

A83 Rest and Be Thankful

LTS EIAR VOLUME 4, APPENDIX 8.3 - KNOWN HERITAGE
ASSETS TABLE

Transport Scotland

A83AAB-AWJ-EAC-LTS_GEN-RP-LE-000251

A8-3. Known Heritage Asset Tables

A8-3.1.1. The tables below represent a gazetteer of known cultural heritage sites, including culverts and find spots within the Proposed Scheme Boundary and the 250m study area. Each entry in Table A8-3.1 has an assessment (A) reference number. The gazetteer should be read in conjunction with the LTS EIA Report Volume 2, Chapter 8 – Cultural Heritage, LTS EIA Report Figures Volume 3, Cultural Heritage – Figure 8.1 and LTS EIA Report Volume 4, Appendix 8.4 – Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment.

A8-3.1.2. Abbreviations:

- HER: Historic Environment Record (West of Scotland Archaeology Service)
- NHL: National Heritage List (Historic Environment Scotland)
- NRHE: National Record for the Historic Environment (Canmore)
- WORLD WAR II: World War II and
- OS: Ordnance Survey

A8-3.1.3. There are 67 known cultural heritage assets recorded within the gazetteer. Only one (A2) is a statutory designated heritage asset and the remainder are non-designated.

Table A8-3.1 Known Cultural Heritage Assets Gazetteer

Reference No.	Easting	Northing	Description	Period	NHL / NRHE / HER Ref.
A1	222800	707720	Ruined remains of a house lie on the west side of Loch Restil which formed part of a settlement. The house is 10.2m by 2.2m, clearly visible from the main road and is a ruin. The HER mentions the remains of approximately 10 further features which are likely part of the settlement. There is no evidence of the house or features on historic OS maps.	Post-medieval	Canmore ID 176601 / WoSAS ID 46003
A2	223018	707318	Glen Croe 'Rest and Be Thankful' Stone is a Category C listed building, constructed of granite and located at the summit of Glen Croe. It is listed for its value as a monument to the history of the 18th century military road and commemorates the transfer of responsibility for the road from the military to the Commissioners for Highland Roads and Bridges. It stands at 2ft high and is inscribed as follows: 'Rest & Be Thankful Military Road repd by 93rd Regt 1768 transferred to Commrs for H.R& B in the year 1814'.	Post-medieval (19 th century)	LB11816 / Canmore ID 23751/ WoSAS ID 1789
A3	223014	707295	Quarry discovered on a walkover survey undertaken in October 2023. Likely used for the construction of the road, stone walls and/or sheep fanks.	Post-medieval	Not Applicable
A4	223271	707266	A masonry arched bridge of stone construction with coarse concrete binding identified as an asset from a previous cultural heritage report (CFA Archaeology Ltd, (2012) Old Military Road, Rest and Be Thankful Diversion Route: Cultural Heritage Assessment, Report No. 2115). The archway is approximately 2m wide by 3m in height. Overall, the height of the bridge is approximately 4.5m and is in fair condition but overgrown with vegetation. The eastern side has been eroded and has a large, corrugated iron pipe of approximately 1m in diameter inserted.	Modern	Not Applicable
A5	223036	707263	Concrete plinth identified as an asset from a previous cultural heritage report (CFA Archaeology Ltd, 2012). The plinth measured 3m by 3m, was set into the slope and partially overgrown with vegetation. The eastern side, which faces the glen, has been used for placing modern memorials to deceased loved ones. The plinth is assumed to be foundations for World War II era structures and was re-used to support a corrugated hut constructed for the Rest and Be Thankful hill climb race.	Modern	Not Applicable
A6	223354	707246	A masonry arched bridge identified by CFA (CFA Archaeology Ltd, 2012). The stone bridge has coarse concrete binding and is in fair condition with the exception of a 1.5m wide section at the eastern side where the binding has disintegrated.	Modern	Not Applicable
A7	223033	707244	A length of stone wall on the eastern side of the Old Military Road (OMR) (heritage asset reference number A48), identified by CFA (CFA Archaeology Ltd, 2012) It is 0.5m wide by 0.6m in height and has been repaired with concrete binding.	Post-medieval	Not Applicable
A8	223022	707227	Concrete building foundation identified by CFA (CFA Archaeology Ltd, 2012). The foundation is 8m by 4m surviving to a height of 0.6m and is set into a rocky outcrop. The building was likely constructed to support World War II era structures and was re-used to support a corrugated iron building which was used for the Rest and Be Thankful hill climb race.	Modern	Not Applicable

