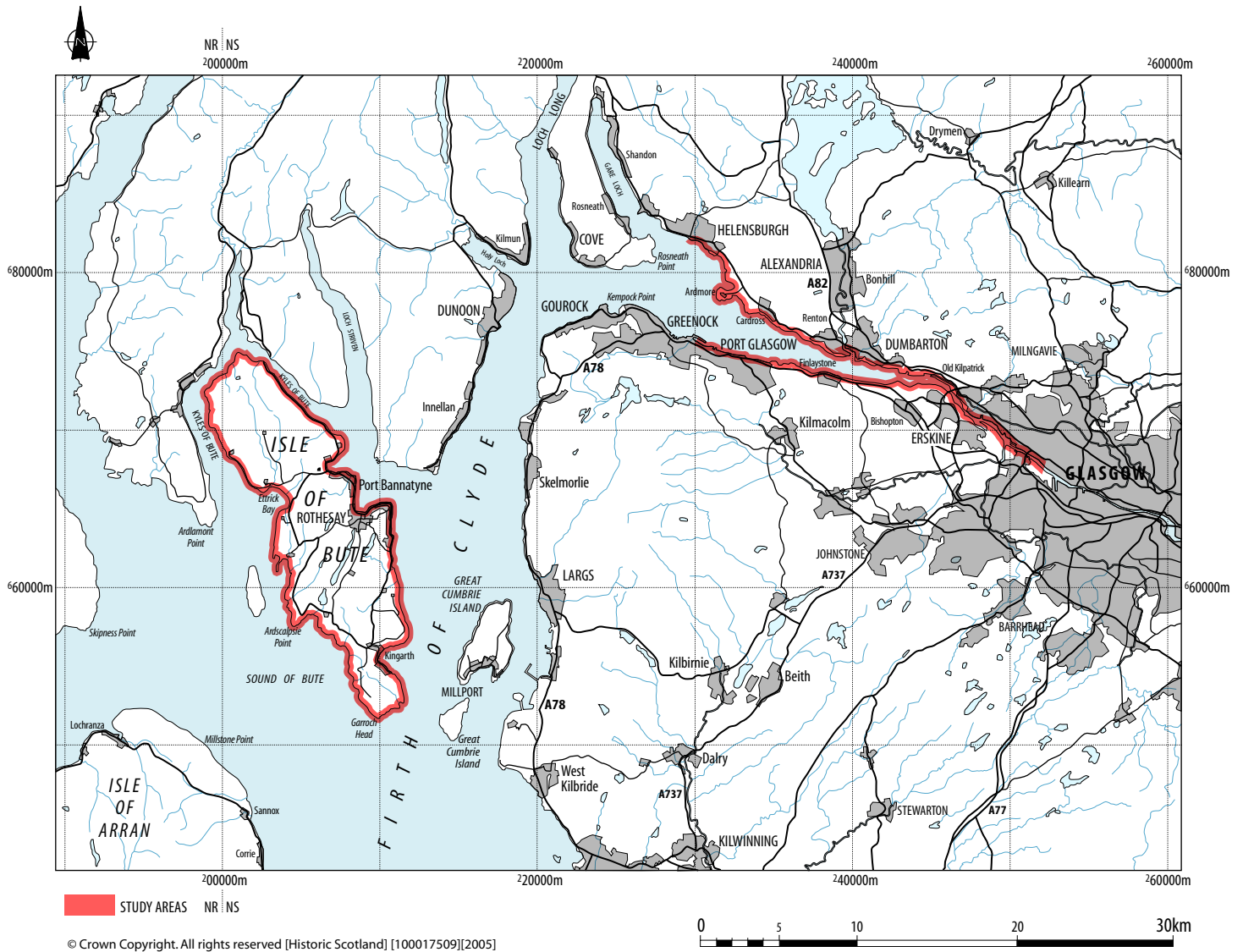


Fig.1 - Location plan outlining the Bute and Inner Clyde Study Areas.

- 2.6.2 The SCAPE Trust provided a new Shorewatch Information Pack which includes a revised set of recording and monitoring forms along with detailed information explaining how to use them. The results from the Shorewatch surveys carried out so far have been incorporated into this report.

## 2.7 Report Format

- 2.7.1 In this report we use the term *shoreline* to refer to the distinct boundary between land and sea that changes with the tides. A *coastal unit* defines the areas between numbered cut-off points that demarcate individual sections of coastline which has been classified according to its eroding, stable, and stable or accreting status.
- 2.7.2 The report is split into two sections. Section 1 deals with the Island of Bute. Section 2 deals with the Inner Clyde. The results are presented sequentially for each coastal unit and follow the standard format (Ashmore 1994). Elements include an introductory section followed by sections detailing the coastal geology/morphology, coastal erosion and archaeological gazetteer and maps. Pertinent issues are highlighted through two case studies, which are followed by a section incorporating results and observations. This is followed by a list of references and appendices.
- 2.7.3 Each survey area is accompanied by three individual maps. These maps contains data on the Built Heritage and Archaeology and Erosion Class. The gazetteer entries follow the same layout and include the following categories:

### *Hinterland Geology and Coastal Geomorphology*

Identification number and name of coastal section  
National grid reference  
Distance of coastal section  
Typical deposit type on the foreshore  
Height of cliff  
Hinterland geomorphology  
Description

### *Erosion*

Identification number and name of coastal section  
National grid reference  
Distance of coastal section  
Type of erosion present  
Description

### *Built Heritage and Archaeology*

Identification number and coastal section  
National grid reference  
National Sites and Monument Record Number  
Site name or type  
Condition  
Period/date  
Recommendation

### **3. THE PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT OF THE STUDY AREAS**

#### **3.1 Late Quaternary landforms and environments on the Island of Bute**

- 3.1.1 Much of the shoreline of the Island of Bute consists of bedrock that is draped by a thin mantle of lag gravels and boulders. At many localities the shoreline consists of the formal margin of the Quaternary Main Rock Platform. In other areas this platform is absent and a more steeply sloping rock surface is present. The Main Rock platform and its associated cliff are best developed outside the Loch Lomond Stadial ice limits, although extensive remnants of the platform and cliff have been identified within the ice limit by Sutherland (1981). The best examples of the feature occur on Bute at Dunagoil (Plate 3 NGR: NS 085 534) and at Scalpsie Bay (NGR: NS 065 575). At the latter location, the Main Rock Platform is 400m wide and its frontal margin now forms a low rock platform along the shoreline. It is noteworthy that the platforms are well developed in both sheltered and exposed locations. Although these features are being modified by modern coastal processes they were formed largely during the Loch Lomond Stadial and thus are inherited features. At many locations the platform is overlain by a thin veneer of sand, shingle or lag gravels.
- 3.1.2 Ritchie (1975) has classified the beaches of Bute. Sandy beaches have a typical character at the head bays and are usually dominated by wide flat beaches, with gravel coming to the surface at each end; this often merges landward with a narrow shingle storm beach. At St Ninian's Bay the central shoreline is flanked by a shell beach, whilst at Ettrick, Scalpsie and Kilchattan Bay the beach is succeeded landward by small dune systems. Much of the beach surface remains wet at low tide (Ritchie 1975) and thus aeolian transport of material is limited but many of the shorelines have embryo dunes developing. Much of the material in these bays has been derived from the erosion of glacial sediments, probably from the flanking headlands but the offshore zone is probably the main source of sediment supply.

##### *Raised marine shorelines*

- 3.1.3 Sutherland (1981) provided a detailed assessment of the Holocene marine features in the Cowal Peninsula. Along much of the coastline all that remains of the higher Holocene sea levels is a thin veneer of gravel on a steeply sloping terrace, similar to the steep gravel beaches of the current shoreline. Between Ettrick Bay and Stravannan Bay platforms up to 400m wide are present with degraded cliffs and former sea caves present.

##### *Sand Dunes*

- 3.1.4 Small dune systems are present at Kilchattan Bay, Scalpsie Bay and Ettrick Bay. In most cases the dunes consist of a low sand ridge (1-2m high) with marram grass. At Stravannan the beaches are succeeded landward by raised marine sediments mantled by windblown material. The aeolian sand is up to 1m thick and tends to form a gently undulating surface. The machair sediment is thought to have originated in the mid-Holocene (Ritchie 1975). Similarly

the small dune systems are believed to be Holocene features that have subsequently been reactivated.

#### *Coastal wetlands and mudflats*

- 3.1.5 Coastal wetlands and mudflats only tend to occur at the heads of sea lochs or within sheltered embayments (Firth and Collins 2002). Saltmarsh on Bute is not extensive and is to be found in areas that were not directly affected by the full force of the wave action. Isolated patches of saltmarsh were recorded to the west of St Ninian's Bay and east of Scalpsie Bay and at the heads of the smaller bays towards the south of Scalpsie Bay. The survey found that these areas are susceptible to erosion. The marsh is colonised on a thin mantle of clay rich sediment that rests directly on top of shingle.

#### *Sea defences*

- 3.1.6 Sea defence works in the form of sea walls are mainly confined to the coastal resorts of Rothesay, Port Bannatyne and Kilchattan and where coastal roads fringe the shoreline. Small-scale defence works were noted at Etterick Bay. Here sections of low sea wall protect the bay margins.

#### *Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)*

- 3.1.7 The north end of the island of Bute has been designated a SSSI and encompasses an area of 934.1ha. The area is of outstanding beauty with native deciduous woodland and moorland habitats; which is home to over 70 types of breeding birds (Firth and Collins 2002).

### **3.2 Late Quaternary landforms and environments of the River Clyde**

- 3.2.1 The coastal fringe within the study area of the River Clyde is dominated by marine sediments of mainly Late Quaternary age. Raised marine shorelines are present along the north shore between Helensburgh to Dumbarton. Further inland boulder clay is dominant over near-surface bedrock. Ardmore Peninsula (Plate 14) is derived solely from raised marine deposits with the Main Lateglacial Shoreline and the later Flandrian beaches represented. The later Flandrian raised shoreline is visible along the south side of the river between Greenock and Glasgow. Geotechnical borehole data from Erskine Bridge (NS 463 751) confirmed the depth of marine deposits at -4.25m which overlay marine clay that was attributed to the so-called Clyde Beds (Jardine 1980). This Late Devensian marine deposit is well represented within the study area and has elsewhere found to contain locally abundant foraminifera, ostracods and mollusc shells, the latter of which include species that represent high arctic conditions.
- 3.2.2 The present intertidal area within the study region is a mixture of shingle and gravel, sand and mud flats. Freshwater alluvium is mainly confined to the Dumbarton golf course area where the River Leven has discharged a large volume of sediment, probably following the Younger Dryas period when fluvio-glacial sand and gravel was deposited on the Leven Valley floor.

### *Sand Dunes*

- 3.2.3 No sand dunes are recorded within the study area owing to the lack of sheltered bays and the type of offshore environment required to supply areas where dunes are likely to form.

### *Coastal wetlands and mudflats*

- 3.2.4 Low energy conditions favour the formation of saltmarsh and such environments have formed at Ardmore, near Cardross (NGR: NS 323 788). Here the edge of the marsh is affected by local erosion. To the east of Dumbarton, saltmarsh is also present and although new sediment is accreting at the base of the low cliff, sections of it are slumping. Mud flats are extensive to the east of Ardmore Peninsula. These are exposed towards the Long Dyke channel that is a man-made feature constructed in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The abandoned Harbour at Erskine is now infilling with sediments and the sheltered conditions are favouring the formation of tidal wetland vegetation.

### *Sea defence works*

- 3.2.5 The coast of the Inner Clyde region has experienced intensive human activity, which has resulted in significant modifications to the present shore (Firth and Collins 2002). The shores of the River Clyde between the tidal limit and the Erskine Bridge (NGR: NS 462 724) are for the most part protected by sea walls. Harbour developments with associated sea walls are present at Helensburgh, Craigendoran and Bowling Harbour and at the adjacent oil terminal and storage facilities. On the south side of the Erskine Bridge flood embankments front the town of Erskine and further east at the confluence of the White Cart and Black Cart Rivers. Here earthwork dykes have been constructed indicative of land reclamation.

### *Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)*

- 3.2.6 Two SSSI's are present within the River Clyde and both have been designated for their geological interest. Ardmore Point (Plate 14, NGR: NS 3150 7850) encompassing an area of 134.8ha is of Upper Palaeozoic age containing the contact zones between the Upper and Lower Old Red Sandstone. Dumbarton Rock (NGR: NS 400 745) is a Permo-Carboniferous igneous volcanic plug famous for its fossil flora contained within volcanic ash (Firth and Collins 2003).

## **3.3 Wave climate**

- 3.3.1 The Firth of Clyde has been classified as a mesotidal area, with tides at the head of the firth being described as semi-diurnal (high tides every 12 hours) (Pethick 1984, Pugh 1987, Firth and Collins 2002). Based on hydrological modelling it is apparent that Spring tidal ranges increase towards the head of the estuary and the amplitude of the Spring tides is roughly 1.6 times that of Neaps. The average sea level is considered by Firth and Collins (2002) to be relatively uniform throughout the area but tends to decline towards the head of

the fjords. Table 1 below lists the predicted tidal range for the ports close to the study areas. This data shows that there is no significant difference between the tidal ranges of Bute and the River Clyde.

Site	MHWST	MLWST	Spring Tidal Range	MHWNT	MLWNT	Neap Tidal Range
Rothesay	1.78	-1.22	3.0	1.28	-0.62	1.9
Greenock	1.78	-1.22	3.0	1.28	-0.62	1.9
Helensburgh	1.78	-1.22	3.0	1.28	-0.72	1.9

Table 1 Predicted tidal ranges at the main ports close to the study areas with values in metres OD. (MHWST=Mean high water spring tides, MLWST= Mean low water spring tides, MHWNT= Mean high water neap tides, and MLWNT = Mean low water neap tides) Data derived from 1994 Admiralty, after Firth and Collins (2004, Table 2.1)

3.3.2 The enclosed nature of the Firth of Clyde with its characteristic narrow fjords has a dampening effect which limits the wave field effecting the coastline of this area (Firth and Collins 2002). Wave climate modelling by Wallingford (1996) indicate that the majority of the waves in the region come from the southwest and west. Wave height in the off shore zone rarely exceeds 1.6m in height whilst in the inshore zone they rarely exceed 1.2m in height. The Firth of Clyde is therefore not greatly effected by swell waves since they rarely extend into the area from the Irish Sea. The fjord coastline within the Firth of Clyde has inherently low wave magnitudes due to the shelter afforded by the surrounding landscape. Shelter will in effect reduce wind speed that in turn lessens wave fetch resulting in a marked reduction in wave energy in comparison to more open areas of the Scottish coastline outside the Firth of Clyde.

#### **Patterns and predictive rates of sea level rise in the Firth of Clyde.**

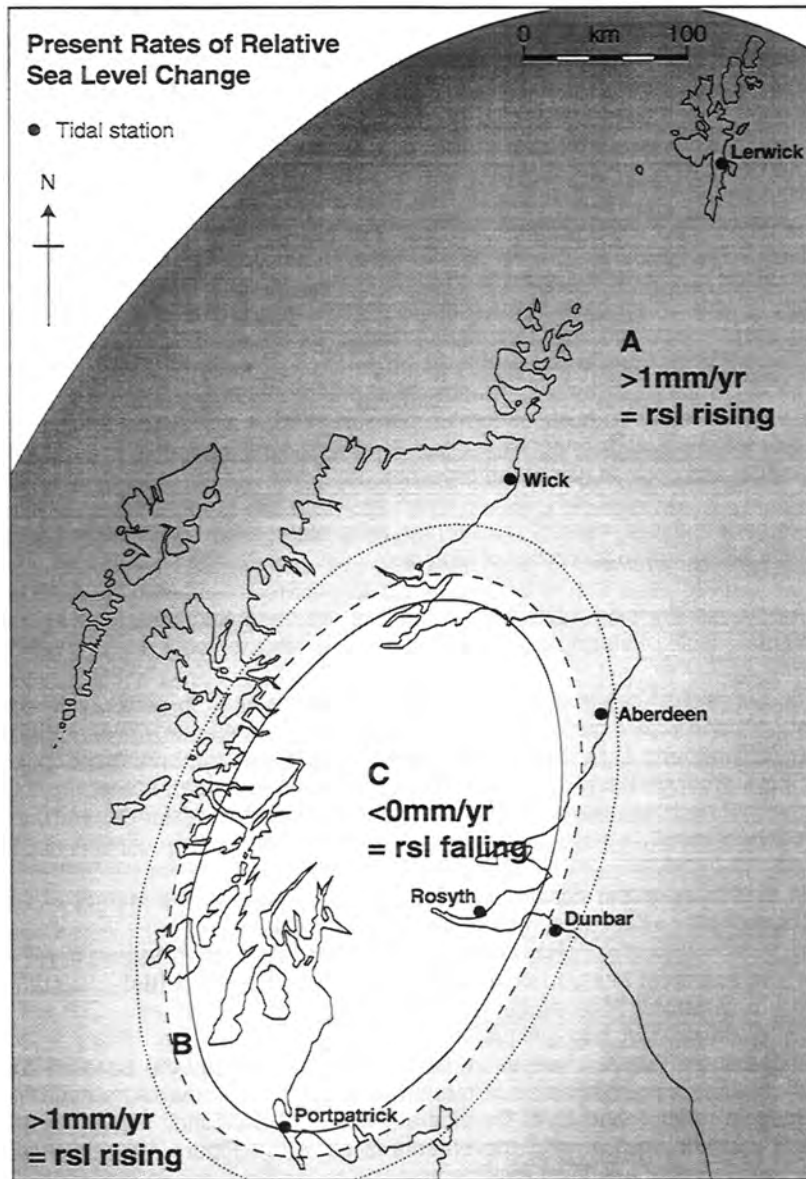
3.3.3 The predictive rates of sea level rise and its effect on the intertidal areas within the study area have been recently well documented (Dawson *et al* 2001, Firth and Collins 2002). A critical factor in evaluating future sea level changes is the importance of natural vertical land movements. These are the rates at which the coastline is rising or falling as a result of isostatic adjustments. By combining the proposed rates of uplift with the patterns associated with the Main Postglacial Shoreline, maps illustrating the maximum and minimum rates of crustal movement can be produced. Firth and Collins (2002, Illus 11.2 & 11.3) propose that within the Clyde region, the minimum rates of uplift are estimated to range from 0.6-0.95 mm/yr, whilst the maximum rates lie between 2.0-2.3mm/yr. The lower estimates are considered by these researchers to be a better approximation since they closely correlate with the uplift rates identified from the most recent geological evidence. The impact of patterns of relative sea level change around Scotland at the present time will vary according to a number of different parameters. Dawson *et al* 2001 considered the following factors in their examination on the likely impact resulting from a future rise in sea level:

- Areas experiencing relative sea level rise are becoming progressively more susceptible to the effects of storm surge activity. However it is noted that this will vary according to exposure.
- The impact of sea surface rise will be less noticeable in areas with a strong sediment supply and where coastal progradation is taking place, for example the Moray Firth coastline, parts of the north east and east of Scotland, parts of northern Scotland and parts of south-west Scotland. In areas where sediment supply is scarce, the effect of a sea surface rise will be more noticeable.
- In areas where the coastal features are easily eroded, the impact of sea level rise will have greater effect than in other, more resistant areas.

3.3.4 Dawson *et al* (2001) results were based on the uplift data of Shennan (1989) together with the UK Climate Impacts Programme (UKCIP) emissions scenario that envisages that most of the projected sea level rise in the next century will be as a result of thermal expansion. Their data shows that the study area lies within Zone B where intermediate rates of uplift is predicted at c. 0.5-1.00mm per annum (Figure 2). Their “best estimate” for the next 50 years is a predicted rise of around 16cm and by the year 2100 a rise of 31.5cm is predicted. However these authors provide a cautionary statement that their sea level return period analyses are not linked to patterns of storminess change derived from the analyses of the North Atlantic Oscillation Index and other empirical storm data. These authors rightly note that storm frequency will be a major causative factor in relative sea level change in the short term.

3.3.5 Storm frequency has been a central point in assessing the vulnerability of the Scottish coastline, particularly where ‘softer’ sediment forms a main component of a given coastal cell. Its location in relation to direct wave impact during the tidal cycle will have a bearing on the relative rates of recession and in some cases, if conditions are right, on accretion. Previous coastal zone assessment surveys already undertaken on behalf of Historic Scotland have highlighted the vulnerability of the softer regions of the Scottish coastline and the effects of storm activity that has, and continues to have, an effect on coastal archaeology. Cressey and Toolis 1996 and Cressey *et al* 2001 show that within parts of the Solway Firth, cliffs containing softer sediment, including clay and loosely consolidated materials such as shingle and sand, were extremely vulnerable to rapid coastal erosion. This was especially bad in areas where building refuse had been dumped in attempts to slow down cliff recession. It was found that during high spring tides these areas were badly affected by excessive scouring and abrasion as the dump material was hammered against the base of the soft cliffs.

3.3.6 The enclosed nature of the Firth of Clyde with its narrow system of fjords severely limits the wave field affecting the coastline of this area. As a result the height and direction of waves reaching the coast are highly dependent on the wind direction (Firth and Collins 2002).



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Fig.2 - Present rates of relative sea level change (after Dawson 2001).



## 4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY AREAS

### 4.1 Island of Bute

#### *Prehistoric*

4.1.1 There is a wealth of prehistoric archaeological sites and monuments on the Island of Bute. These include megalithic monuments, rock shelter caves and numerous promontory forts all focused mainly on the west coast of the island. The sites of Dunagoil (NS 087 532) and Little Dunagoil (NS 087 532) are typical of many such small-scale nuclear forts exemplified by Dunadd in the Kilmartin Valley, on the Argyll and Bute mainland. Excavations at Little Dunagoil by Dorothy Marshall in 1964 found that this particular site was occupied from the Late Bronze Age up to the 13<sup>th</sup> century ad. Finds included structural remains, a socketed axe mould (LBA), pottery dating from the Iron Age, and a possible Norse comb fragment. A new survey undertaken in 1994 of the forts and environs of Dunagoil revealed a number of structures hitherto unrecorded (Harding *et al* 1994). Further mould fragments were recovered from molehills during a site survey.

4.1.2 Barrows, cist burials and cairns are also well documented but sadly few of these features survive today. There are at least two cists and several mounds in the valley between Dunagoil and Little Dunagoil. Two mounds were opened in the 19<sup>th</sup> century but nothing survives of these sites. There is a burial chamber at NS 087 532 (NS05SE7) and a group of field clearance cairns presumably of prehistoric date.

#### *Medieval or later settlement*

4.1.3 The *Bute Settlement Survey* currently being carried out by members of the Bute Natural History and Archaeology Society is recording settlement and cultivation remains to place these medieval or later sites in their landscape context. Their results are summarised annually in DES.

4.1.4 Planning procedures (NPPG5 and PAN 42) now aim to minimise the impact of development on buried archaeological remains and the results have seen a growing number of hitherto unrecorded archaeological remains. Recent extensions to a sand and gravel quarry at Kingarth (NS 0955 5605) revealed the remains of a structure, possibly of Neolithic date, and a series of field boundary features of medieval or later date (Mudie 2001). Worked Aran pitchstone and other worked pieces of quartz were recovered from a series of pits and were considered to be of prehistoric date (Rees 2001).

#### *Industrial Period*

4.1.5 Rothsay Harbour dates from 1752. It is an extensive undertaking for local and overseas trade and to accommodate the Loch Fyne herring fleet. It also has fine example of Victorian architecture associated with paddle steamer transportation. Rothsay's steamboat pier was built in 1815 and developed as a major resort with large vessels of more than 100 tons that took passengers to

Liverpool, Dublin and Belfast (Lavery 2001). Maclagan (1995) has carried out a survey of the quays, piers and ferry ports which now or formerly served the island of Bute. The high frequency of 19<sup>th</sup> century steamer piers underlines the past importance of trade and tourism to the island.

## 4.2 Inner Clyde

### *Later prehistoric period*

- 4.2.1 The intertidal zone within the Firth of Clyde has a large corpus of sites commonly known as marine crannogs. The River Clyde has long been a major transportation route and the large number of logboats found along its length testify to its use aided by landing and access points between the crannogs that appear to have acted as nodal points. Logboat finds are concentrated between Glasgow and Dumbuck, 34 boats have been recovered from the river or from around former river channels since 1800 (Mowat 1966). Redevelopment and construction works have brought many of these to light. The most comprehensive excavation of a marine crannog to date was undertaken in 1898 on the Dumbuck site in the Firth of Clyde by John Bruce and William Donelley (Bruce 1900). Bruce (1908) then went on to investigate Langbank East and West in the Firth of Clyde between 1901-2. Investigations of another marine crannog in the Firth of Clyde took place during 1984, when the Erskine site was planned using photogrammetry (Hanson and Macdonald 1985). More recent work undertaken during 1995-7 by Alex Hale and Rob Sands (2000) involved survey and contour mapping as well as palaeoenvironmental sampling and radiocarbon dating. The work carried out at Dumbuck suggested that this site, and possibly Langbank West were built on the end of promontory features, projecting into the water from palaeoshorelines. By way of contrast, Erskine was built on a raised area adjacent to deeper-water channels suitable for access by shallow-draught boats, such as log boats, even at low tide (Hale 2000 *op.cit.*).

### *Medieval or later*

- 4.2.2 Medieval structures are represented by Newark Castle (NS 3281 7451) which is a tower. The east wing dates from the 15<sup>th</sup> Century, the rest of the monument is later and includes a keep four storeys high.
- 4.2.3 Within the intertidal zone near Ardmore Point on the north side of the study area are three large fish traps. The largest is situated at Cardross. This feature is one of the largest of its kind in Scotland and is approximately 300m in length comprising linear walls of a dump construction (Plate 12 & 13). A ruined cottage close to the site is likely to be related to the trap. Additional traps have also been recorded further west around Hill of Ardmore. The newly formed Shorewatch group is currently surveying these sites.

### *Industrial*

- 4.2.4 The River Clyde is famous for its ship building heritage and there are extensive remains within the study area. Dumbarton and Port Glasgow once

had large ship building dry dock and harbour facilities. The legacy of these industries can still be seen but a great deal has been cleared for development. The numerous jetties and landing piers associated with the steam transportation industry have now largely been removed and those that survive are now in a state of dereliction (Craigendoran steamer piers being a good example). Between Langbank and Port Glasgow on the south side of the River Clyde are a large number of rectangular enclosures visible at low tide. These are the remains of tidal lagoons formed by rows of wooden stakes which served as holding ponds for timber imported to the numerous shipyards at Port Glasgow from countries including America, Norway and the Baltic States. The logs after being stapled and chained together were towed down the Clyde to the storage ponds. By 1890 timber was succeeded by iron for ship construction and as the demand for timber fell, the ponds eventually fell out of use. Dredging the river started in 1781 and was continued by Thomas Telford during the early 1800s. This led to a massive shift in trade to Glasgow and the decline of Port Glasgow followed soon after (Maynard 1969). For an in-depth history of the maritime importance of the River Clyde the reader is referred to Lavery (2001).

- 4.2.5 The Forth and Clyde canal terminates at Bowling Basin on the north bank of the River Clyde and was completed in 1849. There are two basins present with modifications to suit the needs of the Lanarkshire and Dumbartonshire Railway. Following the closure of the canal in 1963 the basins at Bowling were maintained as part of a small section of working canal in order to supply fresh water moorings for pleasure craft on the Clyde (RCAHMS).

## 5. SURVEY DATA OF THE ISLE OF BUTE

### BUTE MAP 1: BUTTOCK POINT to SHALUNT

**Hinterland Geology and Coastal Geomorphology:** The northern tip of Bute and along the East Kyle channel is dominated by Dalradian schists which exhibit foliated and cleaved quartz-mica schists dipping to the south-east at about 40° (Hill and Buist 1994). Raised beach deposits are present at Buttock Point and Balnackailly Bay. At Rhuba Bodach marine deposits have formed a small cusped foreland. The shoreline is backed by rising ground. The beach is dominated by shingle throughout. At Ardmalish Point Dunoon Pyhlites are bordered by marine deposits, which also occur further inland. The characteristic sea loch shoreline is strewn with rock, stone and boulders. The intertidal zone is relatively narrow with no distinct coastal edge, only a low grassy surface that backs onto the main road.

**Erosion Class:** The Kyle of Bute separates this area of coastline from the Cowal Peninsula and thus it is relatively sheltered from direct wave impact. This section of coastline was found to be both accreting and eroding where softer marine sediments are prone to collapse from the low cliffs. The softer cliff edge that is dominated by marine deposits is prone to local erosion. The displaced sediment is focused along the HWMST area between the low outcropping rock platform. In the vicinity of Rubha Blodaich at least 40m of cliff displayed active erosion where shingle is being washed from the cliffs. Cattle erosion is also exacerbating the problem.

**Built Heritage & Archaeology:** The sites recorded in this cell were confined to the coastal edge and foreshore. Three possible fish traps were noted, as well as a landing place at Rubha A' Bhodaich. The remains of a wooden boat of possible of 19<sup>th</sup> Century date were found situated within the edge of a stream outlet. At least 1.5m of beach deposit overlay the boat; it is likely that the migrating river channel has eroded and sealed much of this feature. In the hinterland a disused quarry was identified at Shalunt Wood. Several deserted settlements were noted around Ardmaleish Point, although they were not seen during the course of the survey. The deserted settlement at Culnashambrug now has an inhabited cottage on its site, thus obscuring any view of the characteristics of the old settlement.

## **BUTE MAP 1: HINTERLAND GEOLOGY AND COASTAL GEOMORPHOLOGY**

---

### **1. BUTTOCK POINT**

NH 0105 7500

0.2km

Mainly rock platform

Low edge (<5m)

*Raised beach*

The hinterland consists of raised beach deposits.

Rock platforms, boulder and a shingle beach dominates the shoreline.

### **2. EAST of BUTTOCK POINT**

NH 0130 0115

0.3km

Mainly rock platform

Low edge (<5m)

*Raised beach*

Degraded cliff overlain by shallow superficial drift deposits on outcropping rock. The shoreline is dominated by low rock platforms with a boulder and shingle beach.

### **3. BEAR CRAIG**

NH 0160 7480

0.2km

Mainly rock platform

Low edge (<5m)

*Raised beach*

A degraded cliff overlooks a small peninsula that is overlain by marine deposits. The foreshore is dominated by low rocky platforms, boulders and shingle.

### **4. BALNAKILLY BAY**

NH 0200 7440

0.8km

Drift and marine deposits

Low edge (<5km)

*Raised beach*

Drift and marine deposits dominate the hinterland.

Shingle and sand dominate the foreshore.

### **5. RUBHA BLODAICH to ARDMALEISH POINT**

NH 0260 7450 to NH 0750 6970

7km

Boulders and shingle

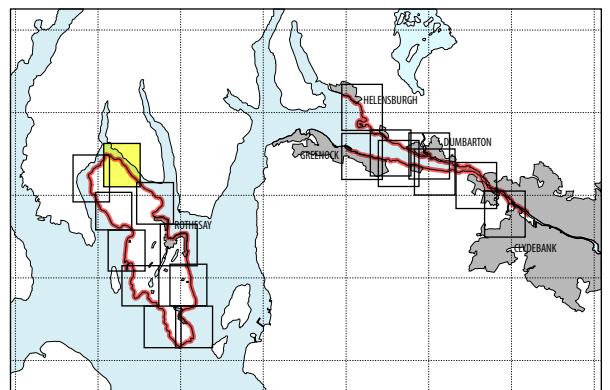
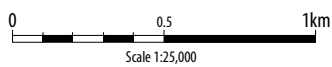
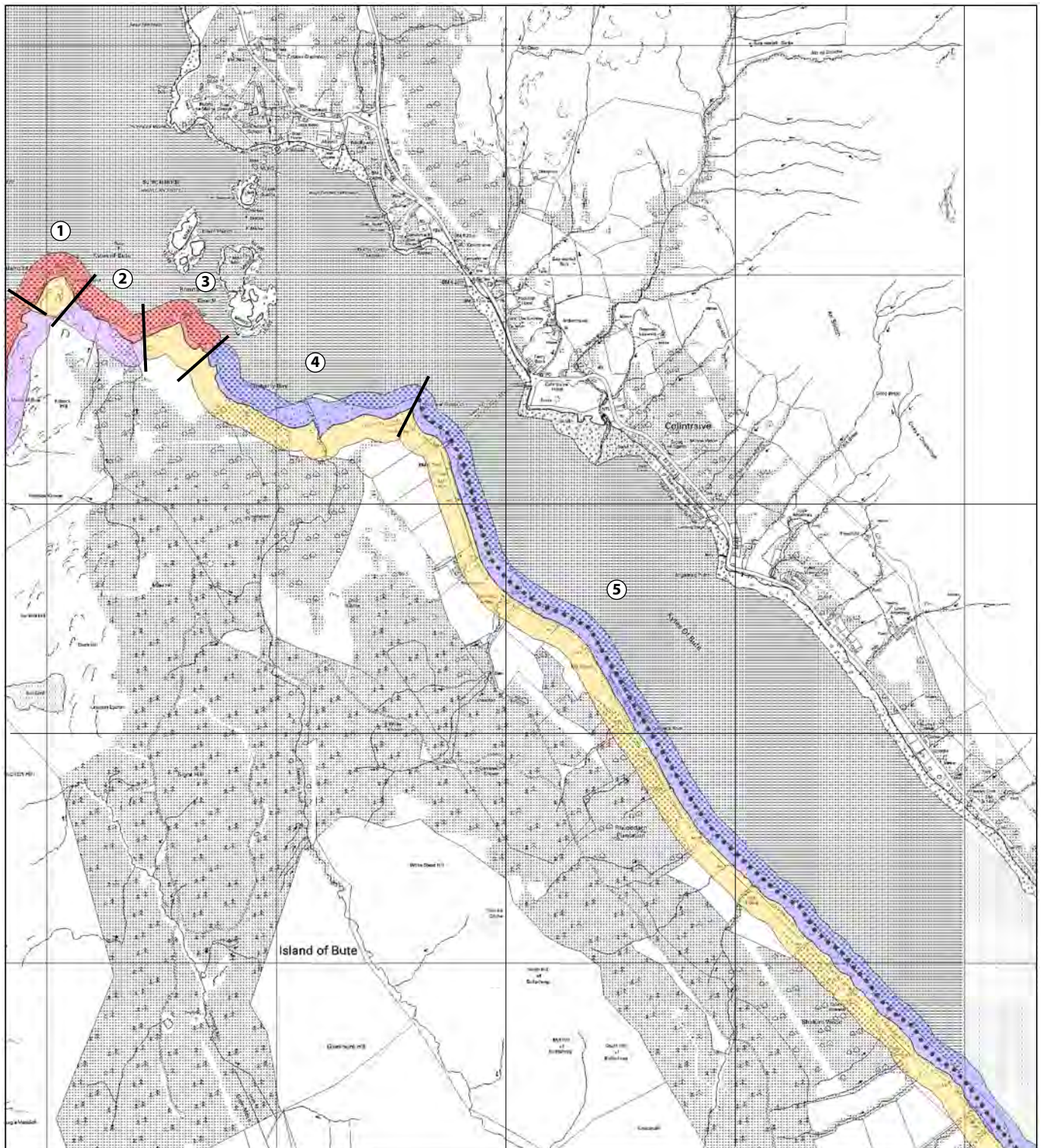
Low edge (<5m)

*Raised beach*

Degraded cliff overlain by marine deposits.

Dunoon Phylites outcrop at Ardmaleish Point.

Outcropping rock platforms and shingle beach are present for the whole of this unit. The shoreline is typical of a sea loch environment and is very uniform in character.



LEGEND

- Drift, boulder clay over visible rock
- Raised beach and marine deposits
- Blown sand
- Mainly rock platform
- Mainly sand
- Marsh

Coast Edge

- Man made barrier
- Shingle/storm bank

## **BUTE MAP 1: EROSION**

---

### **1. BEAR CRAIG to EAST OF BALNAKILLY BAY**

NS 0160 7470

1.7.km

Both accreting and eroding

Although this section of coastline is relatively sheltered from intense high-energy wave this area was found to be both accreting and eroding.

Shingle is being banked at the HWMS. Scouring by wave action is leading to local erosion of the low rocky platforms. Shingle is being focused at varying points due to longshore sediment displacement.

### **2. BALNAKILLY BAY**

NS 0270 7440

0.7km

Definitely eroding

Active erosion is occurring at the cliff overlooking this section of shoreline. Soft unconsolidated marine sediment is collapsing as a result of weathering. Some of this erosion is being exacerbated by livestock.

### **3. BALNAKILLY BAY to RUBHA BLODAICH**

NS 0270 7440

0.7km

Definitely eroding

Active erosion is occurring at the cliff overlooking this section of shoreline. Soft unconsolidated marine sediment is collapsing as a result of weathering. Some of this erosion is being exacerbated by livestock.

### **4. RUBHA BLODAICH to ARDMELEISH POINT**

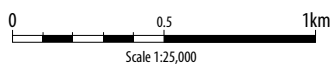
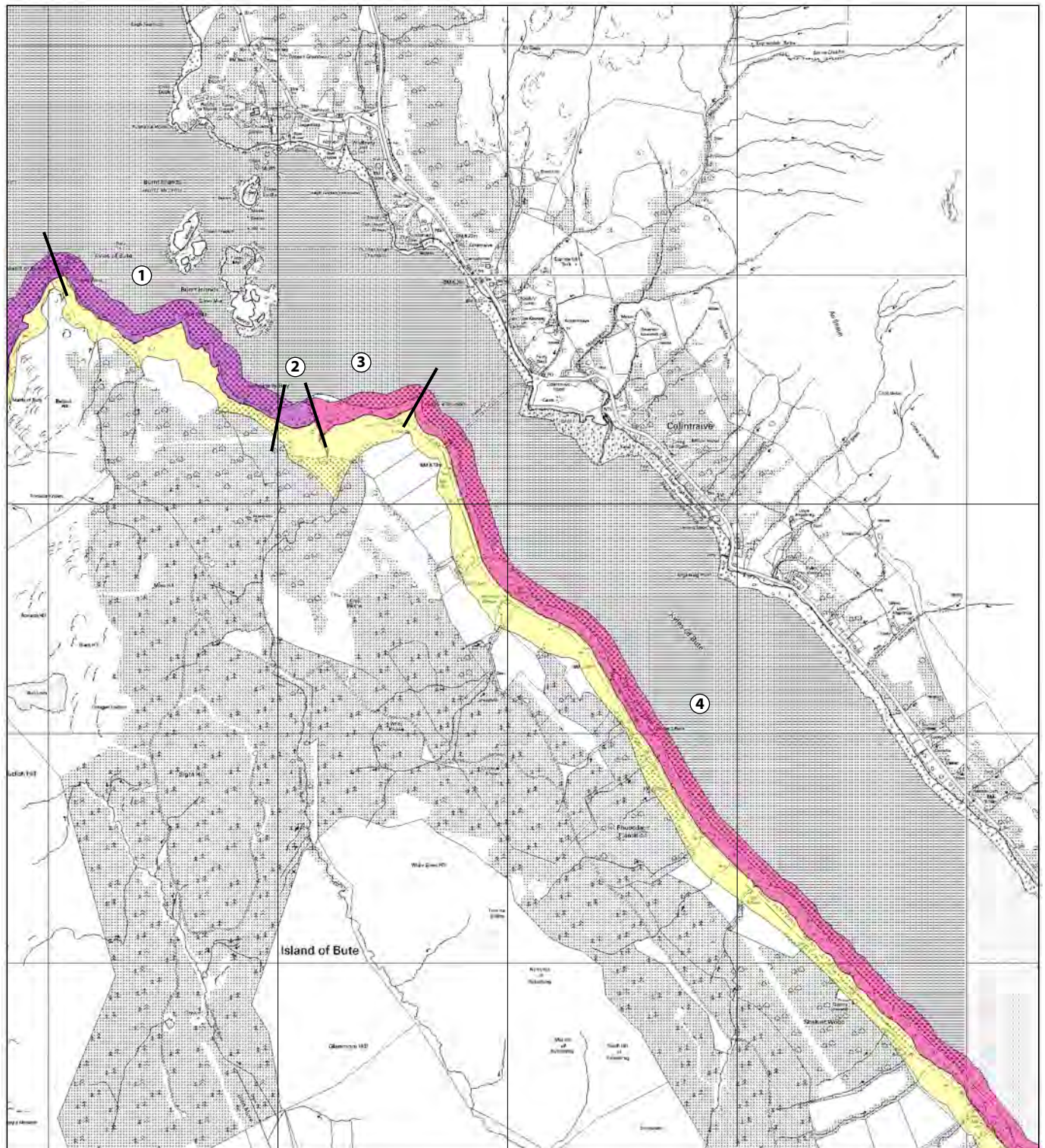
NS 0270 7440

0.7km

Both accreting and eroding

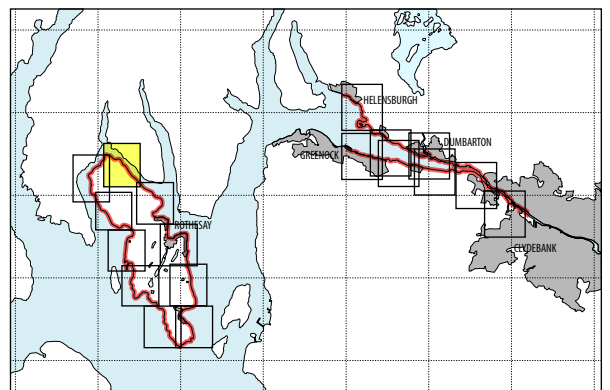
2.4km

This section of coastline is fairly exposed to south easterly gales running through Kyles of Bute. Although no active erosion was noted this unit was classified as both accreting and eroding as scouring by wave action is leading to the accretion of shingle along the HWMST.



LEGEND

- Accreting or stable
- Eroding or stable
- Definitely eroding
- Both accreting and eroding
- Land below 10m





## BUTE MAP 1: BUILT HERITAGE AND ARCHAEOLOGY

---

### Sites on the Coast Edge & Foreshore

1. BALNAKALLY BAY  
NS 01796 74466  
Boundary feature or Fish trap  
Fair  
Unknown  
Monitor

2. BALNAKALLY BAY  
NS 01974 74388  
Fish trap (possible)  
Poor  
Unknown  
Monitor

4. RUBH A BHODAICH  
**NS07SW 44**  
NS 0265 7445  
Landing place  
Uncertain  
Unknown  
Nil

5. RUBH A BHODAICH  
NS 02694 74284  
Boundary feature or Fish trap  
Fair  
Unknown  
Monitor

8. RUBODACH  
PLANTATION  
NS 0409 7231  
Fish-trap (possible)  
Fair  
Unknown  
Monitor

### Sites on the Hinterland

3. RUBH A BHODAICH  
**NS07SW 3**  
NS 0253 7432  
Barrow  
Uncertain  
4<sup>th</sup> Mil BC-1<sup>st</sup> AD  
Nil

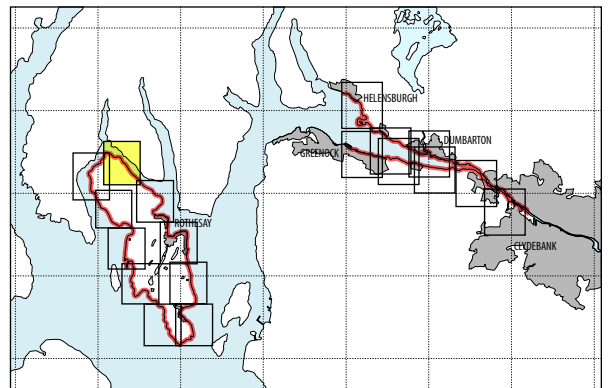
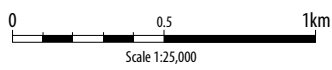
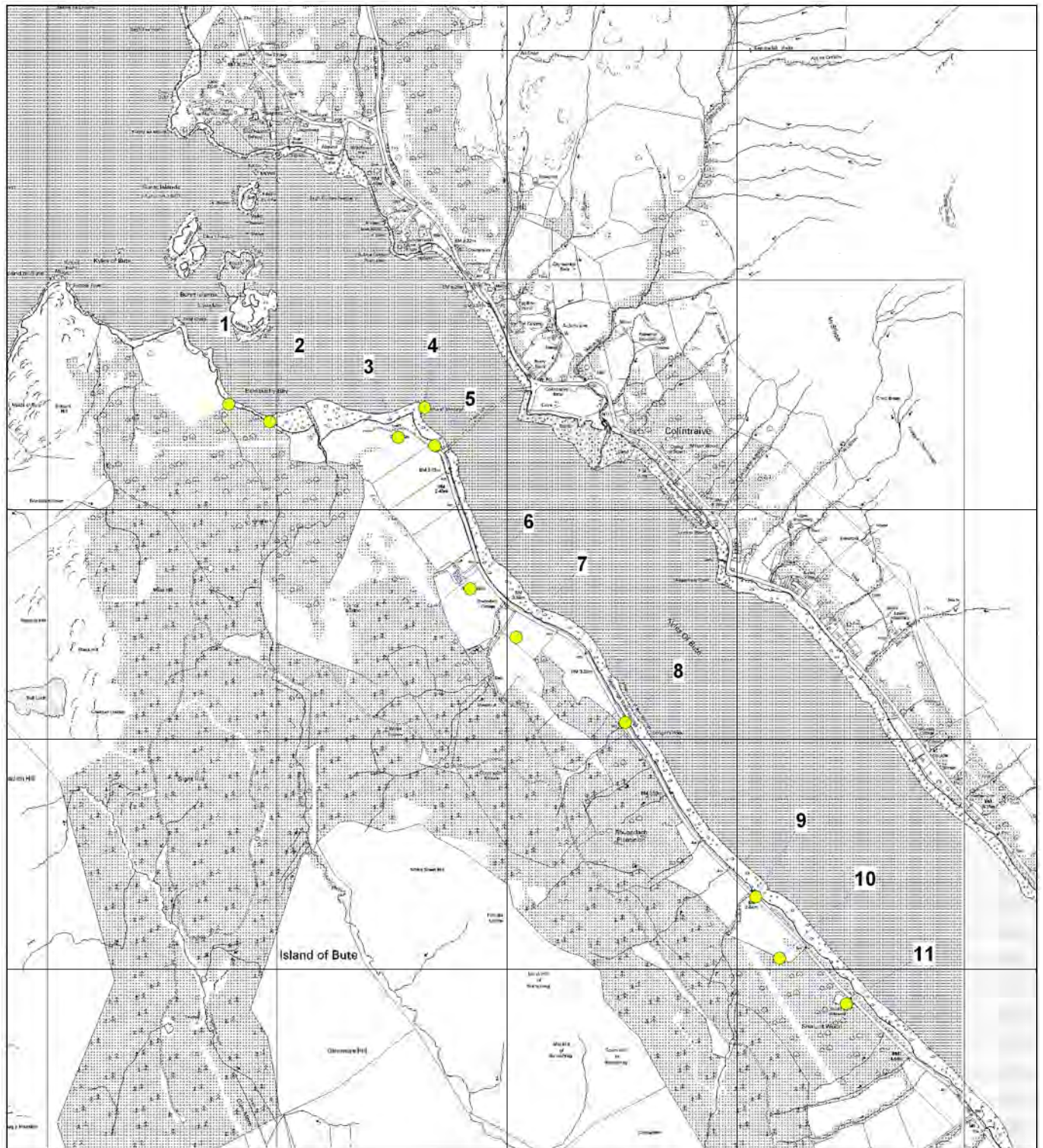
6. RHUBODACH  
**NS07SW 33**  
NS 0285 7366  
Bronze Dagger  
Uncertain  
4<sup>th</sup> Mil BC-1<sup>st</sup> AD  
Nil

7. TAWNIE  
**NS07SW 33**  
NS 0305 7345  
Settlement  
Poor  
18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> AD  
Monitor

9. RUBODACH  
PLANTATION  
NS 0409 7231  
Fish-trap (possible)  
Fair  
Unknown  
Monitor

10. SHALUNT BUTT  
NS 0420 7205  
Building, road, dyke  
Poor  
Unknown  
Nil

11. SHALUNT WOOD  
NS 0449 7185  
Quarry (disused)  
Good  
Unknown  
Nil



**LEGEND**

- Protected Ancient Monument, or area of designated wreck
- Listed Historic Building
- Other known Ancient Monuments or Undesignated wreck

## **BUTE MAP 2: ARDMALEISH POINT to ARDBEG**

**Hinterland Geology and Coastal Geomorphology:** Dalradian schists continue to dominate this coastal region. The Kames Bay area is dominated by Dunoon Phylites which give way to Dalradian Schists towards Port Bannatyne where the boundary between these two lithologies is fairly well defined. Marine deposits are represented along the coastal edge. At Kames Bay sand and shingle is present on a wide intertidal area. The bay has no distinct coastal edge. The beach slopes gently to an irregular grassy surface which in turn slopes upwards to the main road leading to Rhubodach Ferry. The bay is flanked by a typical sea-loch coastline of rocks, stones and boulders. This gives way to shingle and exposed rock platform at Ardbeg Point.

**Erosion Class:** This coastal unit displays both accretion and local erosion. The coastline becomes increasingly more exposed from north to south with low rock platforms and shingle present. At the head of Kames Bay, shingle and sand is accreting in front of a continuous sea wall. Towards Port Bannatyne, hard sea defences continue to lend stability to this area of coastline.

**Built Heritage & Archaeology:** The sites in this area included a disused quarry at Ardmaleish Point and deserted settlements. The coastal sites identified ranged from a possible fish trap to maritime structures like Port Bannatyne Pier. The majority of the heritage sites were centred around Port Bannatyne itself.

## **BUTE MAP 2: HINTERLAND GEOLOGY AND COASTAL GEOMORPHOLOGY**

---

### **1. ARDMALEISH POINT to TI-AN-TUDOR**

NS 0775 6950

2km

Boulders and shingle

Low edge (<5m)

*Raised beach*

The hinterland is dominated by raised beach deposits. The shoreline is comprised of degraded cliff with boulders and shingle present up to the HWMS line.

### **4 ARDBEG POINT**

NS 0840 6710

0.30km

Mainly rock platform

Low edge (<5m)

*Raised beach*

Ardbeg point is an rock platform outcrop overlain by superficial marine deposits forming a small peninsula.

### **2. KAMES BAY**

NS 0660 6770

1km

Shingle

Low edge (<5m)

*Raised beach*

Marine deposits dominate the hinterland. Kames Bay is protected by a continuous sea-wall. The beach is wide and entirely composed of shingle and stones.

### **3. PORT BANNATYNE**

NS 0777 6740

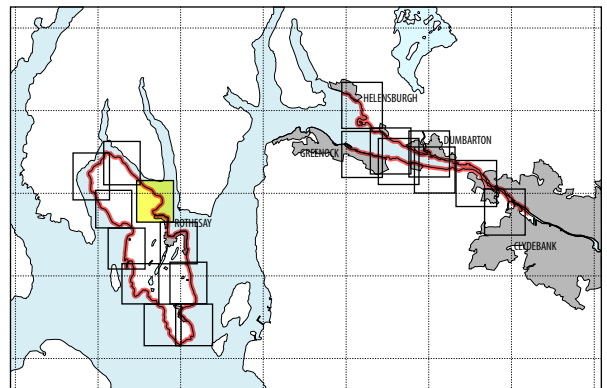
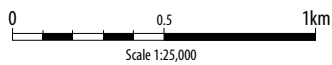
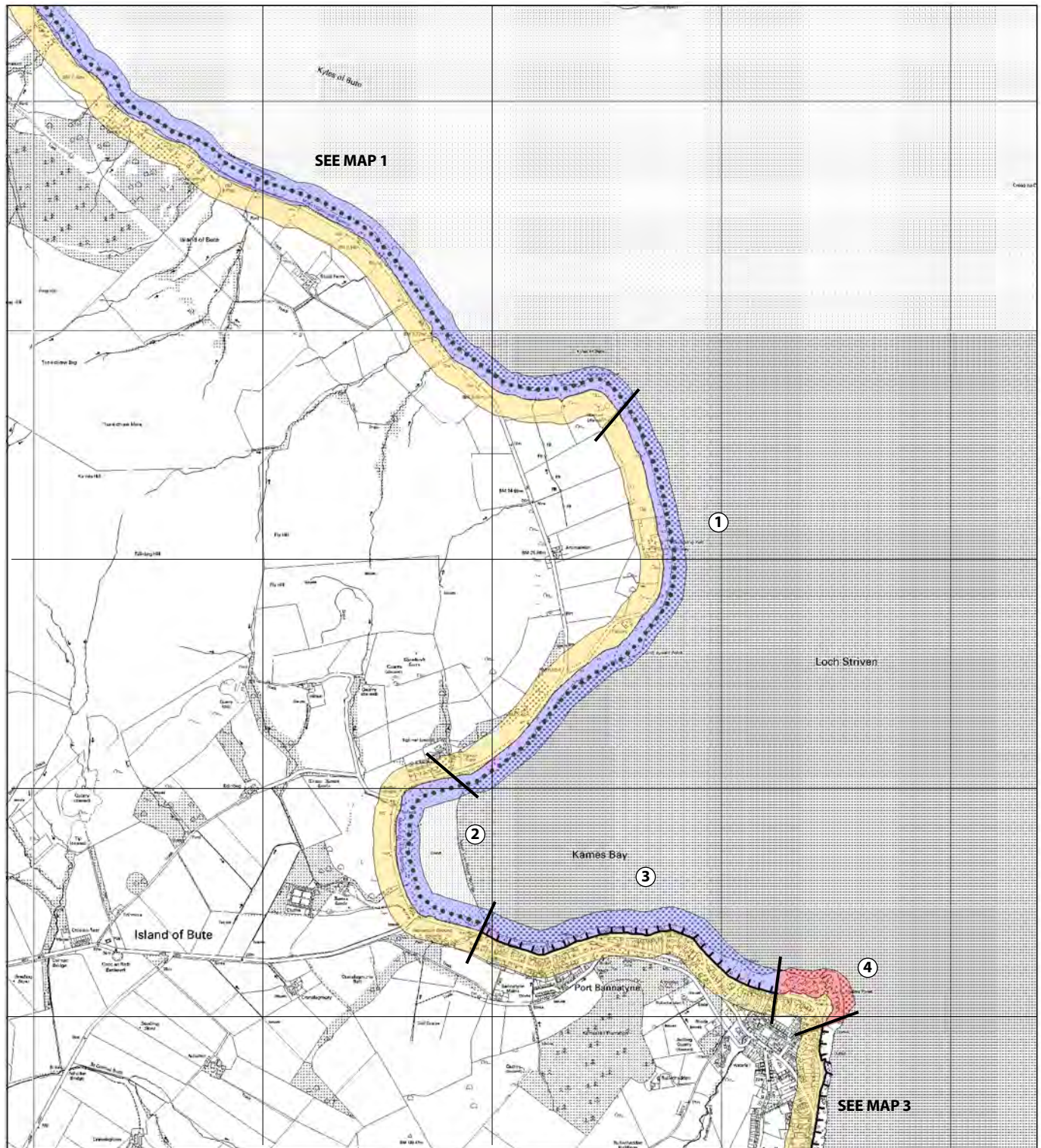
1.3km

Boulders

Low edge (<5m)

*Raised beach*

Port Bannatyne is built on marine deposits. Seawalls protect this small coastal town. The foreshore is dominated by gravel and boulder beds.



**LEGEND**

- Drift, boulder clay over visible rock
- Raised beach and marine deposits
- Blown sand
- Mainly rock platform
- Mainly sand
- Marsh

**Coast Edge**

- Man made barrier
- Shingle/storm bank

## **BUTE MAP 2: EROSION**

---

### **1. ARDMELEISH POINT to KAMES BAY**

NS 0270 7440

2.4km

Both accreting and eroding

This section of coastline is fairly exposed to south easterly gales running through Loch Striven.

Although no active erosion was noted this unit was classified as both accreting and eroding as scouring by wave action is leading to the accretion of shingle along the HWMST.

### **2. KAMES BAY**

NS0660 6770

0.6km

Accreting or Stable

Sea defences are protecting Kames Bay from erosion. Sand and shingle are banked at the HWMS mark showing that sediment is being focused within the bay.

### **3. KAMES BAY to ARDBEG POINT**

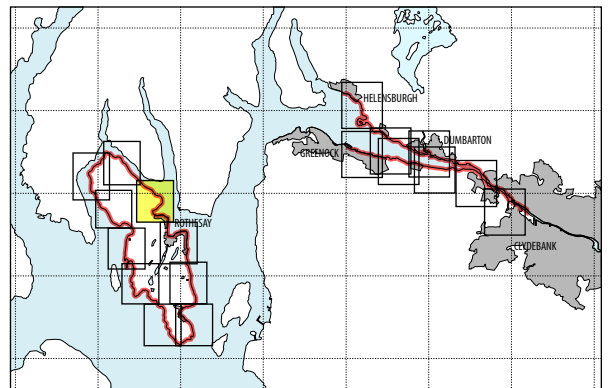
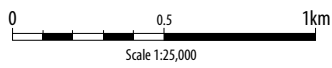
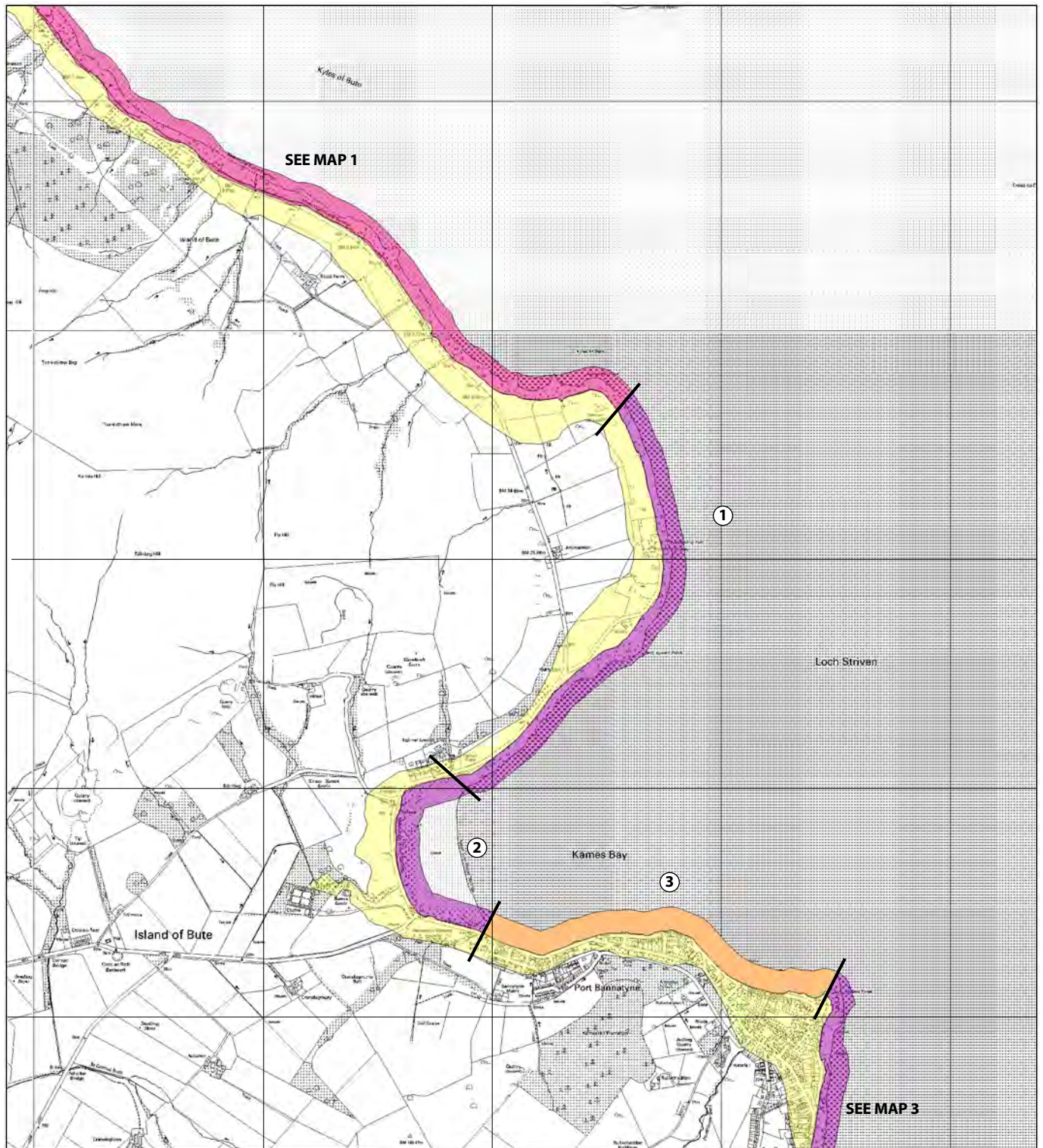
NS 0800 6730

1.9km

Both accreting and eroding

This section of coastline is protected by sea defence works along the seafront at Bannatyne.

Shingle and sand is being distributed along the HWMS mark as a result of longshore drift. It is likely that this will be displaced and concentrated according to storm frequency.



LEGEND

- Accreting or stable
- Eroding or stable
- Definitely eroding
- Both accreting and eroding
- Land below 10m

## BUTE MAP 2: BUILT HERITAGE AND ARCHAEOLOGY

---

### Sites on the Coast Edge & Foreshore

12. SHALUNT  
NS 051 712  
Fish trap  
Uncertain  
Unknown  
Nil

13. SHALUNT COTTAGE  
NS 05442 70944  
Fish trap (possible)  
Fair  
Unknown  
Monitor

14. CULNASAMRUG  
**NS07SE 17**  
NS 0580 7070  
Settlement  
Fair  
19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> AD  
Nil

15. CORLAICH  
**NS07SE 13**  
NS 0670 7000  
Deserted settlement  
Uncertain  
Unknown  
Nil

16. CORLAICH  
**NS06NE 13**  
NS 0678 6986  
Buildings  
Uncertain  
Unknown  
Nil

17. CLACHAMRACH  
**NS06NE22**  
NS 0720 6960  
Settlement  
Uncertain  
19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> AD  
Nil

18. ARDMALEISH POINT  
**NS06NE 4**  
NS 0678 6986  
Dun, Cairn, Dykes & Quarries  
Poor  
1<sup>st</sup> mill- 4<sup>th</sup> AD  
Nil

19. ARDMALEISH POINT  
**NS06NE 19**  
NS 0677 691  
Spearhead  
Uncertain  
1<sup>st</sup> mill- 4<sup>th</sup> AD  
Nil

28. PORT BANNATYNE  
**NS06NE 46**  
NS 0680 6810  
Pier  
Poor  
19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> AD  
Nil

30. ARDBEG POINT  
NS 0801 6720  
Fish-trap of jetty  
Fair  
Unknown  
Monitor

31. POINTHOUSE  
**NS06NE 30**  
NS 0803 6708  
Building  
Uncertain  
Unknown  
Nil

### Sites on the Hinterland

20. TIGH AN TUDOR  
**NS06NE 34**  
NS 0680 6810  
Settlement  
Uncertain  
Unknown  
Nil

Listed Buildings (see  
Appendix 1)

21. WESTER KAMES  
CASTLE  
NS 0617 6805  
Listed A  
Uncertain  
Unknown  
Nil

22. KAMES CASTLE  
AND WALLED GARDEN,  
GAREDENER'S  
COTTAGE  
NS 062 674  
Listed B  
Uncertain  
Unknown  
Nil

23. KAMES CASTLE  
GATELODGE  
NS 0664 6745  
Listed B  
Uncertain  
15<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> AD  
Nil

24. Grouped entry  
PORT BANNATYNE  
MARINE ROAD, QUAY  
Listed C(s)  
MARINE ROAD, PORT  
ROYAL HOTEL Listed  
C(s)  
40-43, 59-69 MARINE  
ROAD Listed C(s)  
MARINE ROAD,4-19  
VICTORIA PLACE Listed  
C(s)  
Uncertain  
Unknown  
Nil



## BUTE MAP 2: BUILT HERITAGE AND ARCHAEOLOGY Continued

---

### Sites on the Coast Edge & Foreshore

### Sites on the Hinterland

25. PORT BANNATYNE,  
CASTLE STREET, GENERAL  
NS 072 672  
Listed C(s)  
Not Seen  
Unknown  
Nil

26. PORT BANNATYNE ,  
MAINS ROAD, ARDENTIGH  
WALL & GATE  
NS 074 672  
Listed C(s)  
Not Seen  
Unknown  
Nil

27. PORT BANNATYNE, 42  
SHORE ROAD  
NS 075 673  
Listed C(s)  
Not Seen  
Unknown  
Nil

29. Grouped entry  
PORT BANNATYNE  
2-4, 6 SHORE ROAD Listed  
C(s)  
FIRCLIFF, 42 HIGH ROAD  
Listed B  
ETTRICK BANK, 44 & 46  
HIGH ROAD Listed C(s)  
APPIN, 26-27 SHORE ROAD  
Listed C(s)  
28-30 SHORE RAOD,  
ARDGOWAN HOUSE Listed  
C(s)  
PORT BANNATYNE  
CHURCH Listed B  
Not Seen  
Unknown  
Nil

## BUTE MAP 2: BUILT HERITAGE AND ARCHAEOLOGY Continued

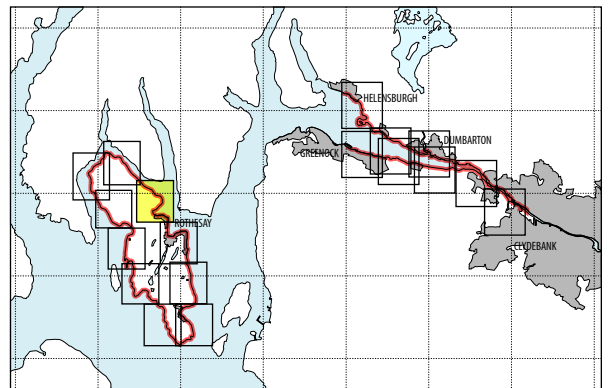
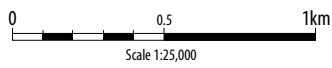
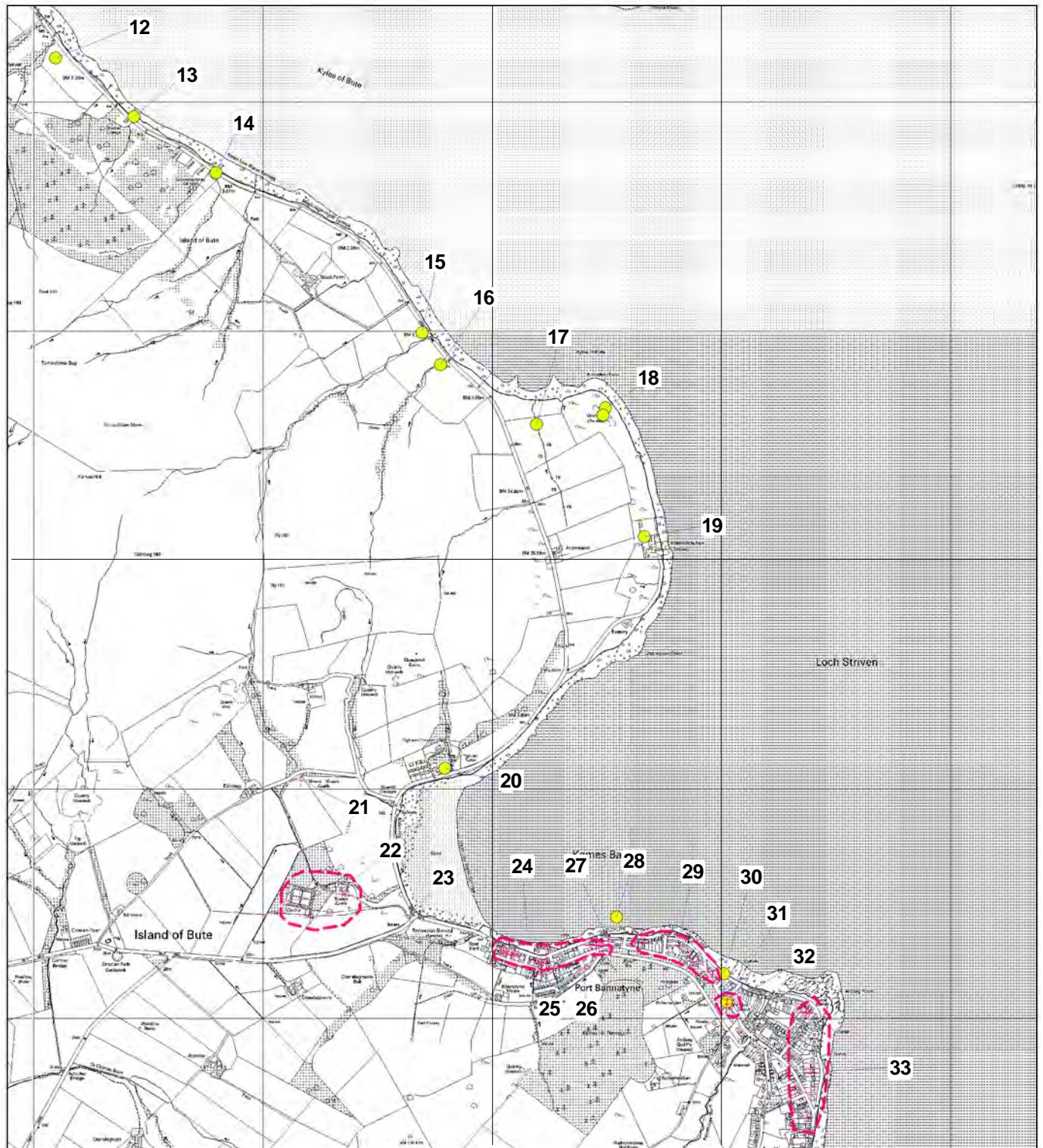
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### Sites on the Coast Edge & Foreshore

### Sites on the Hinterland

32. Grouped entry  
PORT BANNATYNE  
POINTHOUSE LANE,  
FORMER COACHHOUSE  
Listed C(s)  
22 & 24 HIGH STREET,  
FORMER POINT HOUSE  
Listed B  
HIGH ROAD, BUS GARAGE  
OFFICE Listed C(s)  
Not Seen  
Unknown  
Nil

33. Grouped entry  
ROTHESAY  
53 & 63 ARDBEG ROAD  
Listed C(s)  
2 MARINE PLACE,  
SURGERY Listed C(s)  
7 & 8, 19-21 MARINE PLACE  
Listed C(s)  
Not Seen  
Unknown  
Nil



**LEGEND**

- Protected Ancient Monument, or area of designated wreck
- Listed Historic Building
- Other known Ancient Monuments, or Undesignated wreck

### **BUTE MAP 3: ARDBEG to SCOULAG POINT**

**Hinterland Geology and Coastal Geomorphology:** Dalradian schists and grits dominate the area around Rothesay Bay. The Highland Boundary Fault-line runs through this coastal unit forming a clear boundary between Dalradian schists and Upper Old Red Sandstone. Towards Bogany Point, an intrusive Permo-Carboniferous dyke trends east to west. Raised marine deposits dominate the hinterland whist shingle and sand dominates the foreshore. Most of this coastal cell contains rock abrasion platforms and shingle beaches. Rothesay Bay is defended by sea walls. The artificial nature of this section of coastline is described in Leask (1996 152). Around the Milburn Bridge area Lower Carboniferous sediments outcrop on the shore. A number of fault lines are also present, one of which forms a distinct boundary between the aforementioned Lower Carboniferous deposits and Ascog Bay which is dominated here by Upper Old Red Sandstone. Tertiary intrusions also occur at Ascog Bay. This north-south Tertiary dyke is unusual with upstanding outer portions of basalt surrounding an eroded highly berated middle. West of Ascog Bay a tombola connects Eilean Aoide with the mainland. Raised marine deposit continues along the hinterland. Shingle and exposed rock platform is present along the length of this unit.