Reference No.	Easting	Northing	Description	Period	NHL / NRHE / HER Ref.
A9	223034	707226	A concrete base, possibly used as a foundation for a World War II era structure and re-used to support a corrugated iron hut used during the Rest and Be Thankful hill climb race. It was identified by CFA (CFA Archaeology Ltd, 2012). It is east facing, measures 6.5m by 3.5m and is set into the slope. At the time of the walkover survey in October 2023, it was overgrown with vegetation.	Modern	Not Applicable
A10	223023	707217	A structure measuring 1.5m by 1.5m and surviving up to 10 courses of brick was recorded by CFA (CFA Archaeology Ltd, 2012). It is visible in footage from the Rest and Be Thankful hill climb races and likely used as storage (Riverside Museum Appeal: Rest and Be Thankful , Rest and Be Thankful Hill Climb 1950 and RAC Rally. Rest and Be Thankful). The structure is similar to A23 and likely contemporary.	Modern	Not Applicable
A11	222986	707262	Argyll, Glen Croe, Rest and Be Thankful, Home Guard Stop Defence spigot mortar emplacement from World War II. The spigot mortar base was a concrete cylinder with a metal pin in the centre used as a pivot point. It formed a group of World War II era assets (A64 – A67) within and around a natural depression adjacent to the B828 with a view across Glen Croe and beyond to the south-east. Initially four spigot mortar bases were recorded but only two were identified during a site visit by WSP in June 2024.	Modern	Canmore ID 293674 / WoSAS ID 88003
A12	223537	706968	Drystone wall recorded by CFA (CFA Archaeology Ltd, (2012) on the eastern side of the OM (A48), measuring 1.2m wide and 0.7m in height. The wall, which is in two sections on either side of a culvert is constructed of boulders and is covered with turf. This asset is the northern section with the southern section recorded as A14.	Post-medieval	Not Applicable
A13	223330	706970	High Glen Croe is a settlement of medieval or later date which comprises four houses, a kiln and associated enclosures and banks, and is situated at the head of Glen Croe. A later 19 th century house (still inhabited) with a barn, stable and field system demarcated by drystone walls have been superimposed on earlier field systems. There is evidence of buildings and enclosures associated with the post-medieval phase of the settlement on 19th century OS maps.	Medieval / Post-medieval	Canmore ID 150778 / WoSAS ID 44648
A14	223589	706911	Drystone wall recorded by CFA (CFA Archaeology Ltd, 2012) on the eastern side of the OMR (A48). This is the southern section of the wall as recorded in A12.	Post-medieval	Not Applicable
A15	223639	706864	Quarry likely used for the construction of the road, drystone walls and/or sheep fanks. Raised mound of turf covered rocks and rubble, on the north-western bank of the OMR (A48). Identified on a walkover survey in October 2023.	Post-medieval	Not Applicable
A16	223658	706825	Quarry likely used for the construction of the road, drystone walls and/or sheep fanks. Identified on a walkover survey in October 2023.	Post-medieval	Not Applicable
A17	224143	706807	A possible shieling identified during a walkover survey in 2018 (Argyll Archaeology, (2018) Rest and Be Thankful Walkover Survey). Evident as a sub-rounded pile of stones with a flat top and a fan of rubble on the south-western side. It measures 5m by 3.3m with a platform surviving up to a height of 1m.	Post-medieval	WoSAS ID 68815
A18	223664	706762	The northern stretch of a turf-covered drystone wall measuring 1.2m wide by 0.5m in height, identified by CFA (CFA Archaeology Ltd, (2012). The wall is comprised of two stretches either side of a culvert.	Post-medieval	Not Applicable
A19	223672	706751	Milestone discovered on a walkover survey undertaken in October 2023. Triangular, pink granite, 1m in height with 'Inverary 17 miles' on the south-eastern face and 'Arrochar 6 miles' on the north-eastern face. The milestone is depicted on the Six-inch 1 st Edition OS map (Ordnance Survey (1874) Argyllshire, Sheet CXXXIV, 6 inches to 1 mile, surveyed 1870) and is associated with the OMR (A48).	Post-medieval	Not Applicable

Reference No.	Easting	Northing	Description	Period	NHL / NRHE / HER Ref.
A20	223697	706698	The southern stretch of a turf-covered drystone wall measuring 1.2m wide by 0.5m in height, identified by CFA (CFA Archaeology Ltd, 2012). The wall is comprised of two stretches either side of a culvert.	Post-medieval	Not Applicable
A21	223680	706690	Two possible prehistoric hut circles and / or the deteriorated remains of a burial cairn. Recorded on the HER.	Prehistoric	Canmore ID 150772 / WoSAS ID 44649
A22	223715	706638	Possible flood defence bank comprised of turf which may overlie stone. Identified on a walkover survey undertaken in October 2023.	Modern	Not Applicable
A23	223733	706613	A collapsed red brick structure on the western side of the road identified by CFA (CFA Archaeology Ltd, 2012). It survives to seven courses in height. One broken brick featured the mark 'Annan[...]'. It has a similar morphology to A10 indicating contemporaneity. It was likely used for storage during the hill climb racing.	Modern	Not Applicable
A24	223753	706547	Stone and turf bank identified on a walkover survey undertaken in October 2023. Aligned north-west to south-east and meets modern fence line. Likely a former boundary with the stone robbed out.	Post-medieval	Not Applicable
A25	224116	706490	Disused stone quarry identified by a walkover survey in 2018 (Argyll Archaeology, 2018). Probably associated with the construction of the existing route of the A83 in the 1930s.	Modern	WoSAS ID 68823
A26	223822	706461	Stretch of turf covered wall identified by CFA measuring 1.2m wide and up to 1.2m high (CFA Archaeology Ltd, 2012). The wall is comprised of two sections either side of a culvert.	Post-medieval	Not Applicable
A27	223855	706411	Stretch of turf covered wall identified by CFA measuring 1.2m wide and up to 1.2m high (CFA Archaeology Ltd, 2012). The wall is comprised of two sections either side of a culvert.	Post-medieval	Not Applicable
A28	223840	706400	Remains of a possible prehistoric field system comprising a bank, track and rig. Recorded on the HER.	Prehistoric	Canmore ID 150772 / WoSAS ID 44649
A29	223914	706316	Stretch of turf covered wall measuring 1.2m wide and up to 1.2m high identified by CFA (CFA Archaeology Ltd, 2012). The wall is comprised of three sections either side of a culvert.	Post-medieval	Not Applicable
A30	223979	706258	Stretch of turf covered wall measuring 1m wide and up to 0.6m high (CFA Archaeology Ltd, 2012). The wall is comprised of three sections either side of a culvert.	Post-medieval	Not Applicable
A31	224409	706225	Poorly preserved low platform with vaguely visible stone wall measuring 5m by 3m. One of five turf built shielings set on a relatively flat piece of south-west facing ground with a burn in gorge below. Seven shielings have previously been recorded in this location. However, in a recent survey only five were identified (Argyll Archaeology, (2018) Rest and Be Thankful Walkover Survey, unpublished client document). Associated assets are A32 – A35.	Post-medieval	Canmore ID 140105 / WoSAS ID 43329
A32	224425	706219	Rectangular, turf-built structure measuring 6m by 4m and forming a group of five shielings. Associated assets are A31 and A33 – A35.	Post-medieval	Canmore ID 140105 / WoSAS ID 43329
A33	224423	706202	Possible turf built, oval structure / platform measuring 3m by 3m and forming a group of five shielings. Associated assets are A31, A32, A34 and A35.	Post-medieval	Canmore ID 140105 / WoSAS ID 43329