**Erosion Class:** This unit of coastline was found to be stable owing to the hard sea defences present for much of the coastline although there are local pockets of shingle accretion and local erosion along the HWMST at Ascog Bay and Kerrycroy Bay. Occasional low berms of shingle are present at the HWMST in front of the concrete sea walls but this material is highly mobile and well distributed on each high tide. At Bogany Point there is evidence of erosion due to excessive overtopping wave action. Towards Scoulag Point more of the intertidal area is exposed at MHWST. There is evidence of shingle accretion between the exposed rock platforms.

**Built Heritage & Archaeology:** The built heritage in this area mainly relates to Rothesay's past as a tourist destination, and all dates to within the past two hundred years. The bathing station at Skeoch Wood and the numerous and grandly built public conveniences that were dotted around the esplanade and pier area are the best indicators of Rothesay's tourist orientated heyday,. Seawalls and defences protect most of the coastline in this area. The hinterland remains include churches and the old Regal Cinema on Argyle Street. These sites are unlikely to be affected by coastal erosion due to the scale and strength of the coastal defences, but some, like the cinema, are in a poor state of repair due to being abandoned and falling into neglect. The coastal sites are all maritime structures like Rothesay Pier and various other smaller jetties along the coast. The poorly preserved and eroding remains of Craigmore Steamer Pier and Craigmore Old Pier, were also noted there. The piers were abandoned when the ferry connections to Rothesay Pier were cancelled. Around Ascog coastline, a salt pan (NS16SW 2) was observed to be in a poor state and in danger of erosion as some of the walls have already been abraded by wave action. Ascog Free Church is in good condition, and further to the south, the Ascog Boathouse (NS16SW 17) was noted as being in a fairly good condition, although the related slipway was in poor condition.

## **BUTE MAP 3: HINTERLAND GEOLOGY AND COASTAL GEOMORPHOLOGY**

---

### **1. ROTHESAY BAY**

NH 0900 6500

4.5km

Stones and shingle

Low edge (<5m)

*Raised beach*

Rothesay Bay is a wide structural bay corresponding to the Loch Fad-Scalpsie Bay axis. Rock abrasion platforms with narrow shingle and stone beaches are covered at high tide. Its entire length is protected by a concrete sea wall. Rothesay town is built on top of raised beach deposits.

### **2. CRAIGMORE to ASCOG BAY**

NH 1070 6450.

2km

Rock platforms and shingle

Low edge (<5m)

*Marine deposits*

Raised beach deposits dominate the hinterland. Shingle beach with some exposed rock platform at MLWM. Sea defences are present at Monford.

### **3. ASCOG BAY**

NH 1070 6340

Mainly shingle

Low edge (<5m)

*Raised beach*

Occasional Tertiary dyke intrusion around Ascog Bay and nearby Point. Ascog bay consists of three small inlets that join together at low tide to form a southward facing bay. West of Ascog bay a tombola connects Eilean Aoide with the mainland. The beaches in this bay are mainly composed of shingle, gravel and sub-angular cobbles with large shell fragments on the upper beach and sandbanks exposed at low tide. Ritchie (1975) suggested that geomorphological activity was restricted to short term changes particularly during storm events.

### **4. ASCOG BRIDGE**

NH 1070 6240

2km

Mainly rock platform

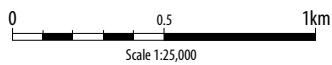
Low edge (<5m)

*Marine deposits*

This section of coastline is uniform comprising low rock abrasion platforms interspersed by boulders and shingle. Outcropping Tertiary dykes are exposed on the shoreline. The hinterland consists of marine deposits.



SEE MAP 4

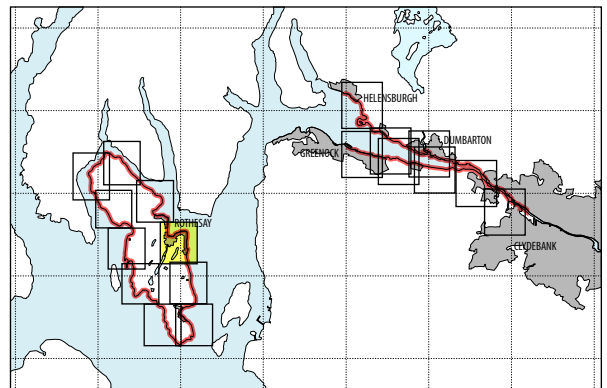


LEGEND

- Drift, boulder clay over visible rock
- Raised beach and marine deposits
- Blown sand
- Mainly rock platform
- Mainly sand
- Marsh

Coast Edge

- Man made barrier
- Shingle/storm bank



## **BUTE MAP 3: EROSION**

---

### **1. ARDBEG POINT to CRAIGMORE**

NS 0850 6500

4.9km

Both accreting and eroding

Rothesay Bay is considered to be both accreting and erosion. Concrete sea walls and promenades defend the sea front. Sand and shingle is thrown up against the base of the sea walls and tends to be shifted around during the different phases of the tidal cycles.

### **2. MONTFORD**

NS 1070 6430

2.5km

Both accreting and eroding

This section of coastline is fairly exposed to south easterly gales but is defended towards Craigmore by sea walls. Towards Ascog bay exposed low rocky platforms are prone to scouring and shingle is accreting at the HWMS mark.

### **3. ASCOG BAY**

NH 1070 6340

Accreting or stable

0.5km

The beach in this bay are mainly composed of shingle, gravel and sub-angular cobbles with large shell fragments on the upper beach and sandbanks exposed at low tide. Shingle is being concentrated into a low bank at the HWMS mark.

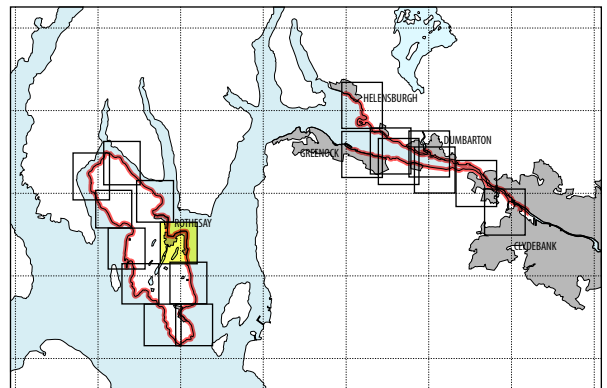
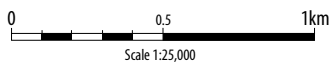
### **4. ASCOG POINT to KERRYCROY BAY**

NS 1080 6200

2.4km

Both accreting and eroding

This section of coastline is experiencing both accretion and erosion. The low abrasion platforms are being scoured during storm conditions and shingle is being banked up at the HWMS mark.



LEGEND

- Accreting or stable
- Eroding or stable
- Definitely eroding
- Both accreting and eroding
- Land below 10m



## BUTE MAP 3: BUILT HERITAGE AND ARCHAEOLOGY

---

### Sites on the Coast Edge & Foreshore

35. SKEOCH WOOD  
**NS06NE 63**  
NS 0836 6556  
Bathing Station (disused)  
Poor  
19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> AD  
Monitor

36. ROTHESAY  
**NS06SSE 69**  
0839 6540  
Red Shed, Boatyard  
Uncertain  
Unknown  
Nil

38. ROTHESAY  
**NS06SE 111**  
NS 0853 6488  
Cinema  
Poor  
19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> AD  
Nil

39. WEST FREE CHURCH  
**NS06SE 110**  
NS 0849 6485  
Church  
Poor  
19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> AD  
Nil

41. ROTHESAY, GALLOWS  
CRAIG  
**NS06SE 68**  
NS 086 647  
Uncertain  
Unknown  
Nil

54. BOGANY POINT  
**NS16NW 13**  
NS 105 654  
Cist  
Uncertain  
Unknown  
Nil

57. ASCOG  
**NS16SW 17**  
NS 105 645  
Cist and food vessel  
Uncertain  
4<sup>th</sup>Mil-1<sup>st</sup> AD  
Nil

59. ASCOG  
**NS16SW 1**  
NS 1067 6397  
Coin Hoard  
Uncertain  
Unknown  
Nil

60. MONTFORD  
**NS16SW 11**  
NS 107 639  
Stone implement  
Uncertain  
Unknown  
Nil

65. ASCOG  
NS 0776 6308  
Slipway (possible)  
Poor  
19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> AD  
Monitor

### Sites on the Hinterland

#### Listed buildings (see Appendix 1)

34. Grouped entry  
ROTHESAY  
1, 18-21, 24-25 ARDBEG RD  
Listed C(s)  
14 ARDBEG ROAD Listed B  
ARDBEG BAPTIST CHUCRH  
Listed B  
Uncertain  
Unknown  
Nil

37. Grouped entry  
ROTHESAY  
ARGYLE STREET Listed C(s)  
ARGYLE PLACE Listed B and C(s)  
ARGYLE TERRACE Listed B and C(s)  
ROTHESAY ACADEMY  
Listed B  
VICTORIA STREET Listed B and C(s)  
VICTORIA STREET, ST  
PAUL'S EPISCOPAL  
CHURCH Listed B  
WINTER GARDENS Listed A  
GUILDFORD COURT HOTEL  
Listed C(s)  
WESTLAND ROAD Listed B and C(s)  
WEST PIER, SHELTER Listed C(s)  
ROTHESAY CASTLE Listed B  
WEST PRINCES STREET  
Listed C(s)  
RUSSELL STREET Listed C(s)  
YORK TERRACE Listed C(s)  
MILL STREET Listed B  
STUART STREET Listed B  
BUTE MUSEUM Listed B  
UPPER UNION STREET  
Listed B  
MADEIRA, PRIVATE HOTEL  
Listed C(s)  
HEWISON HOUSE Listed C(s)  
MONTAGUE STREET Listed B and C(s)  
BUTE ESTATE OFFICE Listed A  
HIGH STREET Listed B and C(s)

## BUTE MAP 3: BUILT HERITAGE AND ARCHAEOLOGY Continued

---

### Sites on the Hinterland

37. Continued FORMER UNITED FREE CHURCH Listed C(s) WEIGHBRIDGE HOUSE Listed C(s) JOHN STREET Listed C(s) EAST PRINCES STREET Listed B and C(s) KING STREET Listed B COLUMSHILL STREET Listed B and C(s) COLUMSHILL PLACE Listed B ACADEMY TERRACE Listed C(s) ALBERT PLACE Listed B and C(s) ALMA TERRACE Listed C(s) BATTERY PLACE Listed B and C(s) MOUNT PLEASANT ROAD Listed B and C(s) MINISTER'S BRAE Listed B and C(s) BISHOP STREET Listed B and C(s) BISHOP TERRACE Listed B and C(s) BRIDGE STREET Listed B ARGYLE STREET, WEST FREE CHURCH Listed B ST ANDREWS R.C. CHURCH HALL Listed B CASTLE STREET Listed B and C(s) BRIDGEND STREET LISTED C(s) CHAPEL HILL, FREE CHURCH Listed B ST ANDREW'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, COLUMSHILL ROAD Listed A Not Seen Unknown Nil	42. ROTHESAY PIER PUBLIC TOILET <b>NS06SE 64</b> NS 0883 6482 Listed B Gentlemen's public toilets Good 18 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup> AD Nil
40. ROTHESAY, 2-36 BRIDGE ST. <b>NS06SE 69</b> NS 085 647 Watching Brief N/a Unknown Nil	43. ROTHESAY, MARKET CROSS <b>NS06SE 7</b> NS 088 646 Listed C(s) Uncertain Unknown Nil
	44. ROTHESAY, 65 WATERGATE <b>NS06SE 185</b> NS 089 646 Sheriff Court House Uncertain Unknown Nil
	45. ROTHESAY, ALBERT PLACE <b>NS06SE 65</b> NS 089 647 Gentlemen's Urinal Building Uncertain Unknown Nil
	46. ROTHESAY HARBOUR <b>NS06SE 53</b> NS 089 647 Harbour Good 18 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> AD Nil
	47. ROTHESAY, 6-8 EAST PRINCES ST <b>NS06SE66</b> NS 090 646 Listed C(s) Residence Uncertain Unknown Nil

## BUTE MAP 3: BUILT HERITAGE AND ARCHAEOLOGY Continued

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### Sites on the Hinterland

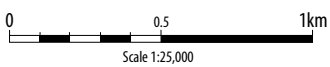
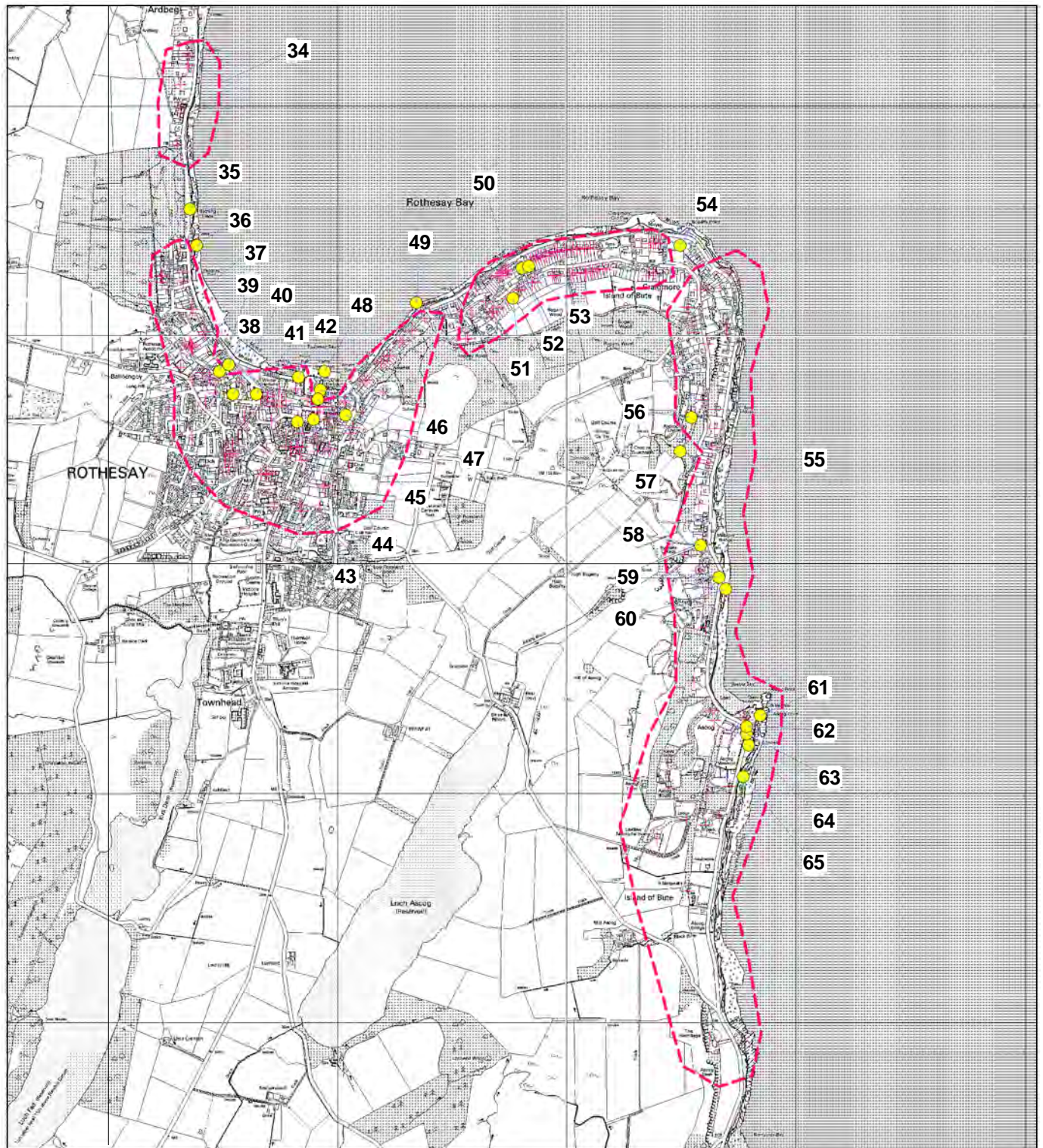
48. ROTHESAY PIER  
**NS06SE 166**  
NS 089 648  
Good  
18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> Cen  
Nil
49. CRAIGMORE PIER  
**NS06NE 45**  
NS 093 651  
Uncertain  
18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> AD  
Nil
50. Grouped entry  
ROTHESAY  
MOUNTSTUART ROAD  
Listed B and C(s)  
CHRICHTON ROAD Listed B  
and C(s)  
CRAIGMORE HOTEL Listed  
B  
GLENFAULDS COTTAGE  
Listed B  
WEST FIRWOOD,  
GLENBURN ROAD Listed B  
EAST FIRWOOD,  
GLENBURN ROAD Listed B  
GLENBURN HOTEL Listed B  
Uncertain  
18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> AD  
Nil
51. CRAIGMORE U.P.  
CHURCH / HALL  
**NS06NE 65**  
NS 097 665  
Church  
Uncertain  
18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> AD  
Nil
52. LAIGH BOGANY  
**NS06NE 14**  
NS 098 653  
Farmhouse  
Uncertain  
Unknown  
Nil
53. ROTHESAY, Mt STUART  
RD, ST BRENDAN'S  
CHURCH  
**NS06NE 71**  
NS 098 653  
Listed B  
Uncertain  
18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> AD  
Nil
55. Grouped entry  
CRAIGMORE PUBLIC  
TOILET Listed B  
ROTHESAY, WELLPARK  
ROAD, ROCK VILLA Listed C  
(s)  
ROTHESAY, EASTLANDS  
ROAD, EDGEHILL Listed C(s)  
ROTHESAY, EASTLANDS  
ROAD, HILLPARK Listed C(s)  
ASCOG, AGNES PATRICK  
STEVENSON RESIDENTIAL  
SCHOOL Listed C(s)  
MILLBANK HOUSE Listed B  
MILLBANK HOUSE,  
STABLES, COACH-HOUSE  
AND DOWER HOUSE Listed  
C(s)  
ASCOG, 1 MILLBURN  
COTTAGES Listed C(s)  
ASCOG, MILLBURN HOUSE  
Listed B  
ASCOG, THE OLD MANSE  
Listed C(s)  
ASCOG, ST MARGARET'S  
Listed B  
ASCOG, SOUTHPARK  
RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL  
Listed B  
SCOG, SOUTHPARK, LODGE  
Listed C(s)  
CRAIGMORE, 24  
CRAIGMORE ROAD Listed  
C(s)  
ASCOG, LAIDLAW  
MEMORIAL HOME Listed A  
ASCOG, BALMORY ROAD,  
BALMORY HOUSE  
GATELODGE Listed C(s)  
ASCOG, BOAT HOUSE Listed  
C(s)  
ASCOG HALL, LODGE Listed  
C(s)

## BUTE MAP 3: BUILT HERITAGE AND ARCHAEOLOGY Continued

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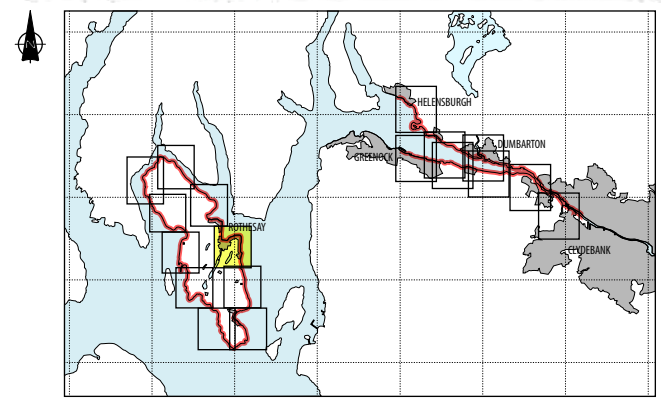
### Sites on the Hinterland

55. Continued	56. ARDENCRAIG
ASCOG, THE HERMITAGE	GARDENS
AND SUMMER HOUSE Listed	<b>NS16SW 33.1</b>
C(s)	NS 105 646
ASCOG HOUSE, ASCOG	Garden, greenhouse
LODGE Listed B	Uncertain
ASCOG HOUSE, PINK	Unknown
LODGE Listed C(s)	Nil
7, 15, 16, 22, 23, 27, 28, 35	
CRAIGMORE ROAD Listed B	58. ASCOG MILL
and C(s)	NS 105 640
ARDENCRAIG ROAD,	Field System; Turf Walls;
ARDENCRAIG Listed B	March Dyke; Corn Kiln
ARDENCRAIG ROAD,	(possible); Mills
ARDENCRAIG, LODGE	Uncertain
Listed C(s)	15 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> AD
CRAIGMORE, ARDENCRAIG	Unknown
ROAD, ROCKHILL CASTLE	
Listed B	61. ASCOG
OTHESAY, ARDENCRAIG	NS16SW 22
ROAD, TOR HOUSE Listed A	NS 108 633
ASCOG FREE CHURCH	Quay
Listed B	Uncertain
ASCOG, ASCOG HALL Listed	18 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>t</sup> AD
B	Nil
ASCOG BAY, SALT PAN	
Listed B	62. TYRONE COTTAGE &
ASCOG HOUSE Listed B	STELLA MATATINA
ASCOG BANK Listed B	<b>NS16SW 9</b>
Uncertain	NS 107 633
Unknown	Cottages
Nil	Uncertain
	Unknown
	Nil
	63. ASCOG COTTAGE
	<b>NS16SW 8</b>
	NS 107 632
	Residence
	Uncertain
	Unknown
	Nil
	64. ASCOG
	<b>NS16SW 4</b>
	NS 108 632
	Coal workings
	Uncertain
	Unknown
	Nil



**LEGEND**

- Protected Ancient Monument, or area of designated wreck
- Listed Historic Building
- Other known Ancient Monuments, or Undesignated wreck



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#### **BUTE MAP 4: KERRYCROY to KERRYTONLIA POINT**

**Hinterland Geology and Coastal Geomorphology:** This unit of coastline is dominated by Upper Old Red Sandstone overlain by marine deposits formed on top of well-pronounced raised beaches. Various minor Tertiary intrusions also occur along the shore. The foreshore is dominated by shingle, sand and exposed rock platform.

**Erosion Class:** Classified as mainly stable there were local pockets of erosion noted along sections of this particular unit. Where waves overtop low cliffs then there is a tendency for slope failure. The rate of erosion is predominately geared by wave activity during storm surges and general weathering of unconsolidated sediment. Longshore drift activity has shifted the shingle into low berms that are formed at the HWMST.

**Built Heritage & Archaeology:** The sites recorded in this cell were confined to the extreme north and south. In the north the remains of the old ferry house at Scoulag Point are associated with a large slipway or jetty. Both are in poor condition and the inside of the ferry house displayed signs of impending coastal erosion in the form of a build up of maritime detritus. A possible fish trap was noted at Kerrylamont Bay. It consisted of fifteen wooden posts running down from the beach into the sea, upstanding to a maximum of 1.5 metres.

## **BUTE MAP 4: HINTERLAND GEOLOGY AND COASTAL GEOMORPHOLOGY**

---

### **1. KERRCROY BAY**

NH 1080 6140

0.2km

Mainly boulders and shingle

Low edge (<5m)

*Marine deposits*

This picturesque bay is flanked by abrasion platforms. The beach is composed of reddish shingle and gravel with boulders at both margins. A sea wall defends the hinterland which is dominated by marine deposits.

### **2. SOUTH of KERRYCROY**

NH 1120 5980

1km

Mainly rock platform

Low edge (<5m)

*Marine deposits*

This section of coastline is dominated by abrasion platforms down to the LWMST. The hinterland comprises marine deposits. This area is part of a landscaped garden area associated with Mount Stewart.

### **3. NORTH of SCOULAG POINT**

NH 1110 6040

0.10km

Boulders and shingle

Low edge (<5m)

*Marine deposits*

A small embayment is flanked either side by abrasion platforms. The beach is dominated by shingle and boulders. The hinterland continues to be dominated by marine deposits.

### **4. SOUTH of SCOULAG POINT**

NH 1120 5970

0.9km

Mainly rock platform

Low edge (<5m)

*Marine deposits*

Low rock abrasion platforms dominate the shoreline. Raised marine deposits dominate the hinterland.

### **5. KERRYLAMONT**

NH 11505870

1.3km

Mainly rock platform

Low edge (<5m)

*Marine deposits*

Low rocky platforms overlain by marine deposits. Foreshore dominated by sand towards LWMS. Some outcropping rock platform in parts.

### **6. KERRYLAMONT BAY**

NH 1160 5800

0.5km

Boulders and sand

Low edge (<5m)

*Marine deposits*

A soft raised beach slopes down to the shoreline. The foreshore is approximately 200m wide down to the LWMS and dominated by gravel and sand near the HWM. Cobbles and boulders flank a wider area of sand towards the LWMS.

### **7. BRUCHAG POINT to west of KERRYTONLIA POINT**

NS 1180 5660

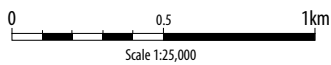
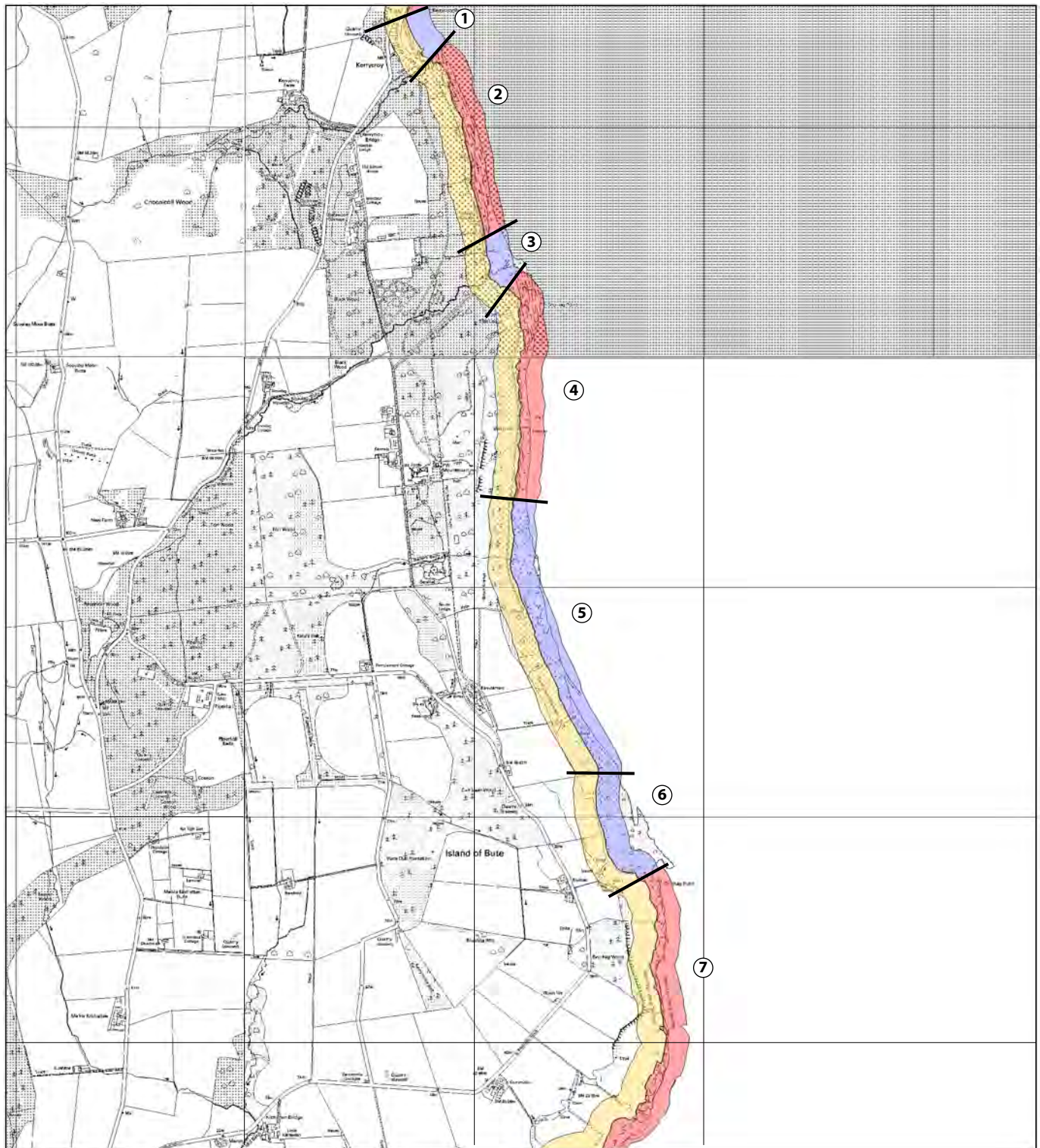
2m

Mainly rock platform

Low edge (<10m)

*Marine deposits*

Former marine platform backed by an old shoreline with sea caves at 10m OD. Indented cliff overlooking rocky skerries. The shoreline is rocky with platforms and some areas of shingle.

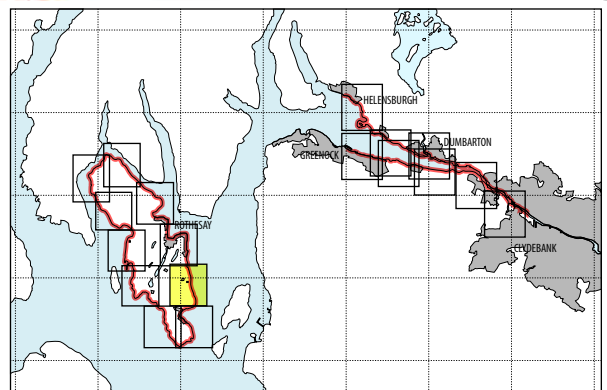


**LEGEND**

- Drift, boulder clay over visible rock
- Raised beach and marine deposits
- Blown sand
- Mainly rock platform
- Mainly sand
- Marsh

**Coast Edge**

- Man made barrier
- Shingle/storm bank





## **BUTE MAP 4: EROSION**

---

### **1. KERRYCROY BAY**

NH 1080 6140

0.3km

Accreting or stable

Kerrycroy Bay is receiving sediment nourishment by way of entrapment within the bay. The head of the bay is defended by a low sea wall and this tends to concentrate shingle at the HWMS mark.

### **2. KERRYCROY BAY to MOUNT STEWART**

NS 1120 6000

2.4km

Both accreting and eroding

The low rocky abrasion platforms and boulder strewn is eroding at an unknown rate. Shingle is banking up at the HWMS mark. Some active erosion was notes at the base of Scoulag Pier where it joins the shoreline.

### **3. KERRYLAMONT**

NS 1150 5860

2.3km

Accreting or stable

This section of coastline is classified as accreting or stable. Sediment is being focused along the shoreline at Kerrylamont Bay. Shingle is accreting along the HWMS line further north.

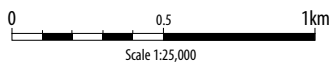
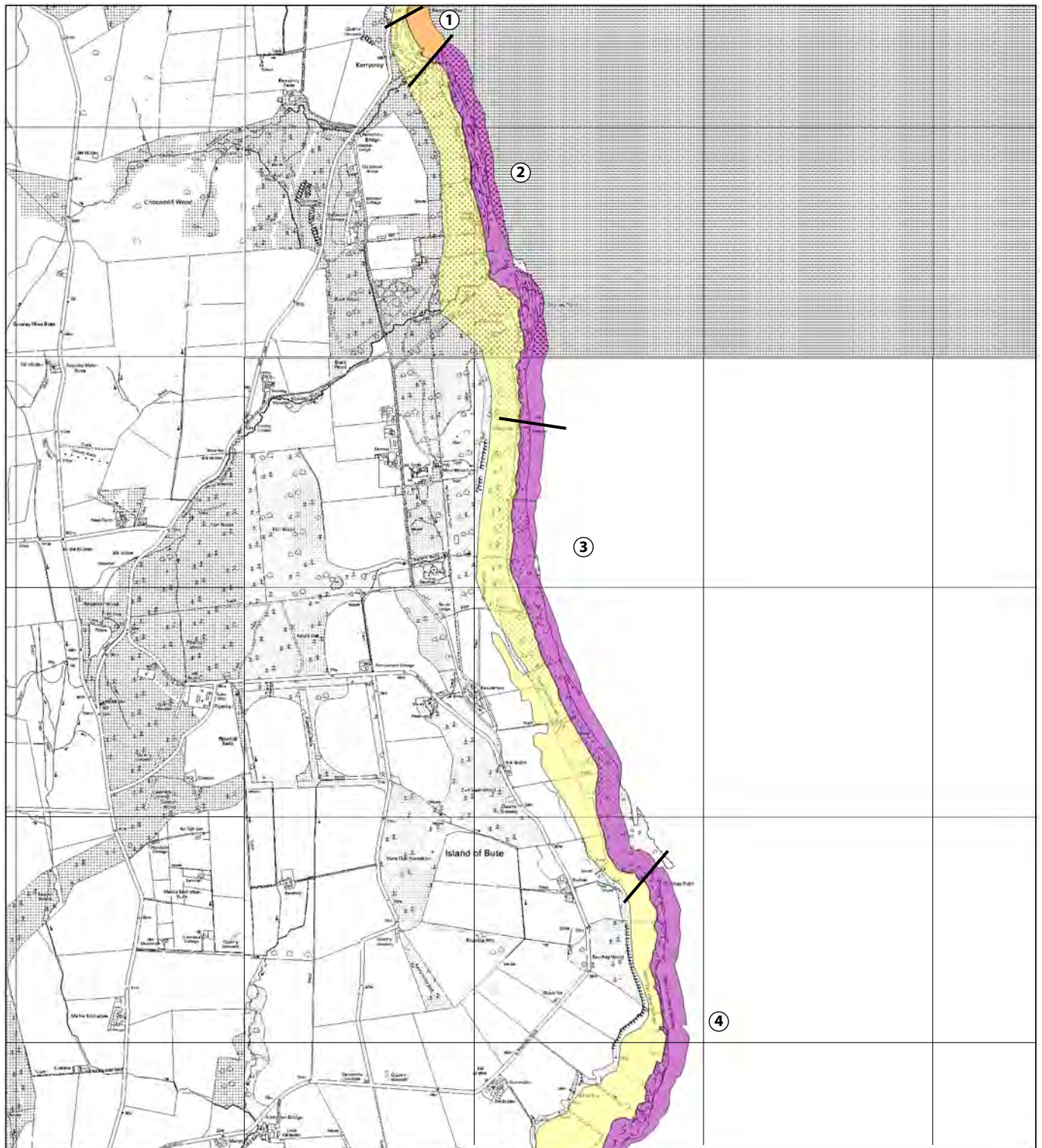
### **4. KERRYTONLIA POINT**

NS0130 5630






3.4km

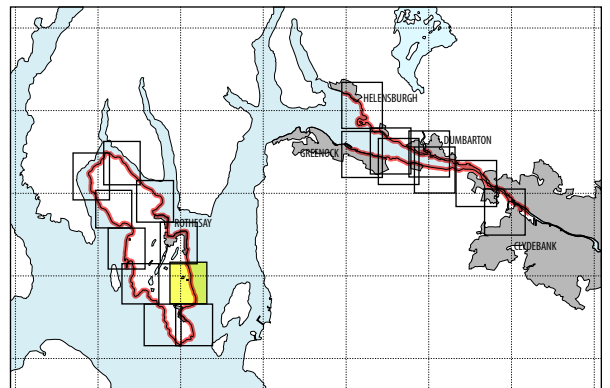
Definitely eroding

This section of coastline is eroding albeit at a slow rate. The indented nature of the cliff line shows that recession is occurring both to this and on the abrasion platforms below. Deep gullies tend to be filled with boulders and shingle that are thrown up onto the cliff and platforms ant this action is leading to continued erosion. The rate of recession is difficult to quantify.



LEGEND

-  Accreting or stable
-  Eroding or stable
-  Definitely eroding
-  Both accreting and eroding
-  Land below 10m



## BUTE MAP 4: BUILT HERITAGE AND ARCHAEOLOGY

---

### Sites on the Coast Edge & Foreshore

68. KERRYCROY QUAY

**NS16SW 21**

NS 108 613

Quay

Poor

18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> AD

Unknown

71. SCOULAG PORT

**NS16SW 20**

NS 1118 6022

Jetty

Poor

Unknown

Monitor

72. SCOULAG, OLD FERRY

HOUSE

**NS16SW 19**

NS 1118 6022

House

Poor

18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> AD

Monitor

75. KERRYLAMONT BAY

NS 11538 58083

Fish trap (possible)

Poor

Unknown

Nil

76. KERRYTONLIA

**NS15NW 7**

NS 1150 5680

Fort

4<sup>th</sup> Mil-1<sup>st</sup> BC

Nil

### Sites on the Hinterland

**Listed buildings (see Appendix 1)**

66. Group entry

KERRYCROY, 1-14

KERRYCROY VILLAGE Listed B

MOUNT STUART HOUSE,

NORTH LODGE Listed B

Uncertain

18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup>

Nil

67. KERRYCROY, QUAY AND

BRIDGE

NS 108 613

Listed B

Uncertain

18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> AD

Nil

69. MOUNT STUART CHURCH

NS 110 605

Listed A

Uncertain

18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> AD

Nil

70. MOUNT STUART HOUSE,

BEEHIVE WELL

NS 108 603

Listed C(s)

Uncertain

18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> AD

Nil

73. MOUNT STUART HOUSE,

EAST LODGE

NS 111 601

Listed C(s)

Uncertain

18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> AD

Nil

74. MOUNT STUART HOUSE

(and properties)

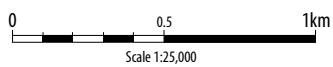
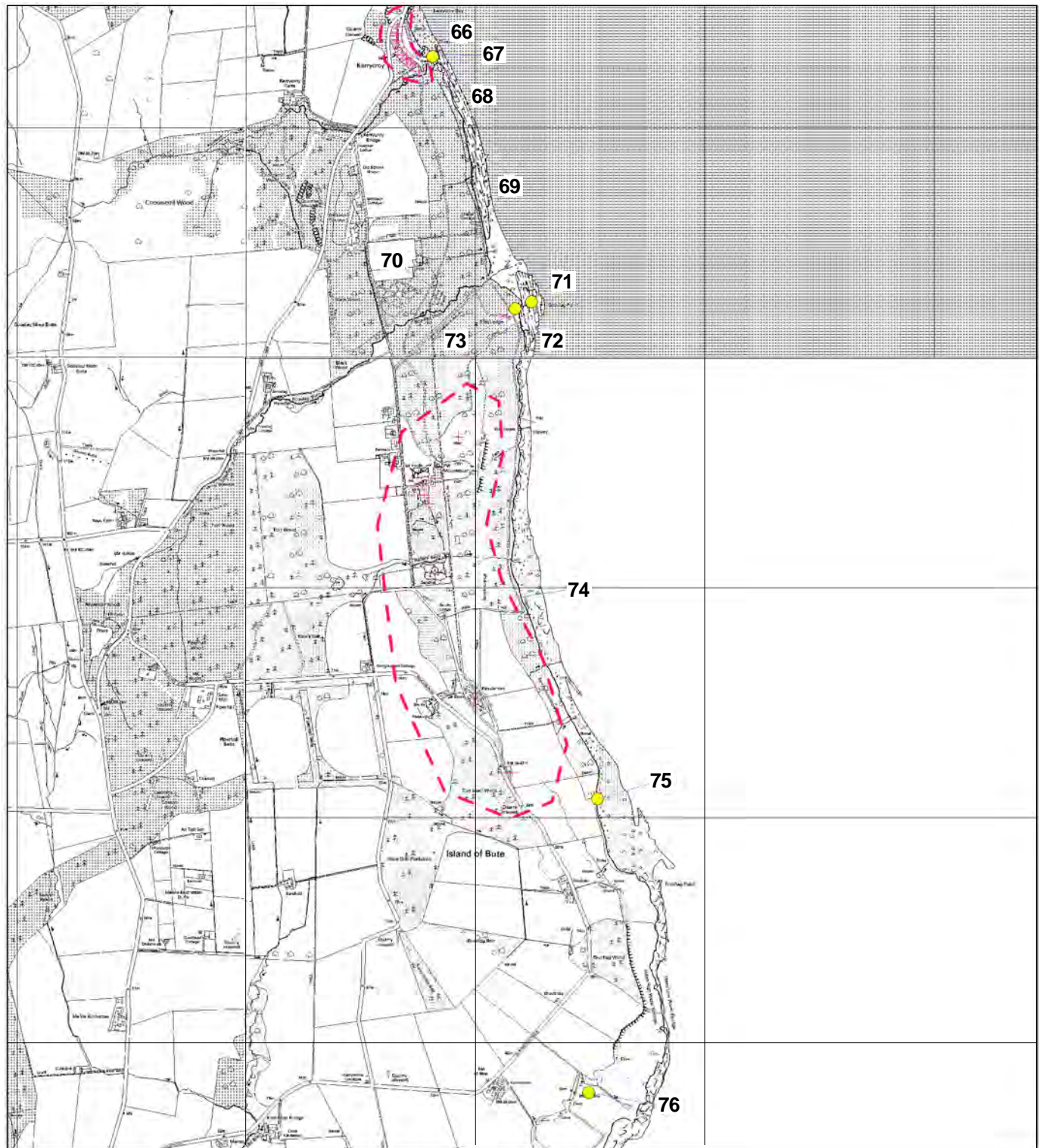
NS 108 594

Listed A, B and C(s)

Uncertain

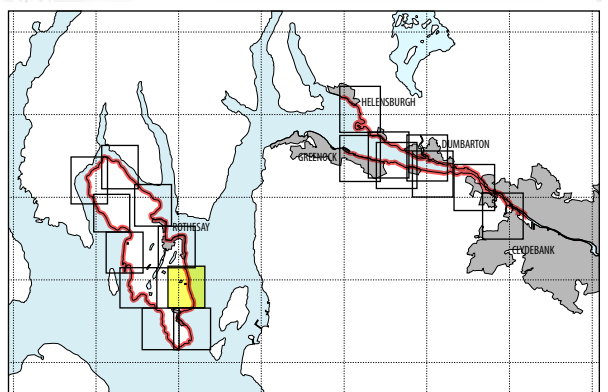
18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> AD

Nil



**LEGEND**

- Protected Ancient Monument, or area of designated wreck
- Listed Historic Building
- Other known Ancient Monuments, or Undesignated wreck



## **BUTE MAP 5: KERRYTONLIA POINT to GARROCH HEAD**

**Hinterland Geology and Coastal Geomorphology:** From Kerrytonlia to Kilchattan Bay Jetty, the hinterland is dominated by Old Red Sandstone geology. The unit has an impressive raised shoreline with sea caves. Tertiary activity is present along the present shoreline, which is very indented and overlooks rocky skerries and boulder beds. Marine deposits at the head of Kilchattan Bay continue in land. At least three fossil shorelines appear to be represented in this area. Kilchattan Bay is an extensive, southeast facing, sediment filled bay. The asymmetric intertidal beach is more than 400m wide. In places areas of stones shingle and boulders are revealed at low tide. Rock outcrops flank the bay. At Creag a Mhara a fault line demarcates an area dominated by lava flows. South of this area Old Red Sandstone is dominant. North of Glencallum Bay a major intrusive olivine-dolerite sheet is crossed by a fault. Raised beaches dominate the hinterland that overlooks a series of indented cliffs. Rocky outcrops and platforms are dominant along with boulder and shingle beaches. From Glencallum Bay to Garroch Head, schists and undifferentiated rocks are present. Intrusive olivine-dolerite formations are also well represented. The coastal edge is very indented and tertiary dykes are present along the shore. Exposed rock platform and boulders dominate this shoreline.

**Erosion Class:** Between Kerrytonlia Point and Kilchattan Bay, the coastline is classified as stable and eroding. Erosion of the shoreline is ongoing at a very slow rate and is mainly caused by abrasion of the rock platforms through wave hammer and scouring by coarse material thrown up during storm conditions. Along the length of Kilchattan Bay there is a bank of sand resting on the lowest raised shoreline terrace. The bay head is stabilised by marram grasses. From Kilchattan Bay Jetty to Rubh'an Eun, some local erosion is occurring between the outcropping rock platforms where the low cliff is exposed to wave action and overtopping. This is releasing softer sediment onto the shoreline in areas that are prone to accretion where wave activity and tidal conditions favour the build up of material. Between Glencallum Bay and Garroch Head, the coast is exposed to south-westerly gales. Despite this, the section is relatively stable. The highly indented nature of the coastline is testament to the ongoing recession of the backing cliffs. Loss of superficial cover deposits on the cliff edge is difficult to determine, but is likely to be constant, owing to their unconsolidated nature.

**Built Heritage & Archaeology:** A hill fort and two barrows (NS15NW 3) are noted in the NMRS at Kerrytonlia. A quay at Kilchattan Bay was in good condition. Most hinterland sites were located on top of the cliffs more than 50m back from the MHWST. The remains of maritime structures were noted at Kilchattan, and further south the ruin of a small settlement was seen at White Port, in poor condition. Hawk's Nib also displayed signs of erosion, although this appeared to be largely due to aeolian processes, rather than wave action, particularly to the rear of the point, or 'Nib'. The area around the cave at Hawk's Nib was very overgrown, but appeared not be too badly affected by erosion as it was in a more sheltered position. Glencallum Bay Lighthouse was also observed to be in good condition. A cairn and cist feature were recorded in Glencallum Bay (NS15SW 9). This cairn had been excavated earlier in the 20<sup>th</sup> Century and the cist left exposed. The sheltered location of the cairn meant that it was unlikely to be severely affected by coastal erosion, although it was in a fairly poor state due to the passage of time and weathering.

## **BUTE MAP 5: HINTERLAND GEOLOGY AND COASTAL GEOMORPHOLOGY**

---

### **1. KILCHATTAN BAY**

NS 1000 5550

1.6km

Sand

Low edge(<5m)

Marine deposits

SE facing sediment filled bay. Largest bay on Bute and the only significant sand beach on the east coast. Asymmetrical beach with sand, stones and boulders. An alluvial fan is present towards the middle of the beach. Low dune banks are present resting on top of raised marine deposits. A shore-wall protects the south end of the bay near Kilchattan village.

### **2. KILCHATTAN BAY to RUB AN EUN POINT**

NS 1100 5400

3.1km

Mainly rock platform

Cliff (>10m)

*Marine deposits*

Highly indented cliff edge overlooking steep-sloping abrasion platforms. Deep channels filled with boulders and shingle present. Tertiary activity with intrusive dyke formation locally present. Shallow outcropping stone covered by a thin mantle of boulder clay.

### **3. GLENCALLUM BAY**

NS 1110 5280

0.2km

Sand and shingle

Low edge (<10m)

*Marine deposits*

This exposed bay is surrounded by flanking rock platforms focusing shingle up to the head of the bay. The hinterland is mainly outcropping rock with a mantle of boulder clay.

### **4. ROINN CLUMHACH to GARROCH HEAD**

NS 1060 5240

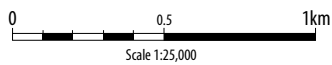
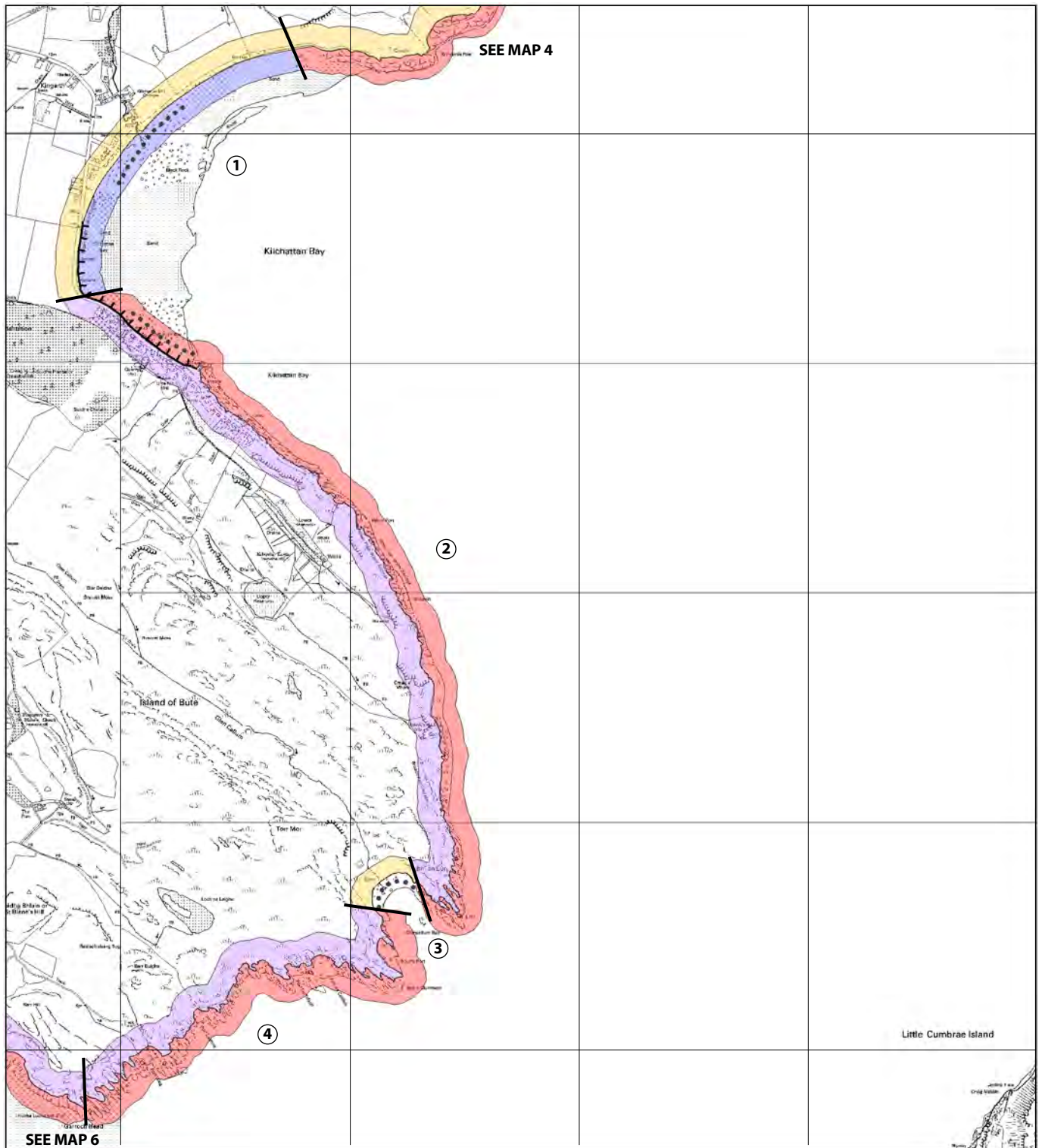
1.7km

Mainly rock platform

Cliff <10m

*Superficial drift deposits*

Superficial drift deposits overlying the irregular highly indented coastal edge are being lost due to weathering activity. Exposed abrasion platforms with deep shelving skerries are subjected to scouring below. Although classified as definitely eroding it is very difficult to quantify the rate of cliff recession.

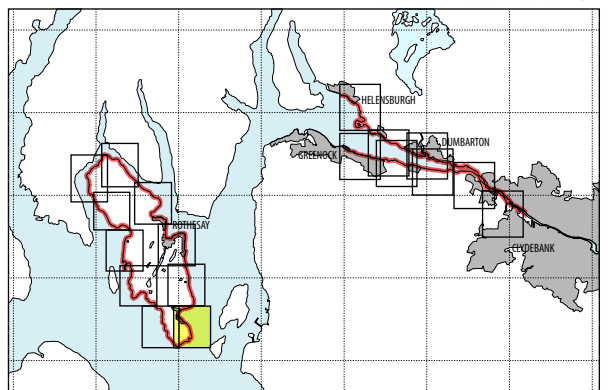


LEGEND

- Drift, boulder clay over visible rock
- Raised beach and marine deposits
- Blown sand
- Mainly rock platform
- Mainly sand
- Marsh

Coast Edge

- Man made barrier
- Shingle/storm bank



## **BUTE MAP 5: EROSION**

---

### **1. KILCHATTAN BAY**

NS 1000 5550

1.9km

Accreting or stable

This bay is accreting with both freshwater alluvium and is nourished by sand and gravel. An alluvial fan is present towards the middle of the beach. A shore-wall protects the south end of the bay near Kilchattan village lending stability to this particular area.

### **2. BREIDDOCH**

NS 1125 5400

3.2km

Eroding or stable

This section of coastline is considered to be eroding or stable. Erosion is occurring both to the cliff edge and on the abrasion platforms below. The rate of erosion is considered to be at a slow rate.

### **3. GLENCALLUM BAY**

NS 1110 5280

0.4km

Accreting or stable

Glencallum Bay is exposed to wave action and is exposed to south easterly gales. Shingle is banked up at the HWMS. The flanking rock abrasion platform acts as a funnel and focuses sediment to the head of the bay during storm activity.

### **4. ROINN CLUMHACH to GARROCH HEAD**

NS 1060 5240

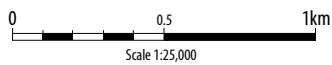
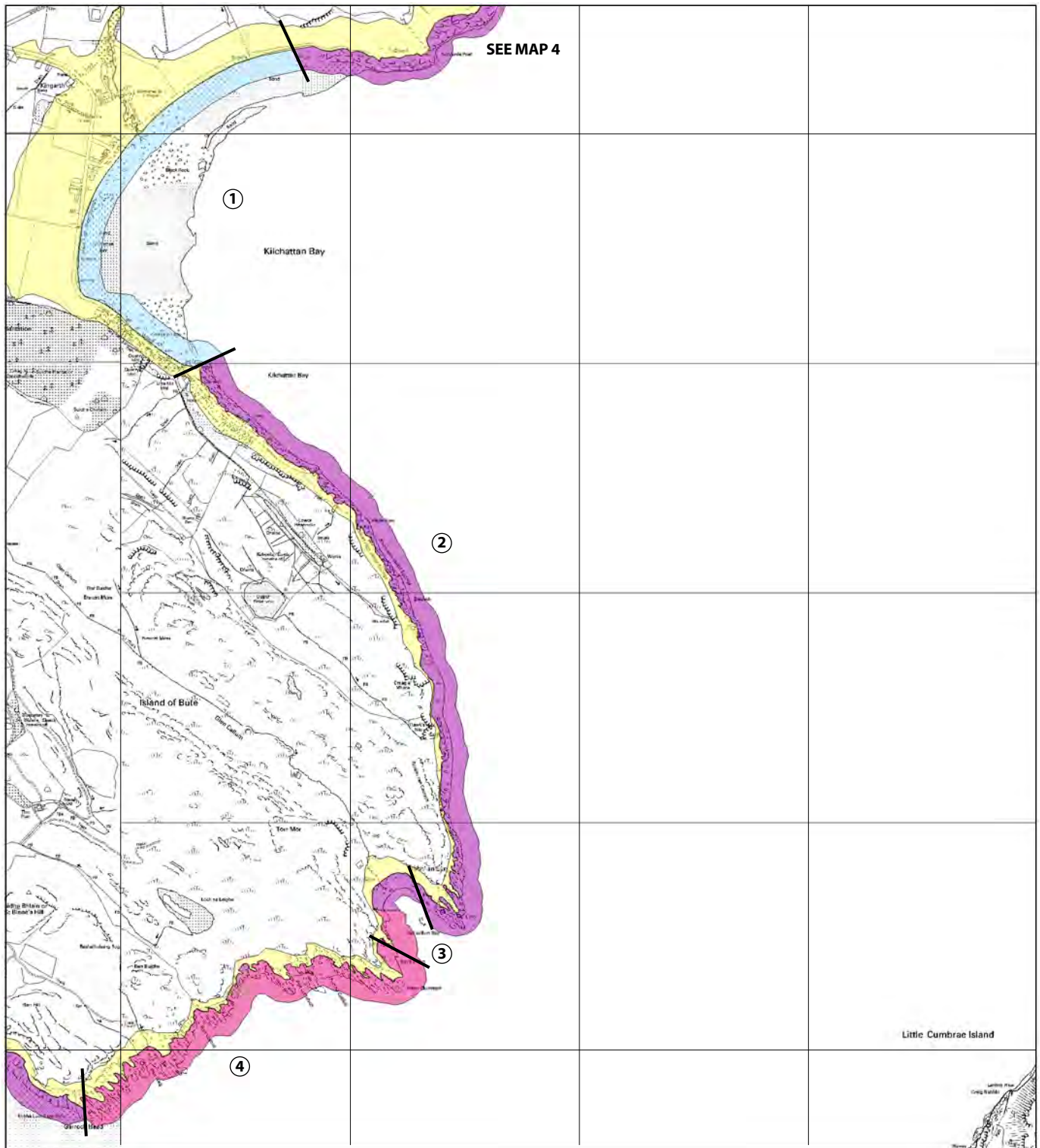
2.2km

Definitely eroding

Cliff (<10m)

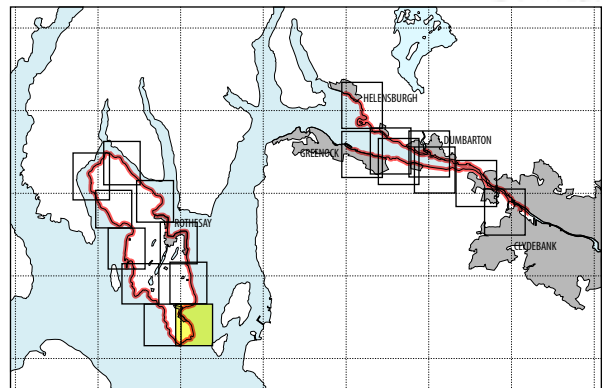
The exposed location of this section of coastline is considered to be definitely eroding. The formation of abrasion platforms and the highly indented cliff shows that erosion is ongoing albeit at a slow rate.





**LEGEND**

- Accreting or stable
- Eroding or stable
- Definitely eroding
- Both accreting and eroding
- Land below 10m



## BUTE MAP 5 : BUILT HERITAGE AND ARCHAEOLOGY

---

### Sites on the Coast Edge & Foreshore

77. KERRYTONLIA

**NS15NW 3**

NS 1113 5637

Barrows

Uncertain

3<sup>rd</sup> Mil BC-1<sup>st</sup> BC

Nil

81. KILCHATTAN BAY

**NS15NW 16**

NS 1035 5505

Quay

Good

18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> AD

Nil

84. BALLOCHNAMUIRICH

NS 1030 5480

Settlement

Poor

Unknown

Nil

86. KILCHATTAN PIER

NS15SW 17

NS 105 547

Pier

Fair

18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> AD

Nil

87. BOUD

**NS15SW 23**

NS 1065 5455

Settlement

Poor

18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> AD

Nil

96. GLENCALLUM BAY

**NS15SW 9**

NS 1105 5275

Poor

Cairn/cist (excavated)

Unknown

Nil

97. GLENCALLUM BAY

**NS15SW 16**

NS 1105 5275

Poor

Flint scraper

Unknown

Nil

### Sites on the Hinterland

88. WHITE PORT

NS 10946 54345

House (ruin)

Poor

Unknown

Nil

89. WHITE PORT

NS 109 543

Building

Uncertain

Unknown

Unknown

90. BREIDOCH

**NS15SW 23**

NS 1110 5390

Structures

Uncertain

Unknown

Nil

91. KILCHATTAN

**NS15SW 12**

NS 11281 53726

Stone heaps

Poor

Unknown

Nil

92. HAWK'S NIB

**NS15SW 10**

NS 1135 5341

Cave / midden (excavated)

Fair

18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> AD

Monitor

93. GLENCALLUM

**NS15SW 20**

NS 112 529

Farmsteading

Uncertain

18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> AD

Nil

95. INN BUTT,  
GLENCALLUM BAY

NS15SW 27

NS 110 538

Farmstead, enclosure, garden

Poor

18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> Century

Nil

## BUTE MAP 5 : BUILT HERITAGE AND ARCHAEOLOGY Continued

---

### Sites on the Coast Edge & Foreshore

94. GLENCALLUM BAY,  
LIGHTHOUSE  
NS 114 525  
Listed C(s)  
Good  
18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> AD  
Nil

### Sites on the Hinterland

#### Listed Buildings (see Appendix 1)

78. KINGARTH, BRICK  
COTTAGE  
NS 096 563  
Listed C(s)  
Uncertain  
18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> AD  
Nil

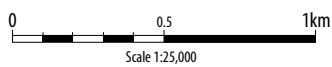
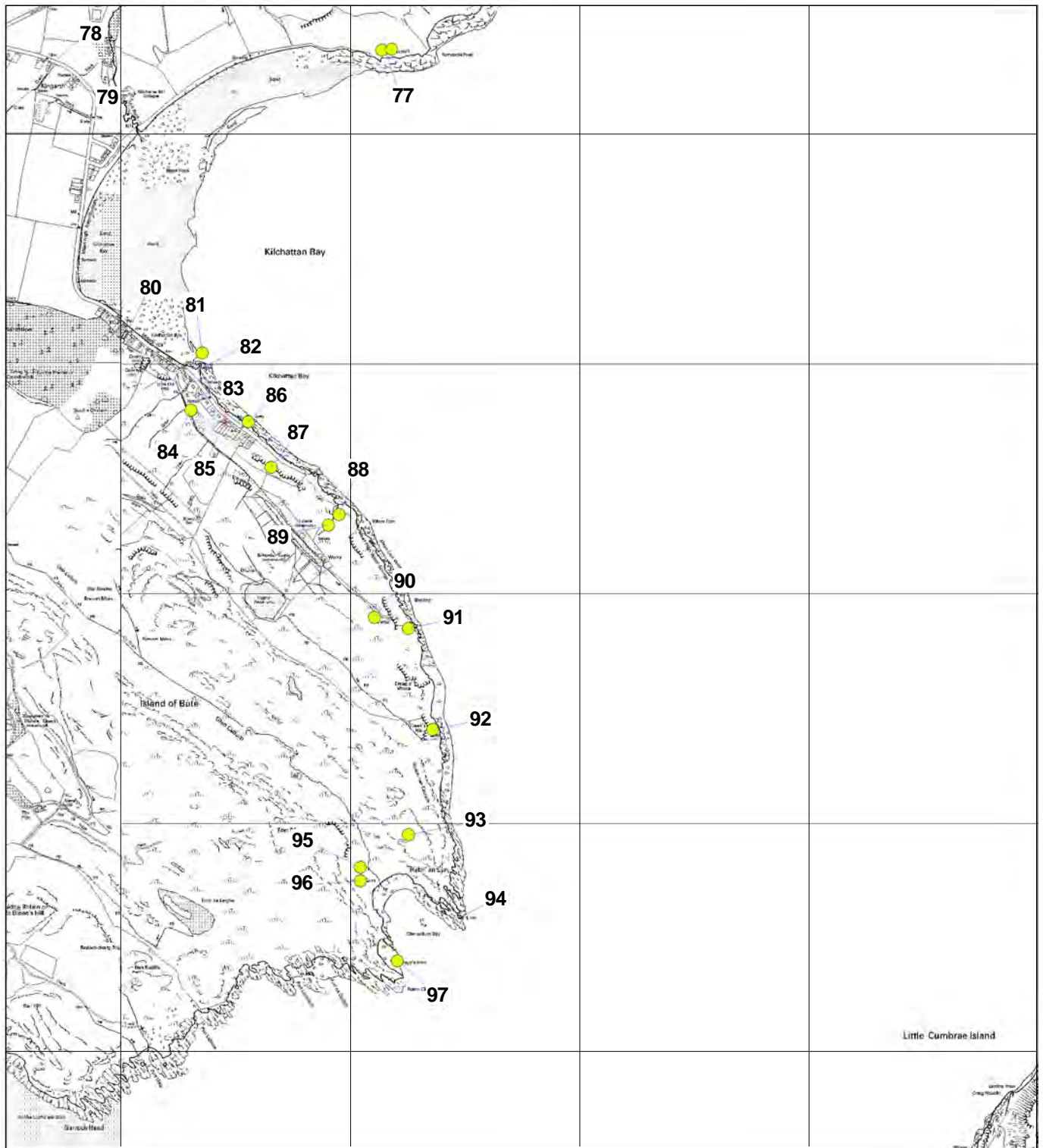
79. KINGARTH, THE  
TILERIES  
NS 097 562  
Listed C(s)  
Uncertain  
18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> AD  
Nil

80. KILCHATTAN CHURCH  
NS 100 551  
Listed C(s)  
Uncertain  
18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> AD  
Nil




82. KILCHATTAN, OLD  
QUAY  
NS 103 549  
Listed C(s)  
Poor  
15<sup>th</sup>-17<sup>th</sup> AD  
Nil

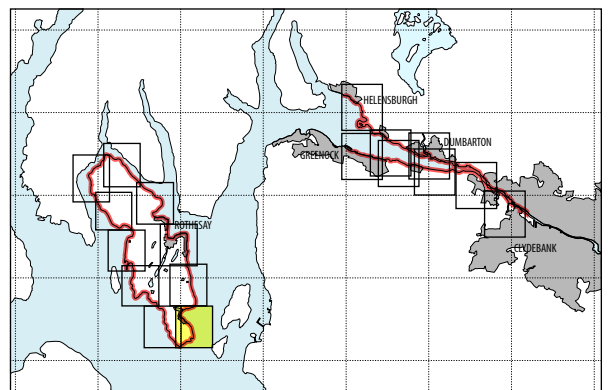
83. KILCHATTAN BAY, ST  
BLANE'S HOTEL  
NS 103 548  
Listed C(s)  
Uncertain  
18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> AD  
Nil

85. KILCHATTAN BAY,  
ASHGROVE AND  
HAZELBANK  
NS 104 547  
Listed C(s)  
Uncertain  
Unknown  
Nil



LEGEND

-  Protected Ancient Monument, or area of designated wreck
-  Listed Historic Building
-  Other known Ancient Monuments, or Undesignated wreck



## **BUTE MAP 6: GARROCH HEAD to STRAVANNAN BAY**

**Hinterland Geology and Coastal Geomorphology:** Old Red Sandstone and lavas form the principal base deposits and are overlain by marine deposits towards Port Dornoch. The coastal edge is sinuous and highly indented. Boulders and exposed rock platforms are present throughout this unit. From Port Dornoch to Barr Point, the shoreline is mainly dominated by raised beach with exposed low rock abrasion platforms. At Dunagoil Bay a raised beach terrace slopes down to the beach and has been modified by drainage, and at the seaward end, by blown sand. Old Red Sandstone occupies an area to the south of the bay. This is tilted and forms a c.50m wide abrasion platform. Boulders and shingle dominate the intertidal area with sand present at Dunagoil Bay. From Barr Point to Lubas Point, the hinterland geology is dominated by Old Red Sandstone which is overlain by successive episodes of marine sediment deposition. Lubas Point is a volcanic crag with fine views of Lubas Bay, and a beach composed of dark grey angular boulders. At Stravannan Bay three episodes of former marine shoreline formation are represented and extend well inland.