Reference No.	Easting	Northing	Description	Period	NHL / NRHE / HER Ref.
A34	224407	706200	Circular, turf-built structure measuring 5m by 3m. Bank measured 0.6m high by 0.5m wide. The structure formed a group of five shielings. Associated assets are A31 – A33 and A35.	Post-medieval	Canmore ID 140105 / WoSAS ID 43329
A35	224406	706196	Turf built shieling with a base measuring 5m by 3m and a wall 0.4m high by 0.6m wide. The shieling has a north facing entrance and is part of a group of five. Associated assets are A31 – A34.	Post-medieval	Canmore ID 140105 / WoSAS ID 43329
A36	224050	706150	A substantial, post-improvement sheep fank enclosure. This is the northern enclosure of two, on the eastern side of the OMR (A48). The other is A50 on the western side of the OMR. Visible on the Ordnance Survey six-inch 1st edition surveyed in 1870 (Argyllshire, Sheet CXXXIV).	Post-medieval	Canmore ID 150772 / WoSAS ID 44649
A37	224018	706185	Stretch of turf covered wall measuring 1m wide and up to 0.6m high (CFA Archaeology Ltd, 2012). The wall is comprised of three sections: A29, A30 and A37. This is the southern section.	Post-medieval	Not Applicable
A38	224303	706184	Wall comprised of boulders measuring 0.75m wide by 0.4m in height (Argyll Archaeology, 2018).	Post-medieval	WoSAS ID 68818
A39	224066	706178	Two buildings, possibly ruined longhouses or the robbed remains of a prehistoric long cairn. Visible on aerial imagery as approximately 26m in length.	Prehistoric / Post-medieval	Canmore ID 150772 / WoSAS ID 44649
A40	224272	706073	Rectangular structure measuring 6m by 4m and likely a sheiling. At the time of recording the wall was 0.6m wide by 0.4m in height (Argyll Archaeology, 2018). This area of this asset was visited in October 2023 but there was no evidence of any remains.	Post-medieval	WoSAS ID 68819
A41	224058	706047	Turf covered stretch of wall measuring 1m wide by 0.6m in height (CFA Archaeology Ltd, 2012).	Post-medieval	Not Applicable
A42	224324	706010	Possible shieling or platform structure measuring 4m by 3m and surviving to a height of 0.6m (Argyll Archaeology, 2018). Recorded immediately to the north of A46.	Post-medieval	WoSAS ID 68820
A43	224075	706000	Pier remains of a previous bridge which survive in a fair condition, measuring approximately 1.4m wide and 1.5m in height (CFA Archaeology Ltd, 2012).	Post-medieval	Not Applicable
A44	224076	705995	Evidence of two sections of pier remains from a previous bridge which survive in a poor condition. The sections are approximately 0.5m wide (CFA Archaeology Ltd, 2012).	Post-medieval	Not Applicable
A45	224070	705994	A modern bridge constructed from reinforced concrete blocks. The walls either side of the bridge are constructed in a drystone wall style but are of stone and concrete construction (CFA Archaeology Ltd, 2012).	Modern	Not Applicable
A46	224327	705985	Possible shieling structure measuring 3m by 4m with a platform surviving to approximately 0.5m in height (CFA Archaeology Ltd, 2012). Recorded immediately to the south of A42.	Post-medieval	WoSAS ID 68820
A47	224256	705664	Composite brick structure comprising two large iron vats set above a brick-built furnace which survived to its full height of five courses, with the chimney surviving to a height of 10 courses. This feature may be related to sheep-dip preparation. It is located approximately 16m to the east of the OMR (A48). Identified by CFA Archaeology (CFA Archaeology Ltd, 2012).	Post-medieval	Not Applicable