**Erosion Class:** From Garroch Head to Port Dornoch, the coastline is exposed to south-westerly gales and is classified as stable and eroding. The abrasion platforms are being formed as a result of ongoing cliff recession, at an uncertain rate. From Port Dornoch to Barr Point, the coastline is classified as stable, although the abrasion platforms present throughout the area outside of Dunagoil Bay show that erosion is ongoing albeit at a rate that is not measurable. Stability is afforded by grassy terraces at the head of the bay. From Barr Point to Lubas Port, the coastline is classified as definitely eroding. Isolated areas of erosion were identified along the raised beach and till deposits. These sand and clay dominated deposits tend to be affected by mass movement and slumping, creating an admixture of clay soil from the till overburden. From Lubas Port to Stravannan Bay, the coastline is classified as accreting and eroding. Accretion is occurring at the head of Stravannan Bay, where wind-blown sand is building up. Areas of broken machair, with localised minor wind and grazing erosion, are present behind the frontal machair ridge at the north end of the bay near an old dyke. The rock abrasion platforms flanking the bay are eroding slowly.

**Built Heritage & Archaeology:** Few sites were noted, although towards Port Dornach a cluster of sites was observed. In a small valley leading to the shore at Barr Hill two drystone dykes, upstanding to c.0.75m high, were possibly used to prevent livestock from getting down to the shore, since they seem to block the only access to the water in this area. At Port Dubh a small boathouse, jetty and slipway are in poor condition, although of substantial construction. A cast iron boat winch lies opposite the slipway. Dunagoil Fort (NS05SE 4) is located at Port Dornach and is in good condition. A cluster of sites were noted around Port Dornach towards Dunagoil Bay. These were mainly prehistoric sites such as Dunagoil Fort and Little Dunagoil Fort. Several caves were noted in the craggy outcrops upon which these forts sat. Some of the caves have been excavated in the past to reveal middens of varying antiquity. Cultivation remains in the form of rig and furrow marks were also seen close by. The high concentration of sites suggests that the area was once busy and populous and probably of some importance. In the intertidal zone of this cell an eroding fish trap was seen in Lubas Bay. In the hinterland, Dunstrone Fort and a field system were noted.

## **BUTE MAP 6: HINTERLAND GEOLOGY AND COASTAL GEOMORPHOLOGY**

---

### **1. GARROCH HEAD to LITTLE DUNAGOIL FORT**

NS 0900 5260

2.5km

Mainly rock platform

Cliff (<10m)

*Drift deposits*

This section of coastline, as with the previous one, is subjected to the full fetch of south westerly gales. Abrasion platforms dominate the shoreline. The hinterland consists of boulder clay over outcropping bedrock.

### **2. DUNAGOIL BAY**

NS 0860 5355

0.4km

Mainly sand and shingle

Low edge (<5m)

*Marine deposits*

Low level basin area with distinct level terraces on the hinterland area. A raised beach terrace slopes down to the beach. The beach consists of reddish sand, shingle and boulders. Sand is exposed down to the LWMS area.

### **3. NORTH of DUNAGOIL BAY**

NS 08205400

0.40km

Mainly rock platform

Low edge (<5m)

*Drift deposits on outcropping rock*

This small section of coastline lies between Dunagoil Bay and Lubas Bay and consists of shelving rock abrasion platforms down to the LWMST. The hinterland rises steeply and contains superficial deposits of boulder clay.

### **4. LUBAS BAY**

**NS 083 5430**

0.5km

Mainly sand and boulders

Low edge (<5m)

*Drift deposits on outcropping rock*

A small bay with shingle banked at MHWMS. Raised beaches overlook the bay.

### **5. LUBAS PORT**

NS 0740 5640

0.7km

Mainly rock platform

Low Cliff (<5m)

*Marine deposits*

This section has a wide exposed abrasion platform coastline exposed down to the LWMST. The hinterland has raised beach deposits overlying solid geology.

### **6. STRAVANNAN BAY**

NS 0780 5620

0.7km

Sand and shingle

Low Cliff (<5m)

*Marine deposits*

The hinterland is dominated by machair environment breaking into irregular dune-like topography near the south stream inlet. Sand and shingle dominate the beach. The margins of the bay are flanked by exposed rock platforms down to the LWMS.

### **7. NORTH of STRAVANNAN BAY**

NS 0670 5695

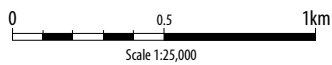
0.7km

Mainly rock platform

Cliff (<10m)

*Drift deposits*

This section of coastline, as with the previous one, is subjected to the full fetch of south westerly gales. Abrasion platforms dominate the shoreline. The hinterland consists of boulder clay over outcropping bedrock.

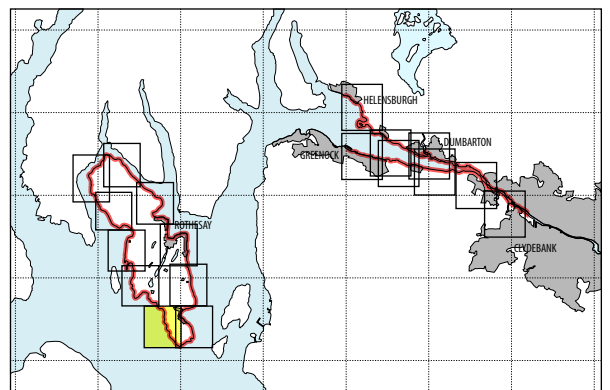


LEGEND

- Drift, boulder clay over visible rock
- Raised beach and marine deposits
- Blown sand
- Mainly rock platform
- Mainly sand
- Marsh

Coast Edge

- Man made barrier
- Shingle/storm bank



## **BUTE MAP 6: EROSION**

---

### **1 GARROCH HEAD to LITTLE DUNAGOIL FORT**

NS 0900 5260

2.9km

Definitely eroding

This section of coast is very exposed and this has resulted in extensive abrasion platforms, deep skerries and an indented cliff.

### **2. DUNAGOIL BAY**

NS 0860 5355

0.6km

Accreting or stable

The bay is receiving shingle which is banked at the HWMS mark. The flanking cliffs tend to focus this material to the head of the bay during storm conditions.

### **3. DUNAGOIL BAY to BARR POINT**

NS 0800 5450

0.8km

Definitely eroding

Exposed section of abrasion platform eroding slowly.

### **4. LUBAS BAY**

NS 0830 5430

0.6km

Both accreting and eroding

Lubas Bay is being nourished by gravel. Some cattle erosion is leading to local erosion at the HWMS.

### **5. LUBAS PORT**

NS 0790 5500

1.8km

Definitely eroding

This section of coastline has exposed low rock abrasion platforms and deep skerries that are effected by scouring.

### **6. STRAVANNAN BAY**

NS 0780 5600

0.9km

Accreting or stable

Shingle and sand is accreting along the head of the bay.

### **7. NORTH of STRAVANNAN BAY**

NS 0730 5640

0.6km

Definitely eroding

Rock abrasion platform eroded into skerries.

### **8. NORTH of STRAVANNAN BAY**

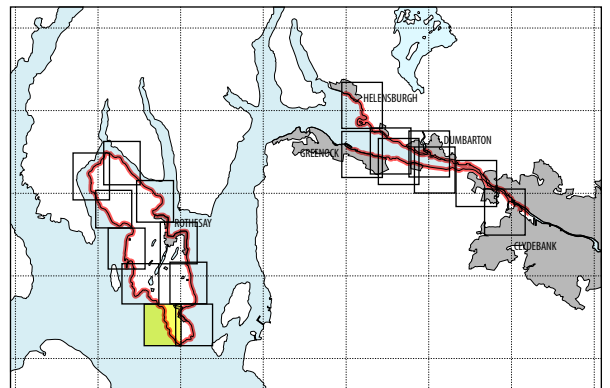
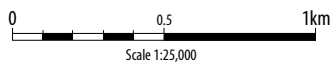
NS 0730 5660

1.3 km

Definitely eroding

Rock abrasion platform is exposed and being eroded by scouring. Raised beach fronted by fossil shoreline. Irregular cliff overlooking a promontory with exposed rock platforms. At Gullachan Bay has a shingle beach flanked by rock platform.





LEGEND

- Accreting or stable
- Eroding or stable
- Definitely eroding
- Both accreting and eroding
- Land below 10m

## BUTE MAP 6: BUILT HERITAGE AND ARCHAEOLOGY

---

### Sites on the Coast Edge & Foreshore

100. PORT DUBH  
NS 08788 52812  
Boathouse/jetty/slipway  
Poor  
18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> AD  
Monitor

102. DUNAGOIL  
**NS05SE 15**  
NS 0869 5308  
Field Clearance Cairns  
Uncertain  
1<sup>st</sup> Mil BC-4<sup>th</sup> AD  
Nil

103. PORT DORNACH  
**NS05SE 31**  
NS 0835 5315  
Landing place  
Good  
Unknown  
Nil

104. DUNAGOIL  
**NS05SE 29**  
NS 0851 5316  
Cultivation remains (rig)  
Good  
1<sup>st</sup> Mil BC-4<sup>th</sup> AD  
Nil

105. DUNAGOIL  
**NS05SE 30**  
NS 0875 5335  
Farmstead  
Uncertain  
Unknown  
Unknown

106. LUBAS BAY  
NS 08308 54243  
Fish trap (possible)  
Poor  
Unknown  
Survey

109. LUBAS PORT  
**NS05SE 34**  
NS 0800 5484  
Buildings/Field systems  
Good  
1<sup>st</sup> Mil BC-4<sup>th</sup> AD  
Nil

### Sites on the Hinterland

98. BARR HILL  
NS 0966 5194  
Dyke  
Poor  
Unknown  
Nil

99. BARR HILL  
NS 0907 5259  
Dyke  
Poor  
18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> AD  
Nil

#### 101. Group entry

DUNAGOIL  
NS 0854 53169  
Mound  
Good  
Unknown  
Nil

LITTLE DUNAGOIL  
**NS05SE 3**  
NS 0871 5332  
Cup-marked Stone; Longhouse  
Uncertain  
1<sup>st</sup> Mil BC-4<sup>th</sup> AD  
Nil

DUNAGOIL  
**NS05SE 4**  
NS 0846 5312  
Fort  
Good  
1<sup>st</sup> Mil BC-4<sup>th</sup> AD  
Nil

DUNAGOIL  
**NS05SE 7**  
NS 0859 5322  
Cist; chambered cairn (poss)  
Uncertain  
1<sup>st</sup> Mil BC-4<sup>th</sup> AD  
Nil

DUNAGOIL  
**NS05SE 11**  
NS 0841 5312  
Cave/midden  
Good  
4<sup>th</sup> Mil BC-1BC  
Survey/Monitor

## BUTE MAP 6: BUILT HERITAGE AND ARCHAEOLOGY Continued

---

### Sites on the Coast Edge & Foreshore

110. KINGARTH  
NS 084 553  
SAM 400  
Standing Stones  
Uncertain  
4thMil-1BC  
Nil

### Sites on the Hinterland

LITTLE DUNAGOIL  
**NS05SE 12**  
NS 0856 5309  
Cave, midden  
Good  
Unkown  
Survey

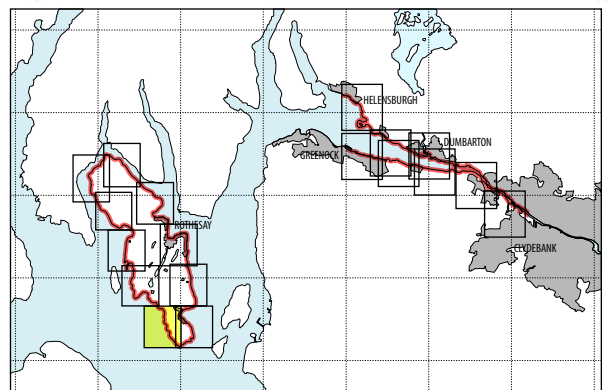
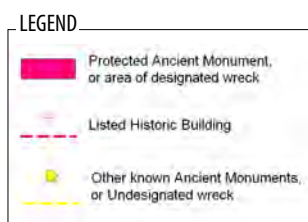
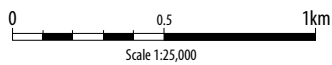
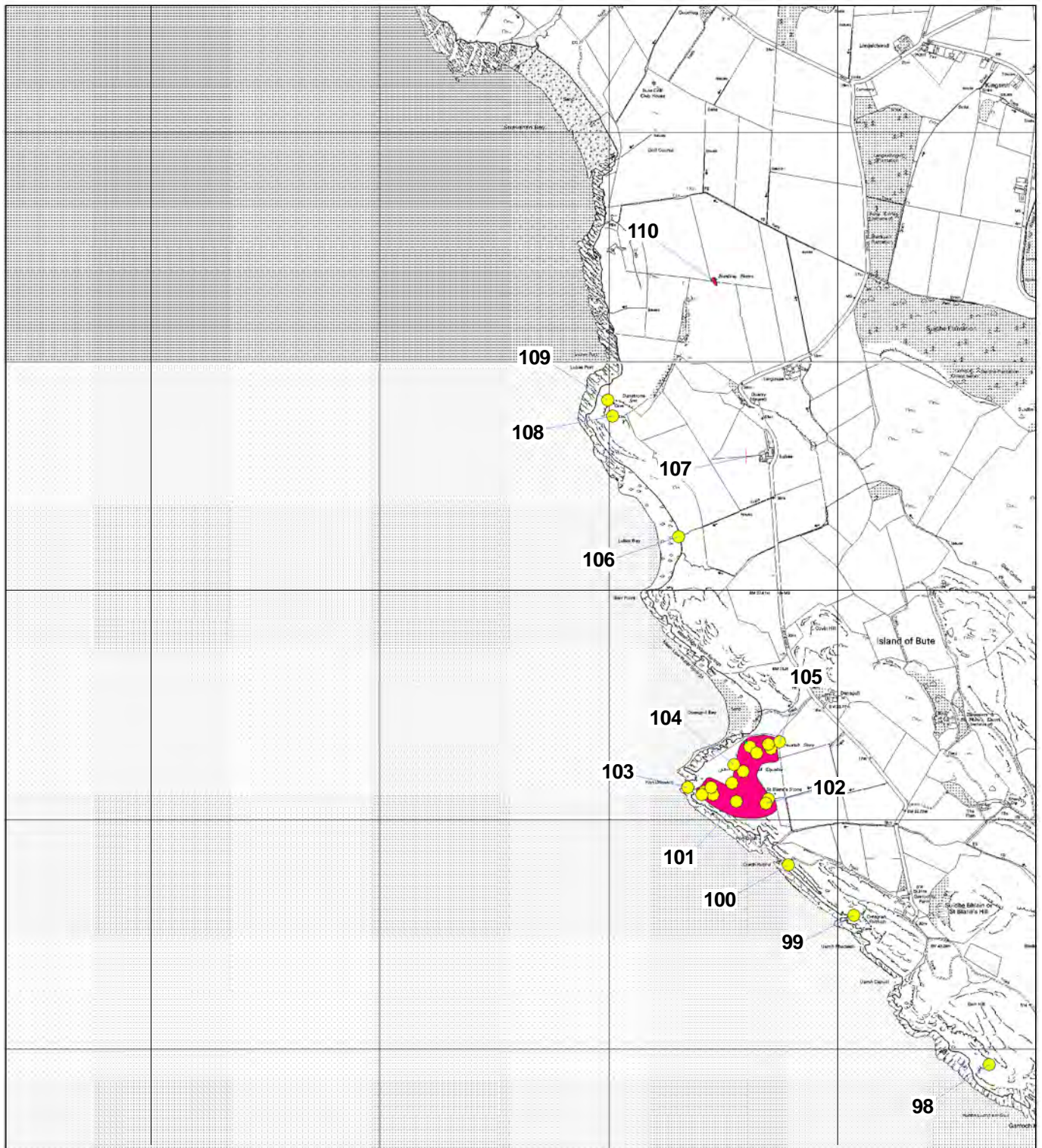
DUNAGOIL  
**NS05SE 13**  
NS 0870 5310  
Cists, barrows  
Uncertain  
4<sup>th</sup> Mil BC-1BC  
Nil

LITTLE DUNAGOIL  
**NS05SE 14**  
NS 0865 5330  
Fort, enclosure, dyke, caves and  
longhouses  
Fair  
1<sup>st</sup> Mill BC –1<sup>st</sup> Mill AD  
Nil

DUNAGOIL  
**NS05SE 25**  
NS 0845 5315  
Rock shelter  
Uncertain  
Unknown  
Nil

107. LUBAS FARM AND  
STEADING  
**NS05SE 38**  
NS 086 545  
Listed C(s)  
Uncertain  
18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> AD  
Nil

108. DUNSTRONE  
**NS05SE 1**  
NS 0802 5477  
Fort  
Fair  
Unknown  
Nil



## **BUTE MAP 7: GALLACHAN BAY to ST NINIAN'S POINT**

**Hinterland Geology and Coastal Geomorphology:** Old Red Sandstone is the main geology. A raised shoreline is fronted by a well-pronounced fossil shoreline. Tilted sandstone strata is present to the north of Stravannan Bay. Gallachan Bay has a shingle beach flanked by rock platform. A raised beach backed by a cliff with sea caves is present. Scalpsie Bay marks the zone where the Loch Fad trough reaches the west coast. Upper Old Red Sandstone is present confined to an area at the back of Scalpsie bay within two fault lines, the northern one being a continuation of the Highland Boundary Fault. To the north of this feature, Dalradian schists dominate the basal lithology. From Scalpsie Bay to Carrick Point, Dalradian schist is the dominant geology. The hinterland includes a former marine terrace backed by fossil shoreline. Tertiary activity is present at the south end of St Ninian's Bay. St Ninian's Point is a promontory flanked by boulders either side of a causeway leading to the point. Dalradian schists dominate this coastal unit.

**Erosion Class:** This section of coastline is classified as stable and accreting, although some local erosion is present along the exposed margins of the HWMST and hinterland area. Erosion is mainly confined to areas prone to scouring by wave activity. North of Stravannan Bay, an abrasion platform is prone to scouring during storm conditions leading to local erosion, at a slow rate. At Gallachan Bay the beach is composed of shingle derived from local conglomeritic beds. The beach and platform areas are affected by local pockets of accretion, since the bay faces open fetches from the SW quadrant. Sand is accreting near the HWM with smaller banks present offshore. Scalpsie Bay is both accreting and eroding. At either end of the bay there is shingle and gravel. A system of low dunes have formed at its head. North of Scalpsie Bay, abrasion platforms forming rock outcrops dominate and are classified as eroding or stable. North of Carrick Point, the shoreline is also resilient to scouring being formed of very hard rock. Isolated areas of erosion are present at the head of St Ninian's bay. The low cliff of sand and marine shell is susceptible to erosion due to its unconsolidated nature. Further inland some cattle erosion is also present. The peninsula at the head of the bay has been eroded and now the sea can pass through from both sides of the peninsula at the HWMST.

**Built Heritage & Archaeology:** The sites recorded at Scalpsie Bay include a series of posts set in lines which were part of the WW2 invasion defences (Ann Spiers pers comm). Dun Scalpsie was also seen, although it was a little more than 100m from the coast edge. Its central defensive walls have been robbed in parts to construct possible shooting butts. On the side facing the sea a great deal of stonework has slipped downslope. A limekiln at Ardsalpsie Point is in good condition. A fish trap at Mecknoch is made of stone and in a poor state. Three stone slabs, cover stones of cists, are present in a field at Little Kilmory. These cover stones were in a fair condition and have not been affected by cultivation as the field is used for livestock grazing. They are set back from the coastal edge on a small hill-crest, and are unlikely to be affected by coastal erosion at the present. Several possible stone fish traps in poor condition were noted at Sallan Port. St Ninian's Chapel and its associated remains were noted as being in poor condition. A small landing jetty was seen at St Ninian's Point, although this too was in poor condition. Two small eroded standing stones are present at the head of St Ninian's Bay. The heritage remains in this cell were in poor condition, damaged both by livestock and marine erosion.

## **BUTE MAP 7: HINTERLAND GEOLOGY AND COASTAL GEOMORPHOLOGY**

---

### **1 GALLACHAN BAY**

NS 0700 5600

0.2km

Mainly rock platform

Low Cliff (<5m)

*Marine deposits*

Gallachan Bay is a small embayment flanked by tilted sandstone strata that have been shaped into a low serrated abrasion platform. The beach is comprised of shingle. Sand is present near the HWMST area. Raised beach sediment dominates the hinterland.

### **2 NORTH of GALLACHAN BAY**

NS 0630 5750

1.4km

Mainly rock platform

Low Cliff (<5m)

*Marine deposits*

This section of coastline has outcropping rock platform on the foreshore. Further north the coastline becomes more indented with large boulders present. The hinterland is dominated by raised marine deposits.

### **3. SCALPSIE BAY**

NS 0570 5830

0.7km

Mainly sand

Low edge (<10m)

*Marine deposits*

The hinterland is predominantly marine deposits underlying dune and machair formation. Further inland the undulating land is marked by a series of low ridges marking the position of former sea level heights. This fossil shore is overlooked by a steep cliff at the north end. The bay has a wide sandy beach flanked by shingle and rocky outcrops at each end. Sand is present down to the LWMST.

### **4. SCALPSIE BAY to PORT na h-AILLE**

NS 0450 5760

2km

Mainly rock platform

Low edge (<10m)

*Raised beach*

Dalradian schist is the dominant geology. Four Tertiary dykes outcrop near Ardscaipie Point. The hinterland geomorphology is represented by a raised beach backed by a series of degraded sea cliffs. The shoreline has an indented cliff overlooking boulder and shingle beaches.

### **5. PORT na h-AILLE to CARRICK POINT**

NS 0420 5880

0.8km

Sand

Low edge (<10m)

*Mainly rock platform*

The hinterland is a former marine terrace backed by fossil shoreline. The cliff edge is very irregular overlooking exposed rock platforms. One small sandy embayment is present south of Carrick Point.

### **6. CARRICK POINT to SALIN PORT**

NS 0390 5970

0.8km

Mainly rock platform

Low edge (<5m)

*Raised beach*

The hinterland is a former marine platform backed by fossil cliff overlooking low abrasion platforms.

### **7. SALIN PORT to ST NINIANS BAY**

NS 0430 6060

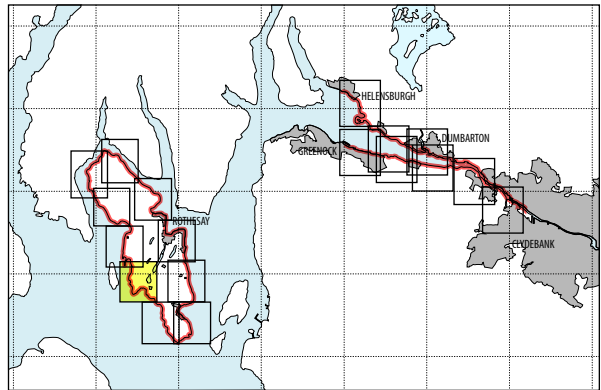
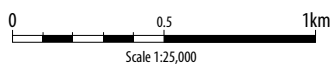
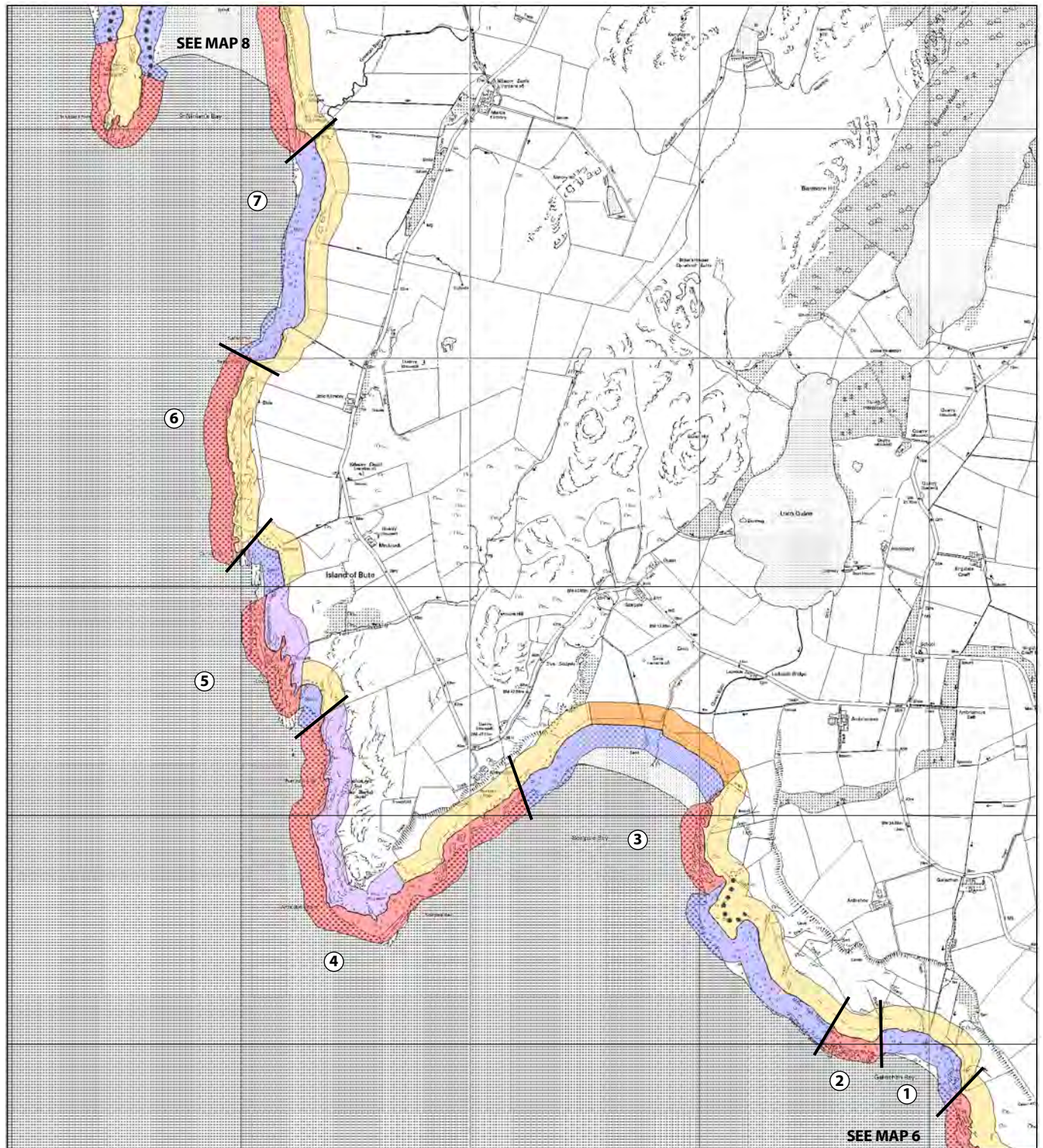
0.8km

Raised marine deposits

Low edge (<5m)

*Marine deposits*

The hinterland dominated by raised beach deposits backed by fossil cliff. The shoreline is irregular with a boulder dominated beach as far as St Ninian's Bay.



**LEGEND**

- Drift, boulder clay over visible rock
  - Raised beach and marine deposits
  - Blown sand
  - Mainly rock platform
  - Mainly sand
  - Marsh
- Coast Edge**
- Man made barrier
  - Shingle/storm bank

## **BUTE MAP 7: EROSION**

---

### **1. GALLACHAN BAY**

NS 0700 5700

0.8km

Accreting or stable

Shingle and boulders are accreting at the head of the bay. No other evidence of erosion shows that conditions are for the moment stable.

### **2. NORTH of GALLACHAN BAY**

NS 0630 5750

1.8km

Definitely eroding

This section of coastline has an irregular low cliff edge that is being eroded in parts during storm activity. Livestock erosion is also occurring leading to localised patches of erosion.

### **3. SCALPSIE BAY**

NS 0570 5830

0.9km

Both accreting and eroding

Scalpsie Bay is highly exposed during low water conditions, which is leading to accumulations of wind-blown sand and the formation of a low dune system. Visitors and cattle are eroding the low dune. Areas exposed are liable to increased loss of sediment as a result of deflation.

### **4. SCALPSIE BAY to ARDSCALPIE POINT**

NS 0500 5800

1.6km

Eroding or stable

This section of coastline is exposed. This has led to the formation of low rock platforms and skerries. Boulder hammer during storm conditions is leading to erosion of the shoreline.

### **5. ARDSCALPIE POINT to CARRICK POINT**

NS 0420 5870

2.3km

Definitely eroding

This section of coast is exposed to the full fetch of south westerly gales and the highly indented nature of the cliff.

### **6. CARRICK POINT to SALIN PORT**

NS 0400 5950

1.2km

Eroding or stable

This section of coastline is afforded some shelter from Inchmarnock Island. Erosion is occurring although albeit at a slow rate.

### **7. SALIN PORT to ST NINIANS POINT**

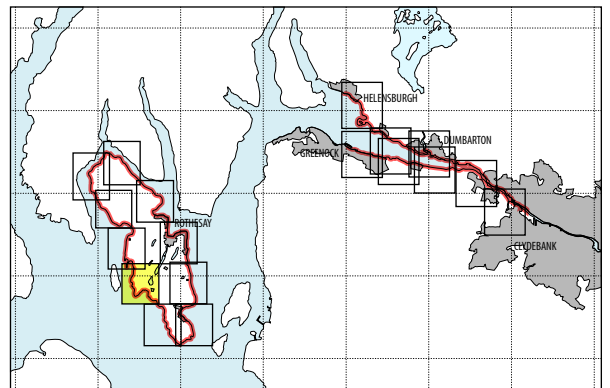
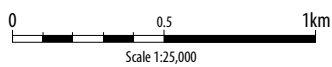
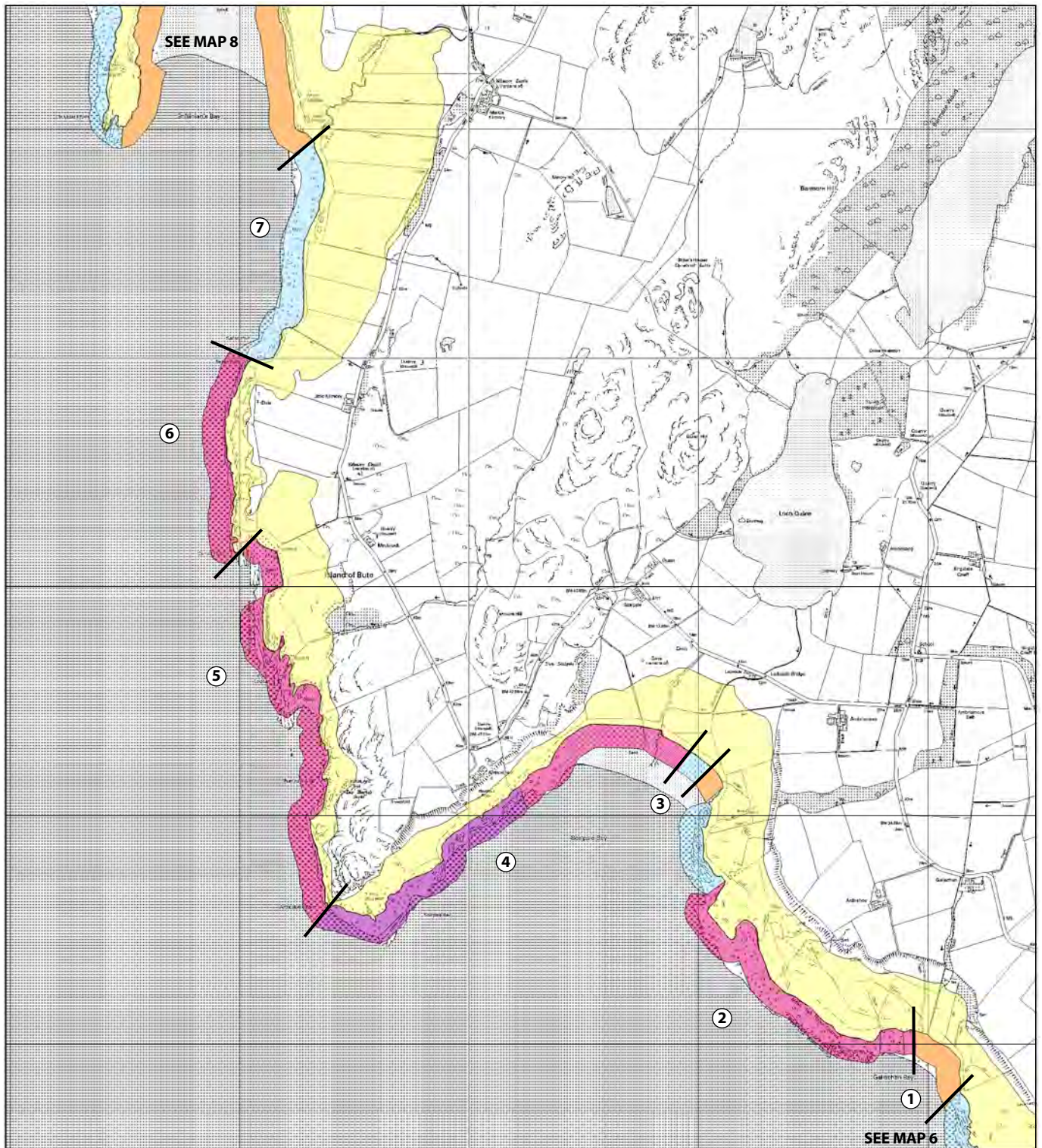
NS 0400 6120

1.2km

Eroding or stable

This stretch of coastline is effected by local erosion on a small scale and as a result of local cattle activity.





LEGEND

- Accreting or stable
- Eroding or stable
- Definitely eroding
- Both accreting and eroding
- Land below 10m

## BUTE MAP 7: BUILT HERITAGE AND ARCHAEOLOGY

---

### Sites on the Coast Edge & Foreshore

111. ARDNAHOE  
NS 062 573  
Fish Trap  
Uncertain  
Unknown  
Uncertain

112. SCALPSIE BAY  
NS 06015 58244  
NS 05907 58286  
NS 05823 58328  
NS 05723 58363  
NS 05608 58370  
Anti-glider landing posts  
Fair  
WW2  
Monitor

120. ARDSCALPSIE  
**NS05NW 14**  
NS 049 579  
Cup-markings  
Uncertain  
Unknown  
Nil

121. ARDSCALPSIE POINT  
NS 04562 57623  
Lime kiln (possible)  
Fair  
18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> AD  
Monitor

122. CLACHAN ARD /  
CLACH CARNIE  
**NS05NW3**  
NS 0445 5812  
Dun  
Poor  
4<sup>th</sup> Mil BC-1BC  
Nil

123. PORT LODDAN  
NS 04186 58726  
Bridge footings (possible)  
Fair  
Unknown  
Survey

124. MECKNOCH  
NS 04190 59036  
Fish trap (possible)  
Poor  
Unknown  
Nil

125. MECKNOCH  
NS 042 591  
Fish Trap  
Uncertain  
Unknown  
Monitor

126. LITTLE KILMORY  
**NS05NW 15**  
NS 040 594  
Cup and ring-markings  
Uncertain  
Unknown  
Nil

127. LITTLE KILMORY  
**NS05NW 4**  
NS 0408 598  
Cists  
Fair  
4<sup>th</sup> Mil BC-1BC  
Monitor

### Sites on the Hinterland

113. SCALPSIE MILL  
(BUTT)  
**NS05NE 47**  
NS 058 584  
Settlement  
Uncertain  
18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> AD  
Nil

114. THOM'S WATER CUTS  
/ ARDSCALPSIE TO SW OF  
SCALPSIE  
**SAM 7114**  
NS 050582-NS054588  
Aqueduct (drain)  
Good  
18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> AD  
Nil

115. SCALPSIE BAY  
**NS05NE 33**  
NS 0530 5835  
Cairn (possible)  
Uncertain  
Unknown  
Nil

116. AIRD BUTT  
**NS05NE**  
NS 052 582  
Settlement  
Uncertain  
Unknown  
Uncertain

117. SCALPSIE BAY,  
HAYSTACK ROCK  
**NS05NE 70**  
NS0504 5808  
Unclassified  
Uncertain  
Unknown  
Uncertain

118. ARDSCALPSIE SHORE /  
HAYSTACK  
**NS05NW**  
NS0498 5801  
Platform; Garden  
Uncertain  
Unknown  
Uncertain

## BUTE MAP 7: BUILT HERITAGE AND ARCHAEOLOGY Continued

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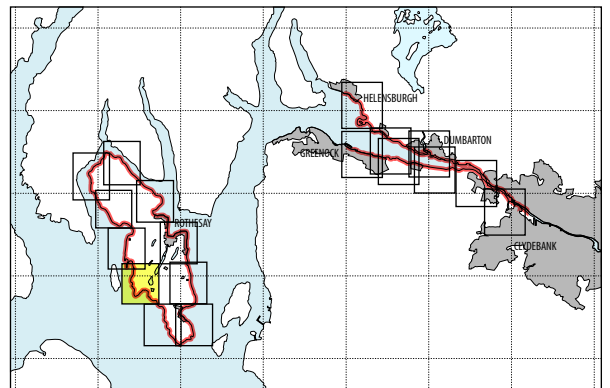
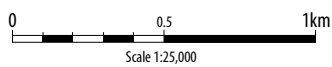
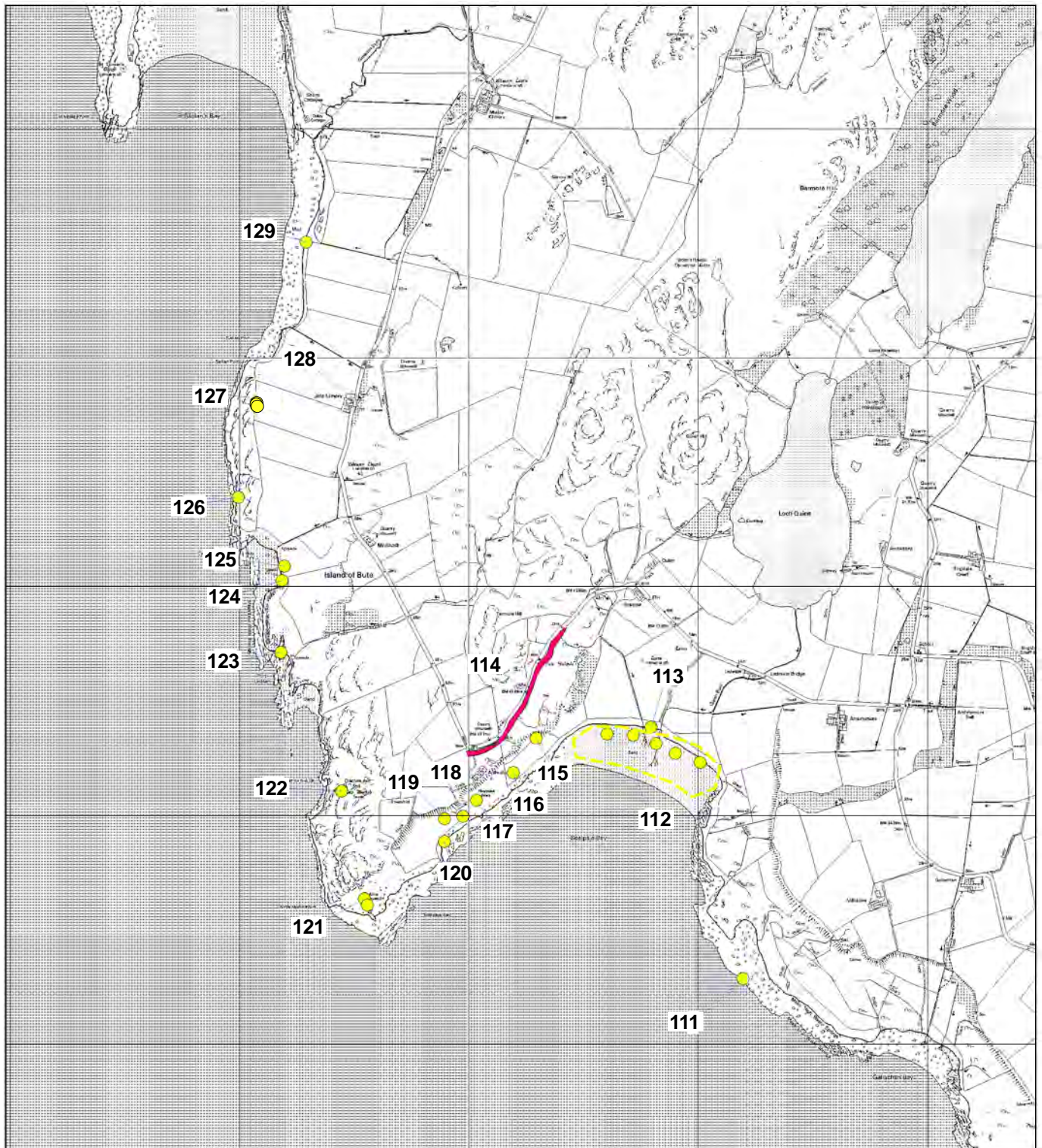
### Sites on the Coast Edge & Foreshore

### Sites on the Hinterland

119. ARDSCALPSIE /  
ARDSCALPSIE SHORE  
**NS05NW 25**  
NS049 580  
Building Platform  
Uncertain  
Unknown  
Uncertain

128. LITTLE KILMORY,  
FORMER  
GRANARY/WATER MILL  
**NS05NW 28**  
NS 04514 59824  
Uncertain  
18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> AD  
Uncertain

129. SALLAN PORT  
NS 04297 60515  
Fish trap  
Poor  
Unknown  
Monitor



**LEGEND**

- Protected Ancient Monument, or area of designated wreck
- Listed Historic Building
- Other known Ancient Monuments, or Undesignated wreck

## **BUTE MAP 8: ST NINIAN'S POINT to ETTRICK BAY**

**Hinterland Geology and Coastal Geomorphology:** The stretch of coastline between Rubha An Amair and Island McNeil sees Dunoon Phylites emerge towards the north end. Raised beach deposits are backed by a fossil cliff. The highly irregular cliff at the south of this unit gives way to more regular cliff overlooking exposed rock platform down to the MHW. Dunoon Phylites outcrop either side of Ettrick Bay. These are overlain by marine deposits that traverse across to the east coast of Bute. The bay is wide with sand flanked by shingle. Rocky platforms outcrop towards Kildavannan Point. Ettrick Bay is a wide flat bay with a c.2% gradient with a low sand bar system on its south side. Low rock headlands mark the boundaries of the bay; these are essentially exhumed rock platforms of the backing fossil cliffs. Neither dunes or machair are present behind the bay.

**Erosion Class:** The intertidal area is considered to be eroding or stable. The backshore area is dominated by eroding saltmarsh which has also been damaged by cattle. The soft spongy peaty soil below the marsh is easily lost where the low cliff meets the shoreline. This section of coastline is exposed to wave action and abrasive scouring. Ettrick Bay is classified as stable. The bay is being nourished by sand from off-shore. There are no discernible areas of erosion visible along the HWMST. Where small streams enter the bay their mouths appear to be stable. Shoreline stabilisation seems to have already been effective when a rubble road was laid along the shoreline bank, as the road is not degraded.

**Built Heritage & Archaeology:** This cell contains few marine structures on the foreshore, because it is less sheltered than the bay. A possible well was noted at the southern end of St Ninian's Point, which consisted of drystone walls with slabs that partially covered the well and steps leading down into it. A possible stone fish trap was noted at Little Ettrick. A number of sites were noted in the hinterland and were consequently not in danger of normal marine erosion processes. A number of field boundaries and rig-and-furrow marks were seen running back from the shore area to the cliffs, where the remains of Castle Cree were situated. A possible large cairn was noted near Nether Ardrosdale, which was overgrown and displayed evidence of cattle erosion. At Ettrick Bay, two possible fish traps, one wooden and one made of stone, were recorded. In the bay itself a recent shipwreck was recorded. A possible demolished World War II observation post was noted at Kildavannan Point, in a poor condition. Also seen at Kildavannan Point was a small rock cut shelter, with cement bonded stone walls, possibly representing a small fishing boat shelter. The remains of two bridges and an upstanding bridge were noted at Drumachloy. The earliest bridge was stone built, possibly consisting of two arches, although it was quite ruinous. The second bridge appeared to be made of rough conglomerate concrete with some pieces of cast iron attached, suggesting that it was designed to take the weight of heavy vehicles, possibly associated with World War II defensive sites in the area.

## **BUTE MAP 8: HINTERLAND GEOLOGY AND COASTAL GEOMORPHOLOGY**

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### **1. ST NINIAN'S BAY**

NS 0400 6150

0.8km

Boulders

Low edge (<5m)

*Raised beach*

St Ninian's Bay lies at the head of a south facing structural trough and is sheltered by Inchmarnock Island. The hinterland is mainly marine derived deposits forming low lying grazing land. A low cliff drops gently to the boulder strewn HWMST. The main sand beach is wide and flat. Rock outcrops are common. Shingle is widely distributed. A low raised beach forms a peninsula at St Ninian's Point.

### **2. ST NINIAN'S POINT to RHUBA an AMAIR**

NS 0340 6140

1.5km

Boulders and degrading saltmarsh

Low edge (<5m)

*Marine deposits*

The hinterland dominated by marine deposits. The shoreline irregular with sand and shingle embayment and exposed rock platform at Rhub an Amair. A large expanse of saltmarsh is present to the north of St Ninian's Point. Local areas of shingle and large erratic boulders dominate the intertidal area.

### **3. RUBHA AN AMAIR to ISLAND McNEIL**

NS 0330 6300

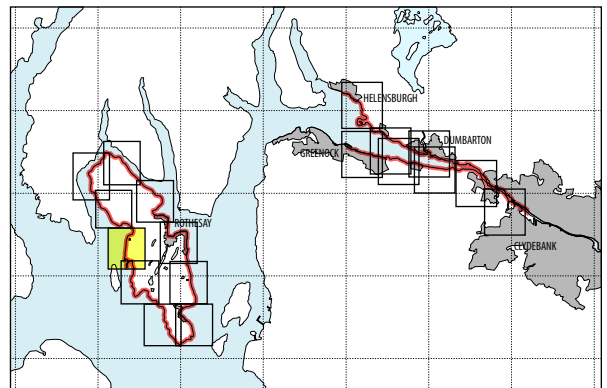
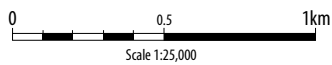
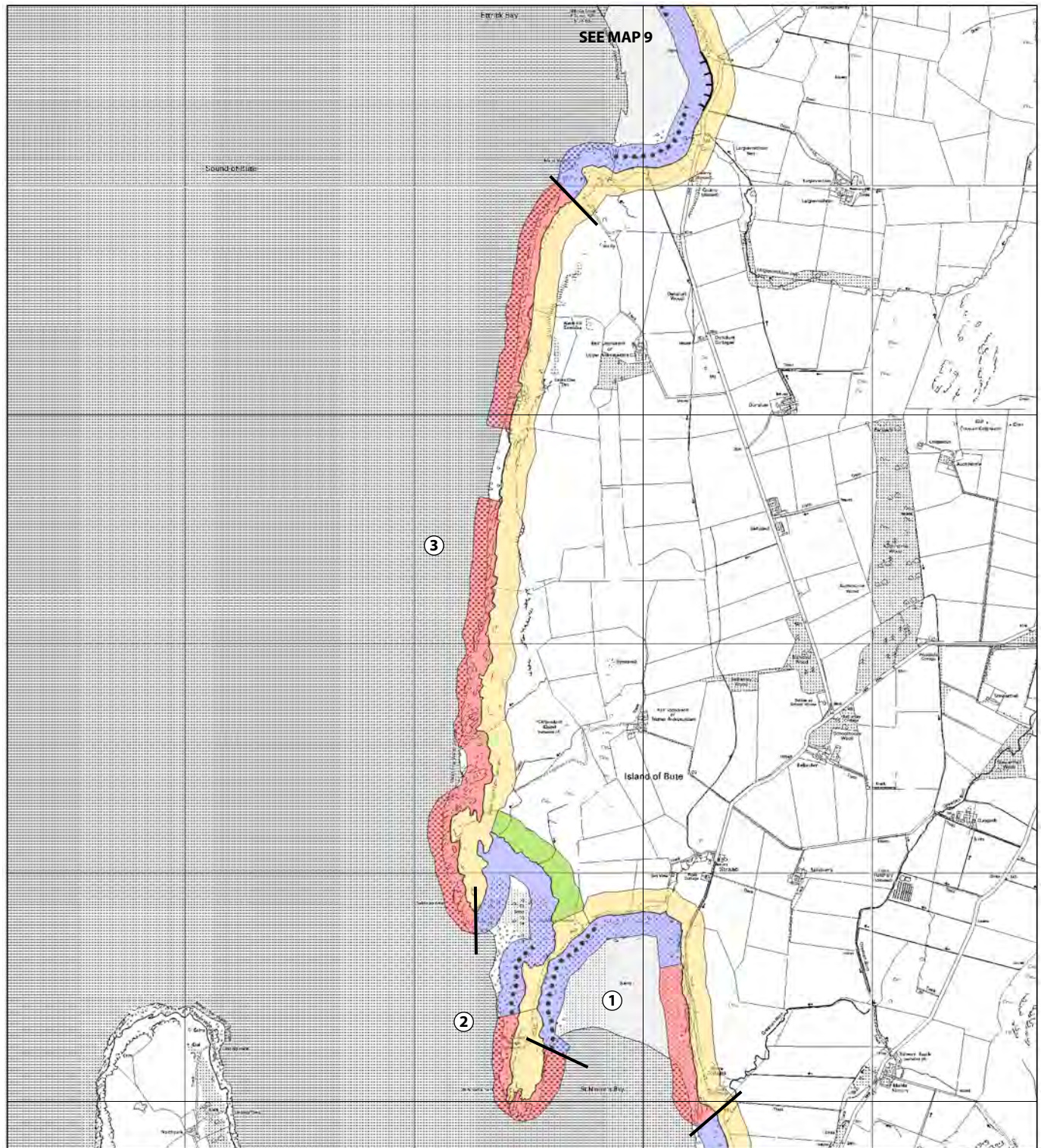
3.5km

Mainly rock platform

Low edge (<10m)

*Marine deposits*

Raised beach deposits backed by fossil cliff. Highly irregular cliff at the start of this unit give way to more regular cliff overlooking exposed rock platform.



**LEGEND**

- Drift, boulder clay over visible rock
- Raised beach and marine deposits
- Blown sand
- Mainly rock platform
- Mainly sand
- Marsh

**Coast Edge**

- Man made barrier
- Shingle/storm bank

## **BUTE MAP 8: EROSION**

---

### **1. ST NINIAN'S BAY**

NS 0310 6150

2kn

Both accreting and eroding

St Ninian's Bay shows evidence of accretion and erosion. The foreshore is very rocky and scoured towards the MHWMS. The neck of the western peninsula is breached by spring tides at NS 0360 6160.

### **2. ST NINIAN'S BAY HEAD**

NS 0405 6180

40m

Definitely eroding

A 40m stretch of the low cliff at the head of the bay is eroding. The cliff consists of c. 75% marine shell and is very friable and is breached by spring tides at NS 0360 6160.

### **3. ST NINIAN'S POINT to RUBHA AN AMAIR**

NS 0430 5850

2km

Definitely eroding

This area of coastline is susceptible to fairly high wave impact energy and as such it is considered to be eroding yet stable.

### **4. RUBHA AN AMAIR to ISLAND McNEIL**

NS 0330 6300

3.8km

Eroding or stable

This area of coastline is susceptible to fairly high wave impact energy and as such it is considered to be eroding yet stable.

2.9km

Accreting or stable

### **5. ETTRICK BAY**

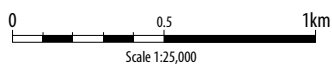
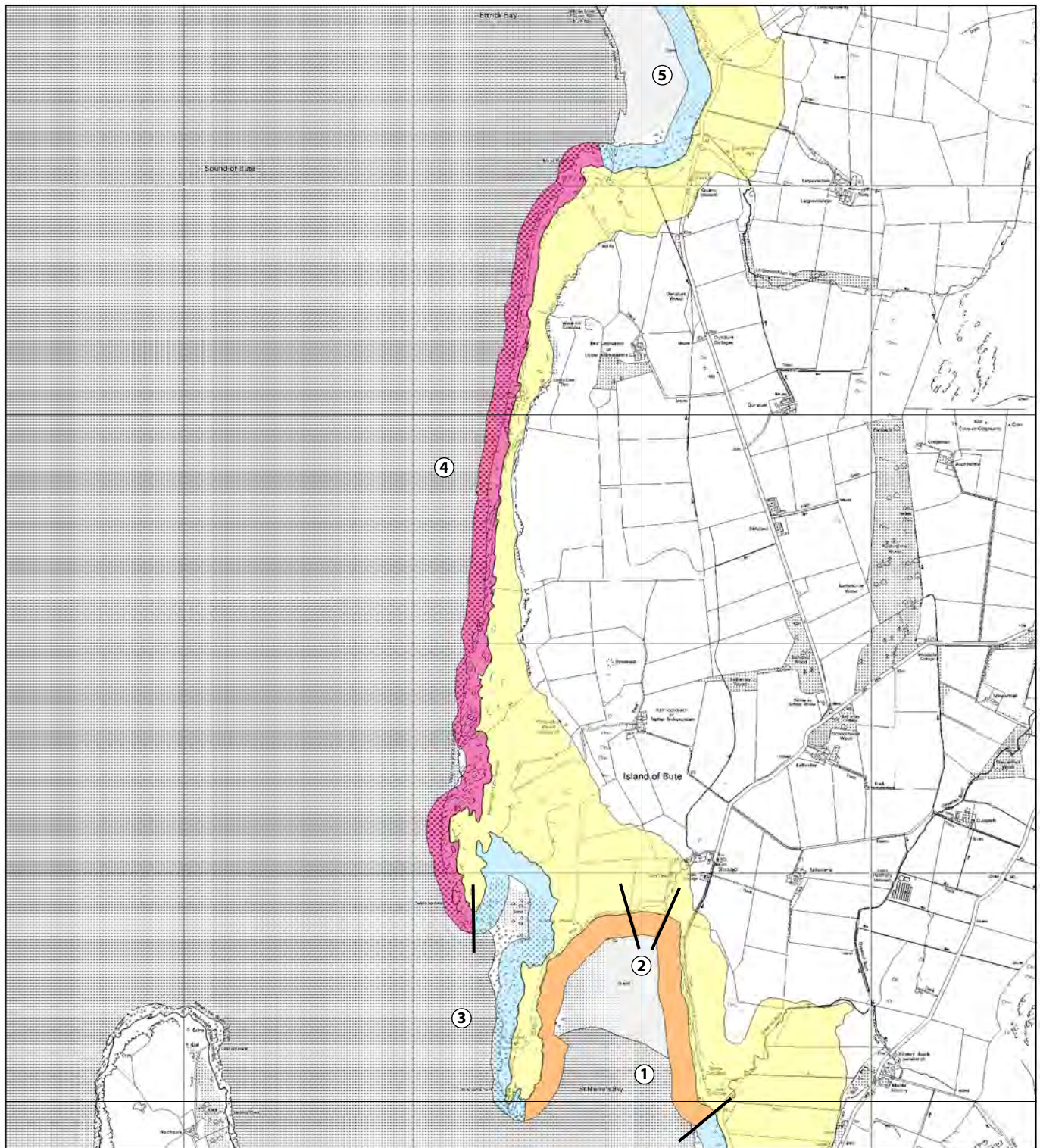
NS 0500 6600

3km

Stable

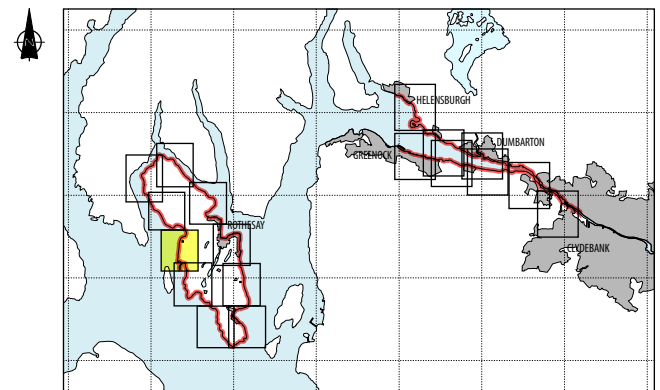
Ettrick Bay was found to be stable. Shingle and sand is accreting at the HWMS. The bay head is stable being covered with vegetation. The effect of freshwater burns outfalling into the bay is negligible. A section of concrete sea wall has lent stability to the southern end of the bay.





LEGEND

- Accreting or stable
- Eroding or stable
- Definitely eroding
- Both accreting and eroding
- Land below 10m



## BUTE MAP 8: BUILT HERITAGE AND ARCHAEOLOGY

---

### Sites on the Coast Edge & Foreshore

130. SALLAN PORT  
 NS 04261 60996  
 NS 04279 60960  
 NS 04315 60945  
 Fish traps  
 Poor  
 Unknown  
 Monitor

130. STRAAD (part of group)  
 NS 042 609  
 Fish Trap  
 Uncertain  
 Unknown  
 Uncertain

133. ST NINIAN'S BAY  
**NS06SW 29**  
 NS 039 618  
 Landing place  
 Uncertain  
 Unknown  
 Nil

134. STRAAD  
 NS 03703 61771  
 Standing stones  
 Poor  
 4<sup>th</sup> Mil BC-1<sup>st</sup> BC  
 Nil

135. ST NINIAN'S BAY  
 NS 03666 61717  
 Cultivation remains (rig)  
 Poor  
 18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> AD  
 Survey

136. ST NINIAN'S POINT  
 NS 03557 61361  
 Fish trap (possible)  
 Poor  
 Unknown  
 Nil

137. ST NINIAN'S POINT  
 NS 03557 61271  
 Jetty  
 Poor  
 Unknown  
 Monitor

138. ST NINIAN'S POINT /  
 THE WHITE HOUSE /  
 CURING HOUSE  
**NS06SW 22**  
 NS 03547 61222  
 Building; Cottage; Platform;  
 Enclosure  
 Poor  
 18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> AD  
 Nil

139. ST NINIAN'S POINT  
 NS 03458 61156  
 Well (possible)  
 Fair  
 5<sup>th</sup> -10<sup>th</sup> AD  
 Monitor

141. ST NINIAN'S POINT  
 NS 0350 6140  
 Noosts (possible)  
 Poor  
 Unknown  
 Survey

142. ST NINIAN'S BAY  
**NS06SW 28**  
 NS 035 615  
 Landing place  
 Uncertain  
 Unknown  
 Nil

143. NETHER  
 ARDROSCADALE  
**NS 06 SW19**  
 NS 03344 62845  
 Cairn (poss.)  
 Poor  
 Unknown  
 Monitor

148. LITTLE ETTRICK  
 NS 036 650  
 Fish trap (possible)  
 Poor  
 Unknown  
 Monitor

### Sites on the Hinterland

131. DAISY COTTAGE  
 SOUTH / DAISY COTTAGE  
 EAST / BUTT LEANY  
 LOWER  
**NS06SW**  
 NS 0436 6100  
 Settlement  
 Uncertain  
 18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> AD  
 Uncertain

132. GREENAN BURN  
**NS06SW 24**  
 NS 043 611  
 Deserted settlement  
 Uncertain  
 Unknown  
 Uncertain

140. ST NINIAN'S CHAPEL  
**NS06SW 4**  
**SAM 417**  
 NS 03508 61273  
 Chapel/Burial Ground  
 Poor  
 5<sup>th</sup> AD -10<sup>th</sup> AD  
 Monitor

144. NETHER  
 ARDROSCADALE  
 NS 03344 62845  
 Field boundary  
 Poor  
 Unknown  
 Nil

145. NETHER  
 ARDROSCADALE  
 NS 03368 63062  
 Field boundary  
 Poor  
 Unknown  
 Nil

146. CASTLE CREE  
**NS06SW 8**  
 NS 0356 6413  
 Structures; Cultivation Remains  
 /{Dun}  
 Poor  
 Unknown  
 Survey

## **BUTE MAP 8: BUILT HERITAGE AND ARCHAEOLOGY Continued**

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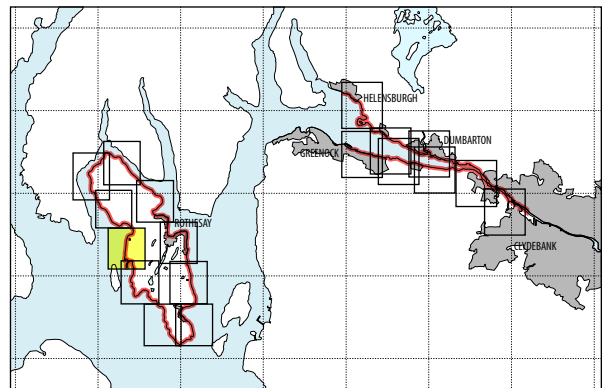
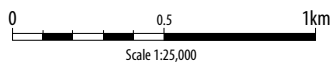
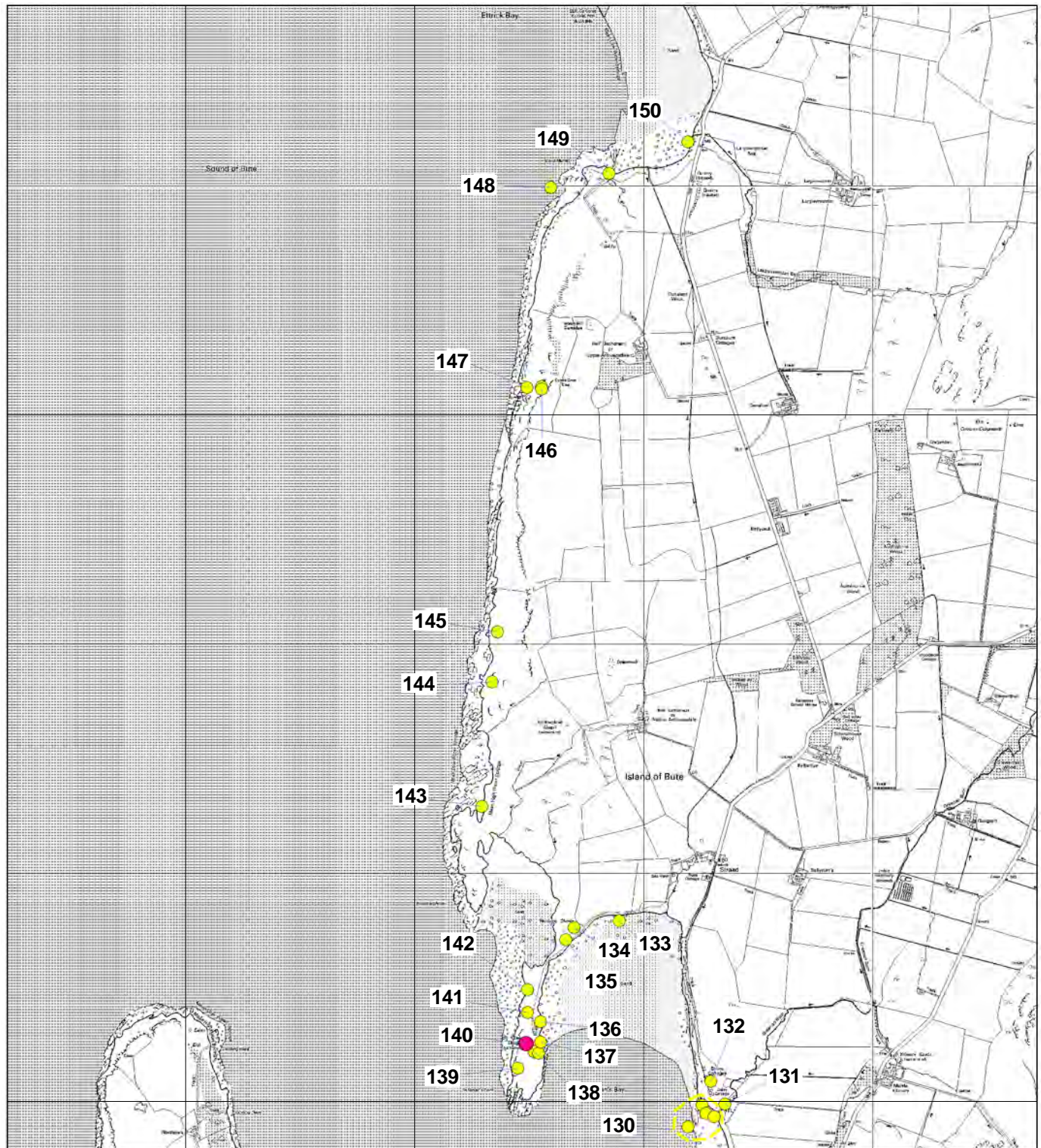
### **Sites on the Coast Edge & Foreshore**

149. LITTLE ETTRICK  
NS 03855 65063  
Fish trap (possible)  
Poor  
Unknown  
Nil

150. LITTLE ETTRICK  
NS 042 652  
Fish trap (possible)  
Poor  
Unknown  
Nil

### **Sites on the Hinterland**

147. UPPER  
ARDROSCADALE NS 03498  
64126  
Cultivation remains (rig)  
Poor  
Unknown  
Nil



**LEGEND**

- Protected Ancient Monument, or area of designated wreck
- Listed Historic Building
- Other known Ancient Monuments, or Undesignated wreck

## **BUTE MAP 9: KILDAVANNAN POINT to LENIHULINE**

**Hinterland Geology and Coastal Geomorphology:** Dalradian schists and grits are overlain by superficial deposits of marine sand and gravel. The hinterland is steeper and undulating. The coastal edge is fairly regular and overlooks rock platform and boulders.

**Erosion Class:** The section of coastline is sheltered by Cowal, which protects the shoreline from the impact of high-energy waves. Classified as stable, no discernible active erosion is occurring.

**Built Heritage & Archaeology:** This cell contained only one site on the foreshore, a landing place at Port Glas, in fair condition. Several sites were noted in the hinterlands, mostly associated with settlement and farming. A chambered cairn, called Michael's Grave, was recorded near Kilmichael Cottage, and observed to be in a fair condition. This cairn was more than 50 metres from the coast edge and not in any danger of coastal erosion. Some gabian baskets were identified as part of the coastal defences in this cell. These baskets were seen to be protecting the road along the coast and some erosion had evidently been taking place.

## **BUTE MAP 9: HINTERLAND GEOLOGY AND COASTAL GEOMORPHOLOGY**

---

### **1. ETTRICK BAY**

NS 0400 6600

2km

Sand and shingle

Low edge (<5m)

*Marine deposits*

Dunoon Phylites outcrop either side of the bay. The hinterland is predominantly dune cover over marine deposits. Wide sandy bay flanked with shingle. Rocky platforms outcrop towards Kildavannan Point.

### **2. ETTRICK BAY to KILDAVANN POINT**

NS 0280 6620

2km

Mainly rock platform

Low edge (<5m)

*Marine deposits*

Superficial marine deposits overlying schists and grits of Dalradian age. The hinterland is steeper along a slightly sinuous coastal edge. Mainly rock platform with boulders along this section of coastline.

### **3. KILDAVANN POINT to MICHAEL'S GRAVE**

NS 0100 6800

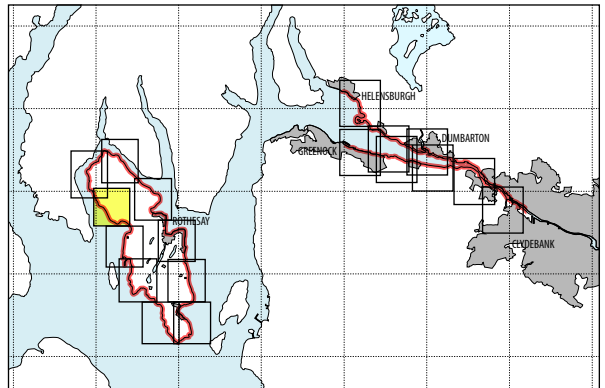
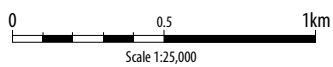
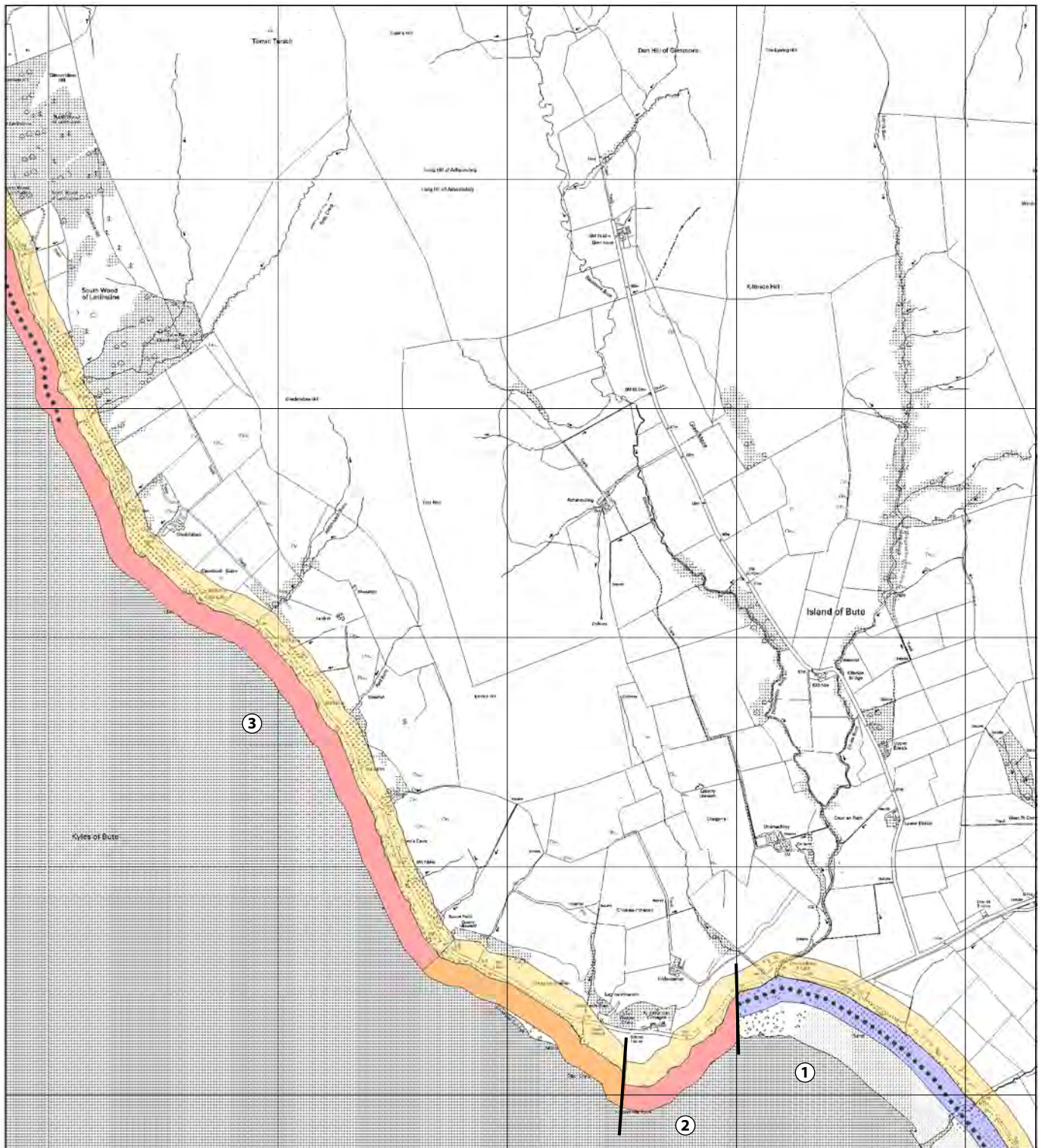
7.5km

Mainly rock platform

Low cliff (<5m)

*Marine deposits*

Outcropping rock and marine deposits overlying schist and gritstone. Sinuous coastal edge with small embayments with shingle abundant.



**LEGEND**

- Drift, boulder clay over visible rock
- Raised beach and marine deposits
- Blown sand
- Mainly rock platform
- Mainly sand
- Marsh

**Coast Edge**

- Man made barrier
- Shingle/storm bank

## **BUTE MAP 9: EROSION**

---

### **1. KILDAVANNAN POINT to MICHAEL'S GRAVE**

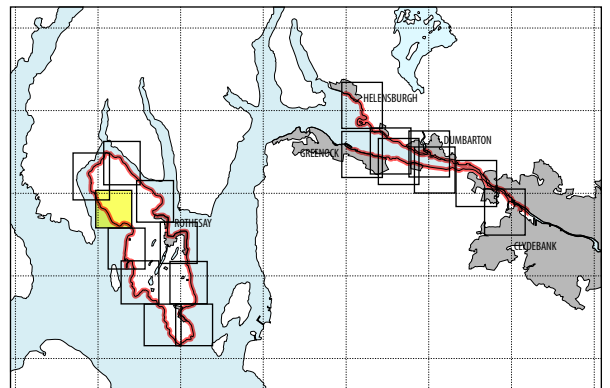
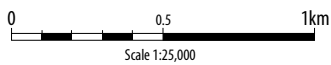
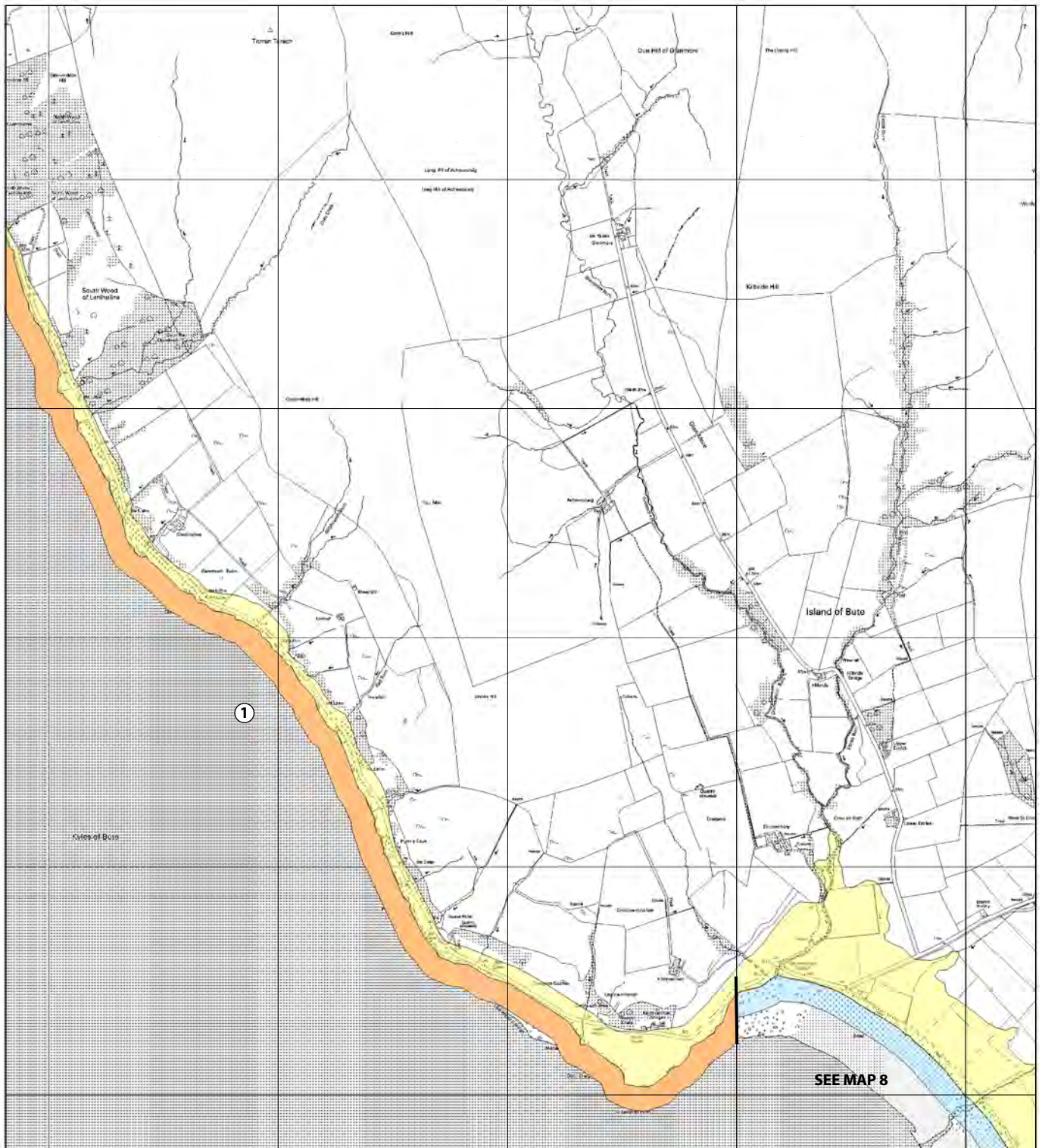
NS 0100 6800

5.5km

Eroding or Stable

This long stretch of coastline is considered to be eroding or stable. No specific active erosion was identified during the survey. This area is sheltered by the Cowal peninsula and this lessens the impact of direct wave impact.





LEGEND

- Accreting or stable
- Eroding or stable
- Definitely eroding
- Both accreting and eroding
- Land below 10m

## BUTE MAP 9: BUILT HERITAGE AND ARCHAEOLOGY

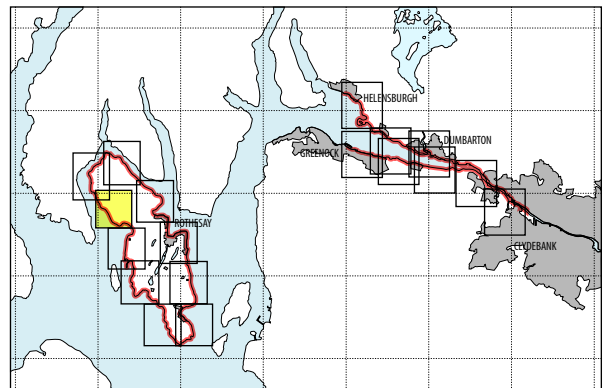
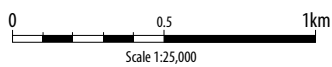
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### Sites on the Coast Edge & Foreshore

151. ETTRICK BAY  
NS 03630 66237  
Shipwreck  
Poor  
18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> AD  
Nil
152. DRUMACHLOY  
NS 03201 66575  
Bridges, remains of  
Poor  
18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> AD  
Nil
153. KILDAVANNAN POINT  
NS 02800 66196  
Shelter (fishing?)  
Poor  
18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> AD  
Nil
154. KILDAVANNAN POINT  
NS 02537 66079  
Observation Post (WW2)  
(poss.)  
Poor  
WW2  
Monitor
156. PORT GLAS  
**NS06NW 81**  
NS 01581 66837  
Landing place  
Fair  
Unknown  
Nil
157. LENIHALL SHORE  
BUTT / LENIHALL  
**NS06NW 60.02**  
NS 010 679  
Structure; Cultivation Remains  
{Building}  
Uncertain  
18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> AD  
Uncertain
158. LENIHALL 1-3, BUTE  
**NS06NW 50**  
NS 0105 6795  
Cup-marked Stones  
Uncertain  
Unknown  
Uncertain

### Sites on the Hinterland

155. SCARREL  
**NS06NW 53**  
NS 022 644  
Cup-marked stone  
Uncertain  
Unknown  
Nil
159. LEANLOISGLE  
**NS06NW 68**  
NS 008 683  
Settlement  
Uncertain  
Unknown  
Nil
160. GLECKNABAE  
**NS06NW 8**  
NS 0075 6826  
Chambered Cairn; Shell  
Midden; Cist  
4<sup>th</sup> Mil BC-1BC  
Unknown  
Nil
161. CLACHIERAN, BUTE  
**NS06NW 12**  
NS 0060 6844  
Burial-ground  
Uncertain  
Unknown  
Nil
162. SOUTH WOOD OF  
LENIHULINE  
**NS06NW 82**  
NS 001 691  
Platforms  
Uncertain  
Unknown  
Nil
163. SOUTH LENIHULINE  
**NS06NW 59**  
NS 0009 6932  
Buildings; Corn Kiln;  
Enclosures; Road  
Uncertain  
Unknown  
Nil



**LEGEND**

- Protected Ancient Monument, or area of designated wreck
- Listed Historic Building
- Other known Ancient Monuments, or Undesignated wreck

## **BUTE MAP 10: MICHAEL'S GRAVE to BUTTOCK POINT**

**Hinterland Geology and Coastal Geomorphology:** Dalradian schist and grits continue northwards to the most northerly point of Bute. Raised beach deposits are represented at St Michaels Grave and Rhuba Dubha point. Some intrusive activity is also present at the latter location. The coastal edge is sinuous with small embayments present and overlooks shingle and boulders partially exposed along the narrow shoreline. Raised beach deposits are present on Buttock Point, and Tertiary intrusive material is present. The hinterland rises steeply.

**Erosion Class:** This area of coastline is considered to be stable with little or no discernible sections that are eroding. Its sheltered position, behind the mainland of Cowal, is protecting this area of coast from the impact of high-energy waves.

**Built Heritage & Archaeology:** The heritage remains included two wooden fish traps and a possible stone fish trap on the foreshore. A ferry port or landing place, in fair condition, is present at Kilmichael.

## BUTE MAP 10: HINTERLAND GEOLOGY AND COASTAL GEOMORPHOLOGY

---

### 1. MICHAEL'S GRAVE to OLD FERRY CRAIG

NS 9920 7100

2.5km

Mainly rock platform

Low cliff (<5m)

*Marine deposits*

Outcropping rock and marine deposits overlying schist and gritstone. Sinuous coastal edge with small embayments with shingle abundant.

### 2. OLD FERRY CRAIG

NS 9920 7170

0.8km

Mainly rock platform

Low cliff (<5m)

*Marine deposits*

Outcropping rock and marine deposits overlying schist and gritstone. Sinuous coastal edge with small embayments with shingle abundant.

### 3. RHBHA DUBH

NS 9870 7220

0.25km

Mainly rock platform

Low cliff (<10m)

*Marine deposits*

A small promontory highly indented with rock platforms down to HWM. The hinterland rises steeply and consists of raised beach deposits over outcropping bedrock.

### 4 BLACK FARLAND

NS 9900 7260

1.2km

Boulders and rock platform

Low cliff (<10m)

*Marine deposits*

This section of coastline has a boulder strewn coastline with a hinterland dominated by marine deposits.

### 5 CORVAL HILL

NS 9970 7340

0.4km

Boulders and platforms

Low cliff (<10m)

*Drift deposits*

This section of coastline has a short section of superficial drift overlying outcropping rock dominating the hinterland. The beach is the same as the previous coastal unit.

### 6. DRUIM NAM MARAICH

NS 0000 7360

0.3km

Boulders and rock platform

Low cliff (<10m)

*Marine deposits*

This section of coastline has the same beach type as the previous unit but its hinterland contains marine deposits that mantle outcropping rock.

### 7. DRUIM NAM MARAICH to BUTTOCK POINT

NS 0070 7430

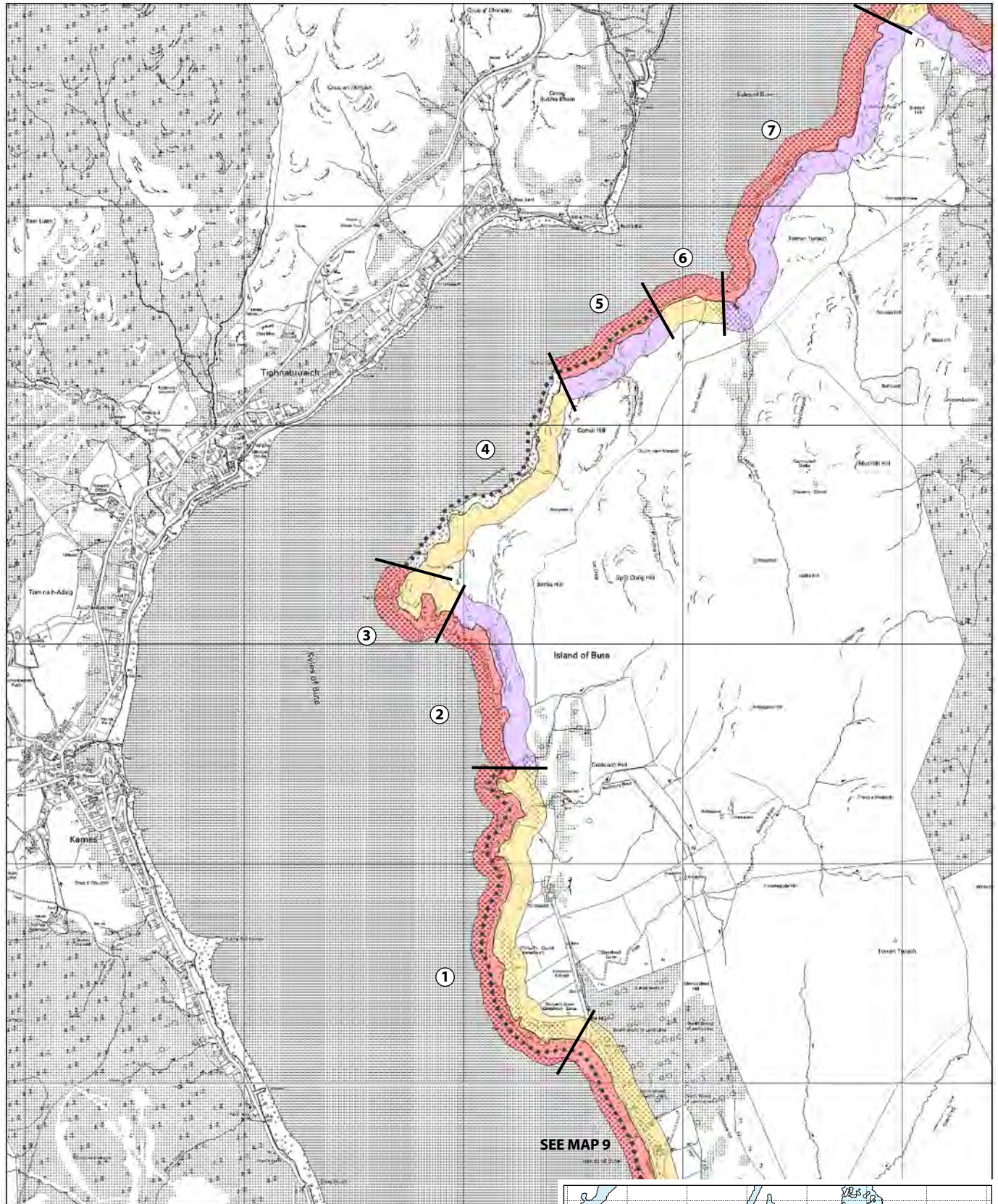
1.5km

Mainly rock platform

Low cliff (<10m)

*Drift*

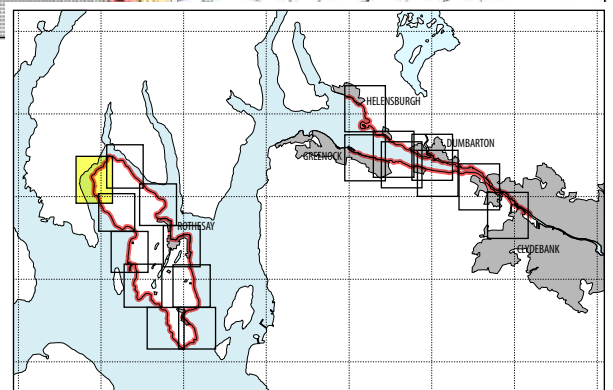
Rock platform dominates this section of coastline. The hinterland comprises steeply rising ground that consists of superficial drift deposits that mantle outcropping rock.



0 0.5 1km  
Scale 1:25,000

LEGEND

- Drift, boulder clay over visible rock
  - Raised beach and marine deposits
  - Blown sand
  - Mainly rock platform
  - Mainly sand
  - Marsh
- Coast Edge**
- Man made barrier
  - Shingle/storm bank



## **BUTE MAP 10: EROSION**

---

### **1. MICHAEL'S GRAVE to RUBHA DUBH**

NS 9920 7100

2.9km

Eroding or stable

No sections of active erosion were identified therefore this stretch of coastline is classified as eroding or stable.

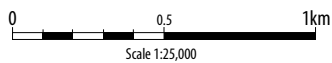
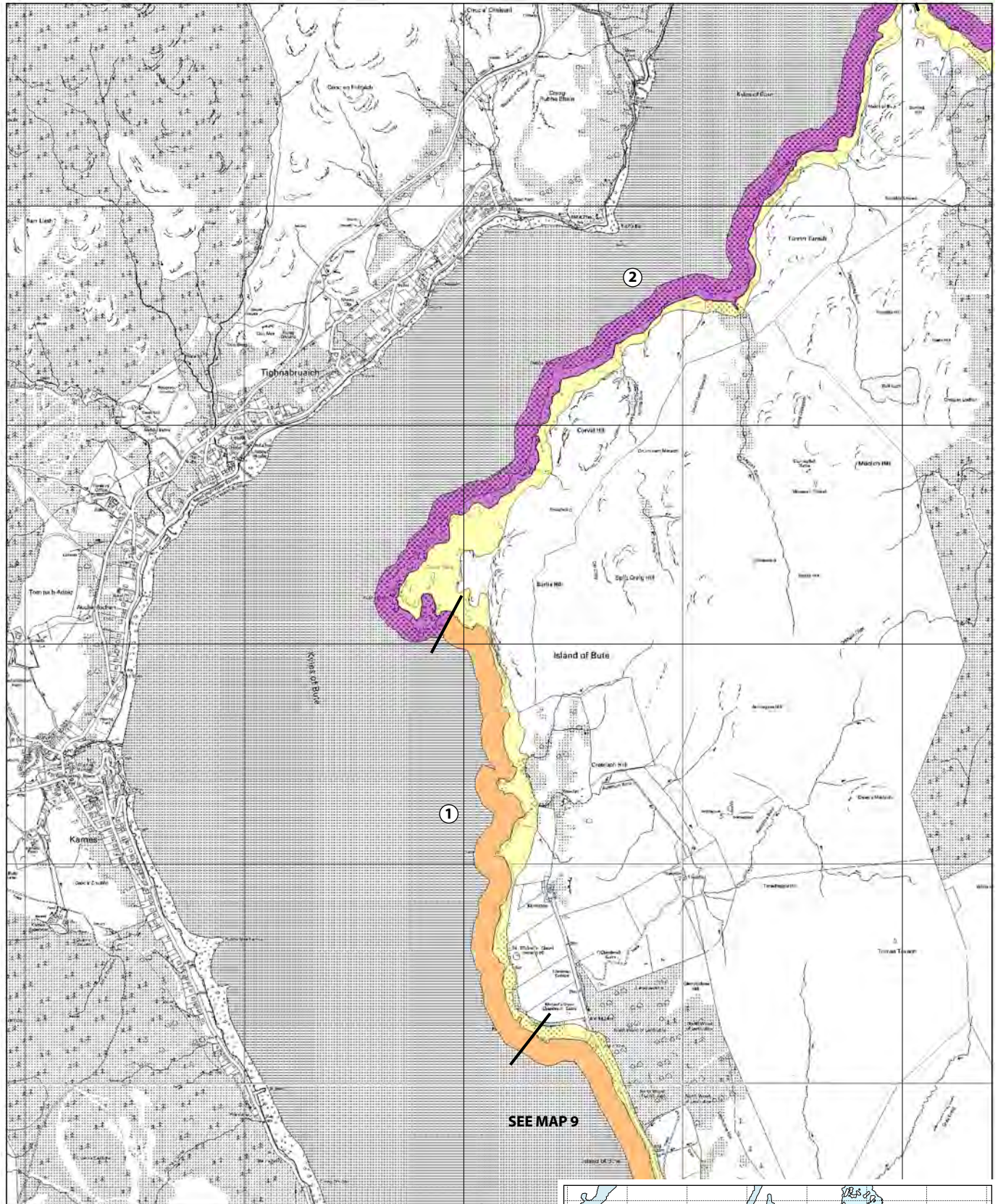
### **2. RUBHA DUBH to BUTTOCK POINT**

NS 0000 7360

4.5km

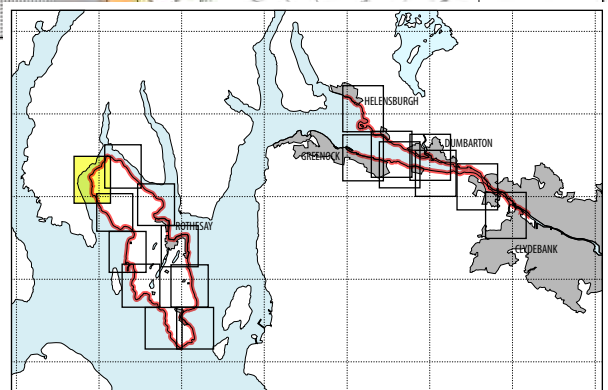
Eroding or stable

This section of coast is eroding albeit at a slow rate. In comparison to the more southerly sections immediately below, this section is fairly sheltered.



LEGEND

- Accreting or stable
- Eroding or stable
- Definitely eroding
- Land below 10m





## BUTE MAP 10: BUILT HERITAGE AND ARCHAEOLOGY

---

### Sites on the Coast Edge & Foreshore

164. KILMICHAEL FERRY  
PORT  
**NR97SE 39**  
NR 99268 70277  
Landing place; inn  
Fair  
Unknown  
Monitor

165. KILMICHAEL FERRY  
HOUSE  
**NR97SE 27**  
NR 9930 7027  
Buildings  
Uncertain  
Unknown  
Uncertain

172. KILMICHAEL  
NR 991 714  
Wooden fish trap  
Uncertain  
Unknown  
Uncertain

174. OLD FERRY HOUSE /  
OLD FERRY / KILMICHAEL  
OLD FERRY HOUSE  
**NR97SE 25**  
NR 9927 7143  
Building: Ferry House;  
Enclosure; Quay; Fish Trap  
(possible)  
Fair  
Unknown  
Monitor

176. KILMICHAEL, BUTE  
**NR97SE 17**  
NR 9950 7325  
Stone Axe  
Uncertain  
Unknown  
Nil

### Sites on the Hinterland

166. St MICHAEL'S GRAVE  
**NR97SE 3**  
**SAM 416**  
NR 99473 70315  
Chambered cairn  
Fair  
5<sup>th</sup> –10<sup>th</sup> AD  
Monitor

167. GLENVOIDEAN HILL  
**SAM 5600**  
NR 997 705  
Chambered cairn  
Uncertain  
Unknown  
Uncertain

168. ST MICHAEL'S  
CHAPEL, KILMICHAEL,  
BUTE  
**NR97SE 3**  
**SAM 415**  
NR 992705  
Uncertain  
Unknown  
Uncertain

169. KILMICHAEL  
**NR97SE 4**  
NR 9924 7058  
Well  
Uncertain  
Unknown  
Uncertain

170. KILMICHAEL  
**NR97SE 9**  
NR 9930 7082  
Cist; Food Vessel; Flint Knife  
Uncertain  
4<sup>th</sup> Mil BC-1st BC  
Uncertain

171. KILMICHAEL  
**NR97SE 67**  
NR9939 7084  
Farm and Boundary Wall  
Uncertain  
Unknown  
Uncertain

## BUTE MAP 10: BUILT HERITAGE AND ARCHAEOLOGY Continued

---

### Sites on the Coast Edge & Foreshore

### Sites on the Hinterland

173. CRETRIACH HILL

**NR97SE 46**

NR 9926 7143

Structure

Uncertain

Unknown

Nil

175. BLACK FARLAND

**NR97SE 41**

NR 992 726

Building

Uncertain

Unknown

Nil

177. LAGGANMOUTH

**NS07SW**

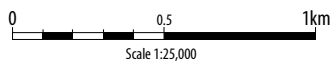
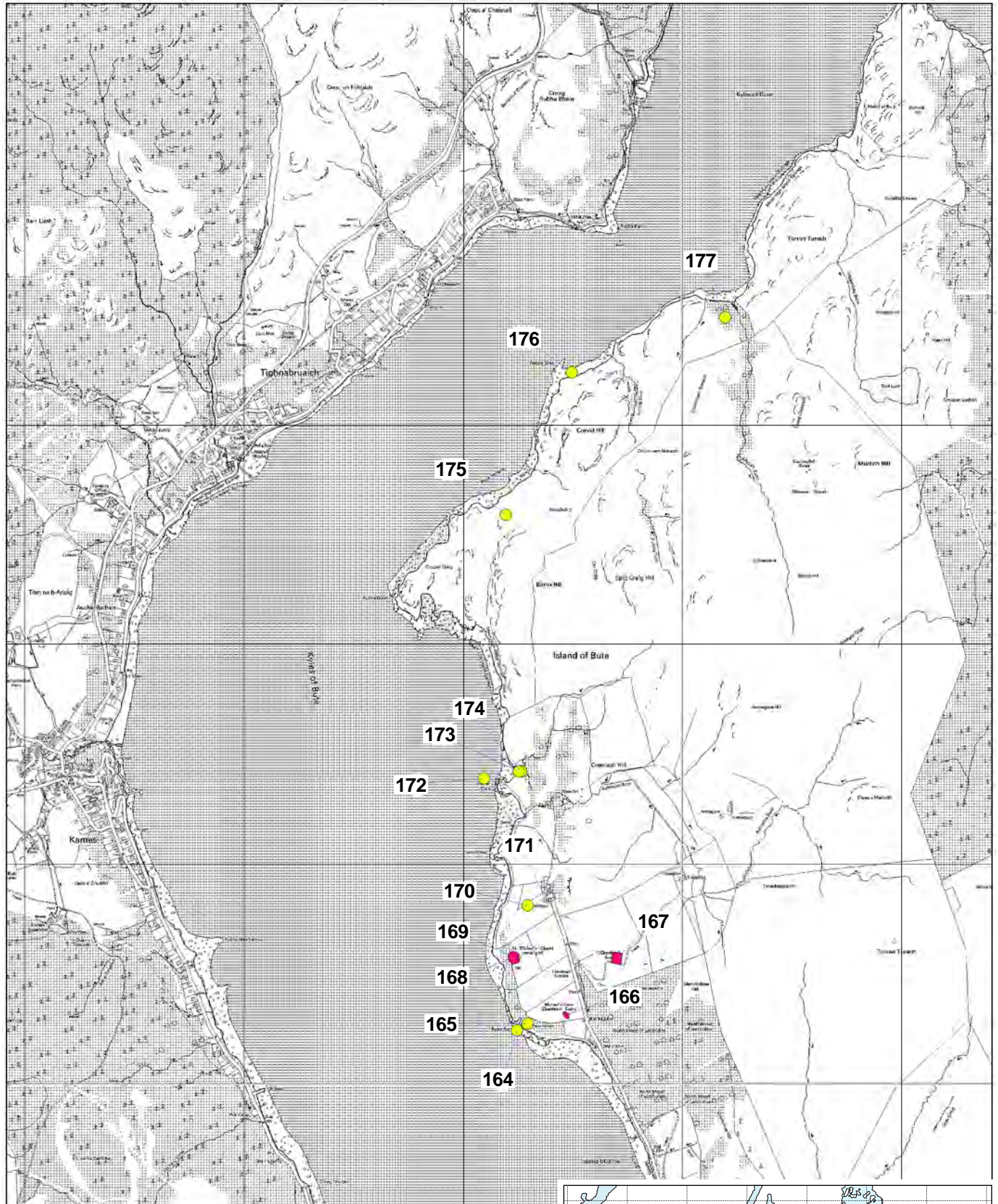
NR 002 735

Building

Uncertain

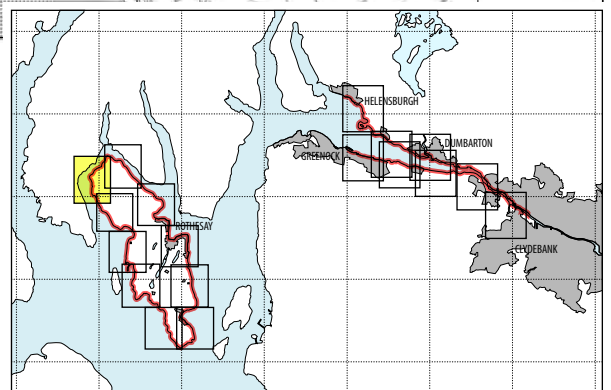
Unknown

Nil



LEGEND

- Protected Ancient Monument, or area of designated wreck
- Listed Historic Building
- Other known Ancient Monuments, or Undesignated wreck



## 6. SURVEY MAPS OF THE RIVER CLYDE

### CLYDE MAP 1: CRAIGENDORAN PIERS to ARDMORE ISLAND

**Hinterland Geology and Coastal Geomorphology:** Undifferentiated glacial till overlain by marine deposits dominate the hinterland. Remnants of a raised shoreline are also present. The coastline is irregular and wide expanses of mudflats are exposed down to the MLWMST. Ardmore Island has an extensive former raised shoreline. At least two former raised shorelines are represented on Ardmore Island. The site is designated an SSSI according to its geological importance. The contact zone between the Palaeozoic Upper and Lower Old Red Sandstone is represented and outcrops on the north-west corner of the island. The c. 30m high cliff has a distinct wave-cut notch at its base showing that this feature is an earlier shoreline that has risen well above the present beach level as a result of isostatic uplift. A sea cave is present at NS 3150 7873. The coastal edge in front of the cliff is heavily planted with estate woodland.

**Erosion Class:** This section of coastline was found to be undergoing coastal erosion. At Craigendoran Railway station and to the east, the sea walls protecting the railway line are undergoing local erosion. The principal factors involved here are wave action and scouring at the base of the weaker sandstone fabric associated with the older ashlar sea defences. Erosion is more active at the junction of the sandstone ashlar stonework and the more recent concrete seawall, especially where remedial repairs are failing. The coastline near Ardmore Crossing (NS 3240 7930) is predominantly salt marsh which is eroding. Building rubble has been dumped at one location where the erosion is close to a field.

**Built Heritage & Archaeology:** The archaeology in this area is minimal above the high water mark. Within the intertidal area a large rectangular fish trap is present. The size of the trap suggests that this feature functioned as a small industry rather than as an opportunistic venture. A ruined cottage overlooks the fish-trap and it is highly probable that at some period in the past the occupants of this site managed the fish-trap. Both broad and narrow rig is present at Ardmore and are in parts truncated by the modern footpath and affected by coastal erosion. A small concrete shelter was also seen in the hinterland, badly deteriorated, and is associated with a WWII lookout post. The principal feature is the remains of a large fish trap situated on the north side of the island. The interior of the above mentioned sea cave was found to be empty. In front of the entrance a large mound of spoil rich in midden material was seen. This is the remains of interior cave floor layers excavated in the 1960s and finds included Iron Age pottery.

## **CLYDE MAP 1: HINTERLAND GEOLOGY AND COASTAL GEOMORPHOLOGY**

---

### **1. WEST OF CAIRNDHU POINT to CRAIGENDORAN PIERS**

NS 2770 8350

4 km

Mainly sand

Low edge (<10m)

*Marine deposits*

Devensian age marine deposits dominate with old raised shoreline present some 0.5km inland. Sea defences with sand and shingle are exposed at low water.

### **2. CRAIGENDORAN PIERS to SEWAGE WORKS**

NS 3200 8000

1.8

Mainly mud and sand

Low edge (<10m)

*Marine deposits*

Marine deposits and outwash gravels present with a fossil shoreline. Irregular coastal edge. Wide intertidal sandflats and shingle.

### **3. SEWAGE WORKS**

NS 3200 8000

1.9km

Mainly mud and sand

*Marine deposits*

Low edge (<10m)

Irregular coastal edge. Wide intertidal sandflats and shingle, more boulders present at MHWMSST than in the previous unit.

### **4. NORTH EAST OF ARDMORE ISLAND**

NS 3250 7920

1km

Mainly mud

Low edge (<10m)

*Raised beach*

Marine deposits and remnant fossil shoreline. Degraded cliff and exposed rock platforms and tidal mudflats on south side of the island. Saltmarsh gives way to mud and shingle at MHWMSST.

### **5 NORTH SIDE OF ARDMORE ISLAND**

NS 3150 7900

1.8km

Low edge (<10m))

*Raised beach*

Marine deposits and remnant fossil shoreline. Degraded cliff and exposed rock platforms and tidal mudflats on south side of the island.

### **6. SOUTH SIDE OF ARDMORE ISLAND**

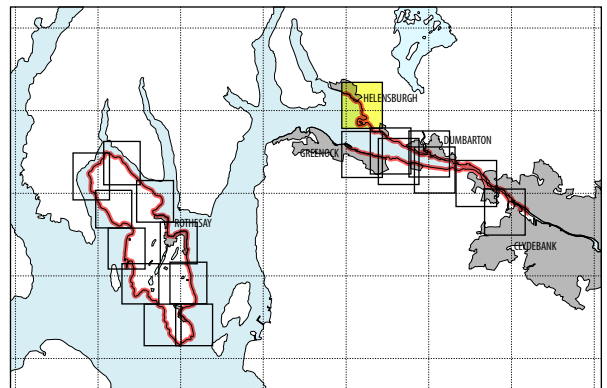
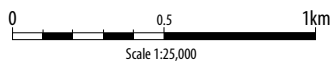
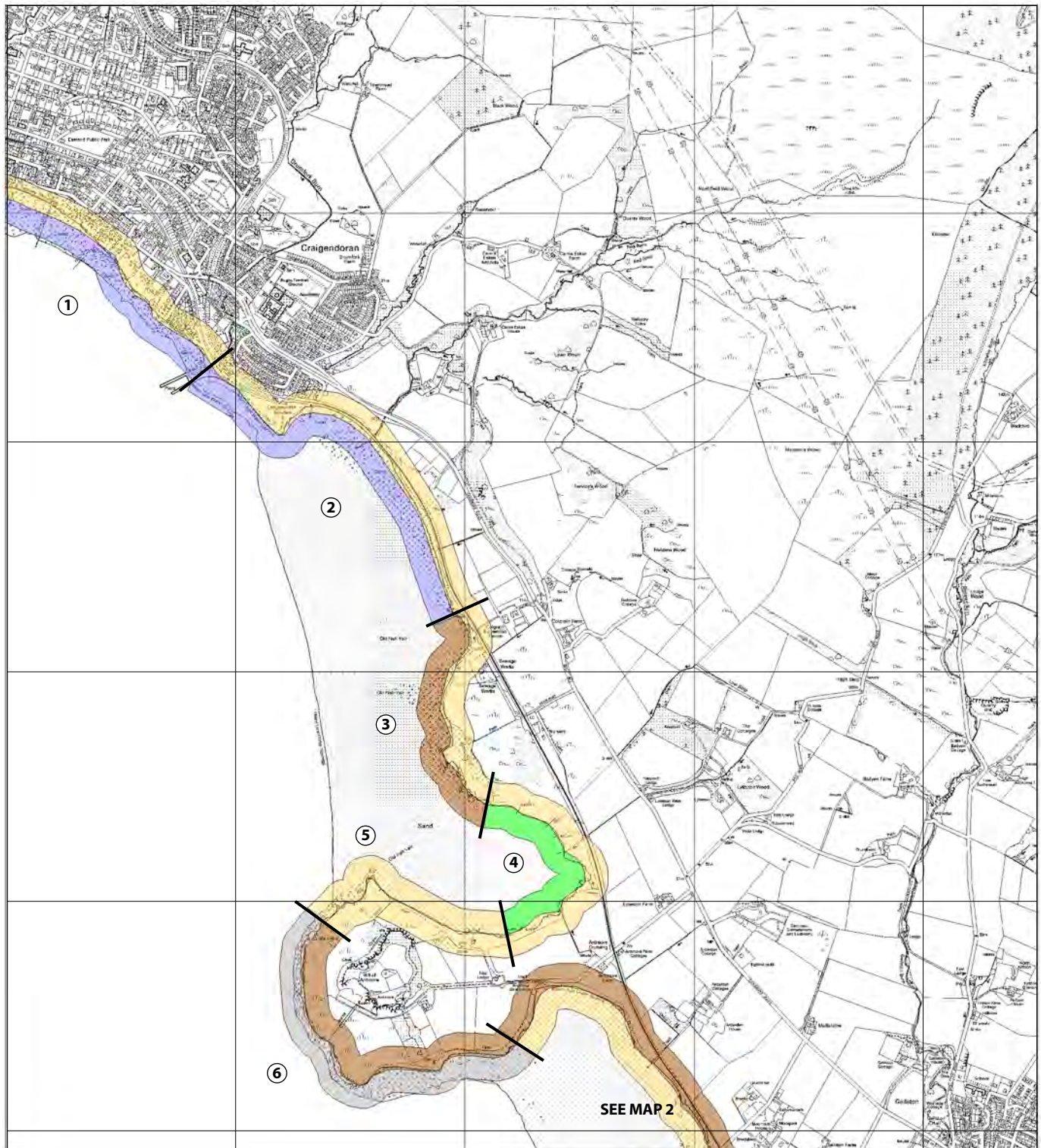
NS 3160 7830

1.8km

Low edge (<10m)

*Raised beach*

Marine deposits and remnant fossil shoreline. Degraded cliff and exposed rock platforms. Tidal mudflats on south side of the island. Mud flats and shingle present.



LEGEND

- Raised beach and marine deposits
- Alluvium
- Mainly sand
- Mainly alluvial/marine mud
- Man made
- Saltmarsh
- Re-claimed intertidal flats

Coast edge

- Man made barrier

## **CLYDE MAP 1: EROSION**

---

### **1. WEST OF CAIRNDHU POINT to CRAIGENDORAN PIERS**

NS 2770 8350

4 km

Accreting or stable

This section of coastline is heavily defended by sea walls that protect Helensburgh. Sand and mud is accreting and the seawalls are lending stability.

### **2. CRAIGENDORAN PIERS to ARDMORE ISLAND**

NS 3200 8000

4Km

Definitely eroding

Parts of this section of coastline were found to be eroding. Up to 50m of cliff section are eroding at NS 3190 8015. A 30m tract of salt marsh is severely eroding at 3120 7885.

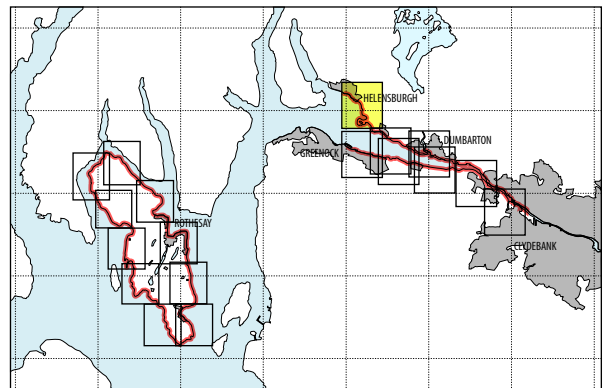
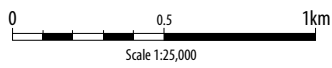
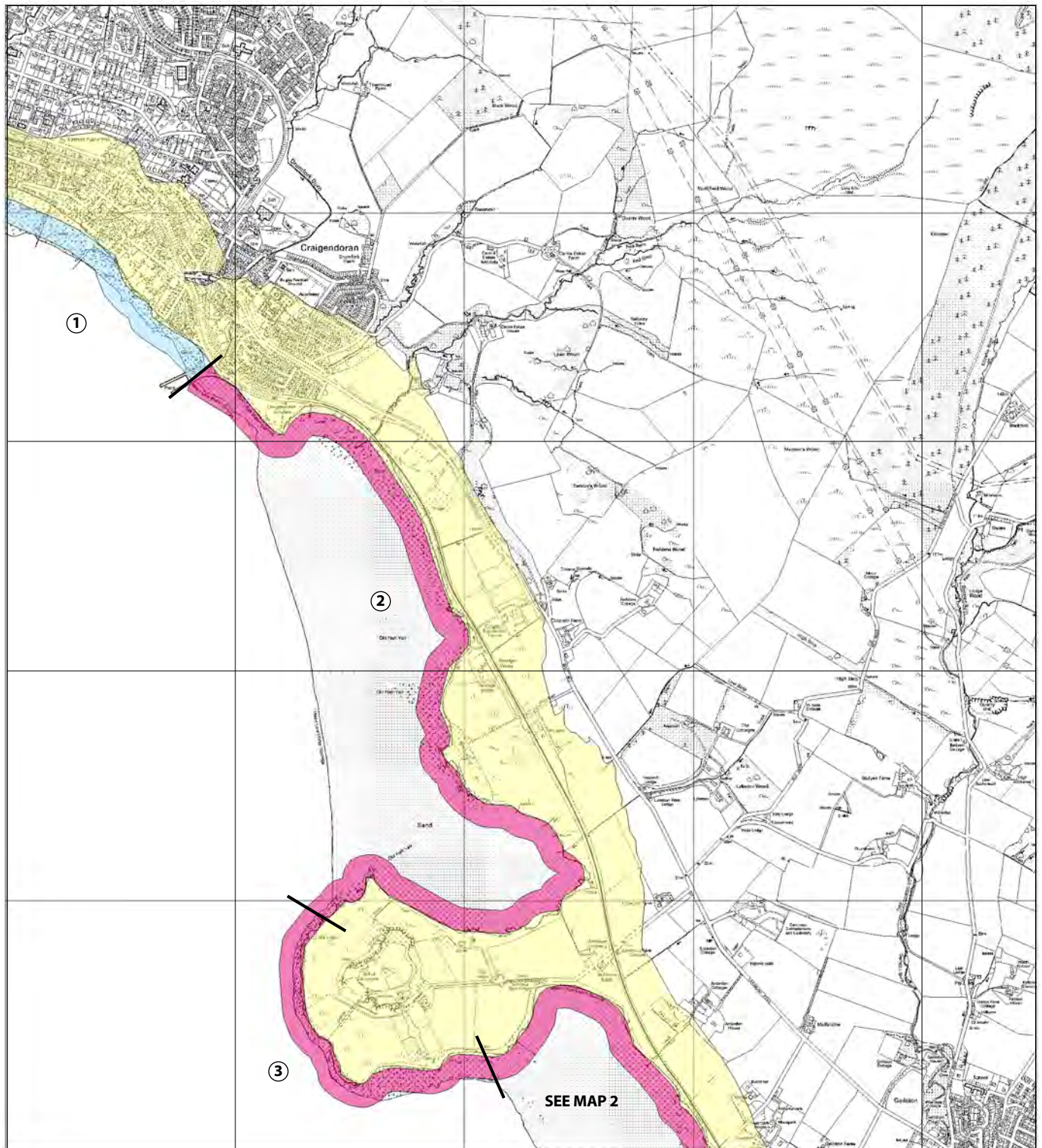
### **3. ARDMORE ISLAND**

NS 3130 7860

1.8km

Definitely eroding

The western and southern parts of Ardmore Island are undergoing erosion. The main problem here is scouring at the MHWMSST.



LEGEND

- Definitely accreting
- Accreting or stable
- Definitely eroding
- Both accreting and eroding
- Land below 10m



## CLYDE MAP 1: BUILT HERITAGE AND ARCHAEOLOGY

---

### Sites on the Coast Edge & Foreshore

2. CRAIGENDORAN PIER  
**NS38SW 30**  
NS 3187 8130  
Pier  
Fair  
18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> AD  
Monitor
3. CRAIGENDORAN JUNCTION  
**NS38SW 29**  
NS 3127 8117  
Railway Station  
Good  
18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> AD  
Nil
4. CRAIGENDORAN OLD SLIPWAY  
NS 3122 3122  
Launch site  
18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> AD  
Fair  
Nil
5. CRAGENDOREN OLD PIER  
NS 3120 8105  
Pier  
18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup>AD  
Poor  
Nil
6. CRAIGENDOREN FISH-TRAP ?  
NS 3120 8105  
Fish-trap  
18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup>AD  
Poor  
Survey
7. CRAGENDORAN SEA WALL  
NS 3143 8110  
Sea defence  
Fair  
18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> AD  
Nil
10. CARDROSS  
COTTAGE (RUIN)  
NS 3196 8001  
Poor  
18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> AD  
Monitor

### Sites on the Hinterland

- Listed Building (see Appendix 2)**
1. Grouped entry  
HELENSBURGH  
4, 76, 78 KING STREET EAST Listed C(s)  
127 CLYDE STREET EAST Listed C(s)  
3 CRAIGENDORAN AVENUE Listed C(s)  
4-9 CRAIGENDORAN AVENUE Listed C(s)  
ROCKFORT LODGE Listed C(s)  
RIMSDALE AND TRAIGH-NA-MARA Listed C(s)  
QUEEN'S COURT Listed C(s)  
CROMALT HOUSE Listed B  
CROMALT COACH HOUSE AND STABLES Listed B  
ROCKLAND Listed A  
ROCKLAND LODGE Listed B  
TIGH-NA-MARA Listed B  
TARANDOUN COTTAGE Listed C(s)  
ROCKFORT LODGE Listed B  
RIMSDALE AND TRAIGH-NA-MARA Listed C(s)  
QUEEN'S COURT Listed C(s)  
CROMALT HOUSE & STABLES Listed B  
ROCKLAND Listed A  
ROCKLAND LODGE Listed B  
TIGH-NA-MARA Listed B  
TARANDOUN COTTAGE Listed C(s)  
149-151 CLYDE STREET EAST Listed C(s)  
153 CLYDE STREET Listed C(s)  
165 CLYDE STREET Listed C(s)  
WILLOWBANK Listed C(s)  
82 AND 84 CLYDE STREET EAST Listed C(s)  
EAST BAY, PUBLIC SHELTER & LAVATORIES Listed C(s)  
104 AND 106 CLYDE STREET EAST Listed C(s)  
PRINCES STREET EAST Listed C(s)  
GIFFNOCK HOUSE Listed B  
ST JOSEPH'S RC CHURCH Listed B  
121 CLYDE STREET EAST Listed B  
Uncertain  
18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> Cen  
Unknown  
Nil
8. CAMIS ESKAN HOUSE & WALLED GARDEN  
**NS38SW 26**  
NS 3195 8125  
Listed C(s)  
Good  
18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> AD  
Nil

## MAP 1: BUILT HERITAGE AND ARCHAEOLOGY Continued

---

### Sites on the Coast Edge & Foreshore

11. CARDROSS FISH-TRAP  
NS 3162 7990  
Fish-trap  
Poor  
18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> AD  
Survey

12. CARDROSS  
TRACK  
NS 3200 7970  
Old Track  
Poor  
18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> AD  
Nil

13. HILL of ARDMORE FISH-  
TRAP  
**NS37NW 27**  
NS 3161 7913  
Fish –trap  
Poor  
18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> AD  
Survey

14. HILL of ARDMORE, RIG  
& FURROW  
NS 3158 7898  
Cultivation remains  
Poor  
18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> AD  
Nil

15. HILL of ARDMORE  
ENCLOSURE  
NS 3159 7898  
Livestock Enclosure  
Poor  
18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> AD  
Nil

16 HILL of ARDMORE FISH-  
TRAP ?  
NS 3184 7895  
Fish-trap  
Poor  
18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> AD  
Nil

17. ARDMORE POINT RIG &  
FURROW  
NS 3179 7891  
Cultivation remains  
Fair  
18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> AD  
Monitor

18. HILL of ARDMORE  
CAVE  
**NS37 NW6**  
NS 3150 7870  
Sea Cave  
Fair  
4<sup>th</sup> Mil BC-1<sup>st</sup> Mill BC  
Nil

19. HILL of ARDMORE  
NS 3132 7852  
Boat Noost  
Good  
17<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> AD  
Nil

20. HILL of ARDMORE  
NS 3141 7850  
Rig and Furrow  
Poor  
18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> AD  
Nil

23. HILL of ARDMORE  
NS 3132 7858  
Boat Noost  
Good  
17<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> AD  
Nil

24. HILL of ARDMORE  
NS 3144 7839  
Pill-box  
Poor  
WW2  
Monitor

25. HILL of ARDMORE  
NS 3150 7840  
Rig and Furrow  
Good  
17<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> AD  
Nil

26. HILL of ARDMORE  
NS 3190 7821  
Jetty  
Poor  
18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> AD  
Nil

### Sites on the Hinterland

9. CAMIS ESKAN HOUSE,  
EAST LODGE  
**NS38SW 25**  
NS 3235 8030  
Listed C(s)  
Good  
18<sup>th</sup>-20 AD  
Nil

21. HILL of ARDMORE  
**SAM 5464**  
NS 315 785  
Tower  
Good  
18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> AD  
Nil

22. CARDROSS ARDMORE  
HOUSE  
**NS37NW 13**  
NS 3214 7864  
Listed B  
Residence  
Good  
18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> AD  
Nil

29. MOORPARK HOUSE  
**NS37NW 36**  
NS 3247 8143  
Listed B  
Residence  
Good  
18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> AD  
Nil

## MAP 1: BUILT HERITAGE AND ARCHAEOLOGY Continued

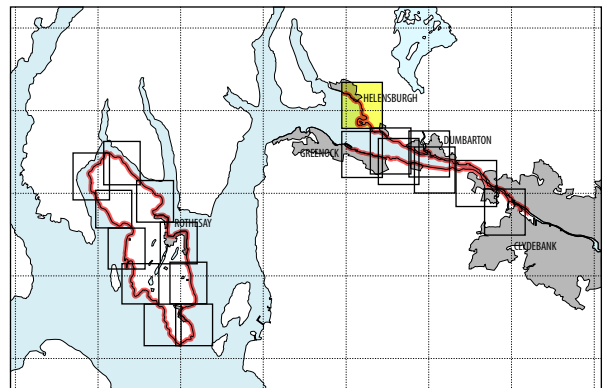
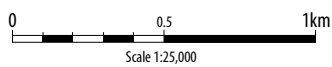
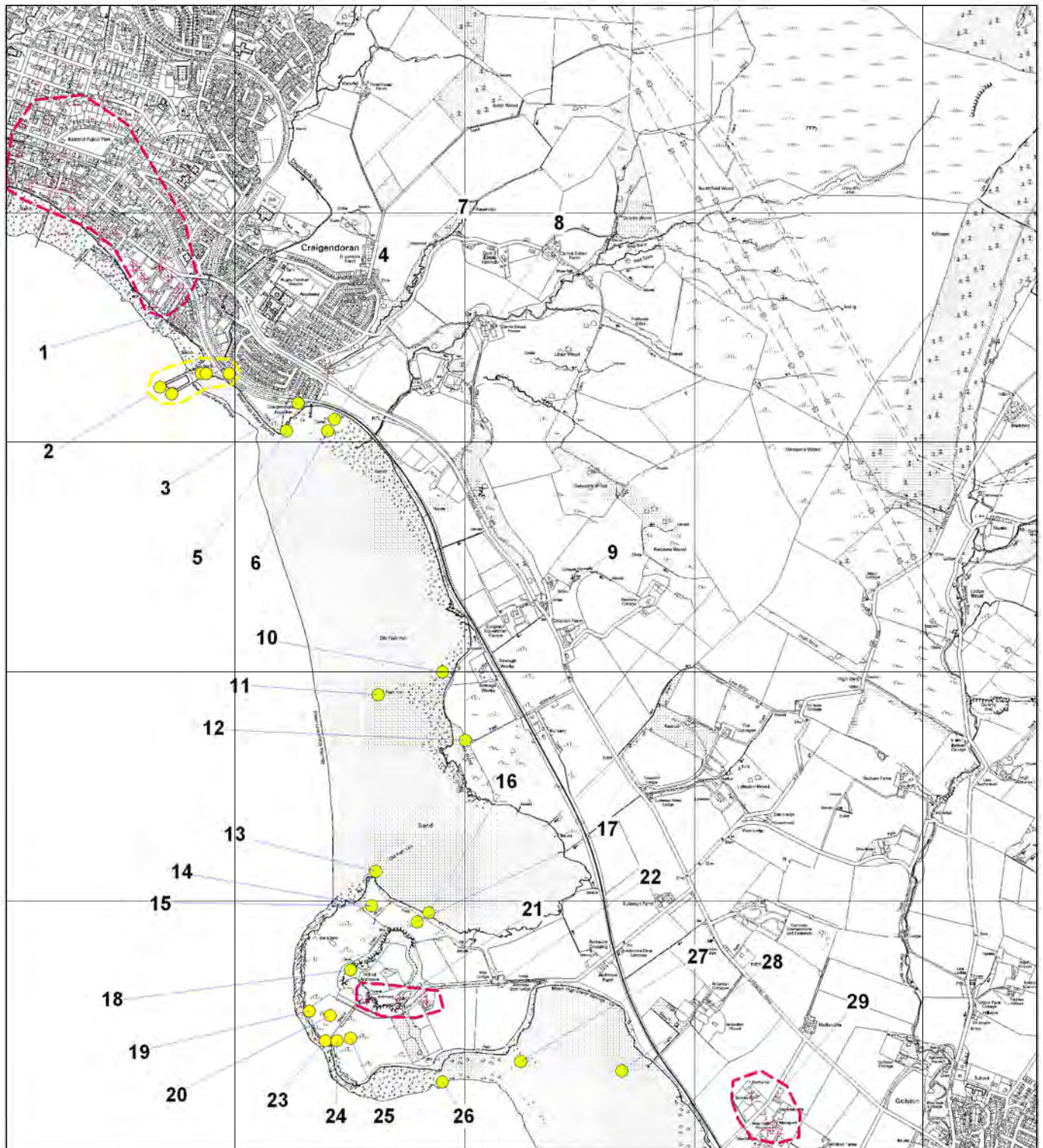
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### Sites on the Coast Edge & Foreshore

27. HILL of ARDMORE  
NS 3224 7830  
Ballast dump/Fish-trap  
Fair  
17<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> AD  
Nil

28. CARDROSS  
NS 3268 8260  
Wreck  
Poor  
20<sup>th</sup> AD  
Nil

### Sites on the Hinterland



LEGEND

- Protected Ancient Monument, or area of designated wreck
- Listed Historic Building
- Other known Ancient Monuments, or Undesignated wreck

## **CLYDE MAP 2: CARDROSS to west of DUMBARTON TOWN**

**Hinterland Geology and Coastal Geomorphology:** Raised beach deposits overlie undifferentiated glacial till. The shoreline is irregular and comprises a large expanse of mud and boulders.

**Erosion Class:** This section of coastline is both accreting and eroding. Sediment nourishment towards the shoreline is considered to be reasonably high in this highly dynamic tidal environment. Accretion of mud is ongoing towards the MHWST area but is easily lost during periods of rough weather through the tidal cycles.

**Built Heritage & Archaeology:** Coastal defence features dominated this cell, in the form of sea walls, probably mainly constructed to protect the railway line that runs very close to the coast in this area. A possible fish trap was also observed in the east of this cell. This cell has no notable archaeological remains on the hinterland, with the exception of a World War II anti-aircraft battery at Murray's farm (NMRS no. NS37SW 19). A 20<sup>th</sup> century wreck was identified at NS 3268 7826 during the recent Shorewatch survey.

## **CLYDE MAP 2: HINTERLAND GEOLOGY AND COASTAL GEOMORPHOLOGY**

---

### **1. ARDMORE ISLAND to CARDROSS**

NS 3370 7710

2.7 km

Mainly mud

Low edge (<10m)

*Marine deposits*

Marine deposits dominate the hinterland.

Shoreline irregular, comprising mud and sand.

### **2. CARDROSS to west of DUMBARTON TOWN**

NS 3600 7630

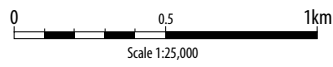
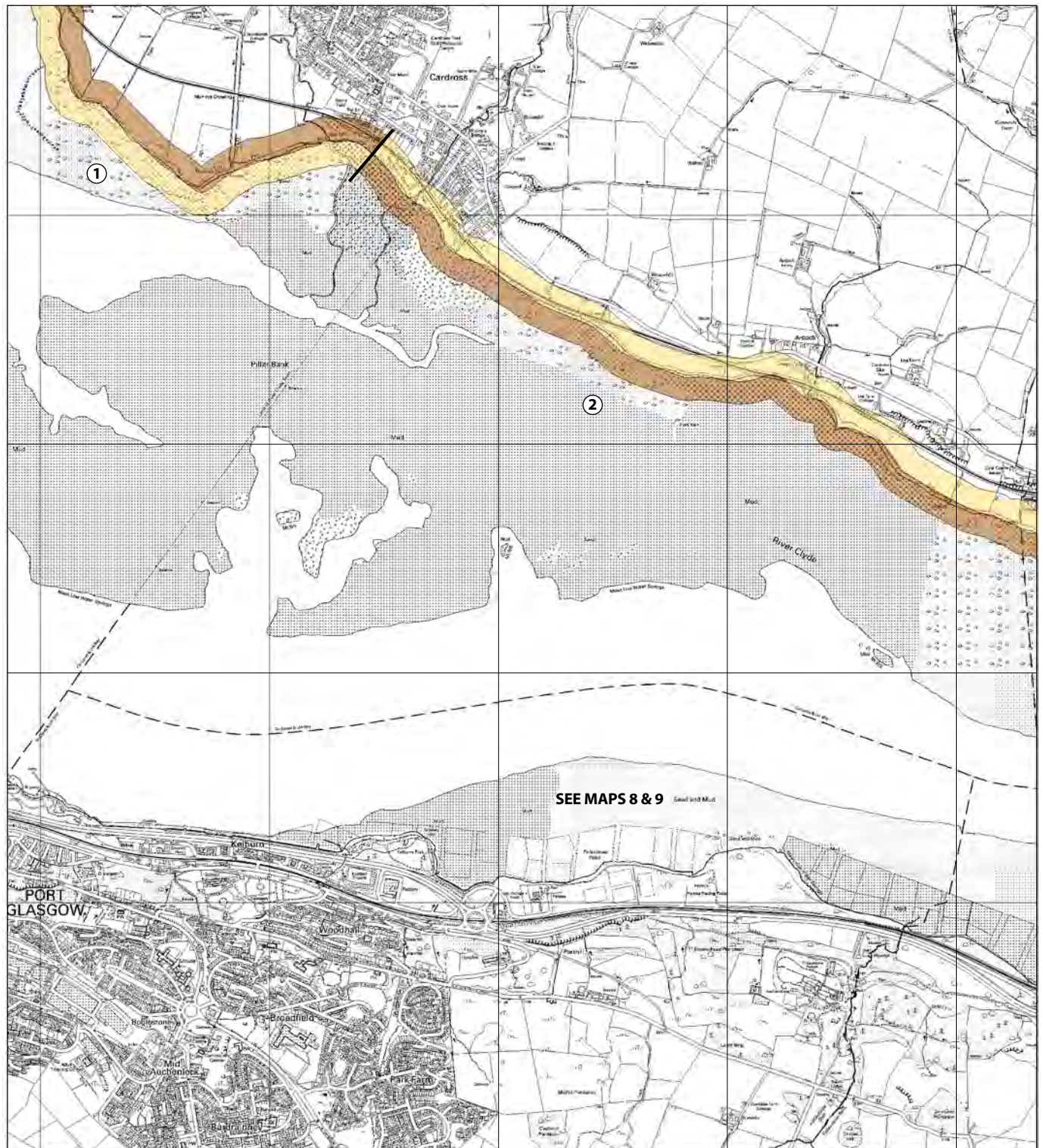
3.7 km

Mainly mudflats

Low edge (<10m)

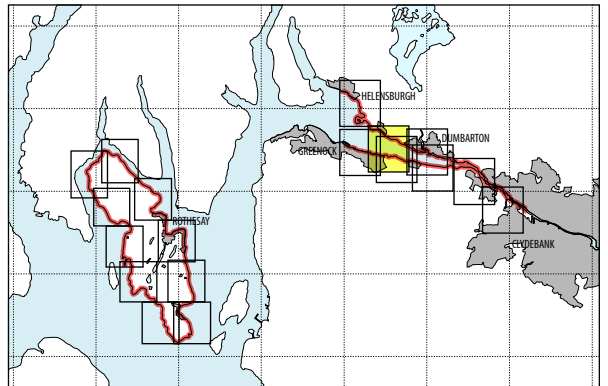
*Marine deposits*

Raised beach deposits and raised beach deposits present. Intertidal area mainly mud.



**LEGEND**

- Raised beach and marine deposits
  - Alluvium
  - Mainly sand
  - Mainly alluvial/marine mud
  - Man made
  - Saltmarsh
  - Re-claimed intertidal flats
- Coast edge*
- Man made barrier



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## **CLYDE MAP 2: EROSION**

---

### **1. ARDMORE ISLAND to CARDROSS**

NS 3370 7710

2.7 km

Both accreting and eroding

This section of coastline is both accreting and eroding.