Reference No.	Easting	Northing	Description	Period	NHL / NRHE / HER Ref.
A48	224660	704710	Several sections of the Dunbarton - Tarbet - Inverary - Tyndrum Military Road (known as OMR) are recorded within the Proposed Scheme and the 250m study area (which extends from the Proposed Scheme boundary). The road was proposed in 1743 as an attempt by the British Government to bring order to the country after the 1715 Jacobite uprising, by linking roads with a series of barracks. Construction began under the direction of Major William Caulfield shortly before the 1745 Jacobite rising, with the Argyll section constructed between 1747-49. Several realignments of sections were undertaken during its use and now exist as footpaths or access tracks. A large section of the road was realigned in the 1930s to bypass Glen Kinglas and Glen Croe (Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland, (1992) Argyll Volume 7, Mid Argyll & Cowal - Medieval and Later Monuments).	Post-medieval (18 th century)	Canmore ID 126550, 126810 and 126568 / WoSAS ID 21653, 21692 and 21657
A49	224220	705685	Remains of a stone building with a window portal and associated enclosures and structures which formed part of Laigh Glencroe farmstead. The farmstead is depicted on the Ordnance Survey six-inch 1 st edition, surveyed in 1870 (Argyllshire, Sheet XXXXIV). Roy's map also shows a building at this location (Roy Military Survey of Scotland map, 1747-55).	Post-medieval	Canmore ID 126140 / WoSAS ID 21589
A50	224330	705630	A substantial, post-improvement sheep fank enclosure. This is the southern enclosure of two, on the western side of the OMR (A48). The other is A36 on the eastern side of the OMR. Visible on the Ordnance Survey six-inch 1st edition surveyed in 1870 (Argyllshire, Sheet CXXXIV).	Post-medieval	Canmore ID 150772 / WoSAS ID 44649
A51	224224	705684	Post-improvement sheep fank on the eastern side of the OMR (A48). Associated with Laigh Glencroe (A49) and the possible sheep-dip preparation A47. Visible on the Ordnance Survey six-inch 1st edition surveyed in 1870 (Argyllshire, Sheet CXXXIV).	Post-medieval	Canmore ID 126140 / WoSAS ID 21589
A52	224330	705630	A farmstead comprising two unroofed buildings which may pre-date A49 to the north-west. Visible on the Ordnance Survey six-inch 1st edition surveyed in 1870 (Argyllshire, Sheet CXXXIV).	Post-medieval	Canmore ID 126139 / WoSAS Pin 21588
A53	224313	705550	Quarry at the eastern side of the OMR (A48) which likely relates to the construction of the road or for the stone used in construction of farm buildings and associated structures. Identified by WSP during a site walkover in October 2023.	Post-medieval	Not Applicable

Reference No.	Easting	Northing	Description	Period	NHL / NRHE / HER Ref.
A54	224360	705060	<p>The remains of a settlement of dry stone wall buildings within the northern area of an earthen bank and wall enclosure which measured 140m by 100m. The enclosure and a rectangular unroofed building are visible on the Ordnance Survey six-inch 1st edition surveyed in 1870 (Argyllshire, Sheet CXXXIV) and was visited in 1996 by WoSAS which identified several structures within the enclosure (WoSAS (1996) New site reports from an unsystematic reconnaissance survey in response to a Forest Enterprise Design Plan for the Ardgarten peninsular, Argyll):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • two indistinct parallel banks or walls formed by boulders and filled with smaller stones representing a structure or enclosure • an open ended shieling measuring 5m by 4m formed stones which have been turfed over • two sheiling-like structures formed by a turfed over line of stones built between two boulders and measuring 6m by 4.5m • a stony mound respected by the enclosing dyke, crescentic in plan measuring 7m by 5m • four piles of stone measuring up to 3.5m in width • a dry stone built house with evidence of re-use as a sheep fank and later additions at each end. It measured 16m by 5m and survived to a maximum height of 1.3m • a possible small structure built against a boulder • two sub-rectangular shieling-like structures measuring up to 6m by 4m formed by a low line of turfed over stones • a pile of stones measuring 4m by 2.5m • an oval shieling measuring 6m by 4m and • remains of a rectangular stone built enclosure measuring 16m by 8m. It has three small structures built against it 	Post-medieval	Canmore ID 124257 / WoSAS Pin 21282
A55	226290	704060	<p>Creaghdu farmstead comprising farm buildings and a dyke. 'Craigdow' is first noted on Arrowsmith's map of 1807 (Map of Scotland Constructed from Original Materials). The 1st edition Ordnance Survey six-inch map (Argyllshire, Sheet CXLIII, surveyed 1865) shows a roofed building in the location of the current, extended building and a smaller, rectangular unroofed building which now appears to be roofed. Stepping stones are also shown but it is unclear if this related to a structure traversing the River Crow or used as crossing points across boggy ground.</p>	Post-medieval	Canmore ID 126977 / WoSAS Pin 21732
A56	226124	704109	<p>Sheep fank located within an enclosure at Creaghdu, visible on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey six-inch map surveyed in 1865 (Argyllshire, Sheet CXLIII.).</p>	Post-medieval	Not Applicable
A57	225786	704268	<p>Rectangular roofed building, labelled as 'School' to the north of the OMR (A48), located between Creaghdu and Little Rest. Visible on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey six-inch map (Argyllshire, Sheet CXLII) surveyed in 1866. The building is not recorded on any later maps indicating that it was removed by 1897.</p>	Post-medieval	Not Applicable
A58	226777	703962	<p>Larachpark farmstead comprising a rectangular building to the north of the existing A83 trunk road. The location is recorded on Roy's map as a cluster of buildings called 'Larach' (Roy Military Survey of Scotland map, 1747-55). By the 1st edition Ordnance Survey six-inch map (Argyllshire, Sheet CXLII) surveyed in 1866, it comprised two roofed buildings and a dyke, and was named Larachpark.</p>	Post-medieval	Not Applicable