### **2. CARDROSS to DUMBARTON TOWN SEWAGE WORKS**

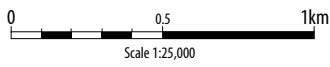
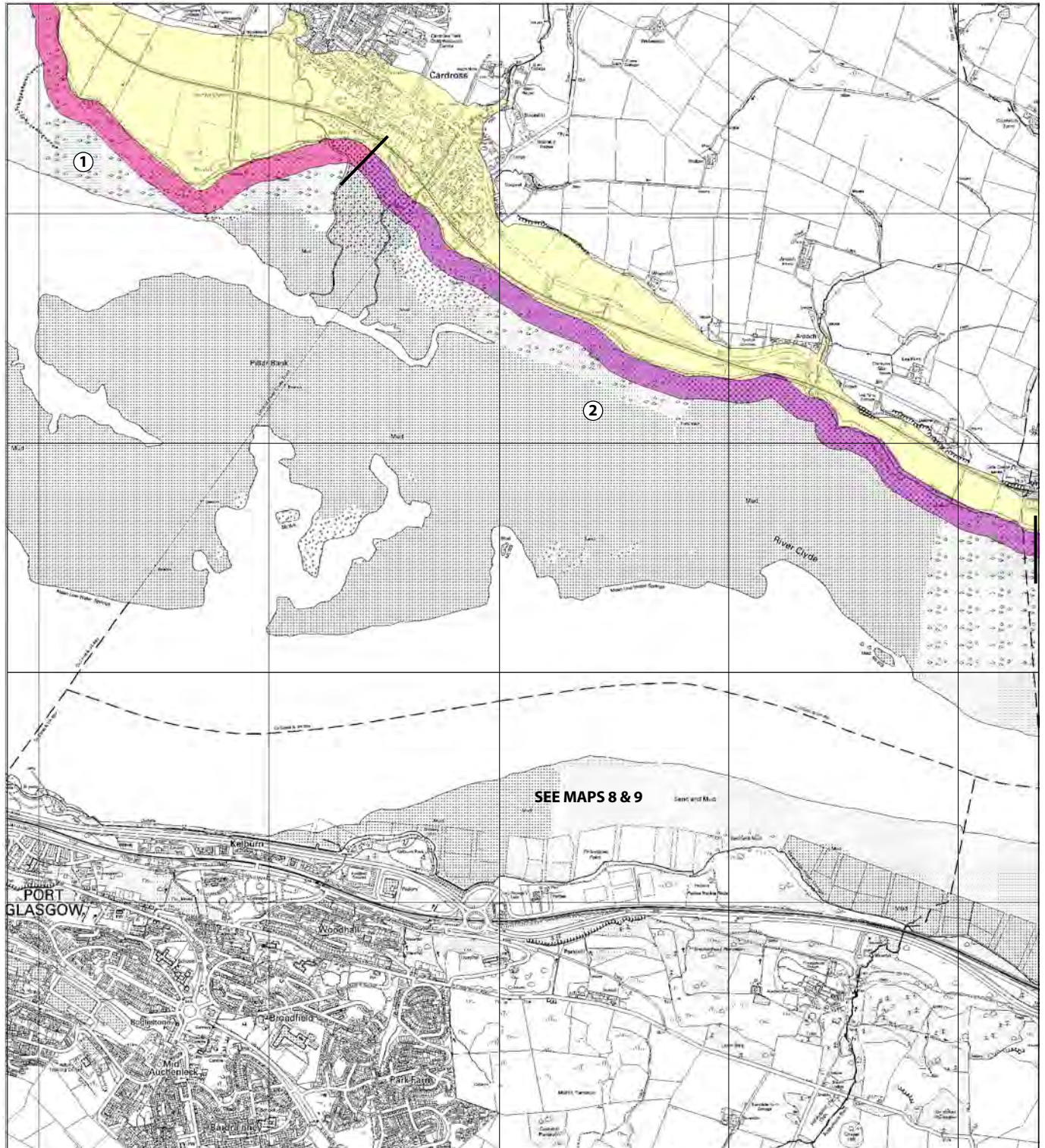
NS 3600 7630

3.7 km

Both accreting and eroding

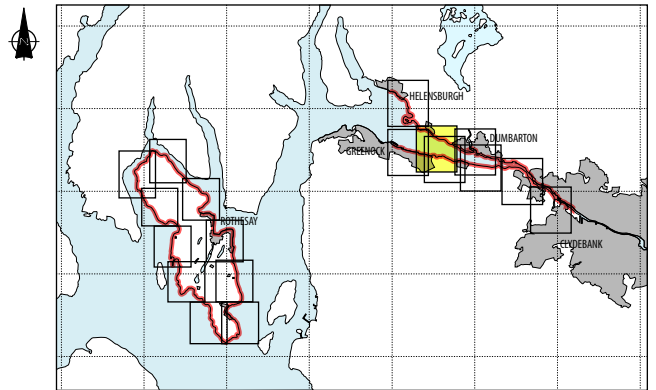
This section of coastline is suffering erosion. The low soft sediments within the cliff are prone to slope failure at the HWMS mark.





**LEGEND**

- Definitely accreting
- Accreting or stable
- Definitely eroding
- Both accreting and eroding
- Land below 10m



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## CLYDE MAP 2: BUILT HERITAGE AND ARCHAEOLOGY

### Sites on the Coast Edge & Foreshore

30. BROOKS CROSSING  
NS 3370 7710  
Fish trap  
Good  
18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> Century  
Monitor

31. BROOKS CROSSING  
NS 3300 7650  
Fish trap  
Poor  
18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> Century  
Monitor

32. ARDMORE POINT  
NS 3190 7821  
Ballast dump/Fish-trap  
Fair  
17<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> AD  
Nil

33. BROOKS, R. CLYDE  
NS 3300 7748  
Fish-trap  
Poor  
Uncertain  
Monitor

34. CARDROSS  
NS 3334 7734  
Boat Landing  
Good  
18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> Century  
Nil

35. CARDROSS BATTERY  
**NS37NW 19**  
NS 3370 7728  
Anti-aircraft Battery  
Unknown  
WW2  
Nil

36. CARDROSS  
NS 3370 7710  
Fish-trap  
Poor  
17<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> AD  
Monitor

37. MURRAYS, R. CLYDE  
NS 3370 7705  
Banks, Fish-trap (possible)  
Poor  
Uncertain  
Monitor

38. CARDROSS  
NS 3196 8001  
Ruined Cottage  
Poor  
18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> AD  
Monitor

43. CARDROSS SHORE  
NS 34527 77177  
Posts  
Poor  
18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> AD?  
Monitor

44. CARDROSS  
NS 34632 77026  
Marker beacon (poss.)  
Good  
18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> AD  
Nil

45. CARDROSS  
NS 3473 7680  
Jetty or breakwater  
Fair  
Unknown  
Nil

46. CARDROSS SHORE  
NS 35407 76527  
Sea wall  
Good  
18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> Century  
Nil

48. CARDROSS  
NS 3473 7680  
Jetty or breakwater  
Poor  
18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> AD  
Monitor

### Sites on the Hinterland

#### Listed buildings (see Appendix 2)

39. Grouped entry  
CARDROSS  
CARDROSS STATION ROAD  
Listed B  
CARDROSS WAR MEMORIAL  
Listed C(s)  
CARDROSS DRINKING  
FOUNTAIN Listed C(s)  
Not Seen  
Unknown  
Nil

40. CARDROSS RAILWAY  
STATION  
NS 3447 7732  
Listed B  
Not Seen  
Unknown  
Nil

41. Grouped entry  
CARDROSS  
CARDROSS ARDENVOHR  
HOUSE Listed C(s)  
CARDROSS OLD CORN MILL  
Listed B  
CARDROSS SHIRA LODGE  
Listed C(s)  
CARDROSS AUVHINFORE  
HOUSE, LODGE & GATES Listed  
C(s)  
CARDROSS MANSE Listed B  
CARDROSS MOORES BRIDGE  
Listed C(s)  
CARDROSS FORMER PARISH  
CHURCHES Listed B  
CARDROSS MAIN RD WHITE  
HOUSE Listed B  
Not Seen  
17<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> Cen  
Nil

42. CARDROSS OLD PARISH  
CHURCH  
**SAM 7339**  
NS 349 772  
Not Seen  
Unknown  
Nil

## CLYDE MAP 2: BUILT HERITAGE AND ARCHAEOLOGY Continued

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### Sites on the Coast Edge & Foreshore

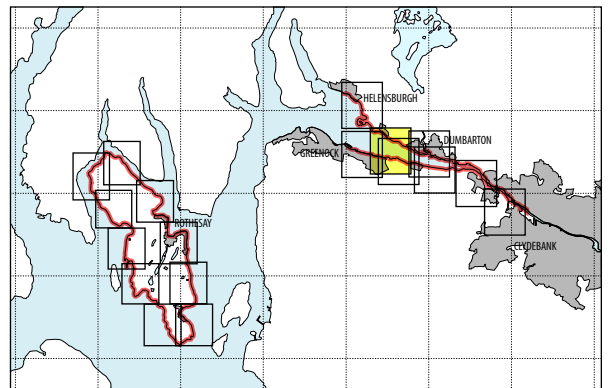
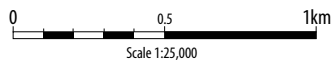
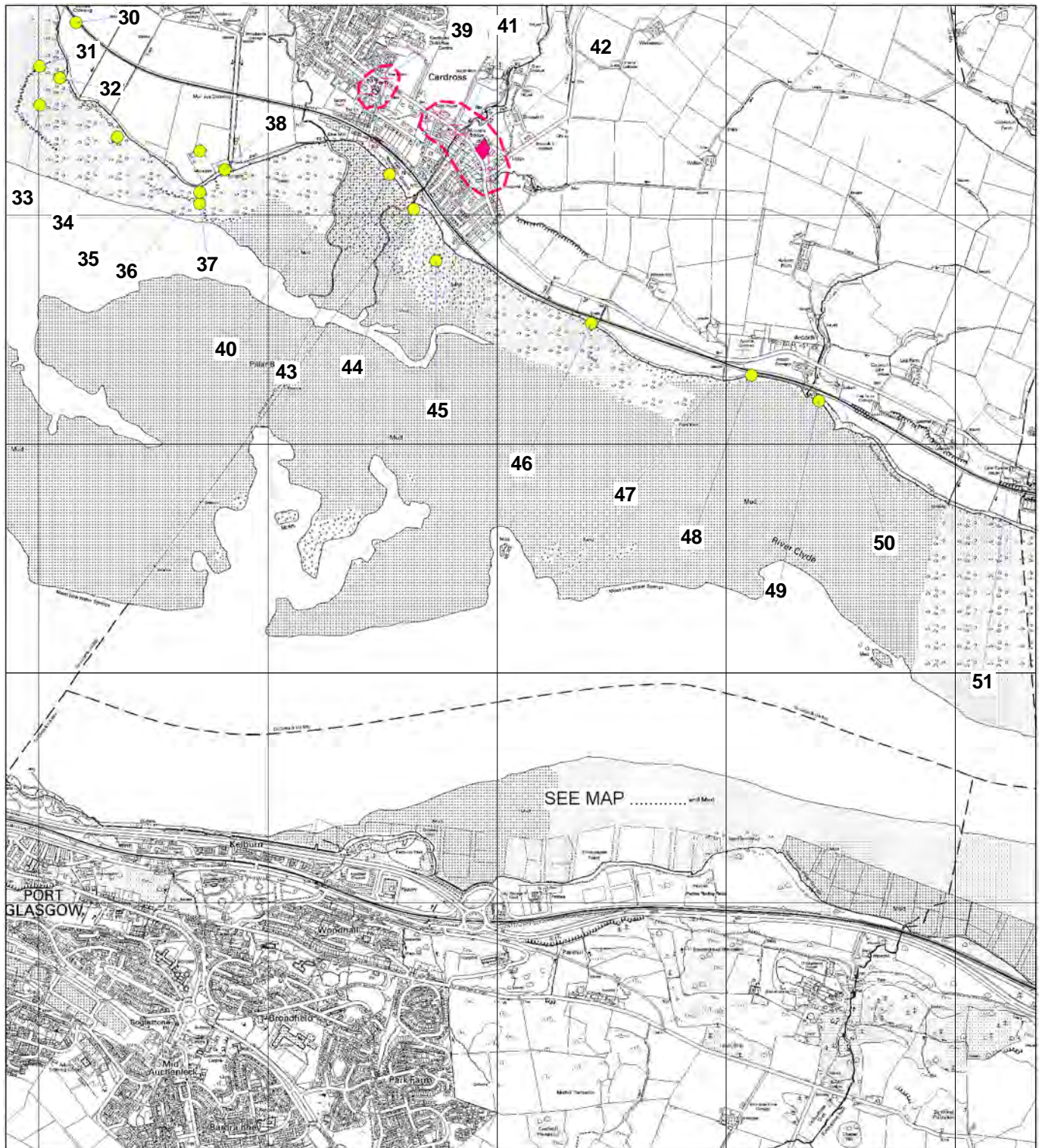
49. DUMBARTON SHORE  
**NS37NE 23**  
NS 364 762  
Axe-hammer  
Uncertain  
Uncertain  
Nil

### Sites on the Hinterland

47. ARDOCH GARDENS  
NS 3607 7641  
Listed C(s)  
Not Seen  
Unknown  
Nil

50. CARDROSS, ARDOCH  
HOUSE  
NS 3647 7625  
Listed C(s)  
Not Seen  
Unknown  
Nil

51. CARDROSS ROAD, CATS  
CASTLE  
NS 3723 7589  
Listed C(s)  
Not Seen  
Unknown  
Nil



**LEGEND**

- Protected Ancient Monument, or area of designated wreck
- Listed Historic Building
- Other known Ancient Monuments, or Undesignated wreck

**CLYDE MAP 3: West of DUMBARTON (incl. east & west bank of River Leven) to DUNGLASS WHARF**

**Hinterland Geology and Coastal Geomorphology:** Marine deposits overlie undifferentiated glacial till. The shoreline is artificial in parts and comprises mainly mud and freshwater alluvium derived from the River Leven. Dumbarton Rock is a volcanic plug of Tertiary age.

**Erosion Class:** This section of coast is considered to be stable as it is heavily defended by sea walls. East of Dumbarton Rock, a tract of saltmarsh is eroding in the region of Dumbuck.

**Built Heritage & Archaeology:** In this cell, the majority of the archaeological sites relate to industrial activities, including shipbuilding, on the shoreline and the bank of the River Leven. The coastline is reinforced with a seawall. A war memorial was noted in Levensgrove Park, close to the shore. Dumbarton Rock, upon which Dumbarton Castle is situated, stands at the junction of the River Leven and the Clyde.

Just above the low water mark, in the middle of the cell, is the site of Dumbuck Crannog (NMRS no. NS47SW 8), which has been the subject of recent research (Hale and Sands 2000). Part of the military road that joined Dumbarton with Tarbet, Tyndrum and Inveraray survives as a modern road.

## **CLYDE MAP 3: HINTERLAND GEOLOGY AND COASTAL GEOMORPHOLOGY**

---

### **1. West of DUMBARTON to A82 ROAD**

**BRIDGE** (East bank of River Leven)

NS 3900 7500

2.4 km

Alluvium

Low edge (<10m)

*Marine deposits*

Marine deposits and made ground. Freshwater alluvium mud.

### **2. A82 ROAD BRIDGE to DUMBARTON CASTLE**

NS 3930 7640

3km

Mudflats

Low edge (<10m)

*Marine deposits*

Marine deposits and made ground. Freshwater alluvium derived from the upper reaches of the River Leven. Marine mud flats on shoreline. Freshwater alluvium more extensive here than on the west bank of the river. Land around Dumbarton Castle is artificial ground.

### **3. DUMBARTON CASTLE to DUNGLASS WHARF**

NS 4150 7420

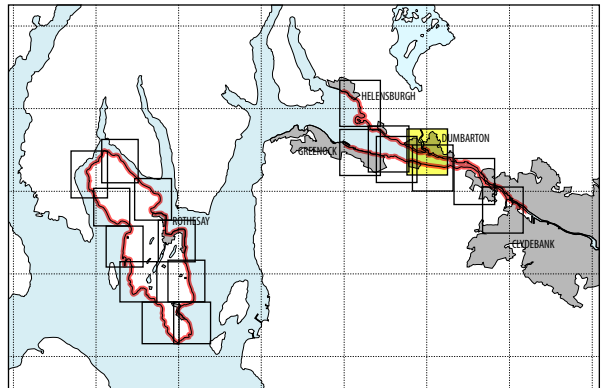
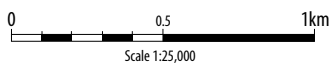
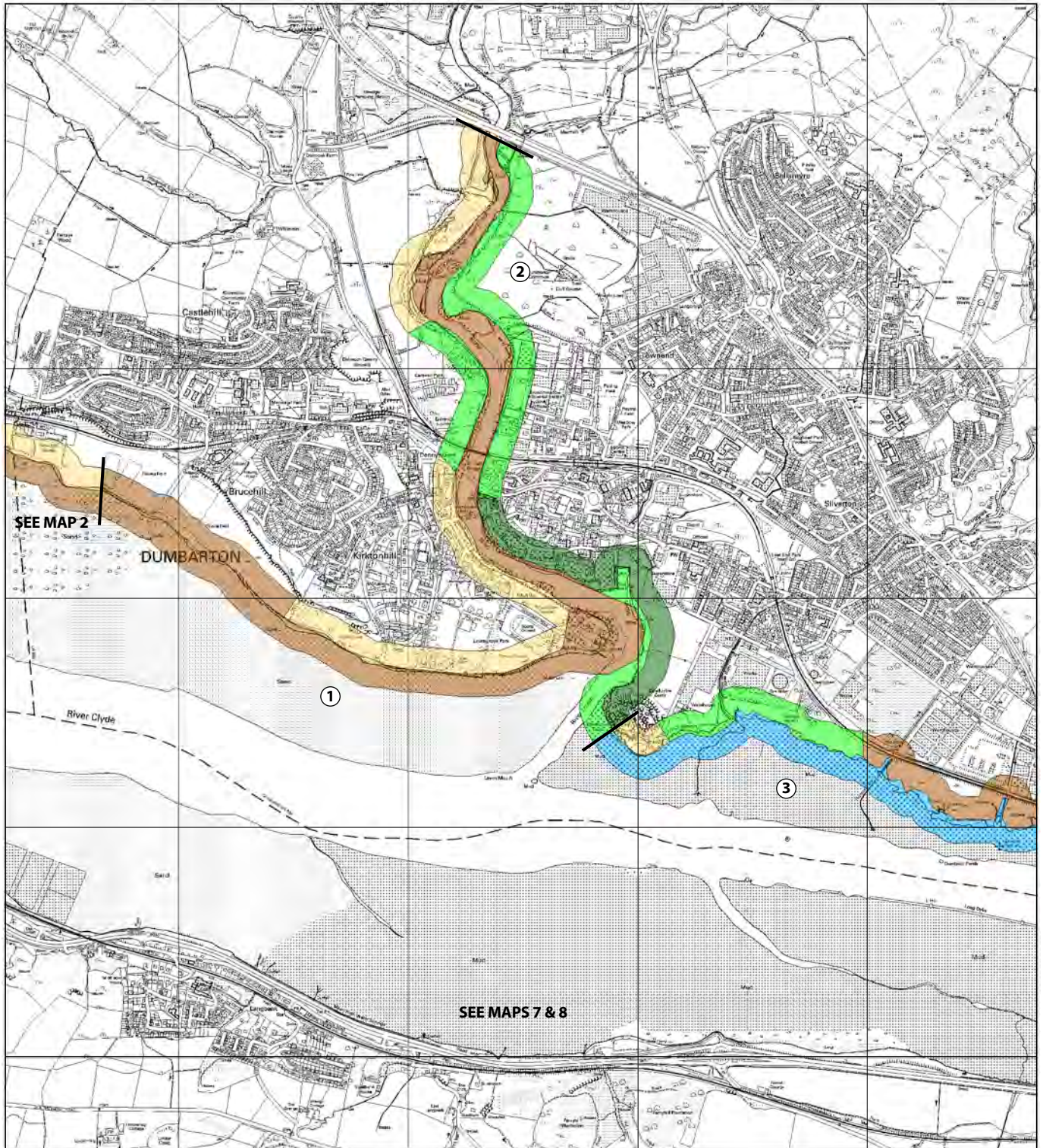
2.7km

Mudflats and saltmarsh

Low edge (<10m)

*Marine deposits/Artificial Ground*

Marine deposits overlooking degraded saltmarsh and mud flats. Artificial land at Dunglass Wharf.



LEGEND

- Raised beach and marine deposits
  - Alluvium
  - Mainly sand
  - Mainly alluvial/marine mud
  - Man made
  - Saltmarsh
  - Re-claimed intertidal flats
- Coast edge  
 Man made barrier

## CLYDE MAP 3: EROSION

---

### **1. DUMBARTON TOWN SEWAGE WORKS to RIVER LEVEN RAILWAY BRIDGE** (East bank of River Leven)

NS 3940 7520

1.5 km

Both accreting and eroding

Estuarine mud is accreting at the HWMS. Hard defence works tend to focus this towards the mouth of the River Leven. The coastal edge towards Brucehill is eroding.

### **2. RIVER LEVEN A82 to DUMBARTON RAIL CROSSING**

NS 3930 7640

1.5km

Both accreting and eroding

This west bank of the River Leven is receiving both freshwater alluvium and marine mud. This area is still within the tidal reach and marine mud is dominant and forming banks that are stabilised by saltmarsh. Riverside development is also lending stability to this area.

### **3. DUMBARTON RAIL CROSSING to A82**

NS 3950 7520

1.4km

Both accreting and eroding

Marine mud is exposed at low water and a steady volume of freshwater alluvium is also contributing to the sediment budget along this section of coastline. Although heavily developed, sediment tends to be mobile where scouring activity occurs, especially along the base of concrete walls.

### **4. DUMBARTON A82 to DUMBARTON CASTLE**

NS 3950 7520

1.5km

Both accreting and eroding

Marine mud is exposed at low water and a steady volume of freshwater alluvium is also contributing to the sediment budget along this section of coastline. Although heavily developed, sediment tends to be mobile where scouring activity occurs, especially along the base of concrete walls.

### **5. DUMBARTON CASTLE to DUNGLASS WHARF**

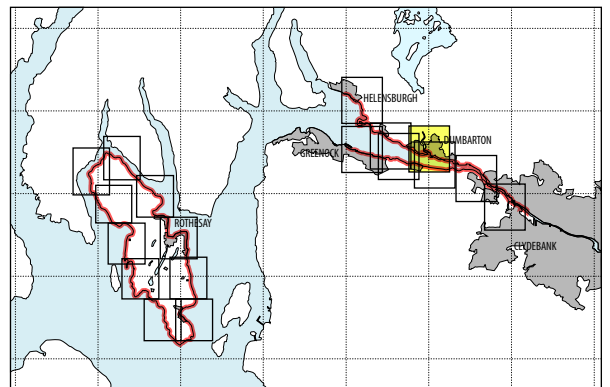
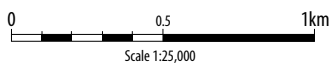
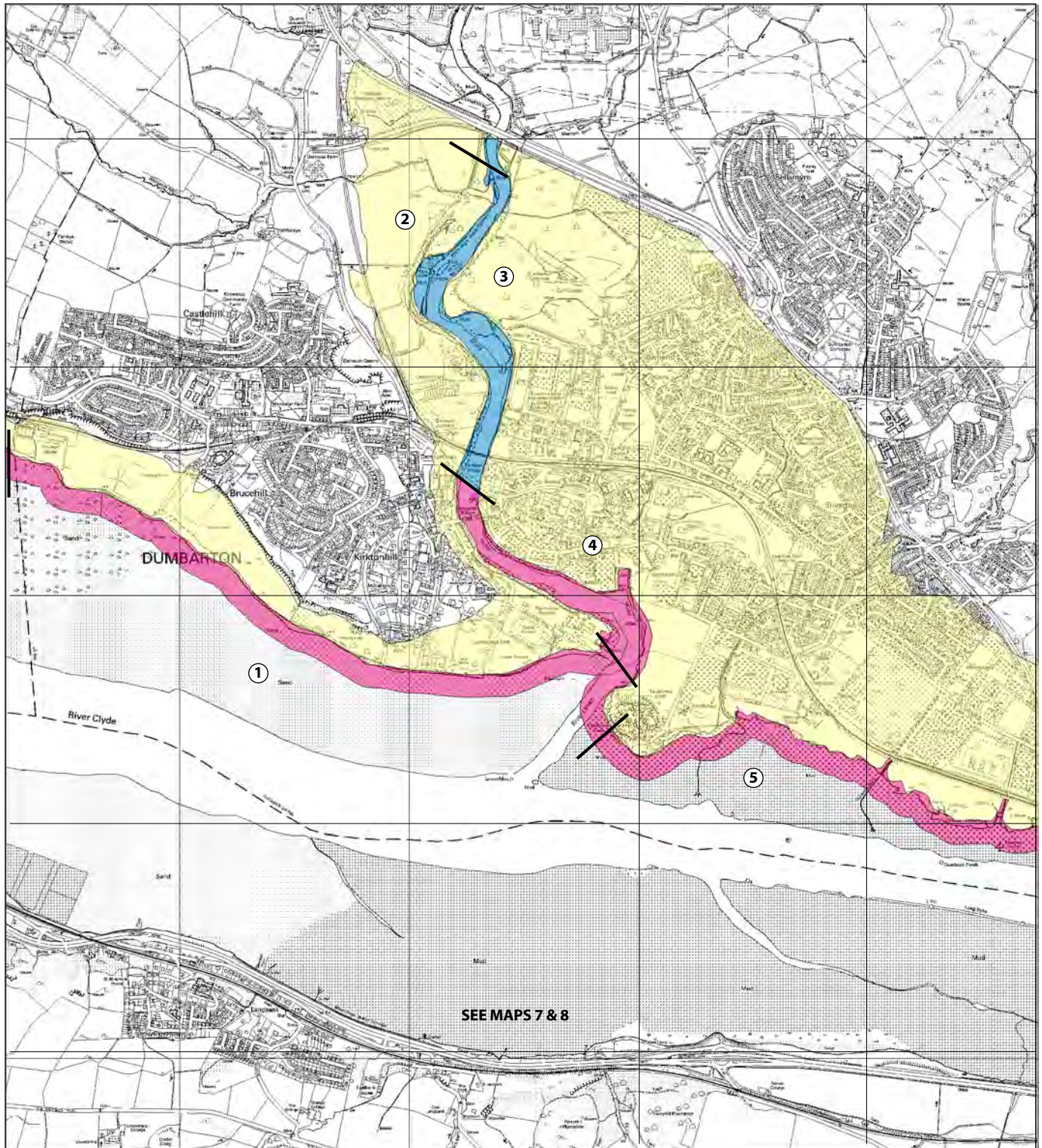
NS 4150 7420

3.4km

Both accreting and eroding

Active erosion is occurring on the edge of the low cliff forming the edge of an area of saltmarsh. Drain outfall areas are particularly susceptible to slope failure. Some accretion in front of marsh.





LEGEND

- Definitely accreting
- Accreting or stable
- Definitely eroding
- Both accreting and eroding
- Land below 10m

## CLYDE MAP 3: BUILT HERITAGE AND ARCHAEOLOGY

### Sites on the Coast Edge & Foreshore

52. DUMBARTON SHORE  
NS 3734 6755  
Fish Trap (poss.)  
Poor  
Unknown  
Monitor

53. DUMBARTON SHORE  
NS 37507 75533  
Seawall  
Good  
18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> AD  
Nil

55. KIRKTONHILL SHORE  
NS 38204 75170  
Seawall  
Good  
18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> AD  
Nil

59. DUMBARTON  
**SAM 9654**  
NS 3970 7500  
St Surfs Church  
Not seen  
12<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> AD  
Nil

60. DUMBARTON  
**NS37SE 1**  
NS 3950 7470  
Findspot (slate tool)  
4<sup>th</sup> Mil-1<sup>st</sup> Cen BC  
Nil

63. RIVER LEVEN  
NS 39437 76725  
Brick hut  
Fair  
20<sup>th</sup> AD  
Monitor

64. DUMBARTON  
**NS37NE 47.1**  
NS 3970 7500  
Shipyards  
19-20<sup>th</sup> AD  
Not seen  
Nil

65. DUMBARTON  
**NS 37SE 31**  
NS 3972 7486  
Shipyards  
Not seen  
Nil

66. DUMBARTON  
**NS 37NE 24**  
NS 3980 7500  
Roman Harbour (poss)  
Not seen  
1<sup>st</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> Cen AD  
Nil

67. DUMBARTON  
**NS37NE 47**  
NS 3980 7508  
Whisky Distillery  
Good  
19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> AD  
Nil

68. DUMBARTON  
**NS37NW 16**  
NS 4005 7510  
Shipyards  
Not seen  
19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> AD  
Nil

69-72, 74. DUMBARTON  
**NS47SW 91**  
NS 4001 7491  
Shipyards/jetty/docks  
Not seen  
19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> AD  
Nil

73. DUMBARTON  
NS 400 747  
Sea wall  
Good  
18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> Cen  
Nil

75. DUMBARTON  
**NS37SE 2**  
NS 3995 7455  
Steatite bead  
Not seen  
4<sup>th</sup> Mill BC-1<sup>st</sup> Cen  
Nil

### Sites on the Hinterland

#### Listed Buildings (see Appendix 2)

54. Grouped Entry  
DUMBARTON, CARDROSS ROAD,  
CONVENT OF NOTRE DAME Listed  
B

DUMBARTON, CARDROSS ROAD,  
CONVENT OF NOTRE DAME,  
CHAPEL Listed B

Not seen  
18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> Cen  
Nil

56 Grouped Entry  
DUMBARTON, 15 DIXON DRIVE  
Listed C (s)  
DUMBARTON, KIRKTONHILL,  
HELENSLEE ROAD, KEIL SCHOOL,  
STATUE OF WILLIAM  
MACKINNON Listed B.  
DUMBARTON, WEST BRIDGEND,  
BLACK BULL INN Listed B  
DUMBARTON, KIRKTONHILL,  
HELENSLEE ROAD, KEIL SCHOOL  
Listed B

DUMBARTON, KIRKTONHILL,  
HELENSLEE ROAD, KEIL SCHOOL,  
LODGE Listed B  
DUMBARTON, HELENSLEE ROAD,  
LEVENFORD HOUSE COUNTY  
LIBRARY Listed A

DUMBARTON, HELENSLEE ROAD,  
LEVENFORD HOUSE, GATEWAY  
AND GARDEN WALLS Listed B  
DUMBARTON, 10, 12 DIXON  
DRIVE Listed B

DUMBARTON, HELENSLEE ROAD,  
BRIDGE Listed C(s)  
DUMBARTON, KIRKTONHILL,  
HELENSLEE ROAD, KEIL SCHOOL,  
TECHNICAL BLOCK Listed B  
DUMBARTON, 2, 4 DIXON DRIVE  
Listed C(s)

DUMBARTON, LEVINGROVE  
PARK, LODGE Listed B

Not seen  
18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> Cen  
Nil

## CLYDE MAP 3: BUILT HERITAGE AND ARCHAEOLOGY Continued

---

### Sites on the Coast Edge & Foreshore

76. DUMBARTON  
NS 3996 7437  
Seawall  
Good  
18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> AD  
Nil

77-80. DUMBARTON  
CASTLE & CHAPEL  
**NS47SW 5.01**  
**SAM 90107**  
NS 3998 7441  
Chapel  
Not seen  
4<sup>th</sup>-6<sup>th</sup> AD  
Nil

81. DUMBARTON  
**NS47SW 89**  
NS 0200 7448  
Military road  
Not seen  
Uncertain  
Nil

82. DUMBARTON  
SHORE  
NS 40243 74424  
Timber pond (poss.)  
Fair  
18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> AD  
Nil

83. DUMBARTON  
SHORE  
NS 4029 7442  
Pier or loading platform  
(poss.)  
Poor  
18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> AD  
Monitor

84. DUMBARTON  
SHORE  
NS 4032 7444  
Seawall  
Good  
18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> AD  
Nil

86. DUMBUCK  
**NS47SW 8**  
NS 4157 7392  
Crannog  
Poor  
4<sup>th</sup> Mill- 1<sup>st</sup> Cen BC  
Monitor

### Sites on the Hinterland

62. Grouped Entry  
DUMBARTON, HELENSLEE ROAD,  
LEVENFORD HOUSE, LODGE Listed B  
DUMBARTON, 6, 8 DIXON DRIVE  
Listed C(s)  
DUMBARTON, CASTLE STREET,  
NAPIER MAUSOLEUM Listed C(s)  
DUMBARTON, CASTLE STREET, SHIP  
MODEL EXPERIMENT TANK Listed A  
DUMBARTON, CHURCH STREET,  
BURGH HALL Listed A  
DUMBARTON, CHURCH STREET,  
MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS Listed B  
DUMBARTON, CHURCH STREET,  
MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS, PETER  
DENNY STATUE Listed B  
DUMBARTON, 69 GLASGOW ROAD,  
DISTRICT COUNCIL OFFICES Listed  
C(s)  
DUMBARTON, 17-19 HIGH STREET,  
BANK OF SCOTLAND Listed B  
DUMBARTON, HIGH STREET,  
GLENCAIRN TENEMENT Listed B  
DUMBARTON, 127-135 HIGH STREET  
Listed B  
DUMBARTON, 143-147 HIGH STREET,  
BELL LEISURE CENTRE Listed B  
DUMBARTON, HIGH STREET, ST  
AUGUSTINE'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH,  
HALL Listed A  
DUMBARTON, HIGH STREET, ST  
AUGUSTINE'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH  
Listed A  
DUMBARTON, MACLEAN PLACE,  
DUMBARTON OLD PRISON, FORMER  
GATEWAY Listed B  
DUMBARTON, STATION ROAD,  
DUMBARTON CENTRAL STATION  
Listed A  
DUMBARTON, 1, 2 STATION ROAD,  
PUBLIC HOUSE Listed C(s)  
DUMBARTON, HIGH STREET,  
RIVERSIDE PARISH CHURCH Listed A  
DUMBARTON, CHURCH STREET,  
SHERIFF COURT Listed B  
DUMBARTON, CHURCH STREET,  
MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS, COLLEGE  
BOW Listed B  
Not seen  
18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> Cen AD  
Nil

## CLYDE MAP 3: BUILT HERITAGE AND ARCHAEOLOGY Continued

---

### Sites on the Coast Edge & Foreshore

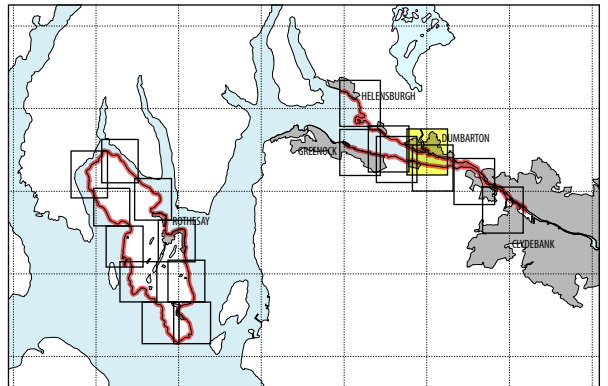
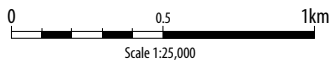
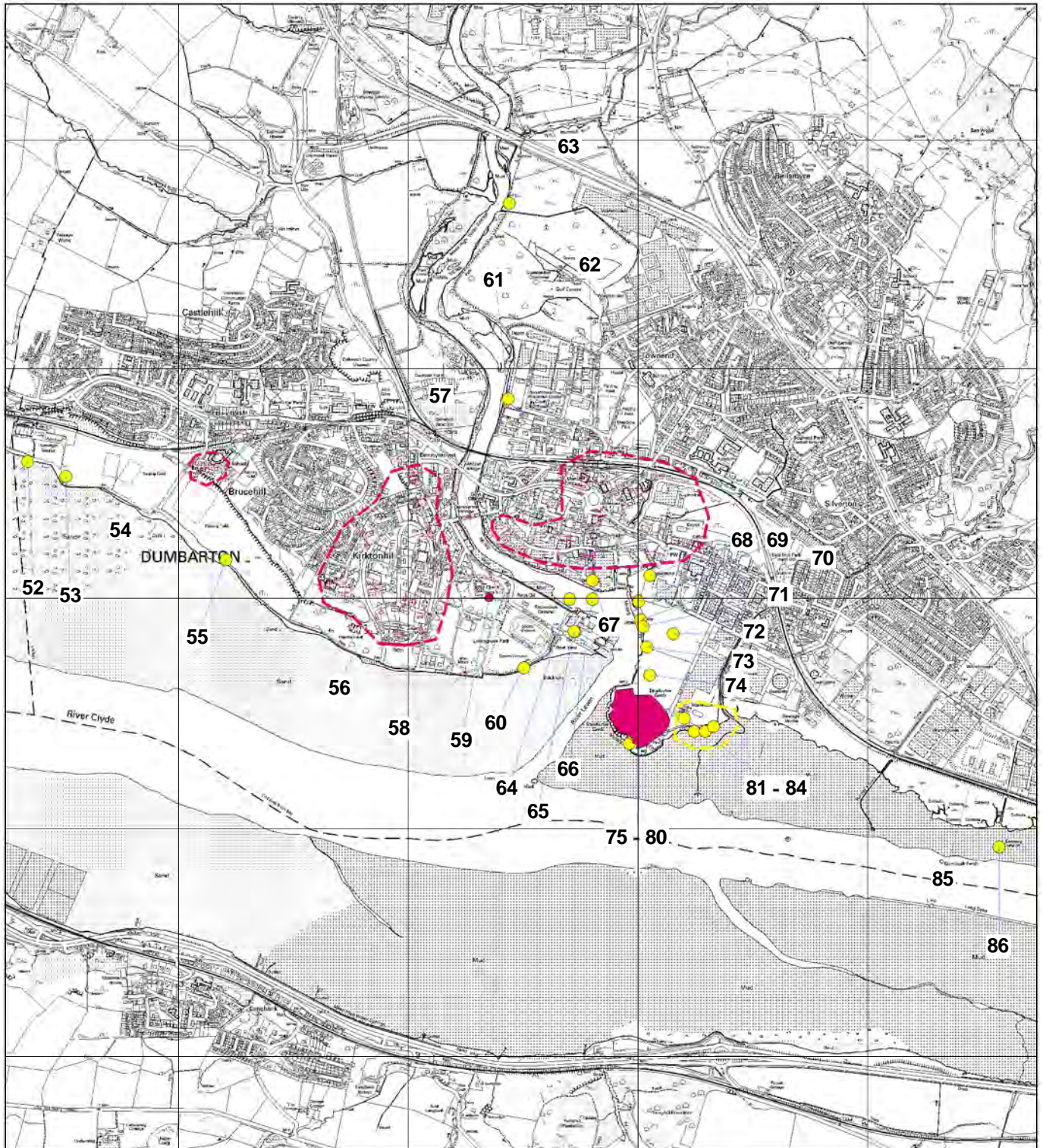
### Sites on the Hinterland

57. DUMBARTON, BRIDGE STREET, RIVER LEVEN, DUMBARTON BRIDGE  
NS 3926 7535  
Listed B  
Good  
18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> Cen  
Nil




58. DUMBARTON, LEVENGROVE PARK, WAR MEMORIAL  
NS 3924 7467  
Listed C(s)  
Good  
20<sup>th</sup> Cen  
Nil

61. Grouped entry  
DUMBARTON, STRATHLEVEN PLACE, ST PATRICK'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH Listed B  
DUMBARTON, STRATHLEVEN PLACE, DRUMOYNE  
Listed B  
Not seen  
18-20<sup>th</sup> Cen  
Nil

85. OLD KILPATRICK, GLASGOW ROAD, DUMBUCK HOTEL  
NS 4153 7450  
Listed B  
Good  
18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> Cen  
Nil



**LEGEND**

-  Protected Ancient Monument, or area of designated wreck
-  Listed Historic Building
-  Other known Ancient Monuments, or Undesignated wreck

## **CLYDE MAP 4: DUNGLASS WHARF to ERSKINE BRIDGE**

**Hinterland Geology and Coastal Geomorphology:** Marine deposits overlie undifferentiated tills. The coastline is irregular and includes a tract of degraded saltmarsh. The foreshore is dominated by mud and sand.

**Erosion Class:** This section of coastline is affected by both accretion and erosion. Slope failure is affecting the immediate coastal edge as the soft mud cliff is prone to undercutting.

**Built Heritage & Archaeology:** This cell had a relatively high concentration of sites according to the NMRS data. These sites were mainly condensed into the area where the Forth & Clyde Canal joined the River Clyde at Bowling Harbour. The western end of this cell was occupied by a fuel depot, and therefore was inaccessible, which meant that some sites such as Dunglass Castle were not seen. Bowling Harbour contained a number of boat wrecks, and is listed on the NMRS as a ship graveyard (NMRS no. NS47SW 64).

## **CLYDE MAP 4: HINTERLAND GEOLOGY AND COASTAL GEOMORPHOLOGY**

---

### **1. DUNGLASS WHARF & BOWLING HARBOUR**

NS 4550 7320

2.2 km

Mud

Low edge (<10m)

*Artificial ground*

Mainly artificial ground associated with Harbour structures. Hinterland heavily modified by industrial development.

### **2. BOWLING HARBOUR to OLD KIRKPATRICK**

NS 4590 7300

1.2 km

Mud

Low edge (<10m)

*Marine deposits*

Mainly artificial ground at MHWMS. Marine gravel present on Hinterland.

### **3. OLD KIRKPATRICK to ERSKINE BRIDGE**

NS 4640 7270

1.2 km

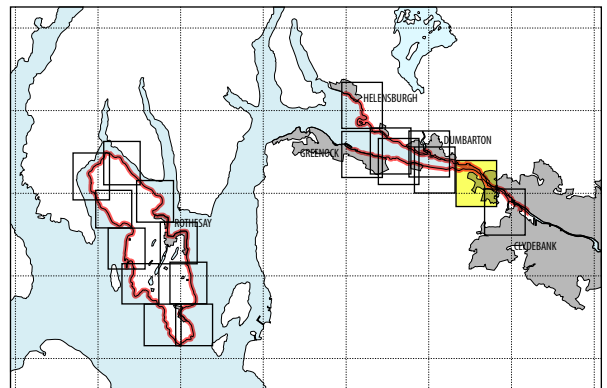
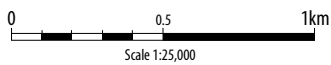
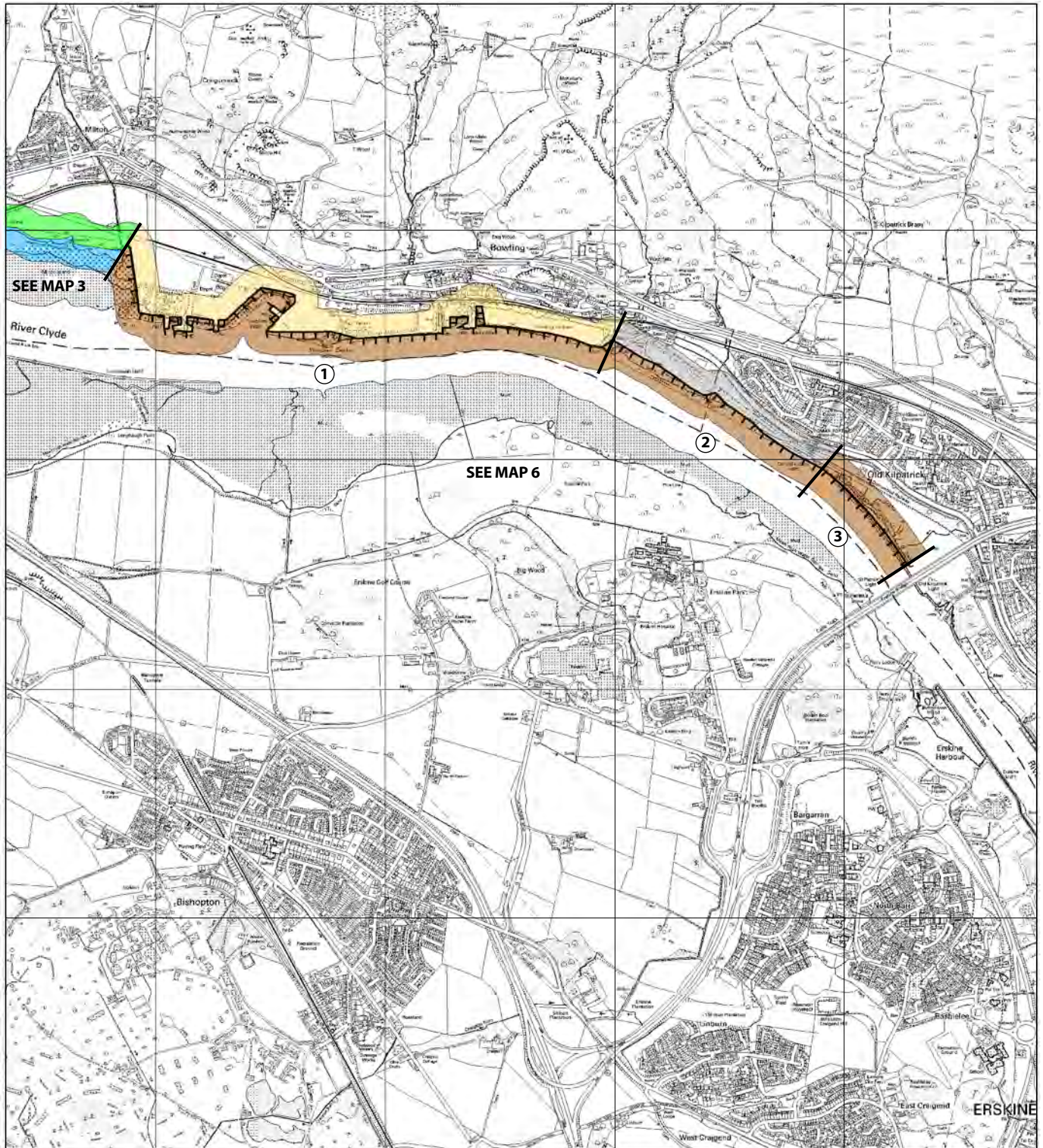
Mud

Low edge (<10m)

*Marine deposits*

Saltmarsh formed behind earth embankment.

Intertidal area mainly mud and shingle down to LWMST. Hinterland highly developed on marine deposits.



**LEGEND**

- Raised beach and marine deposits
- Alluvium
- Mainly sand
- Mainly alluvial/marine mud
- Man made
- Saltmarsh
- Re-claimed intertidal flats

*Coast edge*

- Man made barrier



## **CLYDE MAP 4: EROSION**

---

### **1. DUNGLASS WHARF to BOWLING LOCKS**

NS 4550 7320

2.6km

Accreting or stable

Dunglass Wharf is an artificial structure.

Estuarine mud is accreting along the base of the wharf. Bowling harbour is accreting due to lack of use. Due to the sheer size of this development the conditions along its base are considered to be stable.

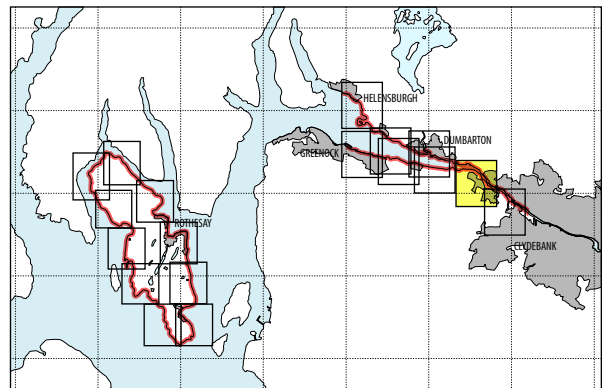
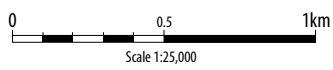
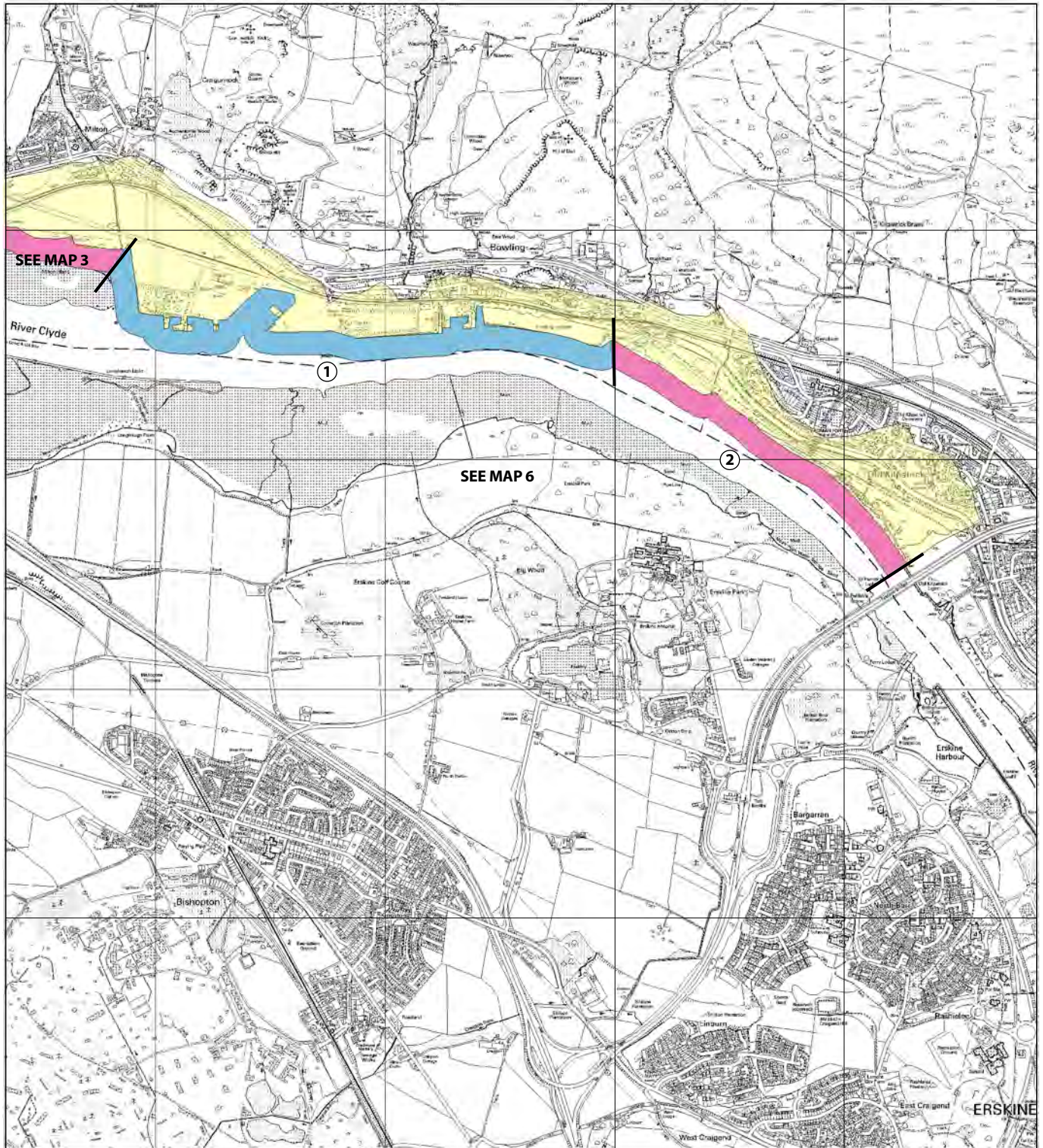
### **2. BOWLING LOCKS to ERSKINE BRIDGE**

NS 4650 7300

1.6km

Both accreting and eroding

Although heavily defended by sea walls this section is accreting. Estuarine mud banked up against the sea walls is displaced during high spring tides.



**LEGEND**

- Definitely accreting
- Accreting or stable
- Definitely eroding
- Both accreting and eroding
- Land below 10m

## CLYDE MAP 4: BUILT HERITAGE AND ARCHAEOLOGY

---

### Sites on the Coast Edge & Foreshore

87. MILTON ISLAND  
**NS47SW 13**  
NS 4250 7385  
Canoe  
Uncertain  
4<sup>th</sup> Mill- 1<sup>st</sup> Cen BC  
Nil

88. MILTON  
**NS47SW 60**  
NS 4255 7395  
Roman Objects  
Uncertain  
1<sup>st</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> Cen AD  
Nil

89. BOWLING, R. CLYDE  
**NS47SW 12**  
NS 4350 7350  
Canoes  
Uncertain  
4<sup>th</sup> Mill- 1<sup>st</sup> Cen BC  
Nil

90. DUNGLASS  
**NS47SW 48**  
NS 4365 7357  
Uncertain  
17<sup>th</sup> Cen AD  
Nil

91. DUNGLASS POINT  
**NS47SW 61**  
NS 4365 7355  
Pottery  
Uncertain  
4<sup>th</sup> Mill- 1<sup>st</sup> Cen BC  
Nil

93. DUNGLASS  
**NS47SW 19**  
NS 4375 7352  
Roman Fort  
Not seen  
1<sup>st</sup> Cen AD  
Nil

102. BOWLING, R. CLYDE  
**NS47SW 27**  
NS 4450 7350  
Swords  
Uncertain  
Uncertain  
Nil

103. DUMBUCK  
**NS47SW 28**  
NS 4650 7350  
Roman ford (poss)  
Not seen  
1-4<sup>th</sup> AD  
Nil

110. BOWLING SHORE  
NS 45012 73462  
Wooden posts  
Poor  
18<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> AD  
Nil

### Sites on the Hinterland

92. DUNGLASS CASTLE B  
**NS47SW 7**  
NS 4374 7353  
Castle  
Poor  
16<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> AD  
Nil

94. DUNGLASS CASTLE  
**NS47SW 123**  
NS 4377 7353  
Memorial Obelisk  
Not seen  
17-19<sup>th</sup> AD  
Nil

95-96. BOWLING  
**NS47SW 77**  
4410 7370  
Whiskey Distillery  
Uncertain  
18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> Ad  
Nil

97. BOWLING  
**NS47SW 68**  
NS 4425 7365  
Shipyard  
Not seen  
18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> AD  
Nil

98-100. BOWLING  
**NS47SW 67**  
NS 4427 7369  
Railway Station/  
Good  
18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> AD  
Nil

108. BOWLING  
**NS47SE 114**  
NS 4508 7358  
Chimney  
Uncertain  
19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> AD  
Nil

## CLYDE MAP 4: BUILT HERITAGE AND ARCHAEOLOGY Continued

---

### Sites on the Coast Edge & Foreshore

### Sites on the Hinterland

101, 104, 106-7, 109, 111, 112-115  
BOWLING HARBOUR & FORTH –  
CLYDE CANAL  
**NS47SW 64**  
NS 4450 7355  
Harbour/ Forth Canal  
Poor  
18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> AD  
Nil

105. BOWLING, DUMBARTON RD.  
**NS47SW 64.2**  
NS 4492 7364  
Tenement building  
Uncertain  
19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> AD

116. FERRYDYKE BRIDGE  
**NS47SE 63**  
NS 4587 7306  
Bridge, keepers house & stables  
Good  
18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> AD  
Nil

117. OLD KIRKPATRICK  
**NS47SE 37**  
NS 4590 7305  
Roman distance slab  
Uncertain  
1<sup>st</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> Cen AD  
Nil

118. OLD KIRKPATRICK  
**NS47SE 13**  
NS 4590 7305  
Roman distance slab  
Uncertain  
1<sup>st</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> Cen AD  
Nil

119. OLD KILPATRICK  
**SAM 7673**  
NS 459 731  
Antonine Wall and fort, Gavinburn Bus  
Depot  
Not seen  
1<sup>st</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> Cen AD  
Nil

## CLYDE MAP 4: BUILT HERITAGE AND ARCHAEOLOGY Continued

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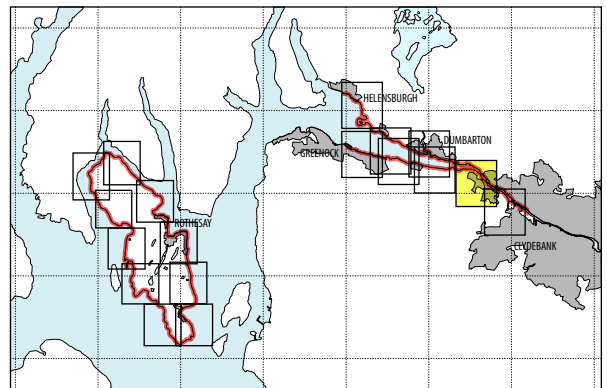
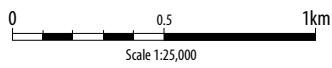
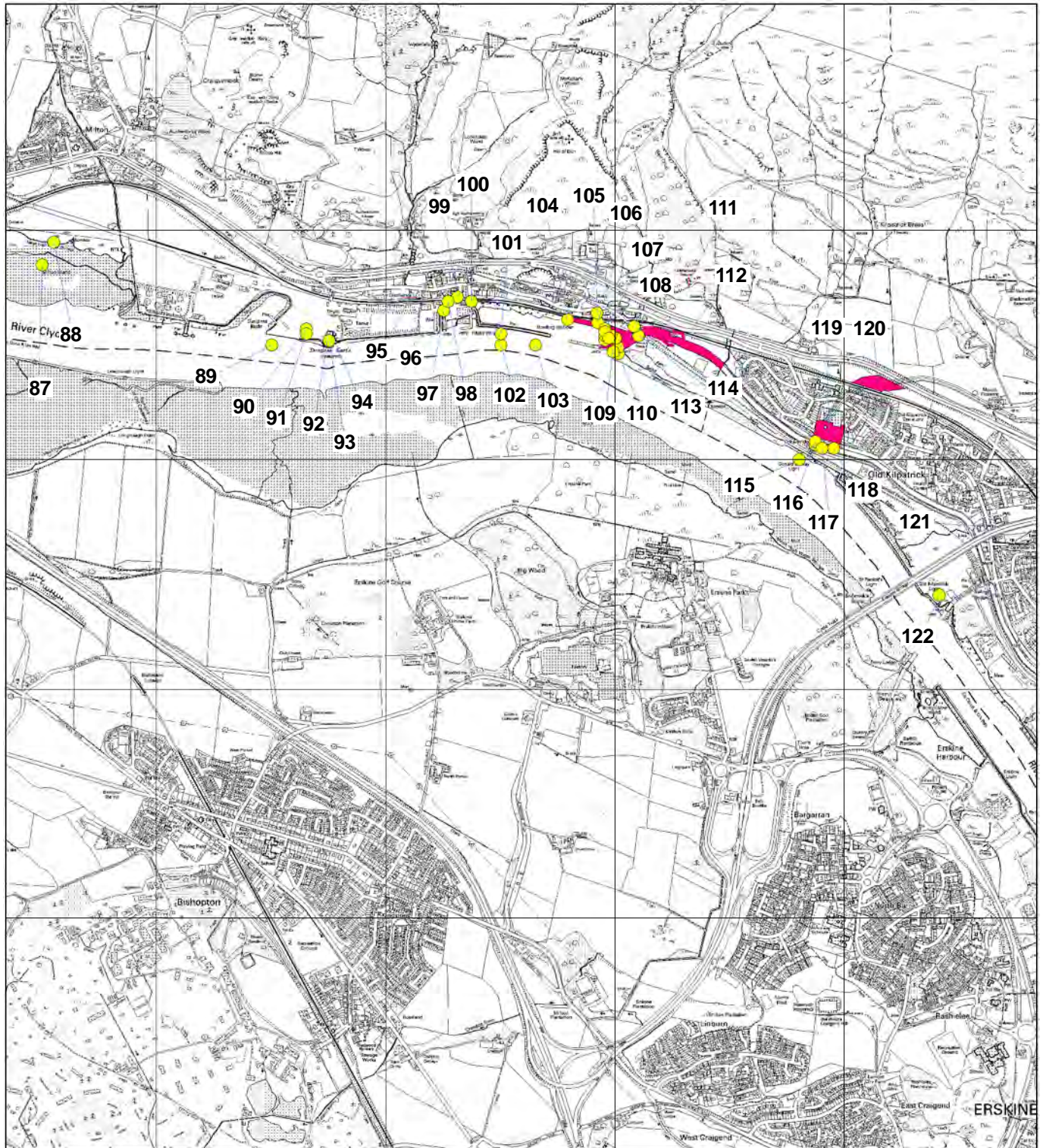
### Sites on the Coast Edge & Foreshore

### Sites on the Hinterland




120 OLD KILPATRICK  
**SAM 7063**  
NS 460 733 - NS462 733  
Antonine Wall, Railway to  
Great Western Road  
Not seen  
1<sup>st</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> Cen AD  
Nil

121. OLD KIRKPATRICK  
NS 4660 7270  
Old Cessesion Church  
Listed B  
Good  
19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> Cen  
Nil

122. OLD KIRKPATRICK  
**NS47SE 199**  
NS 6410 7241  
Barrage Balloon Site  
Not seen  
WW2  
Nil



LEGEND

-  Protected Ancient Monument, or area of designated wreck
-  Listed Historic Building
-  Other known Ancient Monuments, or Undesignated wreck

## **CLYDE MAP 5: WHITE CART BRIDGE to ERSKINE HARBOUR**

**Hinterland Geology and Coastal Geomorphology:** The hinterland is dominated by marine deposits formed in a very low lying riverine delta. The land may have been reclaimed as it lies below a flood bank. Freshwater alluvial and estuarine silts are present along the banks of the River Cart. Embankments defend land formed by the reclamation of salt marsh as far as the Erskine Harbour.

**Erosion Class:** This coastal cell was found to contain sections that were seriously eroding. The coastline along Newshot Island consists of salt marsh that is eroding as a result of wave impact. The low cliff is approximately 1.5-2m high and is undercut at several places. Small islands of saltmarsh stand in isolation as the cliff is retreating. Erskine Harbour is experiencing accretion as it is acting as a focus for sediment entrapment.

**Built Heritage & Archaeology:** This cell contains a variety of remains, ranging from a possible fishing weir to a stone jetty and possible loading platforms. Park Quay has fallen into disrepair but, judging by its proportions, was once quite an important dock for medium sized boats. Numerous timber hulks are present. Erskine Harbour is also in a poor condition, as it has been allowed to become overgrown and silted up. Newshot Island is part of the salt marsh that has not been reclaimed behind the embankments along the Clyde. The reclamation works dominate the land at the western end of this cell, and landscaping works have been carried out around the Park Quay area.

## **CLYDE MAP 5: HINTERLAND GEOLOGY AND COASTAL GEOMORPHOLOGY**

---

### **1. BLYTHSWOOD POINT to WHITE CART BRIDGE**

NS 4960 6860

1.4km`

Mud

Low edge (<5m)

*Marine deposits*

Marine derived deposits with tidal mud flats along river edge.

### **2. WHITE CART BRIDGE to ERSKINE HARBOUR**

NS 4880 7052

6km

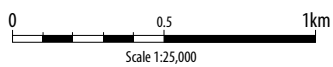
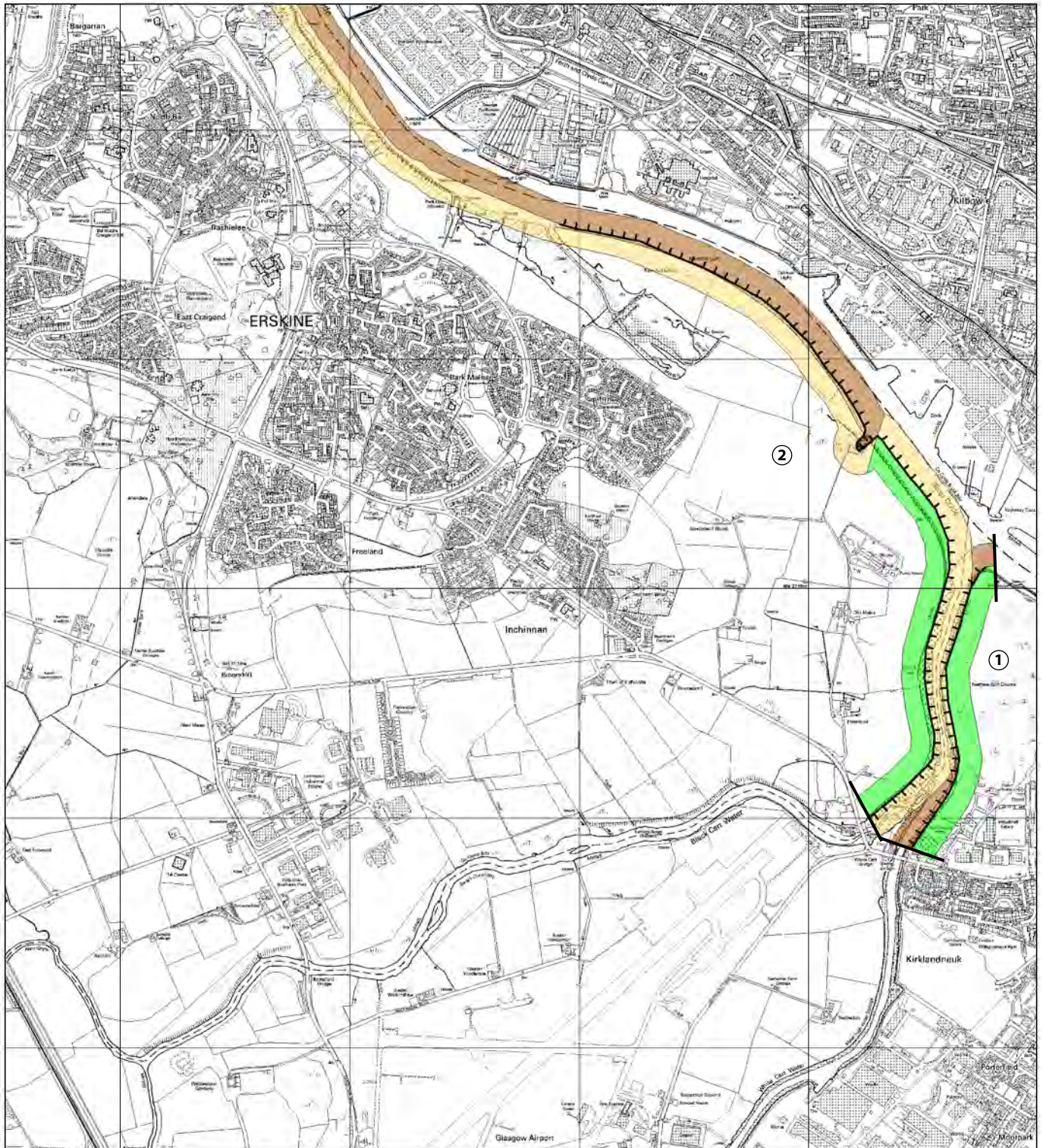
Mudflats

Low edge (<5m)

*Marine deposits*

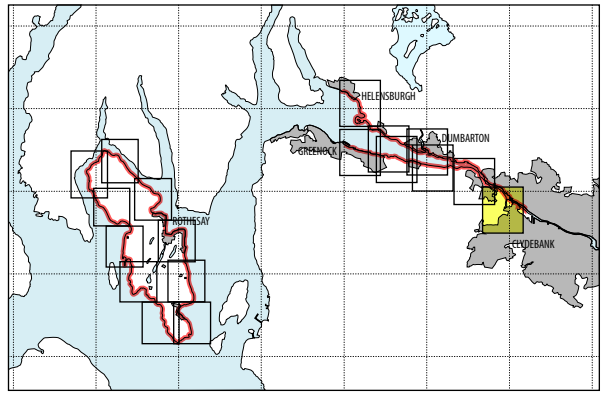
Marine derived deposits with tidal mud flats along river edge. Sand and mudflats with degraded saltmarsh to rear of Newshot Island.





LEGEND

- Raised beach and marine deposits
  - Alluvium
  - Mainly sand
  - Mainly alluvial/marine mud
  - Man made
  - Saltmarsh
  - Re-claimed intertidal flats
- Coast edge*
- Man made barrier



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## **CLYDE MAP 5: EROSION**

---

### **1. BLYTHSWOOD POINT to WHITE CART BRIDGE**

NS 4960 6860

1.4km

Accreting or stable

This east bank of the White Cart Water is accreting with estuarine mud and silt. Freshwater alluvium is also contributing to the supply of sediment along the banks of the river.

### **2. WHITE CART BRIDGE to NEWSHOT ISLAND**

NS 4880 7052

3.6km

Definitely eroding

Slope failure is occurring for most of the edge of Newshot Island. This has regressed up to 4-5m in parts. The low cliff is seriously undercut by wave action.

### **3. NEWSHOT ISLAND to NORTH BARR**

NS 4800 7030

2.5km

Definitely accreting

The former harbour is slowly filling up with estuarine silt.

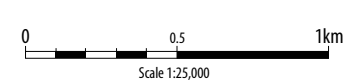
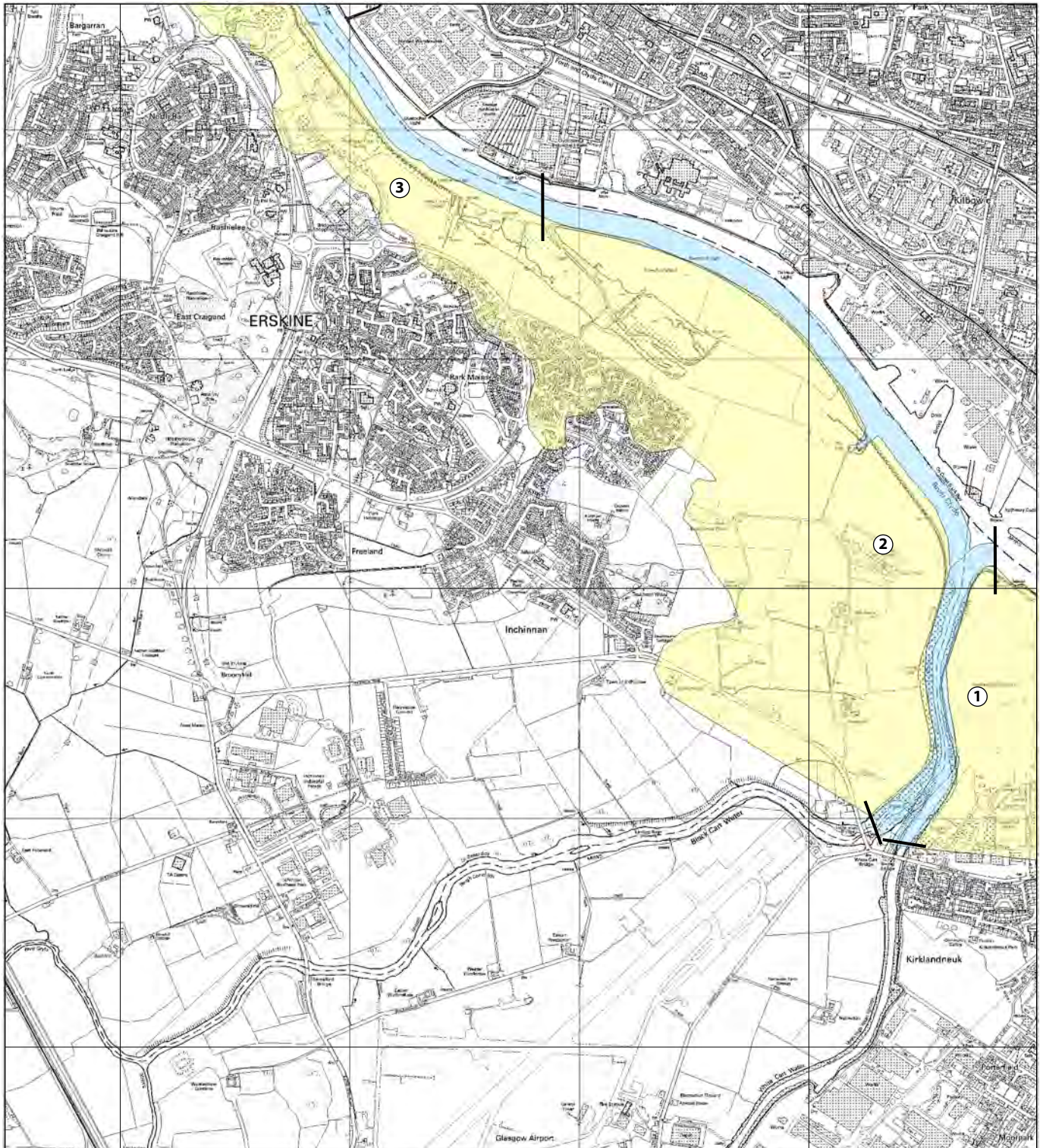
### **4. NORTH BARR**

NS 4640 7990

2.4km

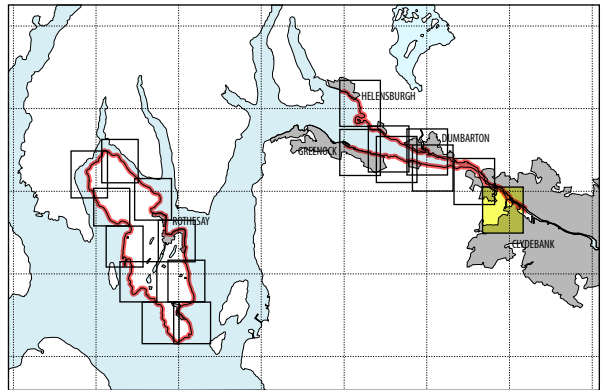
Both accreting and eroding

Riverside defensive works are lending stability to this unit. Mud is accreting alongside flood defences is being displaced during the tidal cycle. Erskine Harbour is also heavily infilled with mud and vegetation.



**LEGEND**

- Definitely accreting
- Accreting or stable
- Definitely eroding
- Both accreting and eroding
- Land below 10m



## CLYDE MAP 5: BUILT HERITAGE AND ARCHAEOLOGY

---

### Sites on the Coast Edge & Foreshore

123. RENFREW  
**NS46NE 128**  
NS 4969 6837  
Barrage Balloon Site  
Uncertain  
WW2  
Nil

129. INCHINNAN  
**NS46NE 62**  
NS 4950 6850  
Black Cart River (transport)  
Good  
18<sup>th</sup>20<sup>th</sup>  
Nil

130. RIVER CART  
**NS46NE 21**  
NS 4955 6895  
Urn  
Uncertain  
4<sup>th</sup> Mil BC-1<sup>st</sup> Cen AD

131. INCHINNAN  
**NS46NE 62**  
NS 4960 6900  
River Cart (transport)  
Good  
18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> AD  
Nil

132. RIVER CLYDE  
**NS46NE 6**  
NS 4960 6910  
Roman coin  
Unknown  
1<sup>st</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> C AD  
Nil

133. NEWSHOT ISLAND  
NS 48126 70134  
Fishing weir (poss.)  
Fair  
18<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> AD  
Monitor

134. NEWSHOT ISLAND  
NS 47563 70525  
Wooden platforms (poss.) &  
stone jetty  
Poor  
18<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> AD  
Nil

135. PARK QUAY  
NS 47443 70662  
Quay  
Poor  
18<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> AD  
Monitor

136. DALMUIR,  
R. CLYDE  
**NS47SE 61**  
NS 4740 7090  
Logboat  
Uncertain  
4<sup>th</sup> Mill-BC-1<sup>st</sup> Cen AD  
Nil

### Sites on the Hinterland

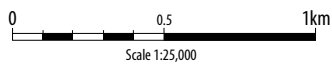
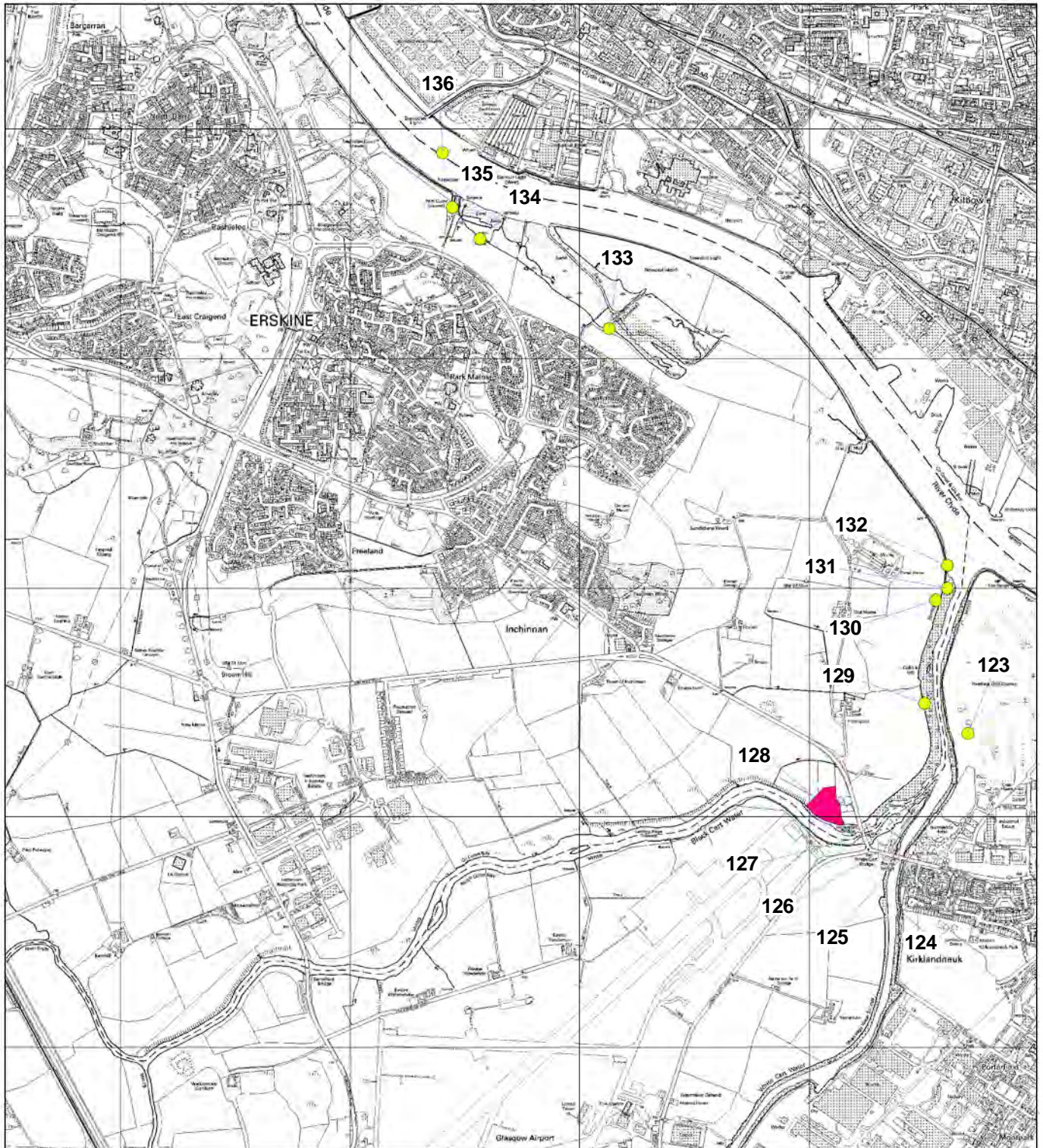
124. RENFREW  
**NS46NE 45**  
NS 4939 6782  
Argyll Stone & St Conval's  
Chariot  
Uncertain  
18<sup>th</sup> –20<sup>th</sup> Cen  
Nil

125. RENFREW  
**NS64NE 45**  
NS 4939 6782  
White Cart Lift Bridge  
Good  
18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> AD  
Nil

126. RENFREW  
**NS64NE 41**  
NS 9300 6785  
White Cart Bridge  
Good  
18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> AD  
Nil

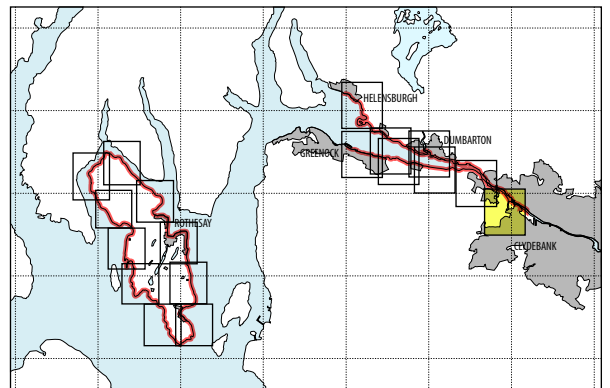
127. RENFREW  
**NS46NE 19**  
NS 4923 6792  
Inchinnan Bridge  
Good  
18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> AD  
Nil

128. INCHINNAN  
NS 6496 6810  
Inchinnan Church  
Good  
17-19<sup>th</sup> Ad  
Nil



**LEGEND**

- Protected Ancient Monument, or area of designated wreck
- Listed Historic Building
- Other known Ancient Monuments, or Undesignated wreck



## **CLYDE MAP 6: ERSKINE HARBOUR to north of DOVE COTTAGE**

**Hinterland Geology and Coastal Geomorphology:** The hinterland is dominated by marine deposits resting on undifferentiated glacial till. The foreshore fronting Erskine Park is mainly marine mud flats. Degrading saltmarsh is present towards Dove Cottage.

**Erosion Class:** This section of coastline was classified as both accreting and eroding. Marine mud is building up in parts at the MHW and being displaced through the tidal cycle.

**Built Heritage & Archaeology:** This cell had a high concentration of archaeological sites including three prehistoric logboats, a prehistoric canoe, and three intertidal crannog sites. Other finds of timbers and posts also suggest prehistoric activity. A fish-trap was recorded at Longhaugh Point. Two find spots produced Roman coins and objects and a silver ring. Inland, Erskine House was noted as being in good condition and still in use as a hospital.

## **CLYDE MAP 6: HINTERLAND GEOLOGY AND COASTAL GEOMORPHOLOGY**

---

### **1. ERSKINE HARBOUR to north of DOVE COTTAGE**

NS 4450 7300

5km

Mudflats

Low edge (<10m)

*Marine deposits*

Marine deposits with tidal mud flats along river edge.

### **2. DOVE COTTAGE to FERRYHILL PLANTATION**

NS 4200 7290

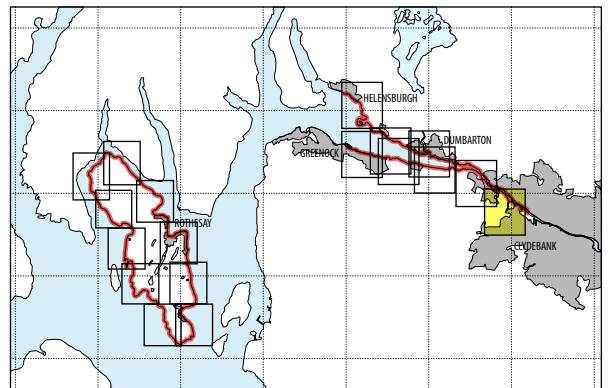
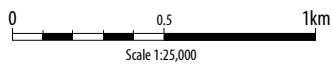
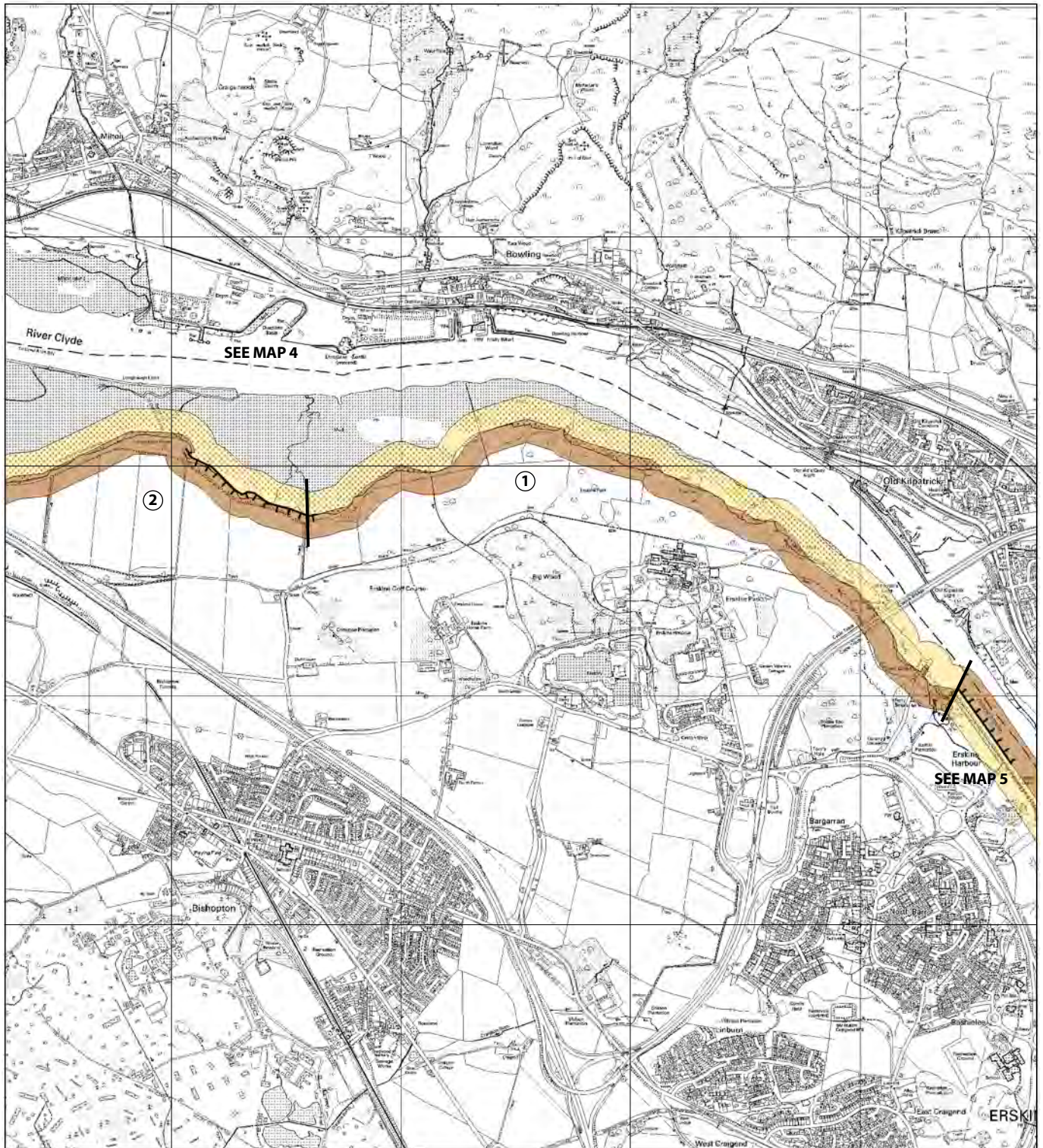
4km

Mudflats

Low edge (<10m)

*Marine deposits*

Marine deposits with tidal mud flats along river edge.



**LEGEND**

- Raised beach and marine deposits
  - Alluvium
  - Mainly sand
  - Mainly alluvial/marine mud
  - Man made
  - Saltmarsh
  - Re-claimed intertidal flats
- Coast edge*
- Man made barrier



## **CLYDE MAP 6: EROSION**

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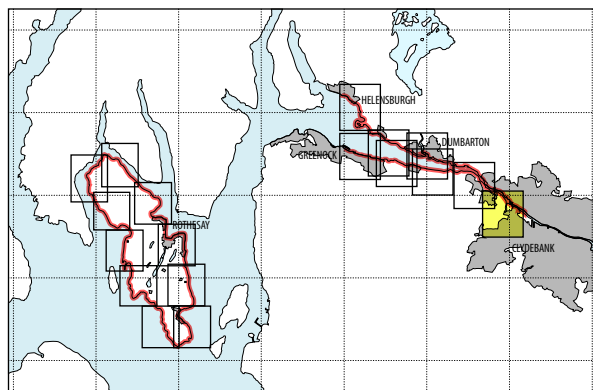
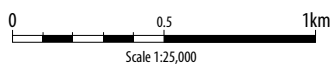
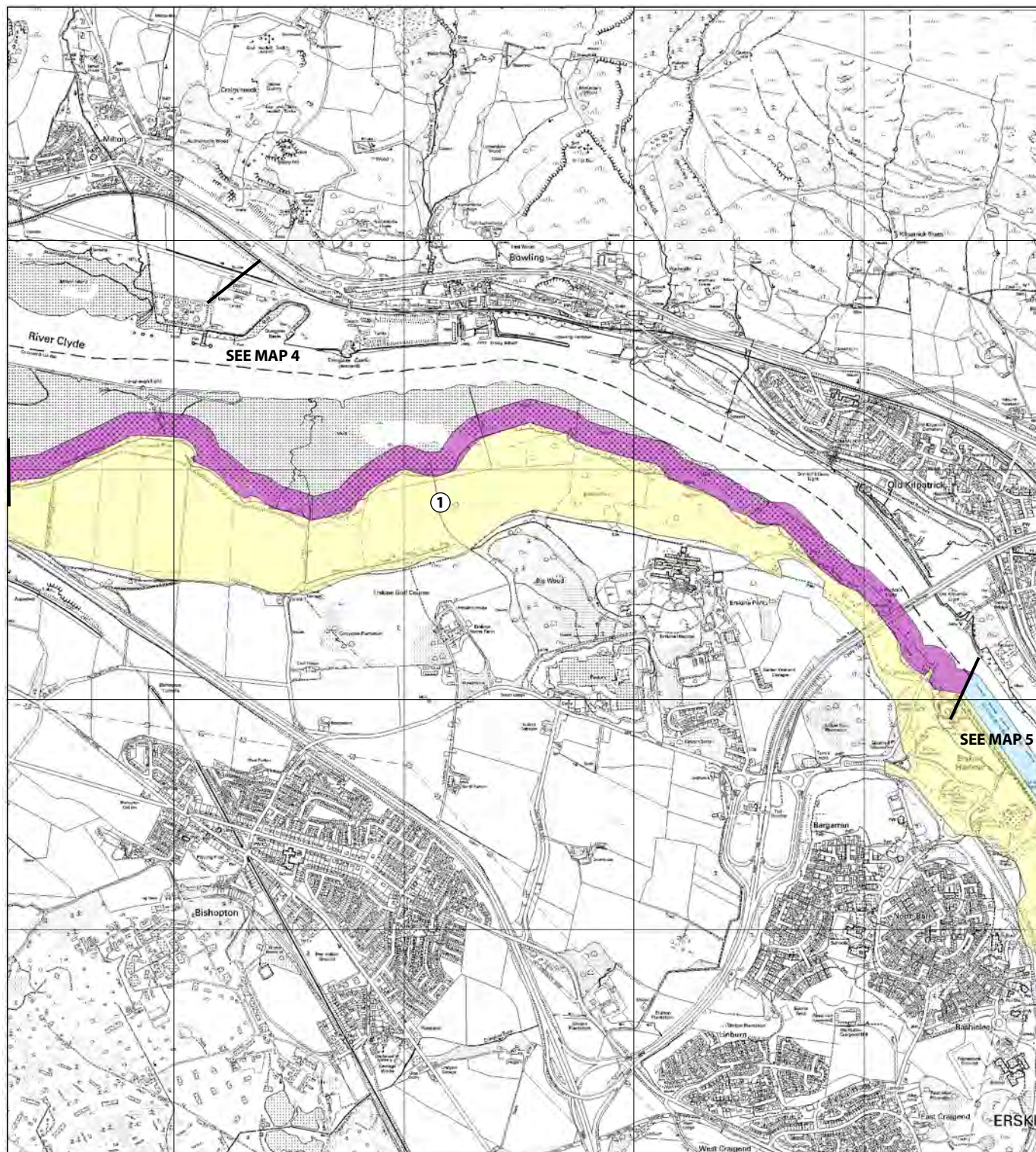
### **ERSKINE HARBOUR to DOVE COTTAGE**

NS 4200 7290

3.3km

Both accreting and eroding

Flood defence works protect the shoreline that is accreting with mud up to the HWMS mark. Loss and displacement of sediment is occurring during the tidal cycle towards the MHWMS.



LEGEND

- Definitely accreting
- Accreting or stable
- Definitely eroding
- Both accreting and eroding
- Land below 10m

## CLYDE MAP 6: BUILT HERITAGE AND ARCHAEOLOGY

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### Sites on the Coast Edge & Foreshore

138. ERSKINE  
NS 4640 7194  
Erskine Harbour  
Poor  
18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> AD  
Monitor

139. ERSKINE HARBOUR  
NS 4639 7290  
Wooden posts  
Poor  
Uncertain  
Monitor

140. ERSKINE R. CLYDE  
**NS47SE 62**  
NS 4640 7194  
Logboat  
Uncertain  
4<sup>th</sup> MilBC-1<sup>st</sup> Cen AD  
Nil

141. BOTTOMBOW ISLE  
NS 4636 7190  
Timbers  
Poor  
Uncertain  
Monitor

142. ERSKINE HARBOUR  
NS 4640 7201  
Mole  
Uncertain  
Uncertain  
Nil

143. ERSKINE FERRY  
NS 4629 7204  
Seawall, stones and plinth  
Poor  
18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> AD  
Monitor

144. ERSKINE FERRY  
**NS47SE 45**  
NS 4645 7215  
Canoe  
Uncertain  
4<sup>th</sup> Mil BC-1<sup>st</sup> Cen AD  
Nil

148. ERSKINE BRIDGE  
**NS47SE 70**  
NS 4620 7240  
Bridge  
Good  
20<sup>th</sup> AD  
Nil

149. RIVER CLYDE  
**NS47SE 47**  
NS 4575 7281  
Crannog (poss.)  
4<sup>th</sup> MilBC-1<sup>st</sup> Cen AD  
Not seen

153. ERSKINE  
**NS47SE 56**  
NS 4554 7288  
Crannog  
Poor  
4<sup>th</sup> MilBC-1<sup>st</sup> Cen AD  
Monitor

154. ERSKINE. R. CLYDE  
**NS47SW 70**  
NS 4490 7310  
Logboat  
Uncertain  
4<sup>th</sup> MilBC-1<sup>st</sup> Cen AD  
Nil

155. ERSKINE  
**NS47SW 36**  
NS 4425 7315  
Silver Ring  
Uncertain  
Uncertain  
Nil

156. ERSKINE  
**NS47SW 69**  
NS 4400 7300  
Logboats  
Uncertain  
4<sup>th</sup> MilBC-1<sup>st</sup> Cen AD  
Nil

158. LONGHAUGH POINT  
**NS47SW 22**  
NS 4355 7283  
Crannog  
Uncertain  
4<sup>th</sup> MilBC-1<sup>st</sup> Cen AD  
Nil

### Sites on the Hinterland

137. ERSKINE  
**NS47SE 111**  
NS 4665 7140  
North Barr Farm  
Good  
18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> AD  
Nil

146. ERSKINE  
**NS47SE 180**  
NS 4624 7209  
Erskine House Ferry Lodge  
Good  
18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> AD  
Nil

150 ERSKINE HOUSE  
**NS47SE1**  
NS 4535 7228  
Erskine House Piggery  
18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> AD  
Not seen  
Nil

151. ERSKINE HOSPITAL  
**NS47SE 1**  
NS 4532 7228  
Hospital  
19-20thAD  
Good  
Nil

152. ERSKINE HOUSE  
**NS47SE 1**  
NS 4520 7253  
Erskine House  
19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> AD  
Good  
Nil

157. ERSKINE  
**NS47SW 124**  
NS 4354 7243  
124 Dove Cottage  
18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> AD  
Good  
Nil

## CLYDE MAP 6: BUILT HERITAGE AND ARCHAEOLOGY Continued

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### Sites on the Coast Edge & Foreshore

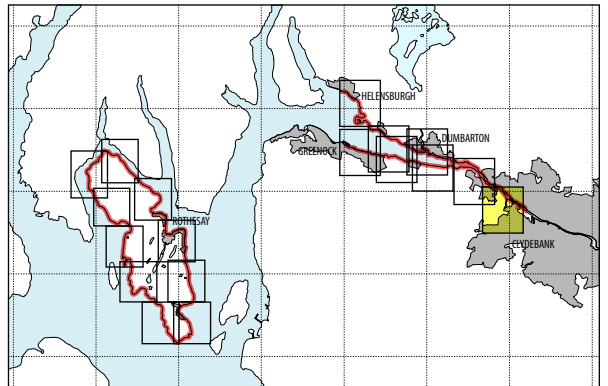
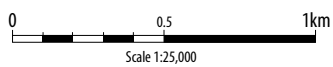
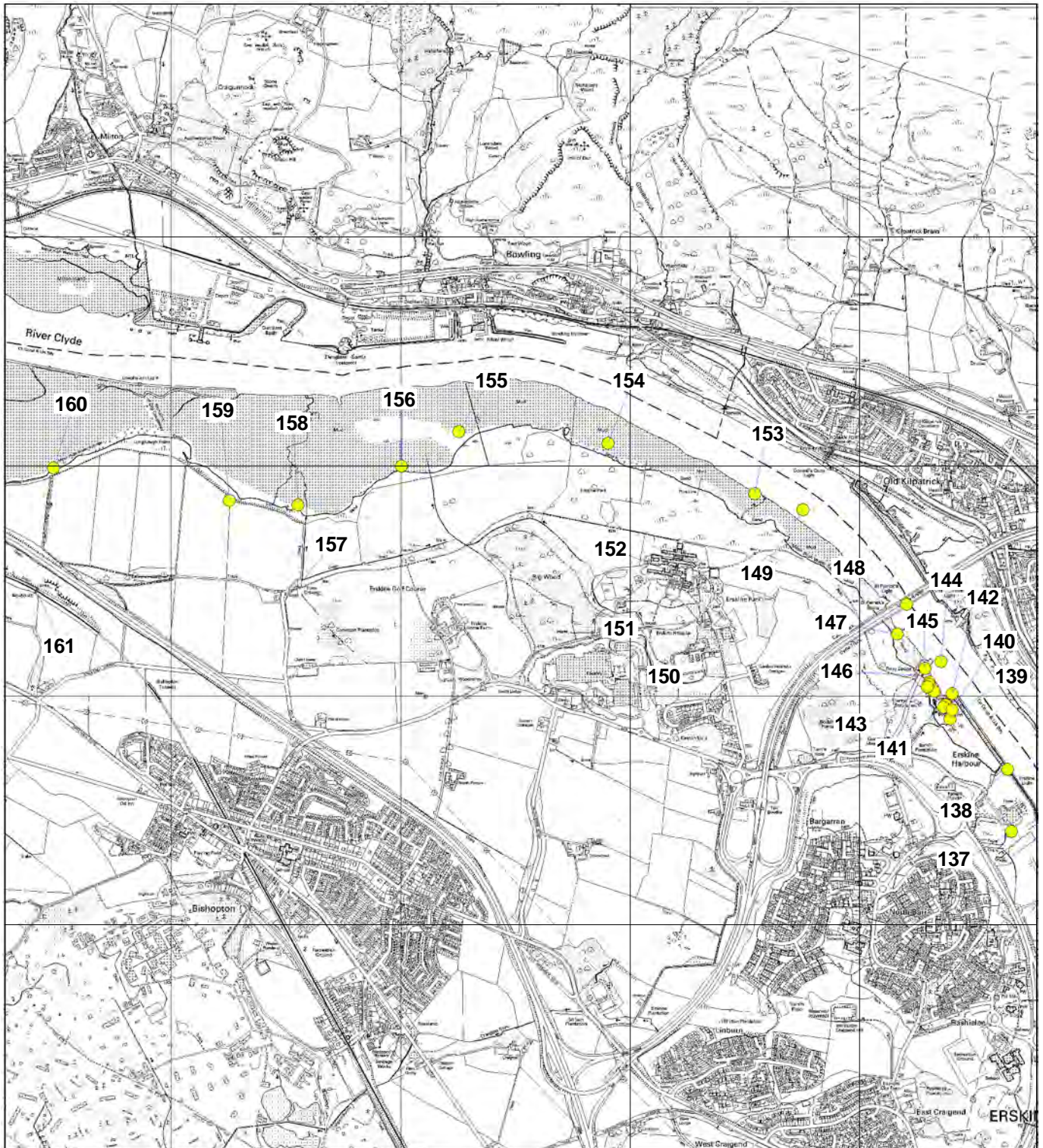
145. ERSKINE FERRY  
NS 4628 7212  
Jetty  
Poor  
18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> AD  
Monitor

147. ERSKINE BRIDGE  
**NS47SE 57**  
NS 4616 7227  
Crannog (poss.)  
Uncertain  
4<sup>th</sup> MilBC-1<sup>st</sup> Cen AD  
Nil

### Sites on the Hinterland

159. SLATEFORD  
**NS47SW 35**  
NS 4325 7285  
Roman coins & Objects  
Uncertain  
1<sup>st</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> Cen AD  
Nil

160. LONGHAUGH POINT  
NS 4248 7299  
Fish-trap  
Uncertain  
18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> AD  
Nil



**LEGEND**

- Protected Ancient Monument, or area of designated wreck
- Listed Historic Building
- Other known Ancient Monuments, or Undesignated wreck

## **CLYDE MAP 7: DOVE COTTAGE to FERRYHILL PLANTATION**

**Hinterland Geology and Coastal Geomorphology:** This unit of coastline is very linear and is defended by flood banks. The land towards Longhaugh Point is low lying and probably reclaimed, mainly derived from marine deposits. The shoreline is both estuarine mud and shingle.

**Erosion Class:** This unit of coastline is considered to be stable. Some accretion of estuarine mud was noted at NS 41659 729907. In general sea wall protection measures are lending stability to this particular coastal unit.

**Built Heritage & Archaeology:** This cell includes a seawall along part of the coastline, probably to help prevent flooding of the nearby motorway. Possible timber ponds were seen, although they were in such poor condition it was difficult to identify them definitely. Possible stone fish traps were also seen. At the far west of this cell is the intertidal crannog of Langbank West (at NGR NS 3822 7365) close to the village of Langbank. The margins of the site are clearly discernable from the surrounding stone-strewn, gravel foreshore.

## CLYDE MAP 7: HINTERLAND GEOLOGY AND COASTAL GEOMORPHOLOGY

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### 1. FERRYHILL PLANTATION to FINLAYSTONE POINT

NS 3700 7386

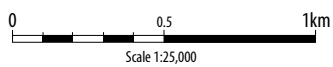
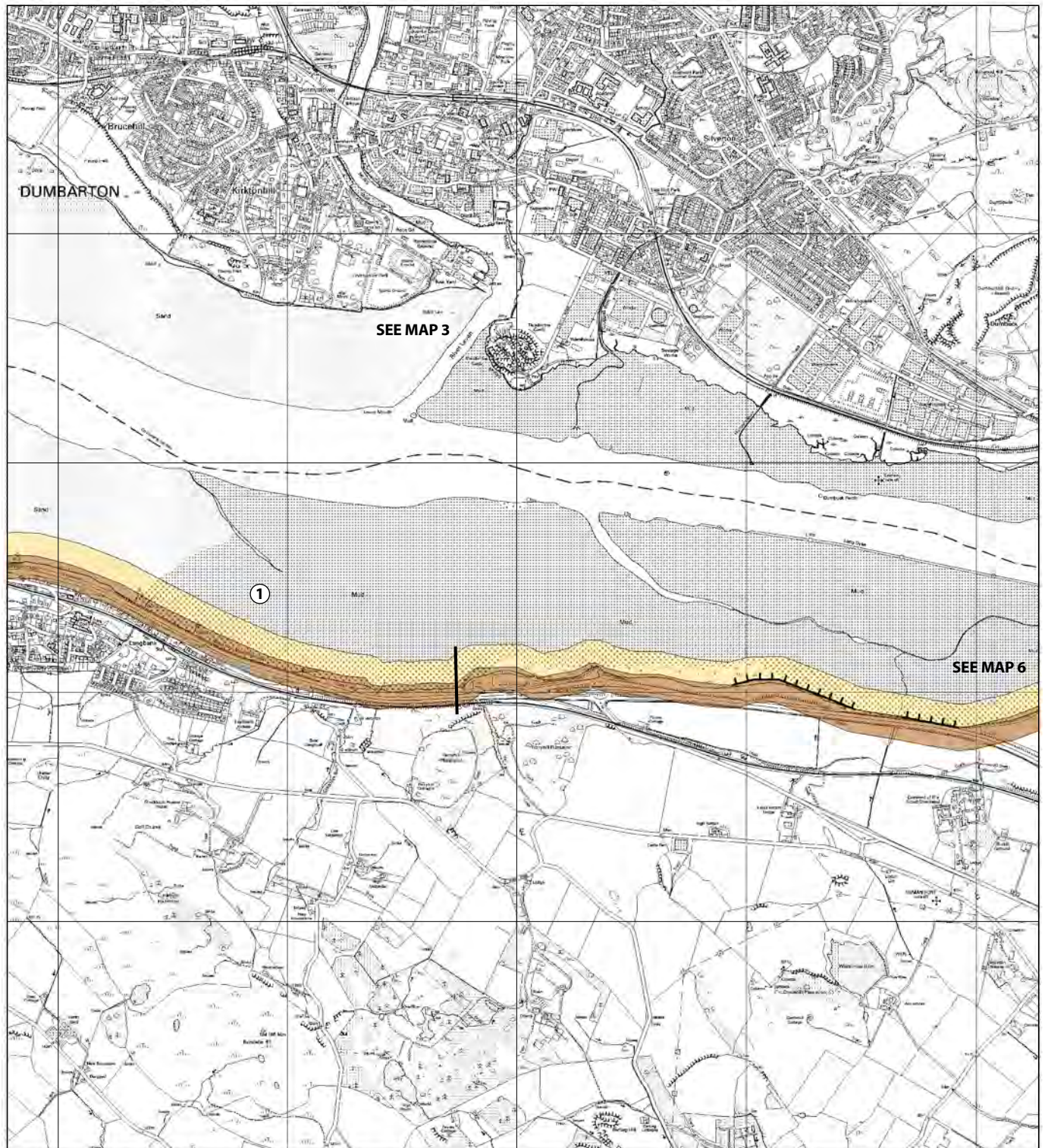
4.6km

Mudflats

Low edge (<10m)

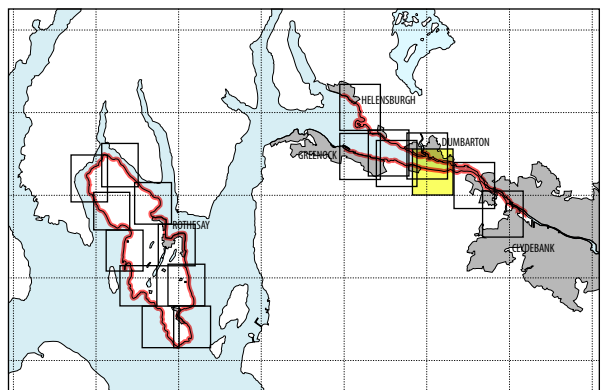
*Marine deposits*

Marine deposits, man made coastal edge, mud flats on the foreshore.



**LEGEND**

- Raised beach and marine deposits
  - Alluvium
  - Mainly sand
  - Mainly alluvial/marine mud
  - Man made
  - Saltmarsh
  - Re-claimed intertidal flats
- Coast edge*
- Man made barrier





## CLYDE MAP 7: EROSION

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### **2. DOVE COTTAGE** to East of **LANGBANK**

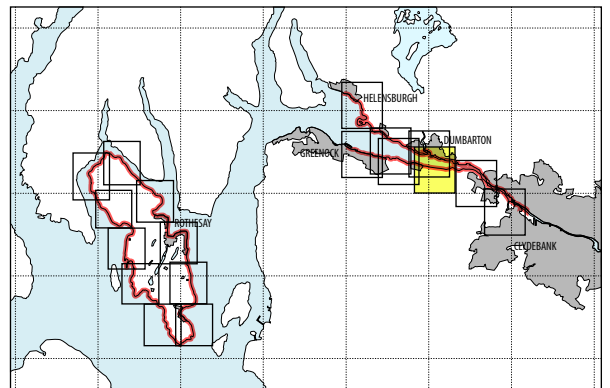
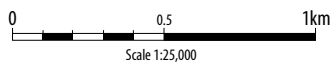
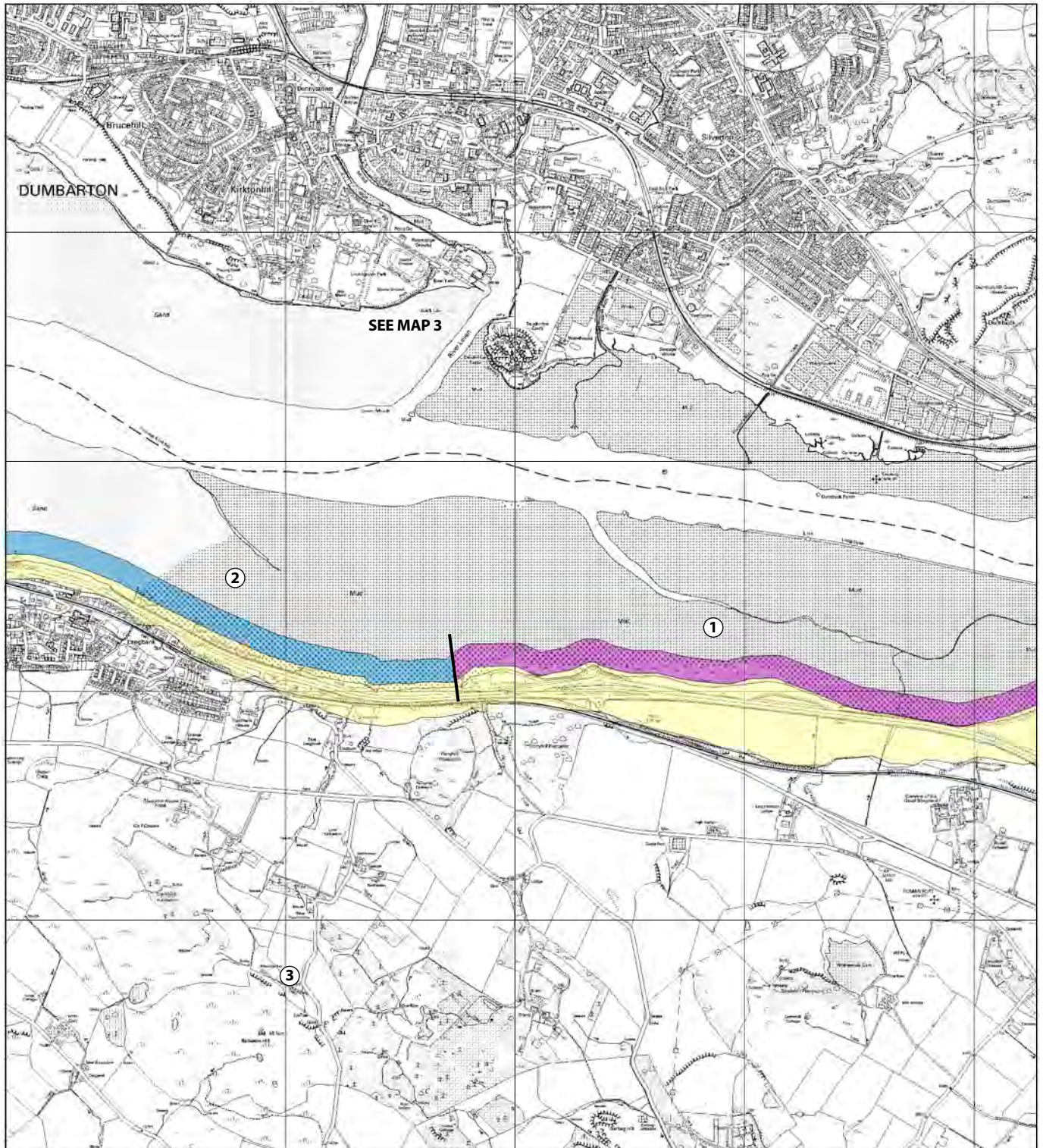
NS 4050 7300

6km

Both accreting and eroding

This length of riverside is uniform in character with accreting sediment from the tidal flats.

Local erosion is confined to the wash zone towards the MHWMSST where shingle is exposed during the tidal cycle.



LEGEND

- Definitely accreting
- Accreting or stable
- Definitely eroding
- Both accreting and eroding
- Land below 10m

## CLYDE MAP 7: BUILT HERITAGE AND ARCHAEOLOGY

---

### Sites on the Coast Edge & Foreshore

162. LONGHAUGH POINT  
NS 4208 7284  
Sea Wall  
Poor  
18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> AD  
Monitor

163. LANGBANK EAST  
NS 3949 7300  
Timber pond (poss.)  
Poor  
18<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> AD  
Monitor

164. LONGHAUGH POINT  
NS 42485 72992  
Fish trap (poss.)  
Good  
Unknown  
Nil

165. LANGBANK EAST  
NS 4034 7310  
Timber pond  
Poor  
18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> AD  
Monitor

166. LANGBANK EAST  
NS 39494 73001  
Timber pond (poss.)  
Poor  
18<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> AD  
Monitor

169. LANGBANK WEST  
NS 3813 7355  
Crannog  
Poor  
4<sup>th</sup> Mil  
BC-1<sup>st</sup> Cen AD  
Monitor

### Sites on the Hinterland

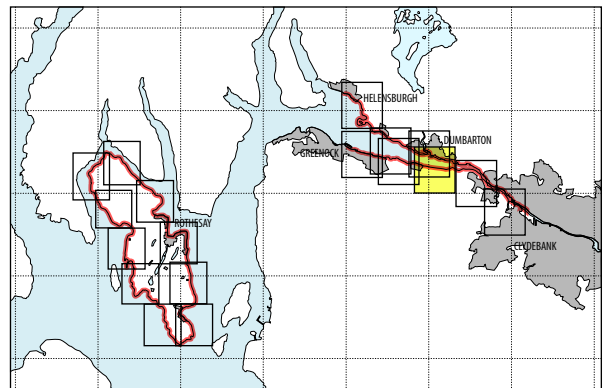
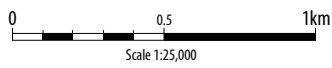
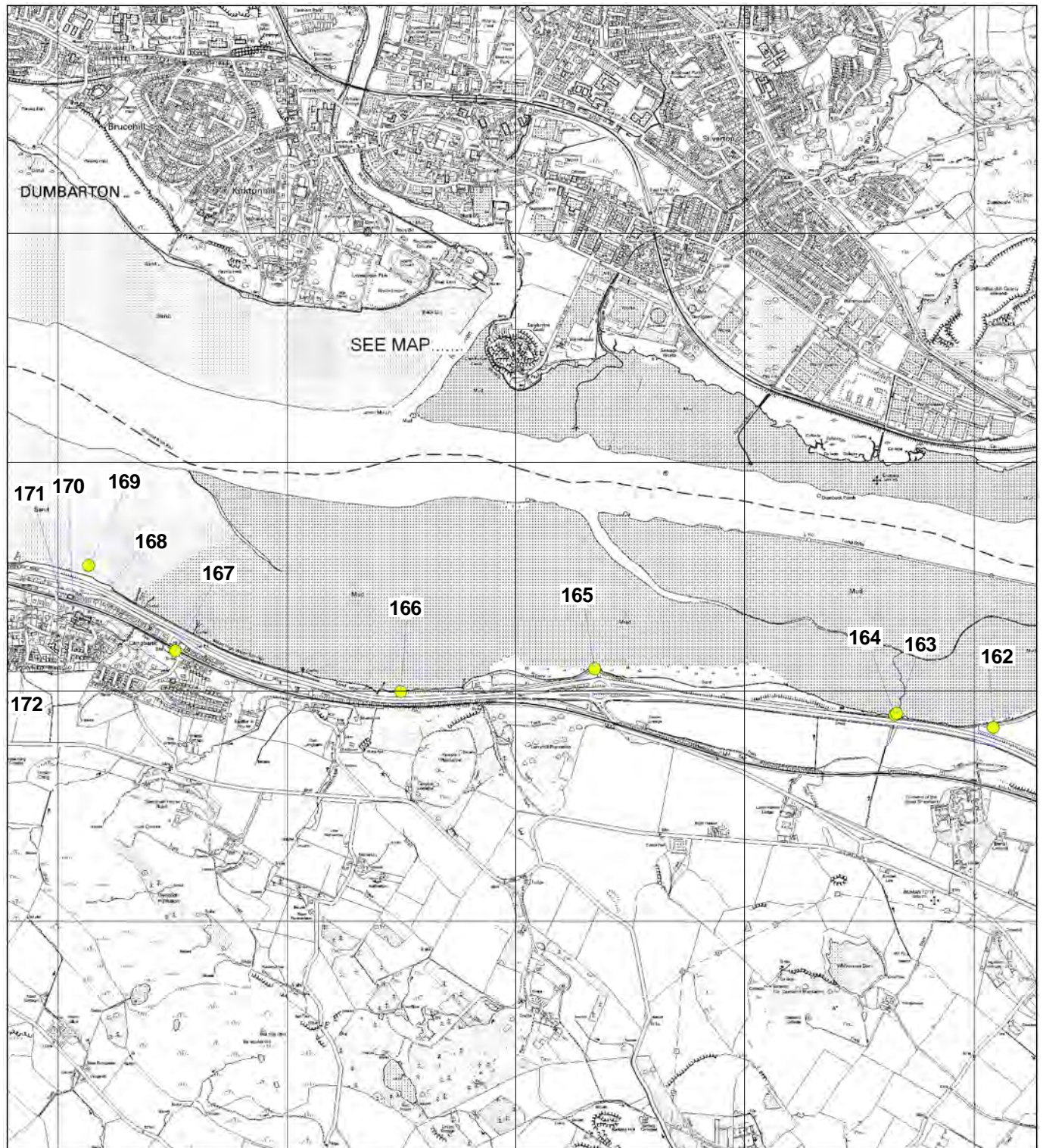
167. LANGBANK STATION  
**NS37SE 25**  
NS 3851 7318  
Railway Station  
Good  
19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> AD  
Nil

168 ST VINCENTS COLLEGE  
NS 3811 7333  
Listed B  
Good  
19-20<sup>th</sup> AD  
Nil

170. ST VINCENTS COLLEGE  
CHAPEL  
NS 3806 7331  
Listed B  
Not Seen  
18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> Cen  
Nil

171. ST VINCENTS COLLEGE  
LODGE  
NS 3803 7334  
Listed C(s)  
Not Seen  
18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> Cen  
Nil

172. 1-4 WOODSIDE  
COTTAGES, MAIN STREET,  
LANGBANK  
NS 3785 7346  
Listed B  
Good  
19-20<sup>th</sup> AD  
Nil



LEGEND

- Protected Ancient Monument, or area of designated wreck
- Listed Historic Building
- Other known Ancient Monuments, or Undesignated wreck

## **CLYDE MAP 8: FERRYHILL PLANTATION to FINLAYSTONE POINT**

**Hinterland Geology and Coastal Geomorphology.** The hinterland comprises marine deposits overlying glacial till. At Ferryhill Plantation the coastal edge is close to the A80. The foreshore is dominated by mud and gravel.

**Erosion Class:** Both accretion and erosion is occurring. In the proximity of sea walls the coastline is stable with some local areas prone to sediment accretion where mud has not been displaced during the tidal cycle.

**Built Heritage & Archaeology:** To the west of the Langbank West crannog an extensive system of timber ponds associated with the Port Glasgow ship building industry are present. Rectangular wooden stakes protrude from the mud flats forming lagoons in which rafts of imported timber were stored. These ponds are marked on the current OS 1:25000 scale maps. A seawall has been constructed along the Langbank foreshore to protect the road and railway lines that run quite close to the shoreline.

## CLYDE MAP 8: HINTERLAND GEOLOGY AND COASTAL GEOMORPHOLOGY

---

### 1. FERRYHILL PLANTATION to FINLAYSTONE POINT

NS 3700 7386

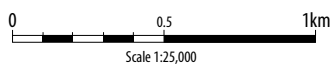
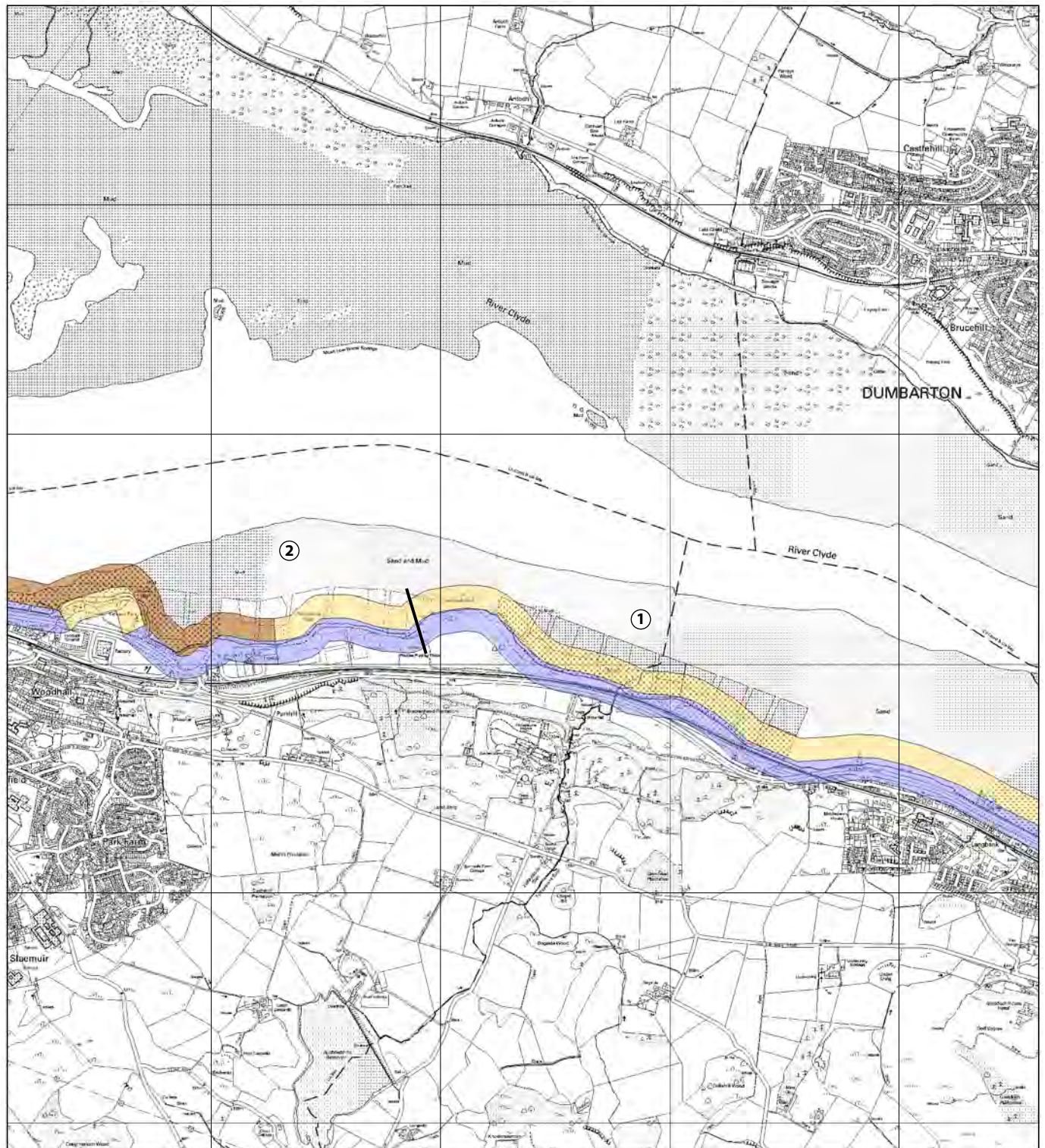
4.6km

Mudflats

Low edge (<10m)

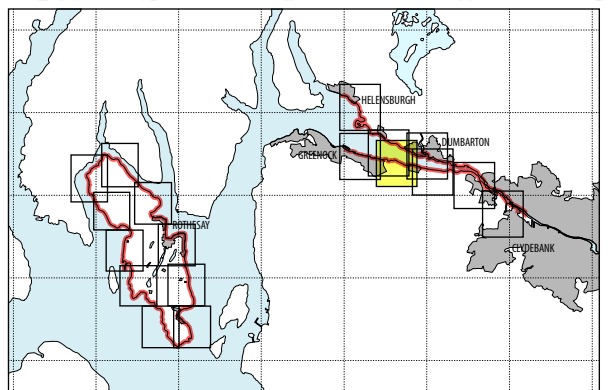
*Marine deposits*

Marine deposits, man made coastal edge, mud flats on the foreshore.



LEGEND

- Raised beach and marine deposits
  - Alluvium
  - Mainly sand
  - Mainly alluvial/marine mud
  - Man made
  - Saltmarsh
  - Re-claimed intertidal flats
- Coast edge*
- Man made barrier



## CLYDE MAP 8: EROSION

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East of **LANGBANK** to **FINLAYSTONE**  
**POINT**

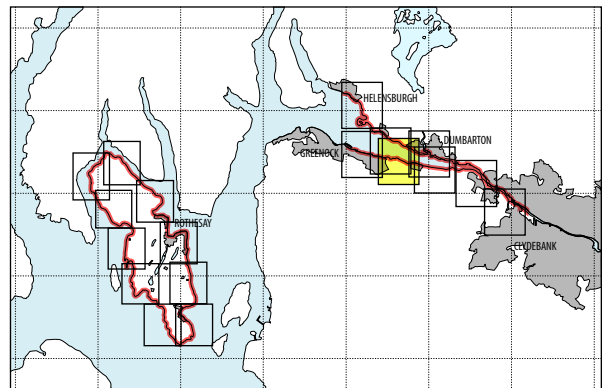
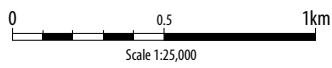
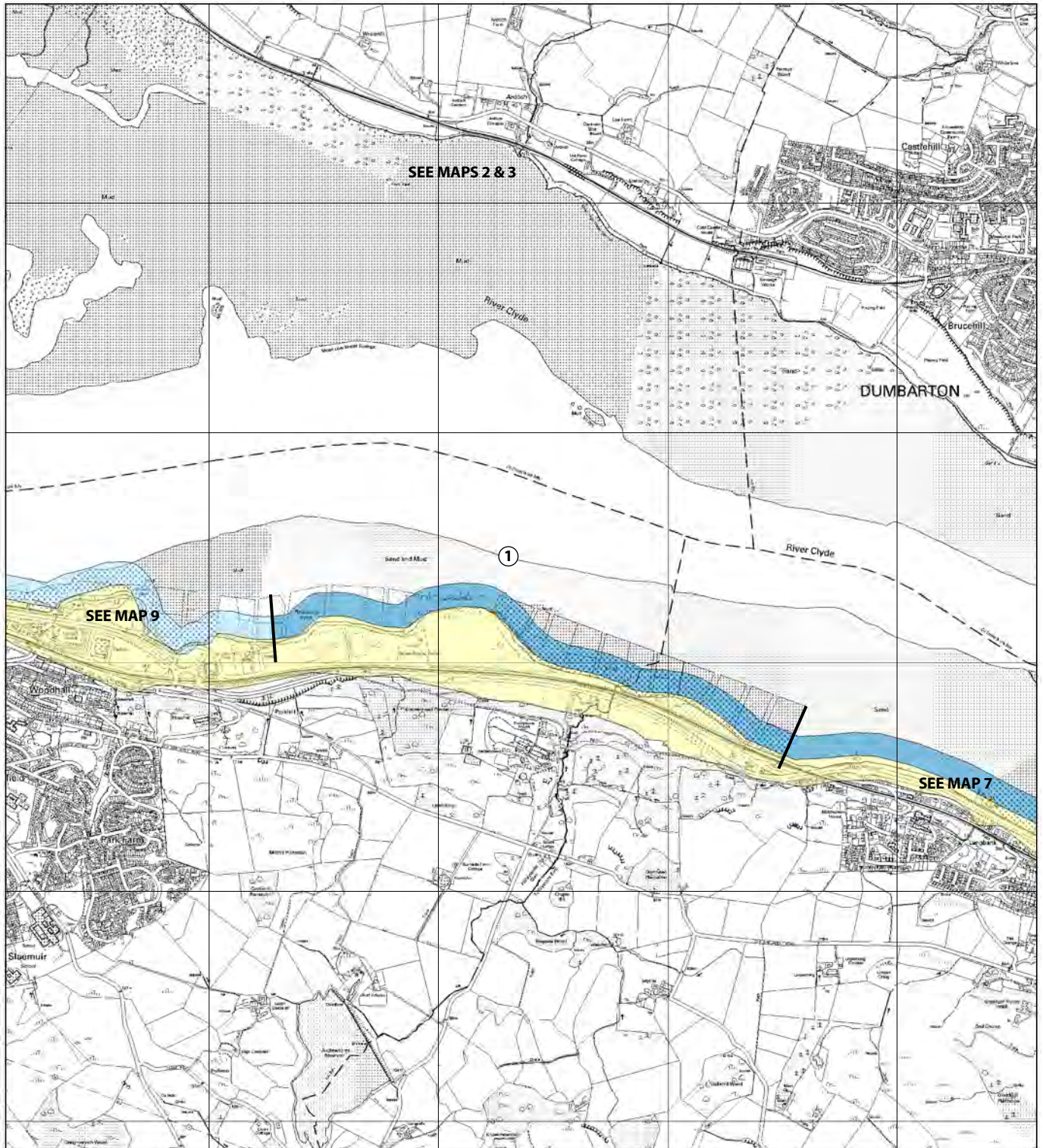
NS 3700 7330

3.7km

Definitely accreting

The remains of extensive timber ponds associated with ship building is leading to sediment accretion. The ponds are trapping silt that is accreting within this coastal unit.





LEGEND

- Definitely accreting
- Accreting or stable
- Definitely eroding
- Both accreting and eroding
- Land below 10m

## CLYDE MAP 8: BUILT HERITAGE AND ARCHAEOLOGY

---

### Sites on the Coast Edge & Foreshore

173. LANGBANK WEST  
NS 3766 7353  
Seawall  
Good  
18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> AD  
Nil

176 FINLAYSTONE BANK  
NS 37617 73545  
Timber ponds  
Fair  
18<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> AD  
Monitor

178. KELBURN SHORE  
NS 3472 7419  
Seawall  
Good  
18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> AD  
Nil

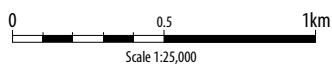
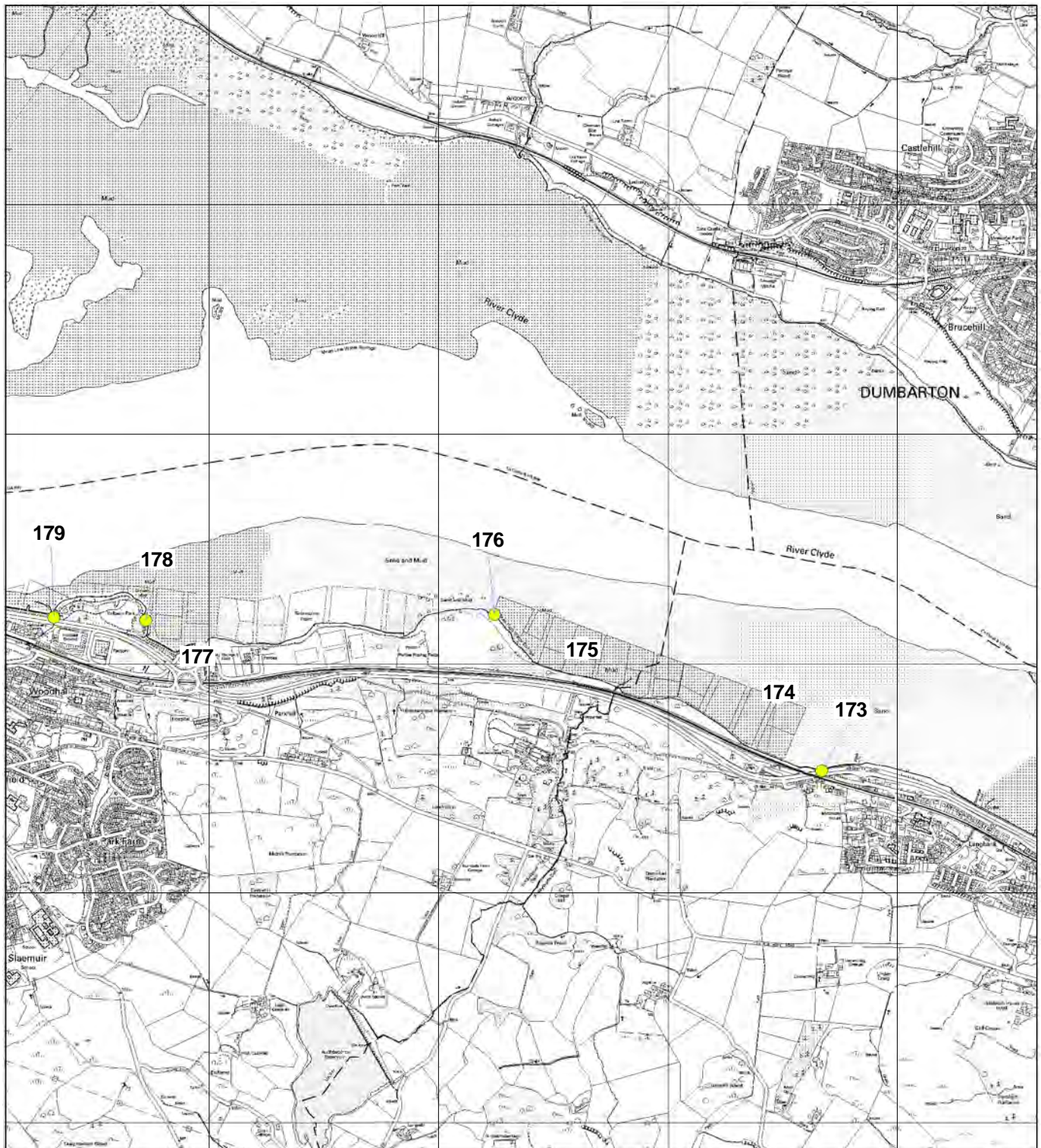
179. PORT GLASGOW  
NS 3431 7420  
Seawall  
Good  
18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> AD  
Nil

### Sites on the Hinterland

174. FINDLAYSTONE HOUSE  
NS 3741 7352  
Findlaystone House East Lodge  
Listed B  
Good  
18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> AD  
Nil

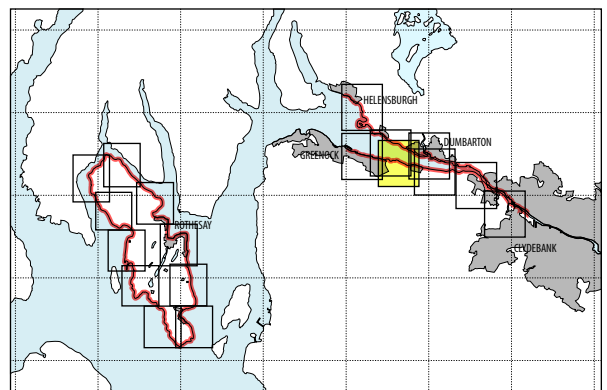
175. FINDLAYSTONE HOUSE  
NS 3645 7371  
Findlaystone House  
Listed A  
Good  
18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> AD  
Nil

177. PORT GLASGOW  
NS 3495 6375  
Broadfield Hospital  
Listed A  
Good  
19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> AD  
Nil



LEGEND

- Protected Ancient Monument, or area of designated wreck
- Listed Historic Building
- Other known Ancient Monuments, or Undesignated wreck



## **CLYDE MAP 9: FINLAYSTONE POINT to PORT GLASGOW**

**Hinterland Geology and Coastal Geomorphology:** Port Glasgow is built on marine deposits overlying glacial till. The foreshore has been greatly altered by industrial development associated with a long history of shipbuilding.

**Erosion Class:** Only a part of this section of coastline could be monitored due to difficulty of access. Where access could be gained the coastline was found to be stable. Various sea defence measures have been employed along this coastal unit, including gabion baskets, concrete and stone walls and boulder dumps.

**Built Heritage & Archaeology:** This cell was dominated by industrial sites, including quays and warehouses in the west and a waterfront park and walkway in the east. Timber ponds were present in the east. A seawall was present for much of the length of this cell, although there are some areas in the east where no seawall has been built.