Reference No.	Easting	Northing	Description	Period	NHL / NRHE / HER Ref.
A59	222945	707581	Gravel quarry present on Six-inch 1 st Edition OS map surveyed in 1870 (Argyllshire, Sheet CXXXIV).	Post-medieval	Not Applicable
A60	224104	705984	Gravel quarry present on Six-inch 1 st Edition OS map surveyed in 1870 (Argyllshire, Sheet CXXXIV).	Post-medieval	Not Applicable
A61	223506	706613	Gravel quarry present on Six-inch 1 st Edition OS map surveyed in 1870 (Argyllshire, Sheet CXXXIV).	Post-medieval	Not Applicable
A62	224604	704918	Gravel quarry present on Six-inch 1 st Edition OS map surveyed in 1870 (Argyllshire, Sheet CXXXIV).	Post-medieval	Not Applicable
A63	222946	707131	Black granite stone memorial identified during a site visit by WSP in June 2024.	Modern	Not Applicable
A64	222947	707126	Argyll, Glen Croe, Rest and Be Thankful, Home Guard Stop Defence spigot mortar emplacement from World War II. The spigot mortar base was a concrete cylinder with a metal pin in the centre used as a pivot point. It formed a group of World War II era assets (A11, A65, A66 and A67) within and around a natural depression adjacent to the B828 with a view across Glen Croe and beyond to the south-east. Initially four spigot mortar bases were recorded but only two were identified during a site visit by WSP in June 2024.	Modern	Canmore ID 293674 / WoSAS ID 88003
A65	222966	707193	Argyll, Glen Croe, Rest and Be Thankful, Home Guard Stop Defence Nissen hut. The structure was brick built two compartments. The remains of the corrugated iron roof were located next to the structure and several bricks from it were strewn in the vicinity. It formed a group of World War II era assets (A11, A64, A66 and A67) within and around a natural depression adjacent to the B828.	Modern	Canmore ID 293674 / WoSAS ID 88003
A66	222985	707260	Boulder wall approximately 3m in length adjacent to a WORLD WAR II spigot mortar base (A11). The use is known but presumed to be associated with the spigot mortar. Identified during a site visit by WSP in 2024.	Modern	Not Applicable
A67	222957	707200	Argyll, Glen Croe, Rest and Be Thankful, Home Guard Stop Defence concrete base for a hut or huts (possibly pillboxes). It measured 9m by 3m and was nestled within a natural crevasse. It formed a group of World War II era assets (A11, A64, A65 and A66) within and around a natural depression adjacent to the B828.	Modern	Canmore ID 293674 / WoSAS ID 88003