## **CLYDE MAP 9: HINTERLAND GEOLOGY AND COASTAL GEOMORPHOLOGY**

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### **1. FINLAYSTONE POINT to PORT**

#### **GLASGOW**

NS 3700 7386

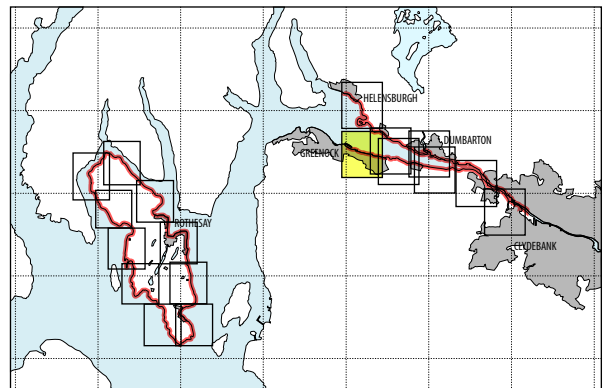
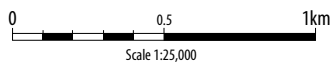
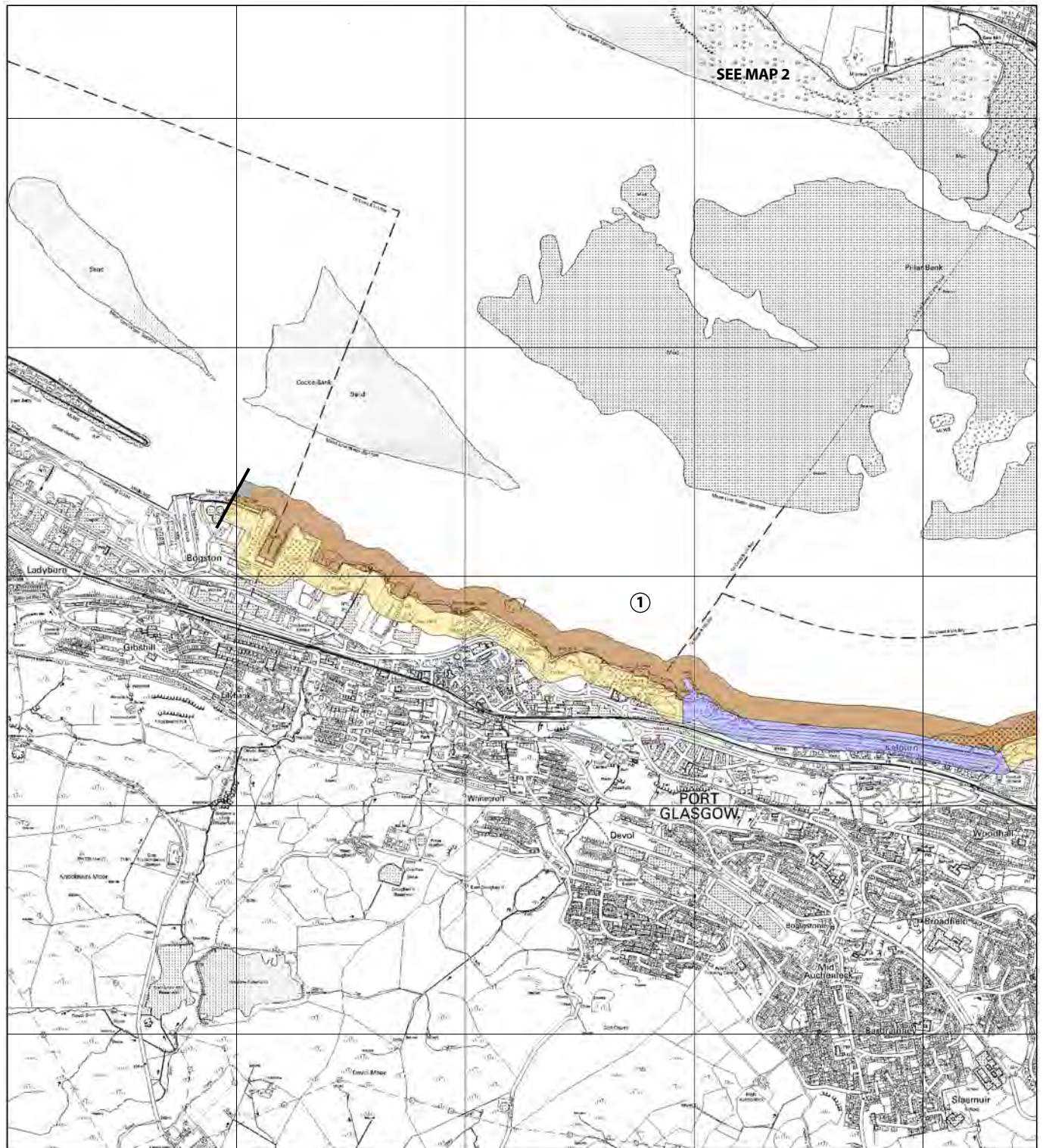
4.6km

Mudflats

Low edge (<10m)

*Marine deposits.*

Artificial man-made coastal edge, with mud flats  
on the foreshore.



**LEGEND**

- Raised beach and marine deposits
  - Alluvium
  - Mainly sand
  - Mainly alluvial/marine mud
  - Man made
  - Saltmarsh
  - Re-claimed intertidal flats
- Coast edge*
- Man made barrier

## **CLYDE MAP 9: EROSION**

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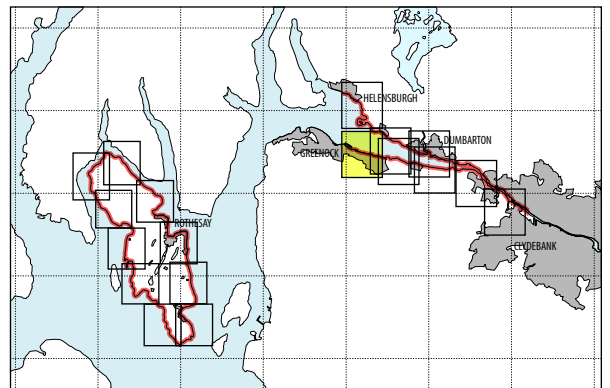
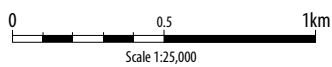
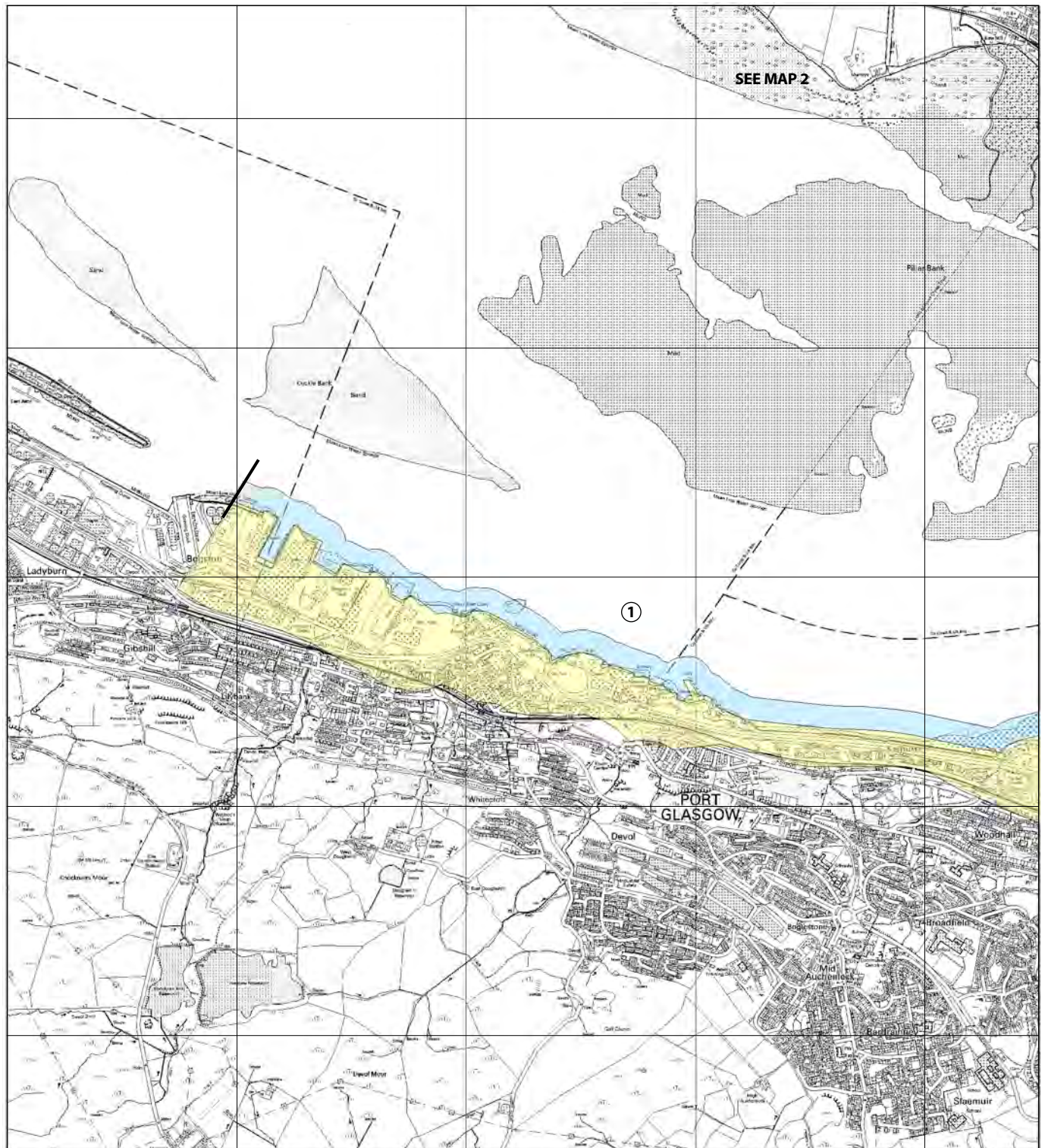
### **PORT GLASGOW**

NS 3700 7386

3.7 km

Accreting or stable

Defended coastal edge leading to stability with accreting mud banks at HWMST.



LEGEND

- Definitely accreting
- Accreting or stable
- Definitely eroding
- Both accreting and eroding
- Land below 10m



## CLYDE MAP 9: BUILT HERITAGE AND ARCHAEOLOGY

---

### Sites on the Coast Edge & Foreshore

181. KELBURN SHORE  
NS 33459 74517  
Timber ponds (poss.)  
Poor  
18<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> AD  
Monitor

182. KELBURN SHORE  
NS 33731 74295  
Timber ponds  
Poor  
18<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> AD  
Monitor

184. KELBURN SHORE  
NS 33905 74272 –  
NS 35983 74214  
Timber ponds  
Fair  
18<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> Ad  
Monitor

187. KELBURN SHORE  
NS 33044 74460  
Wooden pier / jetty  
Good  
18<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> AD  
Nil

188. PORT GLASGOW  
**NS37SW 60**  
NS 3290 7440  
Lamont's Castle Shipyard  
Uncertain  
18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup>  
Nil

193. PORT GLASGOW  
**NS37SW 37**  
NS 3265 7455  
Ferguson Ailsa Shipyard  
Uncertain  
18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> AD  
Nil

194. PORT GLASGOW  
**NS37SW 170**  
NS 3263 7451  
Barrage Balloon Site  
Uncertain  
WW2  
Nil

196. PORT GLASGOW  
**NS37SW 152**  
NS 3222 7486  
West Quay Lighthouse  
Good  
18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> AD  
Nil

197. PORT GLASGOW  
**NS37SW 150, 142, 153**  
NS 322 748  
West Harbour, Warehouses,  
Customs House, west quay  
Good  
18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> AD  
Nil

### Sites on the Hinterland

180. PORT GLASGOW  
**NS37SW 154**  
NS 3399 7380  
Roman Catholic Church  
Listed A  
Good  
19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> AD  
Nil

183. PORT GLASGOW  
**NS37SW 26**  
NS 3365 7425  
Gasworks  
Uncertain  
19<sup>th</sup> –20<sup>th</sup> AD  
Nil

185. PORT GLASGOW  
**NS37SW 116**  
NS 3296 7414  
Clune Park Primary school  
Listed B  
Uncertain  
19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> AD  
Nil

186. PORT GLASGOW  
**NS37SW 115**  
NS 3295 7419  
Clune Park C o S Church  
Listed B  
Uncertain  
19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> AD  
Nil

189-191. PORT GLASGOW  
**NS37SW 1.00**  
NS 3281 7451  
Newark Castle, vault and chapel  
Listed A  
Good  
14<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> AD  
Nil

192. PORT GLASGOW  
**NS37SW 148**  
NS 3270 7426  
6-10 Newark Street  
Good  
19<sup>th</sup> -20<sup>th</sup> AD  
Nil

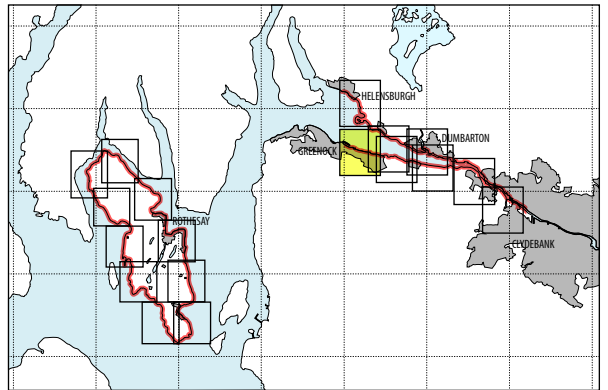
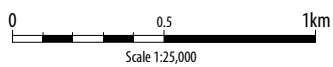
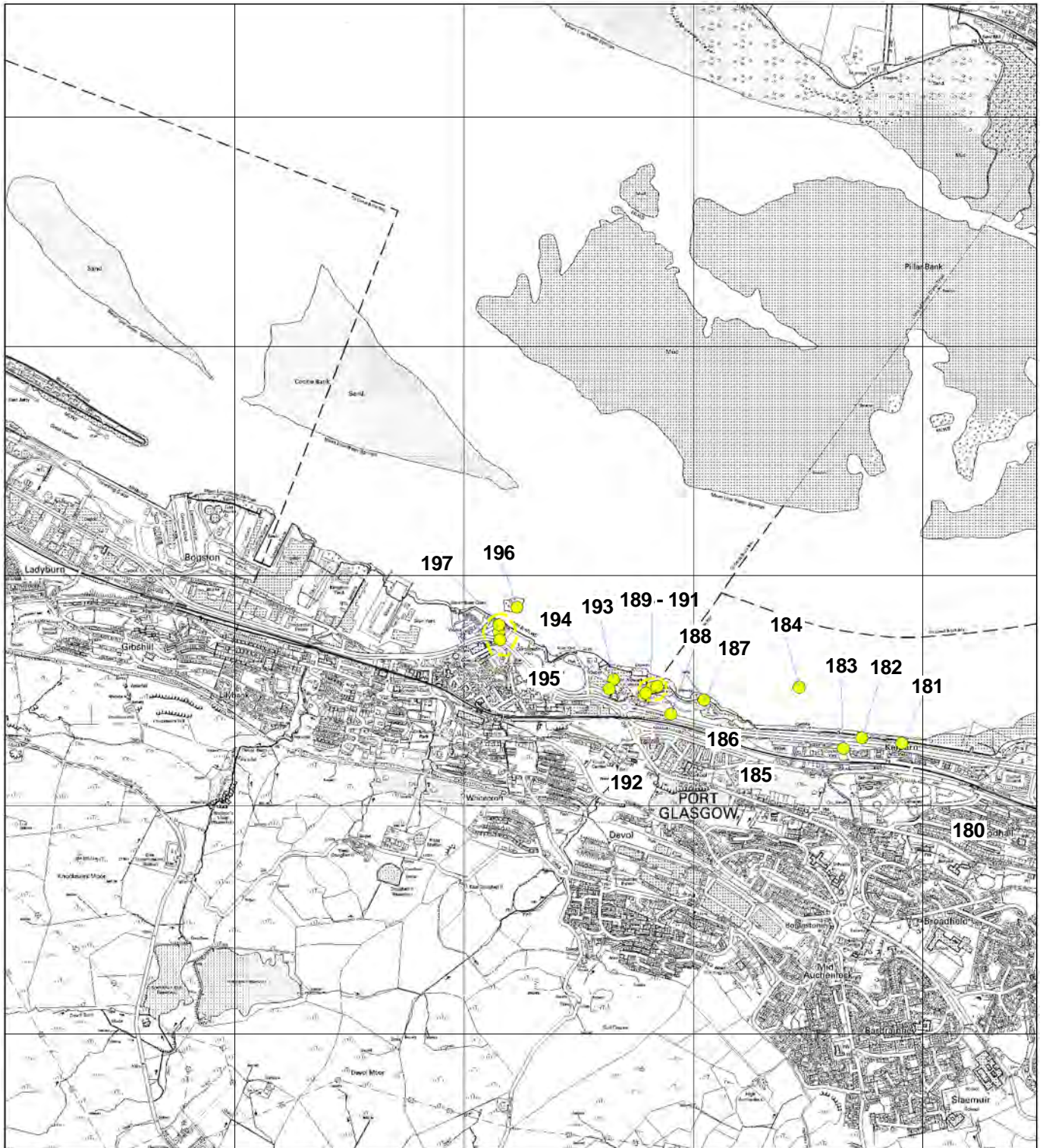
## **CLYDE MAP 9: BUILT HERITAGE AND ARCHAEOLOGY Continued**

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### **Sites on the Coast Edge & Foreshore**

### **Sites on the Hinterland**

195. PORT GLASGOW  
**NS37SW 29**  
Gourock Ropeworks  
Listed A  
Uncertain  
Uncertain  
Nil



**LEGEND**

- Protected Ancient Monument, or area of designated wreck
- Listed Historic Building
- Other known Ancient Monuments, or Undesignated wreck

## 7. SURVEY RESULTS FOR THE ISLAND OF BUTE

7.1 Based on the results of the field survey this section examines the findings relating to the erosion record of the Island of Bute.

7.1.1 The total length of the coastline is based on the digital measurement of each coastal unit mapped on each of the coloured 1:25, 000 map sheets (Bute Maps 1-10 above). The combined length of all units is 82.1km. This figure was used to establish the percentage frequency of each erosion class.

### *Erosion Classifications (Fig 3 & 4)*

7.1.2 Erosion classes used are as defined in the Historic Scotland procedure document. Analysis of the results are shown in a series of histograms and summarised in Table 2 below.

Erosion Class	Number of units	Total length (km)	Total length (%)
Eroding or Stable	9	27.5	33
Definitely Eroding	9	16.9	20.4
Accreting/Eroding	11	27.5	33
Accreting/Stable	10	10.6	12.8

Table 2: Summary statistics of the erosion class lengths of Bute

7.1.3 Both the *Eroding or Stable* and the *Accreting and Eroding* classifications attain a combined length of 27km and 10.6km respectively representing 33% of the survey area. The *Definitely Eroding* class attains a combined length of 16.9km, representing 20.4% of the survey area. The *Accreting or Stable* classification has the shortest combined distance at 10.6km, representing 12.8% of the survey area.

### *Period Categories of archaeological sites and monuments (Figs 5 & 6)*

7.1.4 The results for the period categories for all the sites and monuments examined show a bi-modal distribution with 110 sites (59%) of unknown date. Typically sites which were assigned to this category include possible intertidal fish-trap sites, boat landing places, building platforms and poorly preserved settlement remains that are difficult to date without further investigation. Forty-five sites (25%) were assigned to the 18<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century. This group is rich in industrial remains such as harbours, piers and jetties as well as the numerous listed buildings along the east coast of the island (mainly in and around Rothesay). Nine sites representing (8%) of the total number of sites (n= 180) are dated to the 4<sup>th</sup> millenium BC-1<sup>st</sup> century BC. This broad date range includes the later prehistoric monuments and features associated with Dunagoil promontory fort.

7.1.5 There are no Late 20<sup>th</sup> century, 11<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> century and pre-4<sup>th</sup> millenium sites within the study area. The survey recorded only two WW2 sites and these are represented by a ruined look-out station and a system of posts to prevent planes landing in Scalpsie Bay on the west coast. These remains are poor and it is suggested that the original number of WW2 sites must have been greater,

especially given the strategic importance of the Firth of Clyde during the Second World War.

*Condition classifications of all site and monuments (Figs 7 & 8)*

- 7.1.6 The classifications *Good*, *Fair* and *Poor* have been assigned to the general condition of all sites and monuments seen within the study area. The data shows that 62 sites and monuments were observed as Poor (29%). The other two condition classes attained 10 and 12% of the total number of archaeological sites recorded respectively. Sites within the intertidal area were found to be in a poor state of preservation. For example, possible fish-traps sites survived as nothing more than a low line of eroding posts or boulders. Similarly piers and jetties were generally found to be in a poor state. Sites within the hinterland are markedly better preserved. The prehistoric sites and monuments on the west coast of Bute associated with promontory forts and duns, were generally in a good condition.

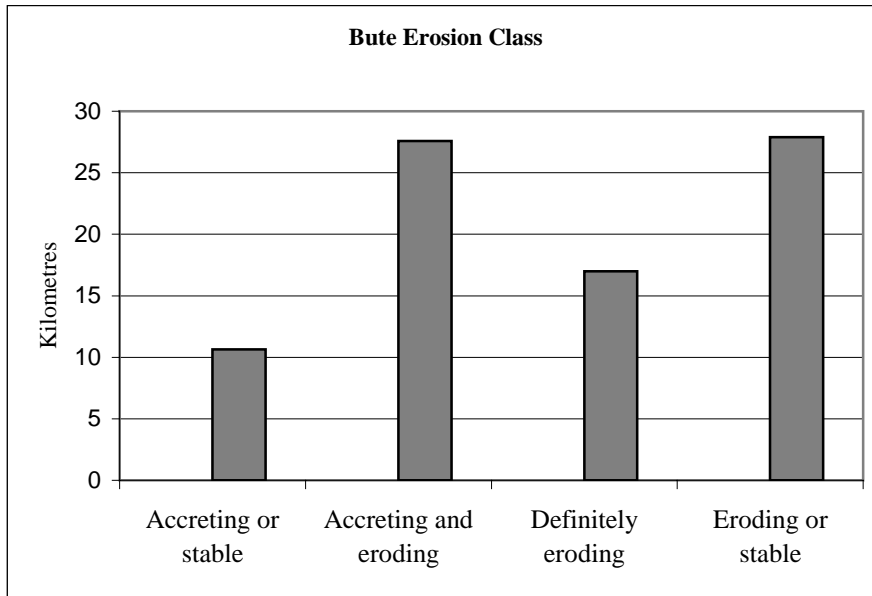


Figure 3 Bute distance versus erosion/stability classification

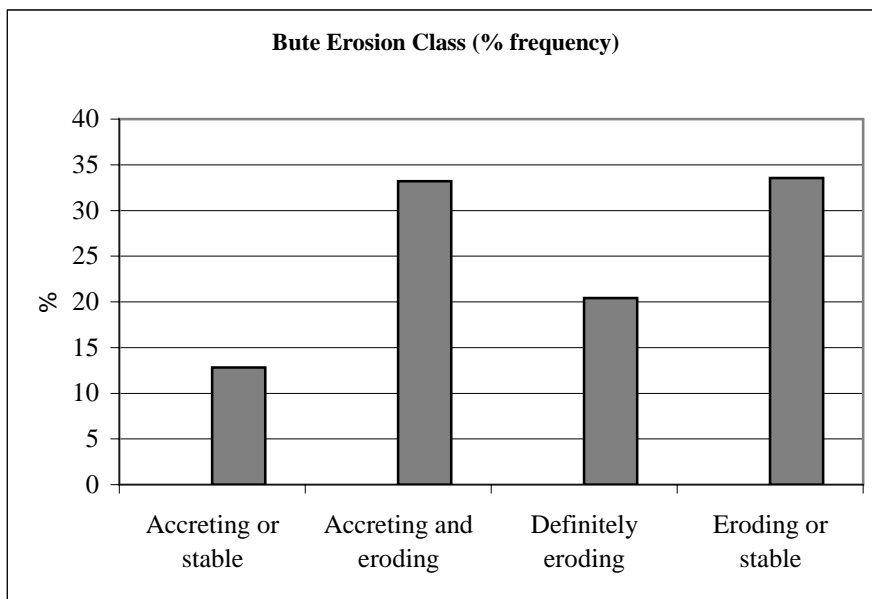


Figure 4 Bute percentage frequency of distance versus erosion/stability classification

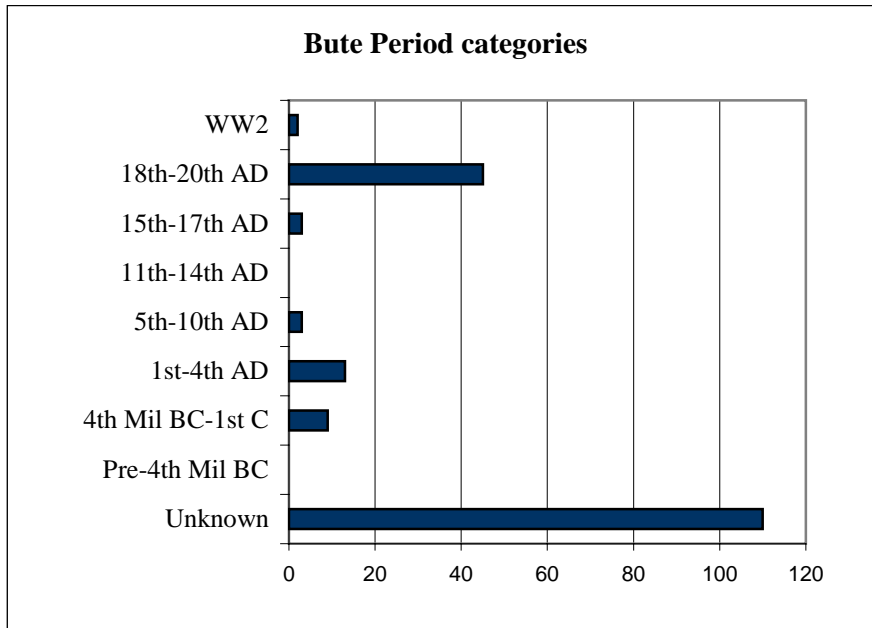


Figure 5 Bute period categories of all sites and monuments

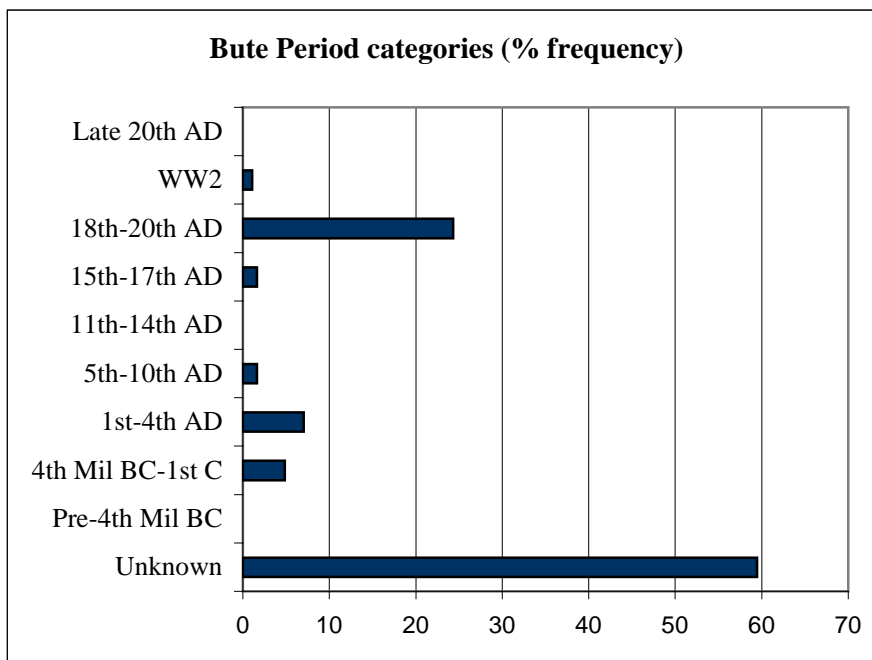


Figure 6 Bute percentage frequency period categories of all sites and monuments

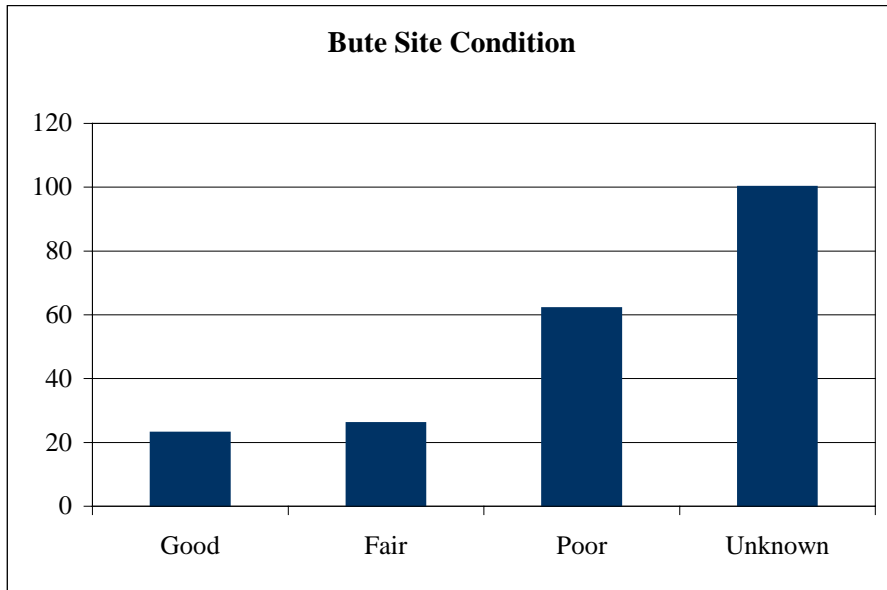


Figure 7 Bute frequency and condition of all archaeological sites

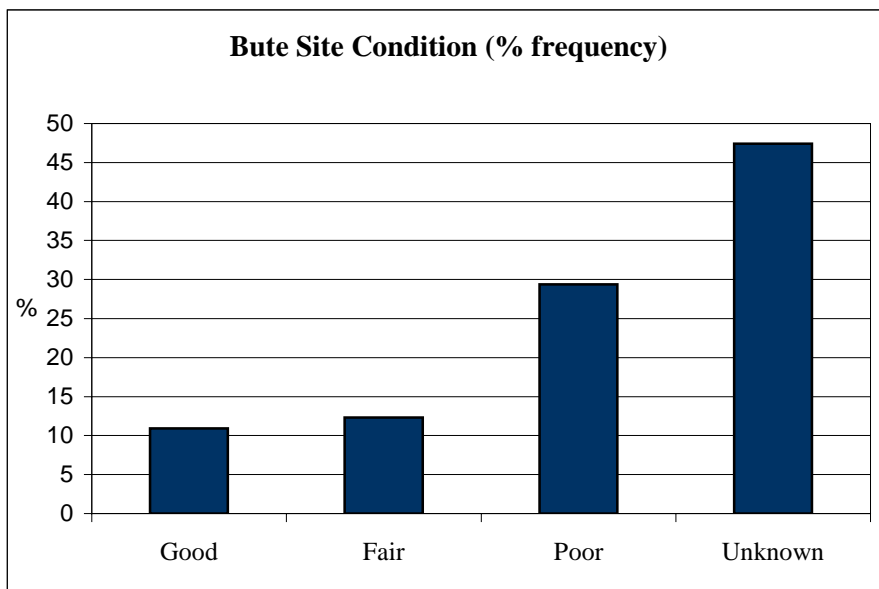


Figure 8 Bute percentage frequency and condition of all archaeological sites



## 8. SURVEY RESULTS FOR THE RIVER CLYDE

8.1 Based on the results of the field survey this section examines the findings relating to the erosion record of the River Clyde.

8.1.1 The total length of the coastline is based on the digital measurement of each coastal unit mapped on each of the coloured 1:25, 000 map sheets (Clyde Maps 1-10 above). The combined length of all units is 58 km. This figure was used to establish the percentage frequency of each erosion class.

### *Erosion Classes for the Clyde (Figs 9 & 10)*

8.1.2 The River Clyde survey area has produced three types of erosion class. These include *Accreting or Stable*, *Accreting and eroding* and the *Definitely Eroding* classes. Seventeen kilometres of coastline is classified as *Definitely Eroding* representing 30% of the survey area.). The *Accreting and eroding* class represents 19km or 35% of the survey area. The *Accreting or stable* class has attained the greatest distance at just over 20km (c.40% of the survey area).

Erosion Class	Number of units	Total length (km)	Total length (%)
Definitely eroding	5	17	25
Both Accreting/eroding	7	19	35
Accreting/stable	7	22	40

Table 3 Summary statistics of the erosion class lengths of the Clyde

8.1.3 The results demonstrate that sediment accretion is geographically extensive and that active erosion is also occurring for at least 25% of the coastline within the survey area. Most of the active erosion appears to be confined to areas including Hill of Ardmore, Cardross and Dumbuck on the north side of the river where both 'soft' cliff sections and saltmarsh are eroding (see Figure 3 and 4). On the south side of the river, the cliff fronting Newshot Island is eroding, with up to 4-5m of saltmarsh lost behind the cobble revetment walls. 75% of the study area is currently affected by sediment accretion. The moderate tidal range in the Firth of Clyde results in weak currents. Firth and Collins (ibid) note that the primary source of sediment entering the Clyde area is from glacial and marine derived material situated on the margins of the estuary which will include erosion of both the coastline and nearshore sediment within the wider Firth of Clyde. There are no specific figures for fluvial born sediment derived from the River Leven and Black and White Cart Water or the upper reaches of the River Clyde. Dredging operations along the River Clyde have now virtually ceased (John Macdonald pers comm). This is mainly due to the decline in trade and shipbuilding that in the recent past required deep water shipping lanes.

### *Period categories of archaeological sites and monuments (Figs 11 & 12)*

8.1.4 Over 100 sites and monuments were dated to between the 18<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century (62%). The rest of the sites and monument attain values of below 10%.

Twenty-one sites (13%) were classified as unknown and include features that were difficult to classify without further investigation.

- 8.1.5 WW2 features are very rare (4%) and where these were found to survive, they were generally found to be in a poor state of preservation. Given the strategic importance of the River Clyde during the war it is very surprising that features from this period category were not more frequent. As we have seen, this pattern was observed for Bute and possibly demonstrating the vulnerability of WW2 monuments.
- 8.1.6 The large number of 18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century sites include fish-traps on the northern shore. On the southern shore timber ponds, possible fish-traps and wooden piers and the numerous sea walls and harbours erected as part of the industrialisation of the River Clyde.
- 8.1.7 Roman, Dark Age and Earlier medieval and sites and monuments are low in frequency. Isolated findspots include urns and a finger ring. Sites such as the Dunglass Roman forts, Dumbarton Castles with its associated chapel contributes to these particular period categories.
- 8.1.8 Prehistoric features assigned to the 4<sup>th</sup> millennium BC –1<sup>st</sup> Century AD include the presence of inter-tidal crannogs, several logboats and prehistoric findspots. No Mesolithic sites or related finds are represented within the study area. The only cave with associated shell midden (NMRS NS37 NW6) is that recorded on the Hill of Ardmore (see Site 18 in Map 1). Although such a site might have been considered to be a typical coastal site of the Mesolithic period, excavation showed that the site contained only Iron Age finds.
- 8.1.7 The hinterland is dominated by built heritage features, most of which are listed. These buildings are depicted on Maps 1-10 as grouped entries and listed in Appendix 2. The largest numbers of listed buildings were present in the coastal towns of Helensburgh and Dumbarton.

*Status classes of all site and monuments (Figs 13 & 14)*

- 8.1.8 The results for the condition category of sites and monuments show that the majority of the sites (32%) recorded are in a good condition. Approximately 25% of these sites were in a poor condition and the rest were considered to be in a fair condition (7%). The consideration of the condition of the sites has potentially been skewed by the numerous listed buildings at Helensburgh and Dumbarton and the various sites classified as find-spots and log-boats whose condition is not known.

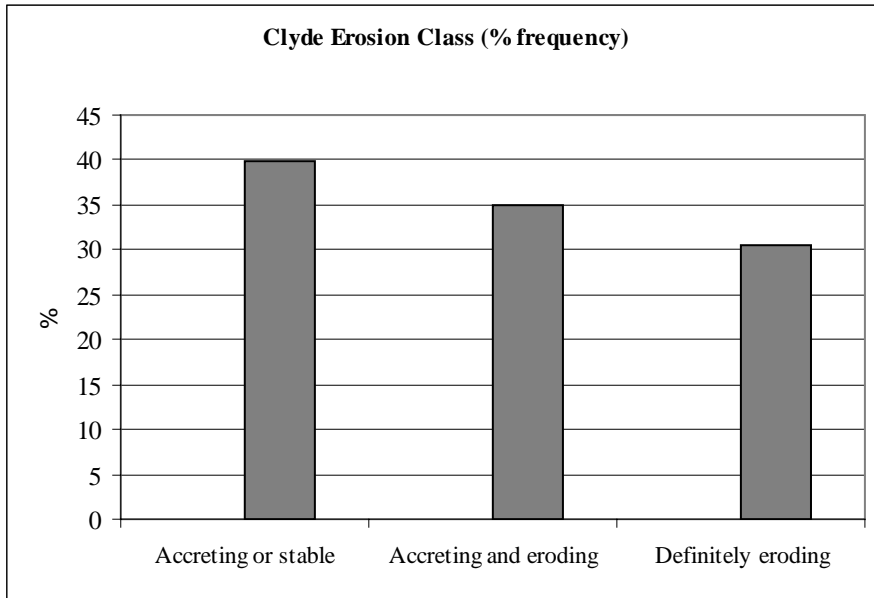


Figure 9 Clyde distance versus erosion/stability classification.

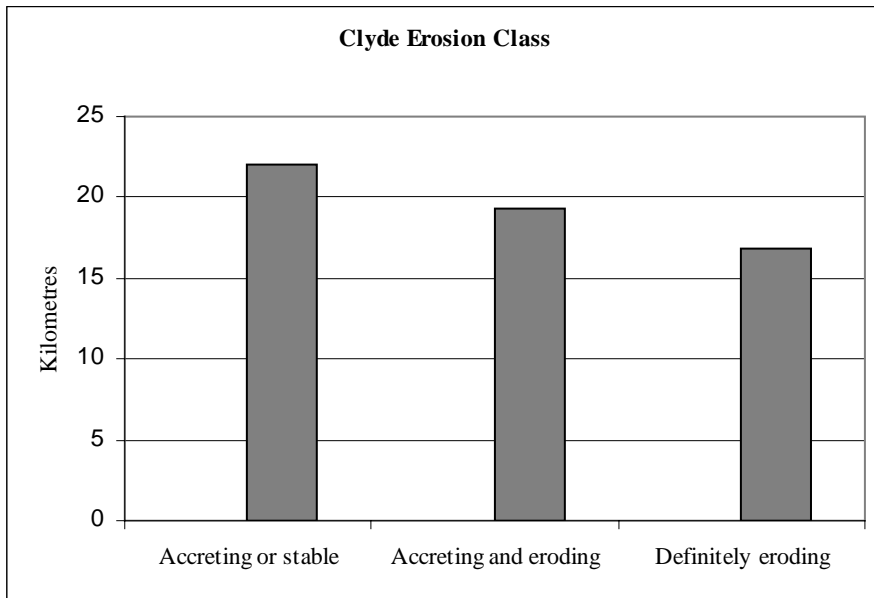


Figure 10 Clyde percentage frequency of distance versus erosion/stability classification.

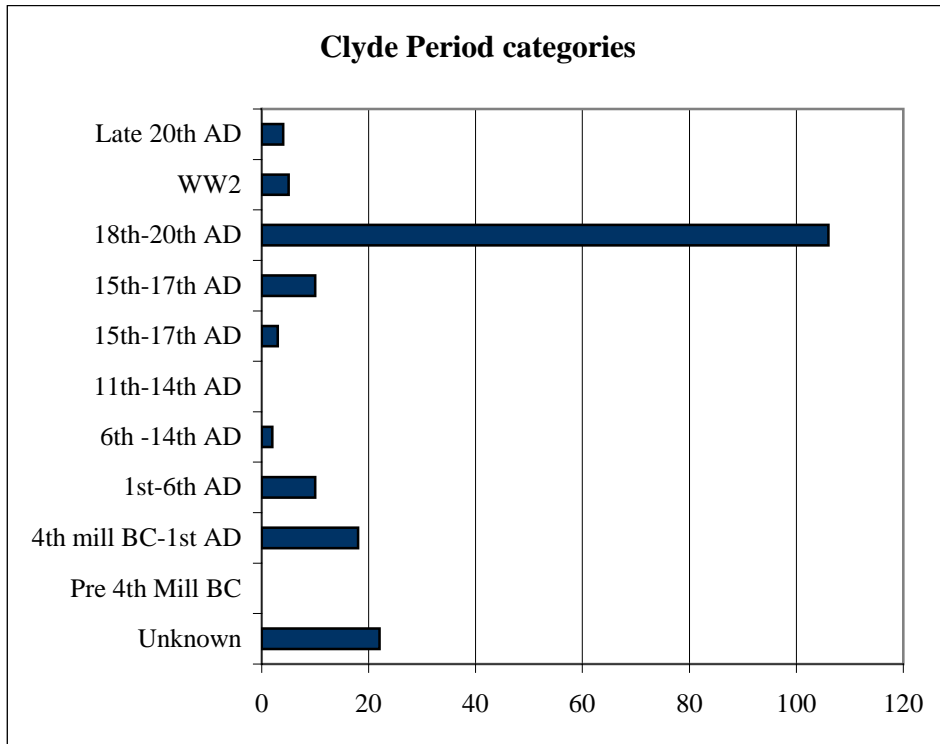


Figure 11 Clyde period categories of all sites and monuments.

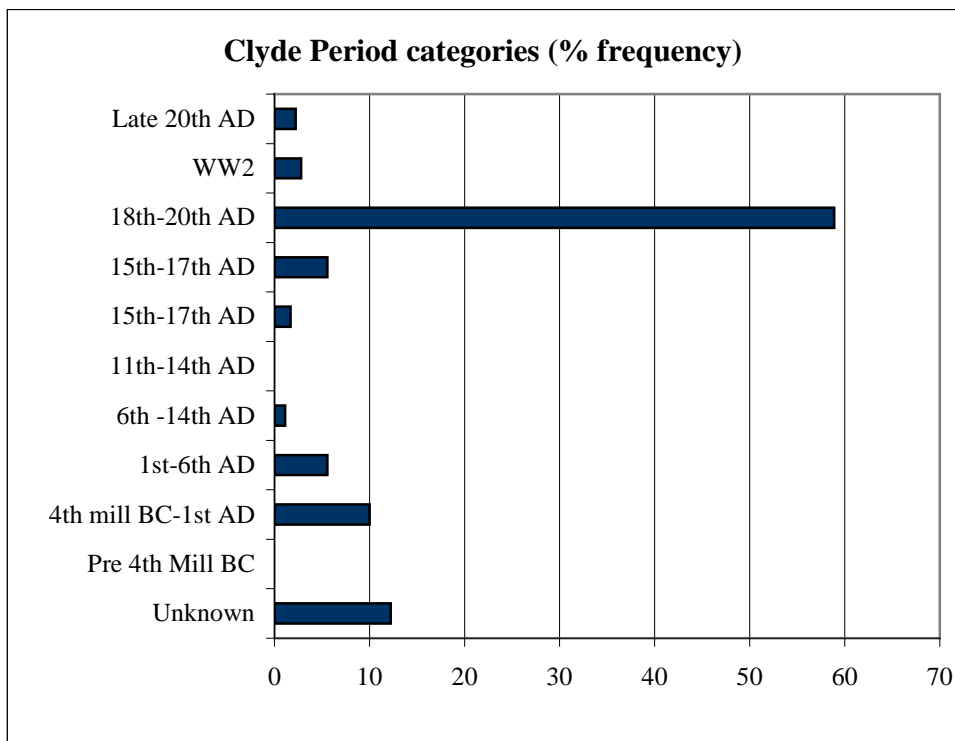


Figure 12 Clyde percentage frequency period categories of all sites and monuments.

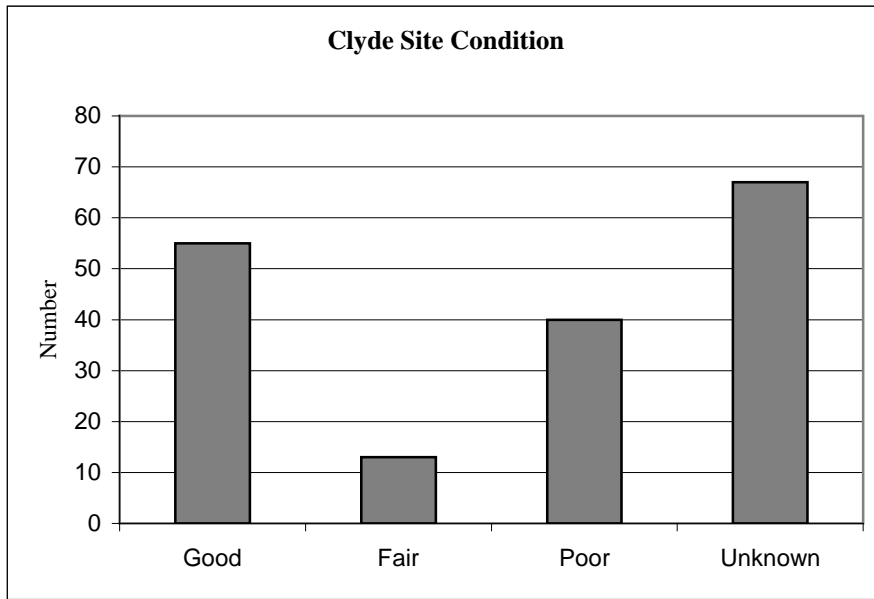


Figure 13 Clyde frequency and condition of all archaeological sites.

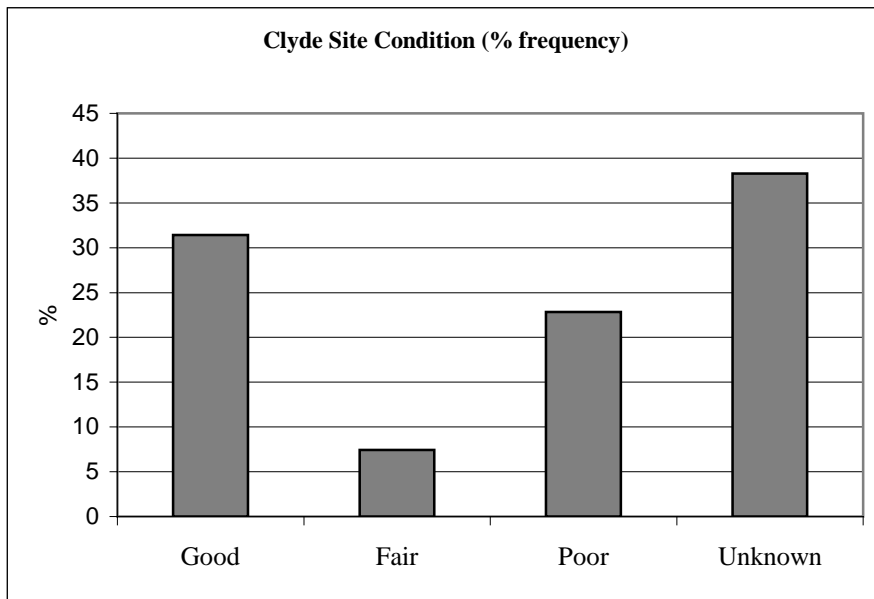


Figure 14 Clyde percentage frequency and condition of all archaeological sites.

## **9. CASE STUDIES: FISH-TRAPS & CRANNOGS**

### **9.1 Fish-traps**

- 9.1.1 The importance of fish-traps within the study areas will now be examined. These features appear to have been much more numerous within the Firth of Clyde than the archaeological record would suggest.
- 9.1.2 In a recent reappraisal of Scottish fish-traps based on historical accounts and field survey, Hale (2003) showed that estuarine fish-traps were built in a variety of forms, utilising different construction materials and often situated in particular places within estuaries and referred using colloquial terminology, such as 'yairs'. Invariably they are set at right angles to the coastline or at least at an angle that provides a barrier against which fish cannot swim and are subsequently forced into traps by receding tidal waters. In other cases the structures could be situated across ebb and flow channels to exploit migrating fish during the local tidal cycle. There are a number of different designs ranging from simple alignments of boulders to more complex traps including elaborate systems combining wattle-work forming stake and bag nets. There are still good examples of this type of net surviving on the Solway Firth that have only been abandoned in recent times.
- 9.1.3 Other Scottish coastal zone assessments have highlighted the frequency of fish-traps. In Cressey and Hale (1998), 62 fish-traps were recorded within the Beaully and Cromarty Firths. Here, calmer estuarine conditions favoured placing stake nets close to the confluence of freshwater river channels to trap migratory fish such as salmon and sea trout. It was demonstrated that fish-trap sites were also once numerous on the North Sea coastline but these did not survive owing to coastal erosion. Hale (2003) has also demonstrated that historical maps and documentary accounts provide evidence of other types of fish-traps known as 'weirs' and 'cruives' and these can be found in the lower and tidal reaches of Scottish rivers. These tended to be smaller structures than their maritime cousins and were generally tailored to fit the topography of the local riverbed. The archaeological record for such sites is poor due to the erosive nature of Highland rivers, especially in times of spate. Hale (2003) notes that today we see the remains of more recently built cruives that can comprise modern bonding materials such as concrete.

### **9.2 Bute fish traps**

- 9.2.1 Ferrier (1969) considered that at least nine fish-traps were visible on the intertidal areas of Bute. During the course of his survey, he recorded only one on the east coast of Bute. This was located in the relatively sheltered East Kyle towards the north-east end of the island. The rest of the traps, eight in all, were confined to the west side of the island and found to be closely associated with fresh water streams. Of the traps that he recorded, only the one found at Glecknabae (NGR: NS 0030 6830) was rectangular in shape and consisted of lines of boulders. The rest of the traps were found to comprise lines of boulders forming short walls built across a natural inlet. In most cases the walls were buried in sea weed anchored to the foundation stones. He made

a very interesting point that it was useless to look for fish traps at high water, and that at low water, the stones may be buried in weed and that half-tide on the ebb presented in general the most suitable period for their recognition. It seems likely then that Ferrier was identifying the areas of ponding that occurred for brief periods of time when sea water is still retained behind the rock barriers. On a cautionary note, he further explained that it was very easy to confuse fish-traps with landing jetties, broken volcanic dykes or even old boundary walls running into the sea. The scarcity of fish-traps on the east coast was explained by lack of formal survey, the exposure to heavy wave action in storms, and to the presence of the Mount Stuart Estate, the Burgh of Rothesay and the other main centres of settlement. With regard to heavy wave action, it is argued by this author that wave action would not limit the presence of fish-traps and it is more likely to be either estate control or possibly tidal range factors that limited their use. It seems likely that fish was plentiful and certainly more productive as a result of boat fishing within the Kyle of Bute.

### 9.3 Clyde fish-traps

- 9.3.1 The north side of the Inner Firth of Clyde has a collection of fish-traps that fall into the category of yairs. Two are depicted on the 1864 First Edition Ordnance Survey (Fig 15) map as '*Old Fish Yair*' and are highly visible on aerial photographs (Plate 14). The largest fish-trap is situated to the north of Ardmore Hill at NGR NS 3170 8010 and is rectangular in shape and at least 300m in length. The structure consists of a line of boulders approximately 3m wide. An inlet channel is present approximately in the middle of the feature. There has been a great deal of accretion of estuarine mud within the fish-trap and during a recent Shorewatch survey it was found that sea water was still retained within the feature for quite some time after the tide had receded. This is demonstrated in Plate 2 that clearly shows rapid flowing water running out of the entrance of the trap. It seems logical that a gill net could be placed across the entrance just before the turn of the tide. Fish trapped within the stone enclosure would naturally swim with the greatest flow of water through the central channel and into the net (Hale pers comm). It is estimated that the trap walls would have stood to a height of about half a metre, and these were certainly of sufficient height for a person to walk along and draw a net across the entrance by hand. It is further surmised that migrating Spring and Autumn salmon running up to the Rivers Clyde and Leven were the main fish exploited. Dabs and flounders were also likely to have been caught.
- 9.3.2 On the north side of Hill of Ardmore (NGR: NS 3160 7920) another fish-trap was recorded during the recent survey (Fig 15). This survives as a long curvilinear mound of boulders. At its terminus a line of small wooden stakes was found strongly suggesting that these were associated with a stake net that was positioned well within the sheltered bay. Again, as with the previously mentioned fish-traps, this one appeared to also hold water to a depth of about 0.4m well after the tide had receded. Accretion of estuarine sediment and the displaced nature of the boulders do not allow for a true estimate of the actual depth of water that would have been trapped behind the walls when the trap was in operation.



Fig.15 - 1864 First Edition Ordnance Survey map showing the positions of three fishtraps, disused in the case study.



- 9.3.3 A third fish-trap was also identified during the Shorewatch field visit to the south of the Hill of Ardmore (NGR: NS 3579 7610). This fish-trap survives as a crescent-shaped line of boulders approximately 25m long and about 2m wide. Interestingly, this feature is shown on the 1864 First Edition Ordnance Survey map as an “*old fish yair*” and it is situated running at right angles to a sinuous river channel located between the foreshore and the Piller Bank. It seems plausible that migrating fish running up the channel on a flood tide could have run into the barrier wall and then funnelled into a stake net positioned towards the shore. Migratory fish running down the River Clyde on the ebb tide could also have been trapped. The current 1:25,000 Ordnance Survey map no longer shows the channel which clearly demonstrates how river channels on tidal flats can radically alter over time
- 9.3.4 This case study has demonstrated that there is a wealth of information to be gleaned on the fish-traps within the study area. It is hoped that further research will be carried out on these features in the near future.

## 9.4 Marine Crannogs

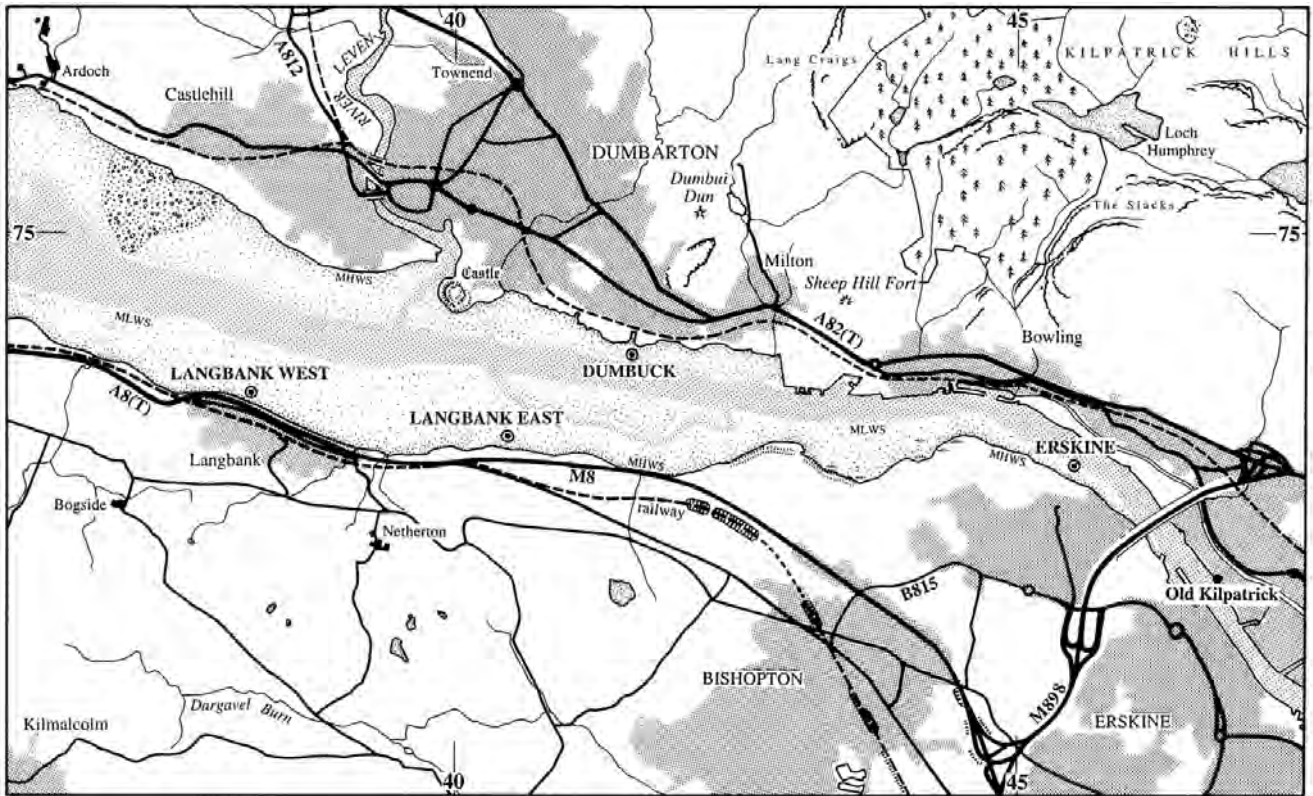
- 9.4.1 Section 4.2.1 above mentioned the presence of five known marine crannogs within the Firth of Clyde. These sites are currently being re-examined by the newly formed Clyde Shorewatch groups as part of their long-term monitoring projects. The significance of these sites has been illustrated by Hale 2000. This case study will focus only on the three crannog sites on the southern shore – Erskine, Langbank East and Langbank West (Fig 14). The Dumbuck crannog has been investigated in great detail as it has been the subject of several seasons fieldwork by Alex Hale and Rob Sands and forms the basis of the Dumbuck Research Project (Hale 2000). Table 4 below lists the radiocarbon dates for the Dumbuck and Erskine crannogs.

Lab code	Site	Material dated	Years BP uncal
GU-7472	Dumbuck 1	Oak pile	2090 ± 50
GU-7471	Dumbuck 2	Alder flooring timber	1910 ± 50
GU-7472	Dumbuck 3	Oak Pile	2040 ± 50
GU -7473	Dumbuck 4	Alder flooring timber	2060 ± 50
GU-2328	Erskine	Oak timber	1950 ± 50
GU-2187	Erskine	Oak timber	1970 ± 50
GU-2383	Erskine	Oak timber	2170 ± 60
GU-2186	Erskine	Alder timber	2210 ± 50

Table 4 Radiocarbon dates from marine crannogs in the Firth of Clyde (Hale 2000)

### *Erskine Crannog*

- 9.4.2 Erskine Crannog (NGR: NS 4555 7288) is exposed for approximately four hours during low tide. In 1997, Hale (2000) confirmed that the upstanding remains consist of a mass of timbers and stones, 100m from the southern shore of the Firth on the edge of a large sandbank. Hale (2000) investigated what changes if any had occurred in the geomorphology of the structure since a previous photogrammetric site survey was carried out in 1984 (Hanson and McDonald 1985). Hale noted that a number of timbers, especially on the north



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Fig. 16- Distribution map of inter-tidal crannogs within the River Clyde (after Hale 2000)

- 9.4.3 and north-east side of the site had disappeared, probably as a result of tidal scour. Timbers on the south and south-east of the site were also found to be absent and it seemed probable that these timbers had been re-buried by sediments as a result of accretion.
- 9.4.4 Visits to the site by the Shorewatch group carried out on 15 March 2004 have shown that there has been a great deal of sediment accretion. Many of the timbers are now partially buried. Mr John McDonald suggests that dredging operations along the river Clyde have virtually ceased. This was confirmed by Mr Douglas Hoad the Clydeport Hydrographer who stated that dredging operations have been reduced in recent times. The reduction of dredging and the fact that the Erskine crannog is situated on the inner radius of a bend in the river might explain why the site is accreting at the MLWM. However the situation is likely to change in this very dynamic environment.

## **9.5 Langbank East Crannog**

- 9.5.1 Langbank East (NGR: NS 4050 7336) is 95m offshore from the southern HWMST and 300m from the LWMST which allows an extended exposure period of six hours during each low tide (Hale 2000). The site is 45m east/west and 30m north/south at its widest point and forms an irregular shaped stone structure, one course high, 20m long and 15m wide. Two parallel lines of stone between the site and the shoreline were considered to be the remains of a causeway. After carrying out a contour survey, Hale concluded that these features may have been demarcating the route of a later ford and that the crannog itself sat on a break of slope that may have been the possible remains of a buried palaeo-shoreline. No radiocarbon dates are available for this site.

## **9.6 Langbank West Crannog**

- 9.6.1 Langbank West (NGR: NS 3822 7365) is situated near the southern shore, north of the village of Langbank. The site is exposed for approximately five hours during low tide. The site comprises an raised oval mound of stones and estuarine sediments, 30m in length and 20m wide. The margin of the site is clearly visible from the surrounding stone-strewn, gravel foreshore. In 1997 Hale (2000) noted the presence of three small wooden piles protruding from the intertidal sediment. No radiocarbon dates are available for this site. In the near future the Shorewatch group are going to investigate if these piles can still be seen and assess the general state of the site as part of a longer term monitoring programme.
- 9.6.2 The case studies have summarised the character of two contrasting archaeological sites in the intertidal zone. A common link between these sites is their vulnerability to coastal erosion processes in an extremely dynamic environment. These sites are continually at risk from tidal scour. Another threat to submerged timber is biological attack by marine plant and organism colonisation, in particular the boring mollusc of the Teredinidae family known as the shipworm (Hale 1997). It is clear that exposed timbers associated with both marine crannogs and fish-traps are at risk while exposed to the elements.

## **10. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **10.1 Summary**

10.1.1 Three hundred and sixty five sites and monuments have been subjected to analyses during the rapid coastal assessment on the island of Bute and within the River Clyde. Of this number 101 were newly discovered sites. It has been demonstrated that a range of archaeological sites within the intertidal areas is being affected by a range of coastal erosion processes. The impact of this can be seen generally to correspond to different groups of chronologically distinct archaeological sites and monuments and remains, within varying topographical locations. Briefly the results have revealed that on the Island of Bute, just under 30% of all the sites examined are in a poor state. Within the Clyde estuary, a slightly different picture emerges with over 40% of the sites classified as in a poor state of preservation. It seems likely that the industrial development of the Firth of Clyde has to a large extent effected many sites and monuments. Importantly more intertidal sites were recorded in the Firth of Clyde due to the concentration of sites and monuments within this type of environment. The largest group of sites, comprising monuments and remains of an industrial and maritime nature from the post-mediaeval and industrial periods, are adversely affected primarily by wave impact and general erosion.

10.1.2 This survey represents a snapshot of the condition of the archaeological remains that were visible in late 2003. It is clear, that in addition to the rapid nature of the survey, there are a number of other biases inherent in the results. Chief amongst these large number of listed buildings which tend to fall within the 18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> centuries. During the Inner Clyde survey the tidal conditions were at their neap cycle which is not the optimum period in the tidal cycle to fully examine these sites. Fortunately the Shorewatch monitoring programme has now subsequently visited areas that could not be seen during late 2003 and their results have been integrated into this report.

10.1.3 The nature of the intertidal deposits is another factor in the recognition of sites. Where such sediments are still mobile, it is likely that a different array of archaeological remains may become visible from time to time. As this process is relatively constant and fluid, any time-limited survey is going to reflect only on the character and range of remains that may globally be present in such environments. It was recognised in 1996 (Cressey and Toolis 1996) that the only way to off-set the inherent bias from a single site visit was to develop a system of local monitoring. Thankfully the establishment of new Shorewatch groups within Scotland is now achieving this aim.

### **10.2 Recommendations**

10.2.1 The following recommendations are proposed and all will involve the members of the Shorewatch teams:

- All the fish-traps located on the north shore of the River Clyde should be subjected to a detailed EDM and contour survey. This would allow a better understanding of their local geomorphological setting.

- The fish-traps should be subjected to a documentary study and include estate papers and any other historical documents that may shed light on their ownership. Such information may produce statistics on the type and frequency of fish being caught which is an aspect that is so far lacking in their understanding. Other aspects of ownership, tenure and repair history should also be investigated.
- A set of new radiocarbon dates on the Langbank East and Langbank West crannogs should be undertaken. The two sites are of great importance in terms of the history and use of the intertidal zone within the Firth of Clyde during the Later Prehistory. A new set of radiocarbon dates would help establish if the Langbank sites are contemporary with the Dumbuck and Erskine crannogs.
- A programme of incremental monitoring should be carried out based on the method devised by Hale (1997) on the Erskine crannog in order to establish how much sediment is now being lost or accreted on the site over a period of 12 months. This would see the implementation of fixed monitoring points placed at certain points across the site. The measurements could be tabulated at the end of the 12 months and a report made on the findings. The results would be useful in assessing whether a longer-term management strategy would be desirable.
- A detailed photographic survey should be carried out in order to provide the SMR and NMRS with a comprehensive photographic record of the present state of the crannogs and fish-traps. This will provide a record of their current state of preservation in the early 21<sup>st</sup> century providing bench-mark criteria for future research.

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### **11.1 Cartographic sources**

- 1864 First Edition Ordnance Survey *Dumbartonshire* Sheet 17 6" to 1 mile  
 1864 First Edition Ordnance Survey *Dumbartonshire* Sheet 21 6" to 1 mile  
 1864 First Edition Ordnance Survey *Dumbartonshire* Sheet 22 6" to 1 mile  
 1864 First Edition Ordnance Survey *Dumbartonshire* Sheet 28 6" to 1 mile
- 1861 First Edition Ordnance Survey *Renfrewshire* Sheet 2 6" to 1 mile  
 1861 First Edition Ordnance Survey *Renfrewshire* Sheet 3 6" to 1 mile  
 1861 First Edition Ordnance Survey *Renfrewshire* Sheet 4 6" to 1 mile

## 11.1 Cartographic sources

1864 First Edition Ordnance Survey *Dumbartonshire* Sheet 17 6" to 1 mile  
1864 First Edition Ordnance Survey *Dumbartonshire* Sheet 21 6" to 1 mile  
1864 First Edition Ordnance Survey *Dumbartonshire* Sheet 22 6" to 1 mile  
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1861 First Edition Ordnance Survey *Renfrewshire* Sheet 2 6" to 1 mile  
1861 First Edition Ordnance Survey *Renfrewshire* Sheet 3 6" to 1 mile  
1861 First Edition Ordnance Survey *Renfrewshire* Sheet 4 6" to 1 mile  
1861 First Edition Ordnance Survey *Renfrewshire* Sheet 8 6" to 1 mile

1868 First Edition Ordnance Survey *Bute* Sheet 111 6" to 1 mile  
1868 First Edition Ordnance Survey *Bute* Sheet 173 6" to 1 mile  
1868 First Edition Ordnance Survey *Bute* Sheet 194 6" to 1 mile  
1868 First Edition Ordnance Survey *Bute* Sheet 203 6" to 1 mile  
1868 First Edition Ordnance Survey *Bute* Sheet 204 6" to 1 mile  
1868 First Edition Ordnance Survey *Bute* Sheet 214 6" to 1 mile  
1868 First Edition Ordnance Survey *Bute* Sheet 215 6" to 1 mile  
1868 First Edition Ordnance Survey *Bute* Sheet 232 6" to 1 mile

## 11.2 Historical maps

Admiralty Chart 1856 *The Clyde and Loch Fyne: Hydrographic Office London*

Blaeu, J. 1654 *Levinia The Province of Lennox*

Cowley, J. 1734 *Map of the Duke of Argyll's Heritable Dukedom*

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Thompson, J. 1823 *Dumbartonshire*

Thomson, J. 1824 *South part of Argyllshire*



### 11.3 Aerial Photographic Record

#### *The Inner Clyde (Helensburgh-Erskine Bridge)*

<b>Sortie</b>	<b>Frames</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Scale</b>	<b>NMRS Lib</b>
CPE/Scot/UK312	5198-5201	23.2.48	1:10000	B215
106G/Scot/UK	3273-3275	15.5.46	1:10000	B97
106G/Scot/UK	4263-4267	15.5.46	1:10000	B97
CPE/Scot/UK256	5154-5161	11.8.47	1:10000	B175
CPE/Scot/UK256	5014-5009	11.8.47	1:10000	B175
CPE/ScotUK 276	5175-5173	23.8.47	1:10000	B182
Fairey 7345/12	333-330	11.9.73	1:10000	B749
Fairey 7345/12	328-320	11.9.73	1:10000	B749
Fairy7343/44	533-545	9.6.75	1:10000	B783

#### *The Inner Clyde (Port Glasgow to White Cart River)*

<b>Sortie</b>	<b>Frames</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Scale</b>	<b>NMRS Lib</b>
<b>106G/Scot/UK92</b>	3024-3029	15.5.46	1:10000	B97
CPE/Scot/UK265A	5080-5088	14.8.47	1:10000	B169
CPE/Scot/UK276	5249-5261	23.8.47	1:10000	B182
CPE/Scot/UK277	5143-5144	24.8.47	1:10000	B193
Fairey 7343/12	311-313	11.9.73	1:10000	B749
Fairey 7343/30	382-371	16.5.75	1:10000	B768
Fairey 7343/45	559-568	9.6.75	1:10000	B784

#### *The Isle of Bute*

<b>Sortie</b>	<b>Frames</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Scale</b>	<b>NMRS Lib</b>
CPE/Scot/UK325	5001-5053	26.3.1948	1:10000	B218
106G/Scot/UK94	3001-3116	15.5.1946	1:10000	B42
106G/Scot/UK161	4001-4125	21.8.1946	1:10000	B141
51588	049-051	10.6.1988	1:24000	C275
51588	120-117	10.6.1988	1:24000	C275
51588	126-130	10.6.1988	1:24000	C275
51588	226-222	10.6.1988	1:24000	C275
51388	011-016	10.6.1988	1:24000	C273

## APPENDIX 1

### BUTE

#### Table of Listed Buildings

Name	Class	Map sheet	Easting	Northing	Parish	Category	Scheduled
Bute, Wester Kames Castle	Castle	NS06NE	206170	668050	North Bute	A	
Bute, Wester Kames Castle	Castle	NS06NE	206170	668050	North Bute	A	
Bute, Ascog Bay, Salt Pan	Salt pan	NS16SW	210780	663340	Kingarth	B	
Bute, Kames Castle, Gardener's Cottage	Residential	NS06NE	206211	667447	North Bute	C(s)	
Bute, Kames Cottage, Gatelodge, Boundary Wall And Gatepiers	Lodge; boundary wall; gatepiers	NS06NE	206648	667457	North Bute	B	
Bute, Kames Castle, Walled Garden, Outbuildings And Cottage	Walled gardens; greenhouse; outbuilding	NS06NE	206165	667526	North Bute	B	
Bute, Kames Castle	Tower-house	NS06NE	206350	667550	North Bute	B	
Bute, Rothesay Castle	Castle; cross-slab	NS06SE	208780	664570	Rothesay	B	
Bute, Mount Stuart House, Sundial	Sundial	NS15NW	210830	659070	Kingarth	B	
Ascog, Ascog House, Ascog Lodge	Residential	NS16SW	210447	663147	Kingarth	B	
Ascog, Ascog House, Pink Lodge	Lodge	NS16SW	210643	663371	Kingarth	C(s)	
Bute, Ascog House	House	NS16SW	210450	663030	Kingarth	B	
Mount Stuart	Church; mausoleum; burial ground	NS16SW	211010	660560	Kingarth	A	
Bute, Mount Stuart House, South Lodge	Residential	NS15NW	210872	658879	Kingarth	C(s)	
Bute, Mount Stuart House, Game Larder	Game larder	NS15NW	210784	659404	Kingarth	B	
Mount Stuart House, Bruachag Lodge	Lodge	NS15NW	211159	658196	Kingarth	C(s)	
Mount Stuart House, Laundry Cottage	Residential	NS15NW	210772	659456	Kingarth	C(s)	
Mount Stuart House, Former Meat Store	Farming and fishing	NS15NW	210802	659367	Kingarth	C(s)	
Bute, Mount Stuart House	Country house; gardens	NS15NW	210830	659480	Kingarth	A	
Mount Stuart House, Monument	Monument	NS15NW	210932	659658	Kingarth	B	
Kilchattan, Old Quay	Quay	NS15SW	210340	654980	Kingarth	C(s)	
Bute, Kerrylamont Farm	Farmhouse; farmsteadings	NS15NW	211000	658520	Kingarth	A	
Bute, Kerrylamont Farm, Dairy	Dairy	NS15NW	211000	658520	Kingarth	A	
Bute, Rothesay, Ardenraig Road, Tor House	Residential	NS16NW	210560	665020	Rothesay	A	
Bute, Kilchattan Bay, Kingarth And Kilchattan Bay Church Of	Religion	NS15NW	210021	655140	Kingarth	C(s)	

Name	Class	Map sheet	Easting	Northing	Parish	Category	Scheduled
Scotland							
Bute, Ascog Bank	Residential	NS16SW	210560	663500	Kingarth	B	
Bute, Ascog, Laidlaw Memorial Home	Residential	NS16SW	210400	662810	Kingarth	A	
Bute, Ascog, Balmory Road, Balmory House Gatelodge	Gatelodge	NS16SW	210529	662895	Kingarth	C(s)	
Bute, Rothesay, 46 Mountstuart Road	Residential	NS16NW	210003	665382	Rothesay	B	
Bute, Ascog Free Church	Funerary; religion	NS16SW	210790	663330	Kingarth	B	
Little Kilmory, Former Granary/Water Mill	Granary; water mill	NS05NW	204514	659824	North Bute	B	
Rothesay, Craigmores Public Toilet	Public lavatory	NS16NW	210710	665280	Rothesay	B	
Bute, Ascog Hall, Lodge	Lodge	NS16SW	210717	663041	Kingarth	C(s)	
Bute, Ascog, Ascog Hall	Residential	NS16SW	210620	663010	Kingarth	B	
Bute, Rothesay, 25 Crichton Road	Residential	NS16NW	210050	665280	Rothesay	C(s)	
Bute, Rothesay, 26 Crichton Road	Residential	NS16NW	210064	665281	Rothesay	C(s)	
Bute, Rothesay, Ardenraig Road, Ardenraig	Residential	NS16SW	210549	664671	Rothesay	B	
Bute, Rothesay, Ardenraig Road, Ardenraig, Lodge	Lodge	NS16SW	210597	664727	Rothesay	C(s)	
Bute, Rothesay, 15 Craigmores Road	Residential	NS16NW	210701	665043	Rothesay	C(s)	
Bute, Rothesay, 57 Mountstuart Road	Residential	NS16NW	210384	665408	Rothesay	B	
Bute, Craigmores, 35 Craigmores Road,	Residential	NS16SW	210580	664270	Rothesay	B	
Bute, Rothesay, 58 Mountstuart Road	Residential	NS16NW	210393	665414	Rothesay	B	
Bute, Craigmores 27, 28 Craigmores Road	Residential	NS16SW	210620	664450	Rothesay	B	
Bute, Craigmores, 24 Craigmores Road	Residential	NS16SW	210640	664520	Rothesay	C(s)	
Bute, Rothesay, 16 Craigmores Road	Gate pier	NS16NW	210703	665016	Rothesay	C(s)	
Bute, Rothesay, 7 Craigmores Road	Gate pier	NS16NW	210675	665215	Rothesay	C(s)	
Bute, Craigmores, 23 Craigmores Road	House	NS16SW	210650	664600	Rothesay	B	
Bute, Lubas Farm And Steading	Steading	NS05SE	208604	654592	Kingarth	C(s)	
Bute, Rothesay, 27 Crichton Road	Residential	NS16NW	210085	665277	Rothesay	C(s)	
Bute, Craigmores, Ardenraig Road, Rockhill Castle	Castle and gardens	NS16SW	210620	664970	Rothesay	B	
Bute, Ascog, Southpark Residential School	School	NS16SW	210610	662870	Kingarth	B	
Bute, Ascog, Southpark, Lodge	Lodge	NS16SW	210671	662909	Kingarth	C(s)	
Bute, Rothesay, 28 Crichton Road	Residential	NS16NW	210089	665278	Rothesay	C(s)	
Bute, Rothesay, 53 Mountstuart Road	Residential	NS16NW	210110	665389	Rothesay	B	
Bute, Rothesay, 22 Craigmores Road, Old Craigmores House	Residential	NS16SW	210659	664684	Rothesay	C(s)	

Name	Class	Map sheet	Easting	Northing	Parish	Category	Scheduled
Bute, Rothesay, 54 Mountstuart Road	Residential	NS16NW	210123	665384	Rothesay	B	
Bute, Rothesay, 23 Crichton Road	Gate pier	NS16NW	210026	665270	Rothesay	C(s)	
Kerrycroy, 1 Kerrycroy Village	Residential	NS16SW	210665	661450	Kingarth	B	
Kerrycroy, 3 Kerrycroy Village	Residential	NS16SW	210662	661419	Kingarth	B [B group]	
Bute, Rothesay, 24 Crichton Road	Gate pier	NS16NW	210033	665280	Rothesay	C(s)	
Bute, Rothesay, 49 Mountstuart Road	Residential	NS16NW	210049	665389	Rothesay	B	
Kerrycroy, 4 Kerrycroy Village	Residential	NS16SW	210662	661412	Kingarth	B [B group]	
Bute, Rothesay, 50 Mountstuart Road	Residential	NS16NW	210063	665386	Rothesay	B	
Kerrycroy, 5 Kerrycroy Village	Residential	NS16SW	210661	661390	Kingarth	B [B group]	
Glencallum Bay, Lighthouse	Lighthouse	NS15SW	211477	652590	Kingarth	C(s)	
Bute, Rothesay, 29 Crichton Road	Gate pier	NS16NW	210109	665289	Rothesay	C(s)	
Kerrycroy, 6 Kerrycroy Village	Residential	NS16SW	210667	661384	Kingarth	B [B group]	
Bute, Port Bannatyne, Marine Road, Quay	Quay	NS06NE	207240	667310	North Bute	C(s)	
Bute, Rothesay, 30 Crichton Road	Gate pier	NS16NW	210117	665283	Rothesay	C(s)	
Kerrycroy, 7, 8 Kerrycroy Village	Residential	NS16SW	210667	661358	Kingarth	B [B group]	
Bute, Kilchattan Bay, St Blane's Hotel	Commercial; residential	NS15SW	210334	654866	Kingarth	C(s)	
Bute, Rothesay, 55 Mountstuart Road	Residential	NS16NW	210364	665408	Rothesay	B	
Kerrycroy, 10 Kerrycroy Village	Residential	NS16SW	210687	661327	Kingarth	B	
Bute, Kilchattan Bay, Hazelbank	Residential	NS15SW	210448	654753	Kingarth	C(s)	
Bute, Rothesay, 56 Mountstuart Road	Residential	NS16NW	210372	665408	Rothesay	B	
Kerrycroy, 11 Kerrycroy Village	Residential	NS16SW	210702	661313	Kingarth	B	
Bute, Kilchattan Bay, Ashgrove	Residential	NS15SW	210454	654748	Kingarth	C(s)	
Bute, Rothesay, 51 Mountstuart Road	Residential	NS16NW	210083	665384	Rothesay	B	
Kerrycroy, 12 Kerrycroy Village	Residential	NS16SW	210707	661305	Kingarth	B	
Bute, Rothesay, 52 Mountstuart Road	Residential	NS16NW	210092	665387	Rothesay	B	
Kerrycroy, 13 Kerrycroy Village	Residential	NS16SW	210724	661291	Kingarth	B	
Kerrycroy, 14 Kerrycroy Village	Residential	NS16SW	210732	661286	Kingarth	B	
Bute, Mount Stuart House, Beehive Well	Well	NS16NW	210821	660310	Kingarth	C(s)	
Bute, Rothesay, 45-46 Crichton Road	Residential	NS16NW	210364	665270	Rothesay	C(s)	
Bute, Asog, Agnes Patrick Steveonson Residential School	Education	NS16SW	210610	663733	Kingarth	C(s)	
Bute, Rothesay, 47 Crichton Road	Residential	NS16NW	210384	665278	Rothesay	C(s)	

Name	Class	Map sheet	Easting	Northing	Parish	Category	Scheduled
Bute, Ascog, 1 Millburn Cottages	Residential	NS16SW	210517	664047	Kingarth	C(s)	
Port Bannatyne, Castle Street, General	Residential	NS06NE	207220	667200	North Bute	C(s)	
Bute, Rothesay, 59 Mountstuart Road	Residential	NS16NW	210405	665408	Rothesay	B	
Port Bannatyne Church	Church	NS06NE	207870	667280	North Bute	B	
Bute, Rothesay, 60 Mountstuart Road	Residential	NS16NW	210414	665408	Rothesay	B	
Bute, Ascog, Boat House	Boat house	NS16SW	210783	663225	Kingarth	C(s)	
Bute, Rothesay, 47 Mountstuart Road	Residential	NS16NW	210022	665382	Rothesay	B	
Bute, Millbank House	Residential	NS16SW	210624	663905	Kingarth	B	
Bute, Millbank House, Stables, Coach-House And Dower House	Dower house; coach-house; stables	NS16SW	210584	663980	Kingarth	C(s)	
Bute, Rothesay, 48 Mountstuart Road	Residential	NS16NW	210033	665385	Rothesay	B	
Mount Stuart House, East Lodge	Lodge	NS16SW	211142	660183	Kingarth	C(s)	
Bute, Rothesay, 31 Crichton Road	Residential	NS16NW	210137	665296	Rothesay	C(s)	
Bute, Rothesay, Glenburn Road, Glenburn Hotel	Residential	NS06NE	209590	665100	Rothesay	B	
Bute, Rothesay, 32 Crichton Road	Residential	NS16NW	210145	665298	Rothesay	C(s)	
Bute, Rothesay, 33 Crichton Road	Residential	NS16NW	210164	665299	Rothesay	C(s)	
Bute, Rothesay, 34 Crichton Road	Residential	NS16NW	210173	665294	Rothesay	C(s)	
Mount Stuart House, North Lodge	Lodge	NS16SW	210757	661258	Kingarth	B	
Bute, Rothesay, 48-49 Crichton Road, Craigmores Hotel	Hotel	NS16NW	210395	665277	Rothesay	B	
Bute, Ascog, The Hermitage And Summer House	Summer house	NS16SW	210629	661941	Kingarth	C(s)	
Bute, Rothesay Pier Gentlemen's Public Toilets	Public convenience	NS06SE	208820	664830	Rothesay	B	
Bute, Rothesay, Wellpark Road, Rock Villa	Residential	NS16NW	210588	665207	Rothesay	C(s)	
Bute, Ascog, Millburn House	Residential	NS16SW	210591	664070	Kingarth	B	
Bute, Rothesay, Eastlands Road, Hillpark	Residential	NS16NW	210527	665132	Rothesay	C(s)	
Bute, Ascog, The Old Manse	Manse	NS16SW	210648	663328	Kingarth	C(s)	
Bute, Rothesay, Eastlands Road, Edgehill	Residential	NS16NW	210537	665129	Rothesay	C(s)	
Bute, Ascog, St Margaret's	Nunnery	NS16SW	210535	662584	Kingarth	B	
Bute, Kilmicrael Farm And Boundary Wall	Farmhouse; boundary wall	NR97SE	199390	670840	North Bute	C(s)	
Bute, Rothesay, 33 Mountstuart Road	Residential	NS06NE	209847	665335	Rothesay	B	
Bute, Kerrycroy, Quay And Bridge	Pier; bridge	NS16SW	210831	661330	Kingarth	B	
Kingarth, Brick Cottage	Residential	NS05NE	209687	656305	Kingarth	C(s)	

Name	Class	Map sheet	Easting	Northing	Parish	Category	Scheduled
Bute, Rothesay, 1 Argyle Place	Residential	NS06NE	208373	665122	Rothesay	C(s)	
Bute, Rothesay, 20-21 Ardbeg Road	Residential	NS06NE	208354	666187	Rothesay	C(s)	
Bute, Rothesay, 34 Mountstuart Road	Residential	NS06NE	209860	665341	Rothesay	B	
Bute, Kingarth, The Tileries	Residential	NS05NE	209784	656235	Kingarth	C(s)	
Bute, Rothesay, Argyle Street, 1-5 Marine Court	Residential	NS06NE	208423	665023	Rothesay	C(s)	
Bute, Rothesay, 37 Mountstuart Road	Residential	NS06NE	209895	665354	Rothesay	B	
Bute, Rothesay, 38 Mountstuart Road	Residential	NS06NE	209909	665354	Rothesay	B	
Bute, Rothesay, 39 Mountstuart Road	Residential	NS06NE	209917	665359	Rothesay	B	
Bute, Rothesay, 2 Marine Place, Surgery	Health	NS06NE	208396	666683	Rothesay	C(s)	
Bute, Rothesay, 7 Marine Place	Residential	NS06NE	208398	666770	Rothesay	C(s)	
Bute, Rothesay, 8 Marine Place	Residential	NS06NE	208393	666792	Rothesay	C(s)	
Bute, Rothesay, 19 Marine Place	Residential	NS06NE	208388	667030	Rothesay	C(s)	
Bute, Rothesay, 35 Mountstuart Road	Residential	NS06NE	209872	665348	Rothesay	B	
Bute, Rothesay, 36 Mountstuart Road	Residential	NS06NE	209882	665351	Rothesay	B	
Bute, Rothesay, 20 Marine Place	Residential	NS06NE	208377	667033	Rothesay	C(s)	
Bute, Rothesay, 21 Marine Place	Residential	NS06NE	208374	667036	Rothesay	C(s)	
Bute, Rothesay, Castle Street, Town Hall	Town hall	NS06SE	208850	664580	Rothesay	B	
Bute, Rothesay, 1 Crichton Road	Residential	NS06NE	209679	665106	Rothesay	C(s)	
Bute, Rothesay, 2 Crichton Road	Residential	NS06NE	209685	665112	Rothesay	C(s)	
Bute, Rothesay, 14 Argyle Place	Residential	NS06NE	208330	665282	Rothesay	C(s)	
Bute, Rothesay, 26 Argyle Place	Residential	NS06NE	208319	665386	Rothesay	B	
Bute, Rothesay, 41 Argyle Street	Residential	NS06NE	208429	665010	Rothesay	C(s)	
Bute, Rothesay, 11 Argyle Place	Gate pier	NS06NE	208330	665246	Rothesay	C(s)	
Bute, Rothesay, 19-20 Mountstuart Road	Residential	NS06NE	209701	665258	Rothesay	B	
Bute, Rothesay, 21 Mountstuart Road	Residential	NS06NE	209710	665267	Rothesay	B	
Bute, Rothesay, 22 Mountstuart Road	Residential	NS06NE	209715	665270	Rothesay	B	
Bute, Rothesay, 23 Mountstuart Road	Residential	NS06NE	209722	665278	Rothesay	B	
Bute, Rothesay, 24 Mountstuart Road	Residential	NS06NE	209729	665282	Rothesay	B	
Bute, Rothesay, 25 Mountstuart Road	Residential	NS06NE	209736	665286	Rothesay	B	
Bute, Rothesay, 26 Mountstuart Road	Residential	NS06NE	209742	665291	Rothesay	B	
Bute, Rothesay, 27 Mountstuart Road	Residential	NS06NE	209749	665294	Rothesay	B	

Name	Class	Map sheet	Easting	Northing	Parish	Category	Scheduled
Port Bannatyne, 61, 62, 63 Marine Road	Residential	NS06NE	207103	667285	North Bute	C(s)	
Port Bannatyne, 28, 29 And 30 Shore Road, Ardgowan House Boundary Walls And Gatepiers	Residential	NS06NE	207654	667336	North Bute	C(s)	
Port Bannatyne, 42 Shore Road And Boundary Wall	Residential	NS06NE	207512	667345	North Bute	C(s)	
Port Bannatyne, Marine Road, 10 And 11 Victoria Place	Residential	NS06NE	207429	667328	North Bute	C(s)	
Port Bannatyne, Marine Road, 9, 12 And 13 Victoria Place	Residential	NS06NE	207440	667330	North Bute	C(s)	
Port Bannatyne, 39 Marine Road	Residential	NS06NE	207230	667147	North Bute	C(s) [B group]	
Port Bannatyne, 2, 3 And 4 Shore, Boundary Wall And Gatepiers	Residential	NS06NE	207907	667255	North Bute	C(s)	
Port Bannatyne, Pointhouse Lane, Off High Road, Former Coachhouse	Coachhouse	NS06NE	208032	667091	North Bute	C(s)	
Port Bannatyne, 22 And 24 High Street, Former Point House, Boundary Walls And Railings	Residential	NS06NE	208053	667069	North Bute	B	
Bute, Rothesay, Argyle Street, West Free Church	Church	NS06SE	208490	664840	Rothesay	B	
Port Bannatyne, Appin, 26 And 27 Shore Road, Boundary Wall, Gatepiers And Gates	Residential	NS06NE	207671	667336	North Bute	C(s)	
Port Bannatyne, 59 And 60 Marine Road	Residential	NS06NE	207121	667280	North Bute	C(s) [B group]	
Port Bannatyne, 64 And 65 Marine Road And Outbuilding	Residential	NS06NE	207089	667287	North Bute	C(s) [B group]	
Port Bannatyne, 66 Marine Road, Outbuilding And Boundary Wall	Residential	NS06NE	207067	667296	North Bute	C(s) [B group]	
Rothesay, Bishop Street	Houses; council offices	NS06SE	208960	664600	Rothesay	C(s)	
Rothesay, Bishop Street	Houses; council offices	NS06SE	208960	664600	Rothesay	C(s)	
Port Bannatyne, 67 Marine Road	Residential	NS06NE	207054	667301	North Bute	C(s) [B group]	
Rothesay, 10, 12 Bishop Street, Post Office	Post office	NS06SE	208950	664640	Rothesay	B	
Port Bannatyne, 68 And 69 Marine Road	Residential	NS06NE	207042	667306	North Bute	C(s) [B group]	
Port Bannatyne, 41, 42 And 43 Marine Road	Residential	NS06NE	207204	667254	North Bute	C(s) [B group]	
Port Bannatyne, Fircliff, 42 High Road And Boundary Walls	Residential	NS06NE	207965	667188	North Bute	B	

Name	Class	Map sheet	Easting	Northing	Parish	Category	Scheduled
Port Bannatyne, Ettrick Bank, 44 And 46 High Road, Boundary Wall And Gatepiers	Residential	NS06NE	207947	667213	North Bute	C(s)	
10,12,14 Bridgend Street	Commercial; residential	NS06SE	208600	664650	Rothesay	C(s)	
Port Bannatyne, High Road, Bus Garage Office	Commercial	NS06NE	208028	667053	North Bute	C(s)	
St Andrews R.C. Church Hall	Religion	NS06SE	208620	664670	Rothesay	B	
Bute, Rothesay, Fauldtrees Road, Glenfaulds Cottage	Residential	NS06NE	209652	665157	Rothesay	B	
Bute, Rothesay, High Street, Bute Estate Office	Administration	NS06SE	208850	664520	Rothesay	A	
Bute, Rothesay, 2 Argyle Place	Residential	NS06NE	208367	665134	Rothesay	C(s)	
Bute, Rothesay, Bute Museum	Museum	NS06SE	208800	664510	Rothesay	B	
Bute, Rothesay, 7 Crichton Road	Residential	NS06NE	209749	665168	Rothesay	C(s)	
Port Bannatyne, 40 Marine Road	Residential	NS06NE	207218	667246	North Bute	C(s) [B group]	
Port Bannatyne, 37 Marine Road, Port Royal Hotel	Hotel	NS06NE	207243	667255	North Bute	C(s) [B group]	
Port Bannatyne, Marine Road, 4, 5, 18 And 19 Victoria Place	Residential	NS06NE	207488	667322	North Bute	C(s)	
Bute, Rothesay, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11 Columshill Place	Residential	NS06SE	208513	664455	Rothesay	B	
Port Bannatyne, Marine Road, 6, 16 And 17 Victoria Place	Residential	NS06NE	207472	667326	North Bute	C(s)	
Port Bannatyne, Marine Road, 7, 8, 14 And 15 Victoria Place	Residential	NS06NE	207461	667327	North Bute	C(s)	
Port Bannatyne, 6 Shore Road And Boundary Wall	Residential	NS06NE	207822	667327	North Bute	C(s)	
Port Bannatyne, Mains Road, Ardentigh, Boundary Wall And Gatepiers	Residential	NS06NE	207408	667224	North Bute	C(s)	
4 Columshill Place	Housing	NS06SE	208530	664430	Rothesay	C(s)	
Bute, Rothesay, 10 Crichton Road	Residential	NS06NE	209798	665204	Rothesay	C(s)	
6 Columshill Place	Houses	NS06SE	208520	664480	Rothesay	C(s)	
Bute, Rothesay, 11 Crichton Road	Residential	NS06NE	209809	665209	Rothesay	C(s)	
8 Columshill Place	Houses	NS06SE	208510	664480	Rothesay	C(s)	
Bute, Rothesay, 14 Crichton Road	Residential	NS06NE	209855	665235	Rothesay	C(s)	
16 & 18 Columshill Street	Housing	NS06SE	208550	664530	Rothesay	C(s)	
20,22,24 Columshill Street, Rothesay	Residential	NS06SE	208550	664500	Rothesay	C(s)	
Bute, Rothesay, 15 Crichton Road	Residential	NS06NE	209865	665240	Rothesay	C(s)	
Bute, Rothesay, 28 Battery Place	Residential	NS06NE	209331	665029	Rothesay	C(s)	
26-28 Columshill Street, Rothesay	Housing	NS06SE	208550	664490	Rothesay	C(s)	



<b>Name</b>	<b>Class</b>	<b>Map sheet</b>	<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>	<b>Parish</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Scheduled</b>
30 Columshill Street	Houses	NS06SE	208550	664480	Rothesay	C(s)	
Bute, Rothesay, 45 Mountstuart Road	Residential	NS06NE	209994	665380	Rothesay	B	
32 Columshill Street & 2 Columshill Place	Housing	NS06SE	208540	664480	Rothesay	B	
Bute, Rothesay, 3 Crichton Road	Residential	NS06NE	209701	665125	Rothesay	C(s)	
Rothesay, St Andrew's Roman Catholic Church, Columshill Road	Church	NS06SE	208570	664560	Rothesay	A	
Rothesay, St Andrew's Roman Catholic Church, Columshill Road	Church	NS06SE	208570	664560	Rothesay	A	
Bute, Rothesay, 4 Crichton Road	Residential	NS06NE	209706	665131	Rothesay	C(s)	
Bute, Rothesay, 19 Crichton Road	Residential	NS06NE	209943	665268	Rothesay	C(s)	
Bute, Rothesay, 20 Crichton Road	Residential	NS06NE	209952	665271	Rothesay	C(s)	
Bute, Rothesay, 21 Crichton Road	Residential	NS06NE	209961	665269	Rothesay	C(s)	
Bute, Rothesay, 1 Ardbeg Road	Gate pier; outbuilding	NS06NE	208303	665841	Rothesay	C(s)	
Bute, Rothesay, 41 Mountstuart Road	Residential	NS06NE	209931	665366	Rothesay	B	
Bute, Rothesay, 42 Mountstuart Road	Residential	NS06NE	209941	665370	Rothesay	B	
Bute, Rothesay, 53 Ardbeg Road	Gate pier; outbuilding	NS06NE	208377	666574	Rothesay	C(s)	
Bute, Rothesay, 31 Argyle Terrace	Residential	NS06NE	208239	665239	Rothesay	C(s)	
Bute, Rothesay, High Street, Market Cross	Market cross	NS06SE	208826	664522	Rothesay	C(s)	
Bute, Rothesay, 14 Ardbeg Road	Gate pier; outbuilding	NS06NE	208319	666101	Rothesay	B	
Bute, Rothesay, Ardbeg Road, Ardbeg Baptist Church	Church	NS06NE	208320	665998	Rothesay	B	
Bute, Rothesay, 51 & 53 High Street	Residential	NS06SE	208830	664520	Rothesay	B	
Bute, Rothesay, 33 Argyle Terrace	Residential	NS06NE	208236	665264	Rothesay	B	
Bute, Rothesay, 61, 65, 67 High Street	Commercial; residential	NS06SE	208840	664490	Rothesay	B	
Bute, Rothesay, 35 Argyle Terrace	Residential	NS06NE	208237	665270	Rothesay	B	
Bute, Rothesay, 43 Mountstuart Road	Residential	NS06NE	209954	665373	Rothesay	B	
Bute, Rothesay, 90 High Street	Residential	NS06SE	208730	664270	Rothesay	C(s)	
Bute, Rothesay, 44 Mountstuart Road	Residential	NS06NE	209966	665376	Rothesay	B	
Bute, Rothesay, John Street	Residential	NS06SE	208680	664500	Rothesay	C(s)	
Bute, Rothesay, Madeira, Private Hotel	Residential	NS06SE	208760	664720	Rothesay	C(s)	
Bute, Rothesay, Battery Place, 1-4 Beatie Court	Residential	NS06NE	209387	665082	Rothesay	B	
Bute, Rothesay, 9-10 Mountstuart Road	Residential	NS06NE	209609	665210	Rothesay	B	
Bute, Rothesay, 24 Ardbeg Road	Residential	NS06NE	208355	666227	Rothesay	C(s)	

Name	Class	Map sheet	Easting	Northing	Parish	Category	Scheduled
Bute, Rothesay, 25 Ardbeg Road	Residential	NS06NE	208355	666240	Rothesay	C(s)	
Bute, Rothesay, 63 Ardbeg Road	Gate pier; outbuilding	NS06NE	208325	666696	Rothesay	C(s)	
Bute, Rothesay, 18-19 Ardbeg Road	Residential	NS06NE	208351	666175	Rothesay	C(s)	
Bute, Rothesay, Ministers Brae, General	Residential	NS06SE	208850	664240	Rothesay	C(s)	
Bute, Rothesay, 64-86 Montague Street	Residential	NS06SE	208740	664700	Rothesay	C(s)	
Bute, Rothesay, 1,3,5, Montague Street	Residential	NS06SE	208890	664660	Rothesay	C(s)	
Bute, Rothesay, 21,23,25 Montague Street	Residential	NS06SE	208850	664660	Rothesay	C(s)	
Bute, Rothesay, 60 & 62 Montague Street	Residential	NS06SE	208750	664700	Rothesay	B	
Bute, Rothesay, 70,72,74 Montague Street	Residential	NS06SE	208720	664700	Rothesay	C(s)	
Bute, Rothesay, 70,72,74 Montague Street	Residential	NS06SE	208720	664700	Rothesay	C(s)	
Bute, Rothesay, 19-23 Mill Street		208670	NS06SE	664400	ROTHESAY	B	
Bute, Rothesay, Victoria Street, St Paul's Episcopal Church	Church	NS06SE	208670	664730	Rothesay	B	
Bute, Rothesay, 3 Stuart Street	Residential	NS06SE	208780	664520	Rothesay	B	
Bute, Rothesay, 27-37 Victoria Street	Residential	NS06SE	208780	664720	Rothesay	C(s)	
Bute, Rothesay, 2 Upper Union Street	Residential	NS06SE	208690	664400	Rothesay	B	
Bute, Rothesay, Victoria Street, Victoria Hotel	Residential	NS06SE	208720	664720	Rothesay	B	
Bute, Rothesay, 27-37 Victoria Street		208780	NS06SE	664720	ROTHESAY	C(S)	
Bute, Rothesay, 39 & 41 Victoria Street	Residential	NS06SE	208730	664720	Rothesay	B	
Bute, Rothesay, 63,65,67 Victoria Street	Residential	NS06SE	208700	664740	Rothesay	C(s)	
Bute, Rothesay, 69 & 71 Victoria Street	Residential	NS06SE	208680	664740	Rothesay	C(s)	
Bute, Rothesay, 73 Victoria Street	Residential	NS06SE	208670	664740	Rothesay	C(s)	
Bute, Rothesay, Winter Gardens	Recreation	NS06SE	208750	664770	Rothesay	A	
Bute, Rothesay, Guildford Square, Weighbridge House	Farming and fishing; transport and communications	NS06SE	208874	664730	Rothesay	C(s)	
Bute, Rothesay, Chapel Hill, Free Church	Church	NS06SE	208415	664845	Rothesay	B	
Bute, Rothesay, 1-2 East Princes Street	Commercial; residential	NS06SE	208991	664659	Rothesay	C(s)	
Bute, Rothesay, 3 East Princes Street, Public House	Public house	NS06SE	209001	664664	Rothesay	C(s)	
Bute, Rothesay, Academy Road, Rothesay Academy	Academy	NS06SE	208318	664867	Rothesay	B	
Bute, Rothesay, 1 Alma Terrace	Gate pier	NS06SE	208369	664560	Rothesay	C(s)	
Bute, Rothesay, Minister's Brae, Marionslea	Gate pier	NS06SE	208845	664269	Rothesay	B	
Bute, Rothesay, 19-21 East Princes Street	Commercial; residential	NS06SE	209035	664712	Rothesay	B	

<b>Name</b>	<b>Class</b>	<b>Map sheet</b>	<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>	<b>Parish</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Scheduled</b>
Bute, Rothesay, 23-25 East Princes Street	Commercial; residential	NS06SE	209043	664720	Rothesay	B	
Bute, Rothesay, 44 Minister's Brae, Hewison House	Residential	NS06SE	208926	664264	Rothesay	C(s)	
Bute, Rothesay, Academy Road, 1 Academy Terrace	Residential	NS06SE	208374	664948	Rothesay	C(s)	
Bute, Rothesay, Academy Road, 2 Academy Terrace	Residential	NS06SE	208372	664953	Rothesay	C(s)	
Bute, Rothesay, Academy Road, 3 Academy Terrace	Residential	NS06SE	208369	664958	Rothesay	C(s)	
Bute, Rothesay, Academy Road, 4 Academy Terrace	Residential	NS06SE	208365	664964	Rothesay	C(s)	
Bute, Rothesay, Academy Road, 5 Academy Terrace	Residential	NS06SE	208362	664969	Rothesay	C(s)	
Bute, Rothesay, Academy Road, 6 Academy Terrace	Residential	NS06SE	208359	664975	Rothesay	C(s)	
Bute, Rothesay, 7-9 Albert Place	Commercial; residential	NS06SE	208942	664694	Rothesay	B	
Bute, Rothesay, 10-12 Albert Place	Commercial; residential	NS06SE	208929	664696	Rothesay	C(s)	
Bute, Rothesay, 7-9 Argyle Street	Commercial; residential	NS06SE	208588	664804	Rothesay	C(s)	
Bute, Rothesay, 4 King Street	Residential	NS06SE	208717	664631	Rothesay	B	
Bute, Rothesay, Former United Free Church	Church	NS06SE	208849	664462	Rothesay	C(s)	
Bute, Rothesay, Albert Place, Former Royal Hotel	Hotel	NS06SE	208967	664693	Rothesay	B	
Bute, Rothesay, 43 East Princes Street	Residential	NS06SE	209125	664810	Rothesay	C(s)	
Bute, Rothesay, 44 East Princes Street	Residential	NS06SE	209133	664814	Rothesay	C(s)	
Bute, Rothesay, Glenburn Road, East Firwood	Residential	NS06SE	209571	664995	Rothesay	B	
Bute, Rothesay, Glenburn Road, West Firwood	Residential	NS06SE	209562	664990	Rothesay	B	
Bute, Rothesay, Bishop Terrace, Beechwood Hotel	Hotel	NS06SE	209204	664760	Rothesay	B	
Bute, Rothesay, 4 Columshill Place	Residential	NS06SE	208533	664489	Rothesay	C(s)	
Bute, Rothesay, 30 Mount Pleasant Road	Residential	NS06SE	208948	664358	Rothesay	C(s)	
Bute, Rothesay, 32 Mount Pleasant Road	Residential	NS06SE	208948	664353	Rothesay	C(s)	
Bute, Rothesay, 34 Mount Pleasant Road	Residential	NS06SE	208947	664347	Rothesay	C(s)	
Bute, Rothesay, 7, 9 Mount Pleasant Road, Council Offices	Offices	NS06SE	209054	664438	Rothesay	B	
Bute, Rothesay, 7, 9 Castle Street	Administration	NS06SE	208908	664567	Rothesay	B	
Bute, Rothesay, 3-4 Bishop Terrace	Residential	NS06SE	209060	664581	Rothesay	C(s)	
Bute, Rothesay, 8-9 Bishop Terrace	Coach house; dovecot; gate pier	NS06SE	209116	664675	Rothesay	C(s)	
Bute, Rothesay, 38 Bridge Street	Residential	NS06SE	208471	664755	Rothesay	B	
Bute, Rothesay, Castle Street, Trinity Church	Church; gate pier; hall; lamp	NS06SE	208918	664500	Rothesay	B	
Bute, Rothesay, 26 Castle Street	Church hall	NS06SE	208922	664533	Rothesay	C(s)	
Bute, Rothesay, 34 Castle Street	Residential	NS06SE	208965	664515	Rothesay	C(s)	

<b>Name</b>	<b>Class</b>	<b>Map sheet</b>	<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>	<b>Parish</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Scheduled</b>
Bute, Rothesay, 36, 38 Castle Street	Residential	NS06SE	208973	664510	Rothesay	C(s)	
Bute, Rothesay, 20 Battery Place	Residential	NS06SE	209278	664976	Rothesay	B	
Bute, Rothesay, 21-22 Battery Place	Residential	NS06SE	209289	664985	Rothesay	C(s)	
Bute, Rothesay, 5 Bishop Terrace	Gate pier	NS06SE	209074	664605	Rothesay	C(s)	
Bute, Rothesay, 1 York Terrace	Residential	NS06SE	208452	664817	Rothesay	C(s)	
Bute, Rothesay, 1a York Terrace	Residential	NS06SE	208446	664823	Rothesay	C(s)	
Bute, Rothesay, 9-10 Battery Place	Residential	NS06SE	209194	664883	Rothesay	C(s)	
Bute, Rothesay, Westland Road, Chapelhill Villa	Residential	NS06SE	208371	664815	Rothesay	C(s)	
Bute, Rothesay, 17 Russell Street	Residential	NS06SE	208720	664403	Rothesay	C(s)	
Bute, Rothesay, 19 Russell Street	Residential	NS06SE	208706	664404	Rothesay	C(s)	
Bute, Rothesay, 21 Russell Street	Residential	NS06SE	208695	664405	Rothesay	C(s)	
Bute, Rothesay, West Pier, Shelter	Shelter	NS06SE	208823	664776	Rothesay	C(s)	
Bute, Rothesay, 1-5 Guildford Square, Guildford Court Hotel	Hotel	NS06SE	208916	664693	Rothesay	C(s)	
Bute, Rothesay, Westland Road, Ivybank	Residential	NS06SE	208428	664717	Rothesay	B	
Bute, Rothesay, 2, 4, 6, 8 West Princes Street	Commercial; residential	NS06SE	208919	664670	Rothesay	C(s)	
Bute, Rothesay, 11 Battery Place	Residential	NS06SE	209205	664894	Rothesay	C(s)	
Bute, Rothesay, 15-16 Battery Place	Residential	NS06SE	209233	664922	Rothesay	C(s)	
Bute, Rothesay, 14 Battery Place	Residential	NS06SE	209225	664915	Rothesay	C(s)	

## APPENDIX 2

### Clyde Table of Listed Buildings

Name	Class	Map sheet	Easting	Northing	Parish	Category	Scheduled
Newark Castle	Castle	NS37SW	232810	674510	Port Glasgow	A	Y
Erskine Hospital	Farmsteading	NS47SE	245322	672326	Erskine	B	
Erskine House, Piggery	Piggery	NS47SE	245352	672289	Erskine	B	
Erskine House	Country house; hospital	NS47SE	245200	672530	Erskine	A	
Cardross, Former Parish Churches	Churches; burial ground	NS37NW	234930	677280	Cardross	B	Y
Findlaystone House, East Lodge	Lodge	NS37SE	237410	673527	Erskine	B	
Finlaystone House	Castle; country house	NS37SE	236458	673717	Kilmacolm	A	
Dumbarton Castle	Fort; castle	NS47SW	239988	674485	Dumbarton	A	Y
Ardmore	Tower-house	NS37NW	231570	678570	Cardross	B	Y
Dunglass Castle	Castle	NS47SW	243745	673537	Old Kilpatrick	B	
Cardross, Main Road, Moore's Bridge	Road bridge	NS37NW	234820	677350	Cardross	C(s)	
Cardross Manse	Manse	NS37NW	234960	677260	Cardross	C(s)	
Cardross, Old Corn Mill	Mill	NS37NW	234970	677150	Cardross	C(s)	
Renfrew, 'Argyll Stone' & 'St Conval's Chariot	Cross	NS46NE	249470	667820	Renfrew	B	
Cardross, Ardmore House, Stables	Stable; stable block	NS37NW	231832	678562	Cardross	C(s)	
Dumbarton, High Street, Glencairn Tenement	Commercial; residential	NS37NE	239500	675220	Dumbarton	B	
Cardross, Ardmore House	Residential	NS37NW	231714	678572	Cardross	B	
Cardross, Ardmore House, East Lodge	Gate; gate-lodge	NS37NW	232140	678640	Cardross	C(s)	
Dumbarton, High Street, Riverside Parish Church	Church	NS37NE	239769	675186	Dumbarton	A	
Helensburgh, Clyde Street East, Queen's Hotel	Hotel	NS38SW	230480	681910	Helensburgh	C(s)	
Dumbarton, Castle Street, Ship Model Experiment Tank	Museum; shipyard	NS47NW	240037	675207	Dumbarton	A	
Renfrew, Greenock Road, Inchinnan Bridge	Road bridge	NS46NE	249230	667920	Inchinnan	A	
Auchinfore House, Lodge & Gates	Lodge	NS37NW	234812	677393	Cardross	C(s)	
Cardross Golf Club, Club House	Club house	NS37NW	234750	677450	Cardross	B	
Camis Eskan House, East Lodge	Residential	NS38SW	232350	680300	Cardross	B	

Name	Class	Map sheet	Easting	Northing	Parish	Category	Scheduled
Ardoch Gardens	Garden	NS37NE	236070	676410	Cardross	C(s)	
Camis Eskan House, Walled Garden	Residential	NS38SW	231950	681250	Cardross	C(s)	
Camis Eskan House, West Lodge	Residential	NS38SW	231400	681300	Cardross	B	
Cardross Station	Railway station	NS37NW	234470	677320	Cardross	C(s)	
Cardross, Station Road, Parish Church	Church; gates	NS37NW	234450	677530	Cardross	B	
Port Glasgow, Gourock Ropeworks	Ropeworks; sugar refinery	NS37SW	232590	674390	Port Glasgow	A	
Clydebank, John Brown's Shipyard, Titan Cantilever Crane	Crane	NS46NE	249485	669758	Clydebank	A	
Dumbarton, Bridge Street, River Leven, Dumbarton Bridge	Road bridge	NS37NE	239268	675358	Dumbarton	B	
Cardross, Brooks Road, Brooks House	Residential	NS37NW	233247	678143	Cardross	B	
Cardross, Brooks Road, Moorpark	Coach house; house	NS37NW	233337	678034	Cardross	C(s)	
Cardross, Brooks Road, Moorepark House, Moorepark Cottage	Residential	NS37NW	233358	677984	Cardross	C(s)	
Cardross, Brooks Road, Moorepark House	Residential	NS37NW	233317	678001	Cardross	B	
Cardross, Main Road, Ardenvohr	Residential	NS37NW	234693	677408	Cardross	C(s)	
Cardross, Main Road, Shira Lodge	Lodge	NS37NW	234858	677354	Cardross	C(s)	
Cardross, Main Road, War Memorial	War memorial	NS37NW	234511	677598	Cardross	B	
Port Glasgow, Broadfield Hospital	Hospital; country house; castle	NS37SW	234950	673750	Port Glasgow	A	
Cardross, Main Road, Drinking Fountain	Drinking fountain	NS37NW	234511	677583	Cardross	C(s)	
Cardross, Main Road, The White House	Residential	NS37NW	234962	677199	Cardross	C(s)	
Renfrew, Inchinnan Road, White Cart Bridge	Road bridge	NS46NE	249300	667850	Renfrew	A	
Helensburgh Central Station	Railway terminus	NS28SE	229780	682350	Helensburgh	B	
Renfrew, Inchinnan Road, Rolling Lift Bridge Over White Cart	Road bridge	NS46NE	249390	667820	Renfrew	A	
Langbank, Main Street, 1-4 Woodside Cottages	Residential	NS37SE	237853	673463	Erskine	B	
Helensburgh, 2 Adelaide Street	Residential	NS38SW	230270	682020	Helensburgh	B	
Dumbarton, Station Road, Dumbarton Central Station	Railway station	NS37NE	239758	675601	Dumbarton	A	
Langbank, Middlepenny Road, St Vincent's College	School; community centre	NS37SE	238108	673328	Erskine	B	
Langbank, Middlepenny Road, St Vincent's College	School; community centre	NS37SE	238108	673328	Erskine	B	
Langbank, Middlepenny Road, St Vincent's College, Chapel	Chapel	NS37SE	238064	673312	Erskine	B	
Langbank, Middlepenny Road, St Vincent's College, Lodge	Lodge	NS37SE	238033	673340	Erskine	C(s)	
Dumbarton, 38 Helenslee Road, Methlan Park House	Residential	NS37SE	238952	674849	Dumbarton	B	
Dumbarton, Methlan Park House, Lodge And Gates	Lodge; gateway	NS37SE	239056	674855	Dumbarton	C(s)	

Name	Class	Map sheet	Easting	Northing	Parish	Category	Scheduled
Dumbarton, 69 Glasgow Road, District Council Offices	Office	NS47NW	240256	675246	Dumbarton	C(s)	
Helensburgh, 148 Clyde Street East, Cromalt	Residential	NS38SW	230550	681770	Helensburgh	B	
Helensburgh, 148 Clyde Street East, Cromalt, Coach House And Stable	Stable	NS38SW	230570	681750	Helensburgh	B	
Dumbarton, Levensgrove Park, War Memorial	War memorial	NS37SE	239246	674679	Dumbarton	C(s)	
Helensburgh, 150 Clyde Street East, Rockland	Residential	NS38SW	230600	681710	Helensburgh	A	
Helensburgh, 150 Clyde Street East, Rockland, Lodge	Lodge	NS38SW	230670	681760	Helensburgh	B [A group]	
Dumbarton, 10, 12 Dixon Drive	Residential	NS37SE	238984	674998	Dumbarton	B	
Helensburgh, Clyde Street East, Pavilion	Pavilion	NS38SW	230190	682070	Helensburgh	C(s)	
Dumbarton, 6, 8 Dixon Drive	Residential	NS37SE	239026	674985	Dumbarton	C(s)	
Helensburgh, 121 Clyde Street East	Residential	NS38SW	230100	682130	Helensburgh	B	
Dumbarton, 2, 4 Dixon Drive	Residential	NS37SE	239070	674940	Dumbarton	C(s)	
Helensburgh, 127 Clyde Street East	Residential	NS38SW	230110	682130	Helensburgh	C(s)	
Dumbarton, 15 Dixon Drive, Shamrockbank	Residential	NS37SE	238878	674939	Dumbarton	C(s)	
Helensburgh, 149 - 151 Clyde Street East	Residential	NS38SW	230200	682110	Helensburgh	C(s)	
Helensburgh, 153 Clyde Street East	Residential	NS38SW	230240	682100	Helensburgh	C(s)	
Forth And Clyde Canal, Bowling Basin, Drawbridge	Road bridge	NS47SE	245137	673556	Old Kilpatrick	B	Y
Helensburgh, 165 Clyde Street East	Residential	NS38SW	230280	682090	Helensburgh	C(s)	
Dumbarton, Church Street, Sheriff Court	Courthouse; county buildings	NS37NE	239821	675361	Dumbarton	B	
Forth And Clyde Canal, Bowling Lock-Keeper's Cottages	Lock-keeper's houses	NS47SE	245250	673547	Old Kilpatrick	B	
Forth And Clyde Canal, Bowling Basin, Upper Basin	Canal basin	NS47SE	245191	673548	Old Kilpatrick	B	Y
Forth And Clyde Canal, Bowling Upper Canal Basin, West Lock	Lock	NS47SE	245150	673560	Old Kilpatrick	B	Y
Forth And Clyde Canal, Bowling Upper Canal Basin, East Lock	Lock	NS47SE	245246	673526	Old Kilpatrick	B	Y
Helensburgh, 82 - 84 Clyde Street East	Residential	NS38SW	230010	682130	Helensburgh	C(s)	
Dumbarton, Maclean Place, Dumbarton Old Prison, Former Gateway	Gateway	NS37NE	239835	675364	Dumbarton	B	
Helensburgh, 104 - 6 Clyde Street East	Residential	NS38SW	230300	682010	Helensburgh	C(s)	
Helensburgh, 108 - 110 Clyde Street East, Rimsdale And Traigh - Na -	Residential	NS38SW	230330	681990	Helensburgh	C(s)	

Name	Class	Map sheet	Easting	Northing	Parish	Category	Scheduled
Mara							
Helensburgh, 152 Clyde Street East, Tigh - Na - Mara	Residential	NS38SW	230630	681660	Helensburgh	B	
Helensburgh, 154 Clyde Street East, Rockfort, Lodge	Lodge	NS38SW	230720	681720	Helensburgh	C(s)	
Helensburgh, 154 Clyde Street East, Rockfort	Residential	NS38SW	230640	681590	Helensburgh	B	
Forth And Clyde Canal, Bowling Harbour, Railway Swing Bridge And Approach Viaducts	Swing bridge; viaduct	NS47SE	245119	673550	Old Kilpatrick	B	
Forth And Clyde Canal, Bowling Harbour, Customs House	Customs house	NS47SE	245090	673555	Old Kilpatrick	B	
Helensburgh, 57 Princes Street East	Residential	NS38SW	230040	682250	Helensburgh	C(s)	
Helensburgh, 150, 152 Princes Street East, Giffnock	Residential	NS38SW	230400	682060	Helensburgh	B	
Bowling, Dumbarton Road, Littlemill Distillery, Maltings And Kilns	Whisky distillery	NS47SW	244102	673708	Old Kilpatrick	C(s)	
Bowling, Dumbarton Road, Littlemill Whiskey Distillery, Exciseman's House	Residential	NS47SW	244171	673762	Old Kilpatrick	B	
Dumbarton, Strathleven Place, St Patrick's Roman Catholic Church	Church	NS37NE	239961	675461	Dumbarton	B	
Helensburgh, 217 Clyde Street East, Willowbank	Residential	NS38SW	230570	681900	Helensburgh	C(s)	
Dumbarton, Church Street, Burgh Hall	Burgh hall; office; school	NS37NE	239804	675285	Dumbarton	A	
Helensburgh, 3 Craigendoran Avenue	Residential	NS38SW	230770	681670	Helensburgh	C(s) [B group]	
Dumbarton, 17-19 High Street, Bank Of Scotland	Bank	NS37NE	239652	675194	Dumbarton	B	
Helensburgh, 4 - 9 Craigendoran Avenue	Residential	NS38SW	230750	681650	Helensburgh	C(s)	
Helensburgh, 46, 48 George Street, Towerville	Residential	NS38SW	230300	682470	Helensburgh	B	
Dumbarton, Cardross Road, Convent Of Notre Dame	Convent	NS37NE	238130	675581	Dumbarton	B	
Dumbarton, Cardross Road, Convent Of Notre Dame, Chapel	Chapel	NS37NE	238095	675566	Dumbarton	B	
Dumbarton, Helenslee Road, Carmelite Monastery	Monastery	NS37NE	238856	675044	Dumbarton	B	
Helensburgh, 19 Havelock Street	Residential	NS38SW	230450	682390	Helensburgh	C(s)	
Dumbarton, Church Street, Municipal Buildings	Municipal buildings	NS37NE	239774	675530	Dumbarton	B	
Dumbarton, Church Street, Municipal Buildings, Peter Denny Statue	Statue	NS37NE	239752	675494	Dumbarton	B	
Dumbarton, Church Street, Municipal Buildings, College Bow	Monument	NS37NE	239788	675512	Dumbarton	B	
Dumbarton, Levensgrove Park, Lodge	Lodge	NS37NE	239136	675148	Dumbarton	B	
Helensburgh, 74, 76, 78 King Street East	Residential	NS38SW	230250	682260	Helensburgh	C(s)	
Helensburgh, William Street, St Michael's Church Hall	Hall	NS28SE	229240	682580	Helensburgh	A	



Name	Class	Map sheet	Easting	Northing	Parish	Category	Scheduled
Helensburgh, St Michael's Church	Church	NS28SE	229230	682500	Helensburgh	A	
Helensburgh, William Street, St Michael's Church, Rectory	Religion; residential	NS28SE	229220	682470	Helensburgh	C(s)	
Helensburgh, Lomond Street, St Joseph's R.C. Church	Church	NS38SW	230070	682380	Helensburgh	B	
Dumbarton, Kirktonhill, Helenslee Road, Keil School, Statue Of William Mackinnon	Statue	NS37NE	238723	675029	Dumbarton	B	
Dumbarton, Kirktonhill, Helenslee Road, Keil School, Technical Block	School; stable	NS37NE	238800	675287	Dumbarton	B	
Dumbarton, Kirktonhill, Helenslee Road, Keil School, Lodge	Lodge	NS37NE	238818	675236	Dumbarton	B	
Dumbarton, Kirktonhill, Helenslee Road, Keil School	School	NS37NE	238655	675067	Dumbarton	B	
Dumbarton, Helenslee Road, Levenford House County Library	House; library	NS37NE	239031	675410	Dumbarton	A	
Dumbarton, Helenslee Road, Levenford House, Gateway And Garden Walls	Gateway; garden wall	NS37NE	239071	675435	Dumbarton	B	
Dumbarton, Helenslee Road, Levenford House, Lodge	Gate-lodge	NS37NE	239089	675283	Dumbarton	B	
Helensburgh, Clyde Street East, Community Education Centre	School	NS28SE	229870	682150	Helensburgh	B	
Dumbarton, High Street, St Augustine's Episcopal Church, Hall	Hall	NS37NE	239705	675272	Dumbarton	A	
Dumbarton, High Street, St Augustine's Episcopal Church	Church	NS37NE	239690	675254	Dumbarton	A	
Dumbarton, 127-135 High Street	Commercial; residential	NS37NE	239442	675282	Dumbarton	B	
Dumbarton, 143-147 High Street, Bell Leisure Centre	Club; leisure centre	NS37NE	239381	675307	Dumbarton	B	
Helensburgh, 4 Clyde Street East, Information Centre	Administration	NS28SE	229630	682230	Helensburgh	C(s)	
Helensburgh, 95, 96 Clyde Street West, Flowerbank	Residential	NS28SE	229160	682430	Helensburgh	C(s)	
Dumbarton, West Bridgend, Black Bull Inn	Public house	NS37NE	239039	675553	Dumbarton	B	
Dumbarton, West Bridgend, Bridgend Church Hall	Hall	NS37NE	239030	675513	Dumbarton	B	
Dumbarton, West Bridgend, Bridgend Church	Church	NS37NE	239024	675533	Dumbarton	B	
Helensburgh, 16 Clyde Street East	Commercial; residential	NS28SE	229700	682210	Helensburgh	C(s)	
Helensburgh, 60 Clyde Street East	Residential	NS28SE	229950	682150	Helensburgh	C(s)	
Helensburgh, Clyde Street East, Tarandoun Cottage	Cottage; gates; gatepiers	NS38SW	230676	681754	Helensburgh	C(s)	
Helensburgh, 12 Clyde Street West, Imperial Hotel	Hotel	NS28SE	229360	682280	Helensburgh	C(s)	
Helensburgh, 17 - 19 Clyde Street West	Commercial; residential	NS28SE	229530	682290	Helensburgh	C(s)	
Old Kilpatrick, Glasgow Road, Dumbuck Hotel	Hotel	NS47SW	241534	674504	Old Kilpatrick	B	
Helensburgh, 36 Clyde Street West	Offices	NS28SE	229440	682330	Helensburgh	B	
Forth And Clyde Canal, Bowling Basin, Canal House Basin	Canal basin	NS47SE	245032	673529	Old Kilpatrick	B	

Name	Class	Map sheet	Easting	Northing	Parish	Category	Scheduled
Forth And Clyde Canal, Bowling Basin, Canal House Basin	Canal basin	NS47SE	245032	673529	Old Kilpatrick	B	
Helensburgh, 42 - 45 Clyde Street West	Commercial; residential	NS28SE	229410	682340	Helensburgh	B	
Helensburgh, 105, 106 Clyde Street West	Residential	NS28SE	229050	682460	Helensburgh	C(s)	
Port Glasgow, Robert Street, Clune Park Church Of Scotland	Church	NS37SW	232955	674195	Port Glasgow	B	
Dumbarton, Strathleven Place, Drumoyne	Residential	NS37NE	239995	675479	Dumbarton	B	
Port Glasgow, Robert Street, Clune Park Primary School	School	NS37SW	232967	674147	Port Glasgow	B	
Helensburgh, Charlotte Street, Park Church	Church	NS28SE	229970	682410	Helensburgh	B	
Helensburgh, Colquhoun Square, West Kirk	Church	NS28SE	229520	682430	Helensburgh	B	
Helensburgh, Colquhoun Square, Bank Of Scotland	Bank	NS28SE	229560	682450	Helensburgh	B	
Helensburgh, Colquhoun Square, Celtic Cross	Cross	NS28SE	229520	682430	Helensburgh	B	
Dumbarton, Helenslee Road, Bridge	Road bridge	NS37NE	239080	675272	Dumbarton	C(s)	
Helensburgh, 19 - 25 Colquhoun Square	Commercial; residential	NS28SE	229500	682450	Helensburgh	B	
Dumbarton, 1, 2 Station Road, Public House	Public house	NS37NE	239680	675546	Dumbarton	C(s)	
Dunglass Castle, Obelisk Memorial To Henry Bell	Memorial	NS47SW	243770	673531	Old Kilpatrick	B	
Dove Cottage	Residential	NS47SW	243547	672473	Erskine	B	
Helensburgh, 18 Colquhoun Street, Post Office	Post office	NS28SE	229480	682410	Helensburgh	B	
Helensburgh, 38 - 40 Sinclair Street	Commercial; residential	NS28SE	229660	682340	Helensburgh	A	
Helensburgh, 17, 19 John Street	Commercial; residential	NS28SE	229290	682470	Helensburgh	C(s)	
Helensburgh, 27 John Street	Residential	NS28SE	229310	682540	Helensburgh	C(s)	
Helensburgh, 32 - 44 John Street	Residential	NS28SE	229370	682520	Helensburgh	C(s)	
Helensburgh, 46 - 56 John Street	Residential	NS28SE	229340	682550	Helensburgh	C(s)	
Helensburgh, 70 John Street	Residential	NS28SE	229430	682740	Helensburgh	B	
Clydebank, Hall Street, Baths & Fire Station Tenement	Recreation; residential	NS47SE	249510	670154	Clydebank	B	
Helensburgh, 61 - 65 Princes Street West	Commercial; residential	NS28SE	229320	682470	Helensburgh	C(s)	
Helensburgh, King Street East, Baptist Church	Church	NS28SE	229740	682490	Helensburgh	B	
Helensburgh, 22 - 28 King Street East	Residential	NS28SE	229940	682370	Helensburgh	B	
Helensburgh, 25, 27 King Street West, Strathclyde Regional Council Registry Office	Offices	NS28SE	229600	682500	Helensburgh	C(s)	
Helensburgh, 51 - 55 King Street West	Residential	NS28SE	229420	682560	Helensburgh	B	
Port Glasgow, 6, 8, 10 Newark Street	Commercial; residential	NS37SW	232707	674267	Port Glasgow	B	

<b>Name</b>	<b>Class</b>	<b>Map sheet</b>	<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>	<b>Parish</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Scheduled</b>
Helensburgh, 37, 39 William Street	Residential	NS28SE	229230	682630	Helensburgh	B	
Helensburgh, 76 Princes Street East	Hall	NS28SE	229900	682260	Helensburgh	B	
Helensburgh, Princes Street West, Congregational Church	Church	NS28SE	229440	682420	Helensburgh	B	
Cardross, Ardoch	Residential	NS37NE	236479	676257	Cardross	B	
Helensburgh, 61 - 65 Princes Street West	Commercial; residential	NS28SE	229320	682470	Helensburgh	C(s)	
Cardross Road, Cats Castle	Residential	NS37NE	237237	675899	Cardross	B	
Helensburgh, 73 - 79 Princes Street West	Residential	NS28SE	229260	682480	Helensburgh	C(s)	
Port Glasgow, 2 Parkhill Avenue, Holy Family Roman Catholic Church And Presbytery	Church	NS37SW	233994	673809	Port Glasgow	A	
Helensburgh, 8 - 12 Princes Street West	Commercial; residential	NS28SE	229630	682390	Helensburgh	B	
Helensburgh, 14 - 28 Princes Street West	Commercial; residential	NS28SE	229610	682400	Helensburgh	B	
Helensburgh, 30 - 34 Princes Street West	Commercial; residential	NS28SE	229590	682400	Helensburgh	C(s)	
Helensburgh, 62 - 66 Princes Street West	Commercial; residential	NS28SE	229460	682450	Helensburgh	B	
Helensburgh, 76 - 78 Princes Street West	Commercial; residential	NS28SE	229440	682460	Helensburgh	B	
Helensburgh, 150 Princes Street West, Rosebank		NS28SE	229120	682610	Helensburgh	B	
Helensburgh, 1 Princes Street East, Municipal Buildings	Offices	NS28SE	229680	682400	Helensburgh	B	
Helensburgh, King Street West, Columba Church Hall	Hall	NS28SE	229650	682530	Helensburgh	C(s)	
Helensburgh, Sinclair Street, St Columba Church	Church	NS28SE	229670	682520	Helensburgh	B	
Helensburgh, 24 West Clyde Street, National Bank Of Scotland	Bank	NS28SE	229510	682310	Helensburgh	B	
Helensburgh, 33 - 41 Sinclair Street	Commercial; residential	NS28SE	229630	682430	Helensburgh	C(s)	
Helensburgh, 22 -34 Sinclair Street	Commercial; residential	NS28SE	229850	682310	Helensburgh	C(s)	
Helensburgh, Sinclair Street, Victoria Halls	Hall	NS28SE	229780	682660	Helensburgh	B	
Erskine House, Ferry Lodge	Residential	NS47SE	246240	672090	Erskine	B	
Erskine House, Ferry Lodge	Residential	NS47SE	246240	672090	Erskine	B	
Helensburgh, 9 Argyle Street East	Residential	NS28SE	229840	682570	Helensburgh	C(s)	
Dumbarton, Castle Street, Napier Mausoleum	Mausoleum	NS37NE	239801	675188	Dumbarton	C(s)	
Helensburgh, 5 Argyle Street West	Residential	NS28SE	229700	682580	Helensburgh	C(s)	
Helensburgh, 10 Argyle Street West, Rosemount	Residential	NS28SE	229630	682680	Helensburgh	C(s)	
Glenarbuck House	Residential	NS47SE	245320	673778	Old Kilpatrick	B	
Helensburgh, James Street, La Scala Cinema	Cinema	NS28SE	229410	682380	Helensburgh	C(s)	
Helensburgh, 10, 12 James Street, Clydesdale Bank	Bank	NS28SE	229420	682390	Helensburgh	B	

<b>Name</b>	<b>Class</b>	<b>Map sheet</b>	<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>	<b>Parish</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Scheduled</b>
Helensburgh, 1 - 14 Glenan Gardens	Residential	NS28SE	229320	682710	Helensburgh	C(s)	
Old Kilpatrick, Old Secession Church	Church	NS47SE	246607	672709	Old Kilpatrick	B	
Helensburgh, 5, 5a, 7 William Street	Residential	NS28SE	229170	682470	Helensburgh	B	
Helensburgh, 17 William Street	Residential	NS28SE	229200	682540	Helensburgh	C(s)	
Helensburgh, 25, 27 William Street	Residential	NS28SE	229220	682570	Helensburgh	B	
Helensburgh, 91, 93 Sinclair Street	Residential	NS28SE	229710	682583	Helensburgh	C(s)	
Helensburgh, John Street, Provost Lamp Standards	Lamp post	NS28SE	229386	682695	Helensburgh	B	



Plate 1 - Mound of stones near Dunagoil with raised beach behind.  
(Site 102, *Built Heritage and Archaeology, Bute Map 6*)

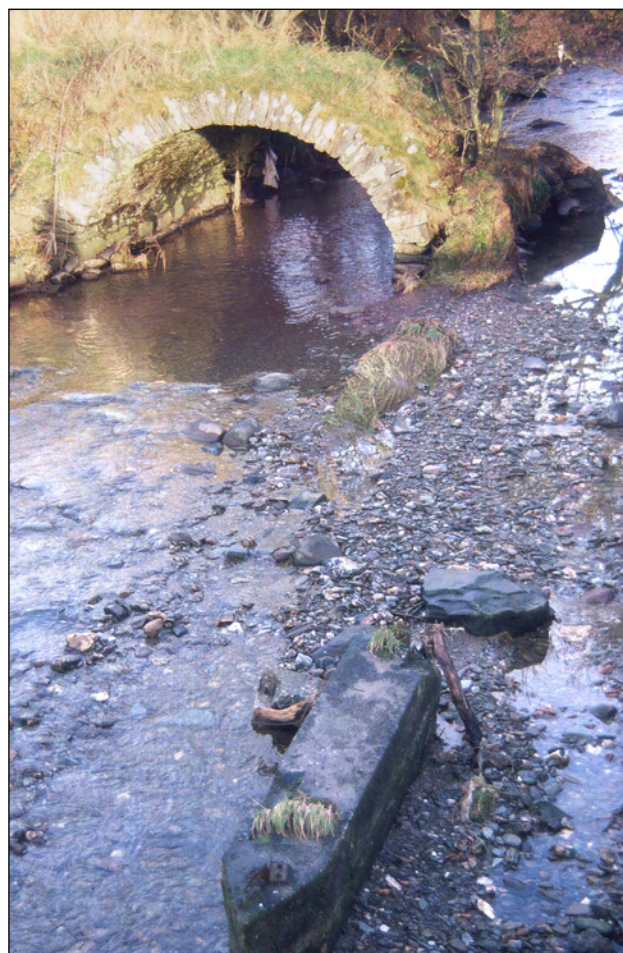


Plate 2 - Remains of Drumachloy Bridge.  
(Site 152, *Built Heritage and Archaeology, Bute Map 9*)



Plate 3 - Derilict wooden pier at Port Bannatyne, NE Bute.  
(Site 28, *Built Heritage and Archaeology, Bute Map 2*)



Plate 4 - Possible fish-trap or long-line stakes at Balnakally Bay, NE Bute.  
(Site 5, *Built Heritage and Archaeology, Bute Map 1*)



Plate 5 - Eroding marine deposits at St Ninian's Bay on the west coast of Bute.  
(Unit 2, Erosion Class, Bute Map 8)



Plate 6 - Eroding raised beach at Balnakilly Bay, NE Bute.  
(Unit 2, Erosion Class, Bute Map 1)



Plate 7 - Distance shot of Erskine Crannog 1986.  
(*Site 153, Built Heritage and Archaeology, Clyde Map 6*)



Plate 8 - Close up of piles at Erskine Crannog in 1986.  
(*Site 153, Built Heritage and Archaeology, Clyde Map 6*)

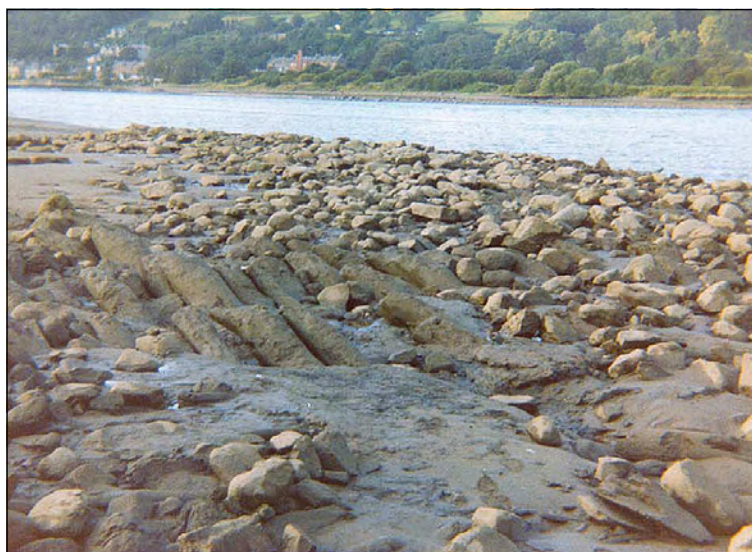


Plate 9 - Close up of piles at Erskine Crannog in 1986.  
(*Site 153, Built Heritage and Archaeology, Clyde Map 6*)



## Erskine Bridge Crannog March 2004



Plate 10 - Erskine Crannog at the low water mark with accreting sediment in the foreground.  
(*Site 153, Built Heritage and Archaeology, Clyde Map 6*)  
Courtesy of Renfrewshire Shorewatch Group



Plate 11 - Exposed timber piles at Erskine Crannog  
(*Site 153, Built Heritage and Archaeology, Clyde Map 6*)  
Courtesy of the Renfrewshire Shorewatch Group.



Plate 12 - The remains of a stone-built fishtrap east of Craigendoran.  
*(Site 11, Built Heritage and Archaeology, Clyde Map 1)*



Plate 13 - Entrance to the fish-trap above - note the outflow of water.  
*(Site 11, Built Heritage and Archaeology, Clyde Map 1).*



Plate 14 - Vertical aerial view of the Hill of Ardmore showing the positions of two fishtraps.  
(Sites 11 & 13, *Built Heritage and Archaeology, Clyde Map 1*)



Plate 15- Eroding cliff east of Craighendoran.  
(Unit 2, Erosion Class, Clyde Map 1)



Plate 16 - Ruined farmhouse above eroding cliff, east of Craighendoran  
Since this photograph was taken this section of the cliff has been supported by dump sea-defences.  
(Unit 2, Erosion Class, Clyde Map 1)