



A/1 CABBIE'S REST

Rothesay Harbour
Alexander Stephen / Saracen Foundry

The Cabbie's Rest is an early and ornate example of a cast-iron structure. It was erected in 1930 using components manufactured by the renowned Saracen iron foundry of Glasgow under the direction of Rothesay's Burgh Engineer, Alexander Stephen. It was originally located on the West Pier of Rothesay Harbour where a complimentary cast iron office remains, the shelter was relocated to the Mid Pier in 2010 as part of Rothesay Harbour development works. The Saracen foundry (1851-1966) has other strong connections with the Isle of Bute, including the Winter Garden and Wemyss Bay Railway Station. It is an excellent example of early prefabrication and reuse of structure.

B/3 ROTHESAY PAVILION

45 Argyle St, Rothesay, PA20 0AU
James Andrew Carrick / Elder and Cannon Architects

This grade A listed building was opened in 1938 and is an outstanding example of international modernist architecture, having been designed by James Andrew Carrick of J&JA Carrick from Ayr. The architectural commission was won via a design competition which was organised by Rothesay Town Council and James Andrew's entry won because it best met the requirements of the brief for dancing and indoor games.

Almost 80 years later and the Pavilion has suffered severely from its seaside location and is now the subject of a £14M restoration project led by Argyll and Bute Council and designed by Elder and Cannon Architects. The final pieces of the 'funding' jigsaw are being put in place and it is hoped to commence work before the end of 2017 which will result in the building re-opening in the summer of 2019. When completed the building will be a focus for cultural and community events and will accommodate a large hall capable of holding 800 people, a smaller more intimate venue, a shop, café and mini art gallery. The refurbished Pavilion will be managed by a newly formed charity known as Rothesay Pavilion Charity.

C ARDBEG FARM WIND TURBINES

Armdory Road (near), Ardbeg, PA20 0AP

Bute has long harboured the desire to become powered by 100% renewable energy. The three 15w wind turbines located at Ardbeg Farm are a testament to these aims and visible from the West Island Way between old Rothesay Academy and Port Bannatyne. The wind turbines have become an important landmark sitting above Rothesay Bay. They were installed by and are privately owned by the McAlister family.

D TRAMWAY WALK (THE ROTHESAY AND ETTRICK BAY LIGHT RAILWAY)

East Colmac, Isle of Bute

The West Island Way is a popular route used by over 100,000 ramblers a year. The stretch from Kames Bay to Ettrick Bay follows the path of what was originally a 4 ft gauge horse-drawn tramway, built in the late 1800s to take holidaymakers from Rothesay to Port Bannatyne and Ettrick Bay. In 1901 the tramway was bought by British Electric Traction, re-gauged to 3 ft 6 in and electrified however in 1932, the company name changed to Western Scottish Motor Traction Company, and the tramway closed on 30 September 1936. The depot in Port Bannatyne is still in use as a bus garage.

In 2000 the tramway was landscaped to form part of the West Island Way and incorporates the historical sites of Croc an Rath, a circular earthwork with a derelict 'Lone Mans Grave' in its centre and the St Colmacs Stone Circle comprising of eight stones. The tramway walk is criss crossed with gates and paths to allow use of the fields by diary cows from the adjacent farms. The cycle down to Ettrick Bay will be rewarded by a fantastic sandy beach and locally renown cafe famous for its meringues and home made soup. Cyclists will have to be willing to follow the 'loose' path along the shore to rejoin the main road or cycle more smoothly back to the junction of the A844 to continue their circumnavigation of Bute.

E AMBRISMORE FARM

Scalpsie Bay, Isle of Bute
Page and Park Architects

Ambrismore aims to re-establish a cluster of rural homes through the remodelling of a disused farm steading in an arrangement following the historic 'fermtoun' model. Acting as a catalyst, the existing byre informs the scale, mass and orientation of the other three new

build 'prototype' dwellings. The new dwellings are offered as short assured tenancies with the aim of providing quality affordable housing for local island residents. The existing byre and prototype buildings are both highly insulated and are heated by a shared woodchip biomass boiler augmented with wood burning stoves. The future intention is to source biomass fuel from the Bute sawmill waste products to keep all resources on-island. The project was constructed by John Brown (Strone) for the Mount Stuart Trust and provides 4 new homes.

F KINGARTH AND KILCHATTAN COMMUNITY ORCHARD

Kilchattan Bay, Isle of Bute PA20 9NW

The cycle down from Kingarth and away from the main route is quite lengthy however is rewarded by the charming town of Kilchattan and its community orchard. The orchard consists of over a hundred fruit trees planted by the local community and includes a number heritage apple trees. Visitors are invited to pick their own fruit when in season.

G MOUNT STUART HOUSE / BIOMASS

Isle of Bute PA20 9LR
Sir Robert Rowand Anderson

The family seat of Lord Bute, Mount Stuart house rose from the ruins of the previous building after a disastrous fire in 1877. The 3rd Marquis of Bute, a renowned amateur architect in Victorian Britain and one of the Empire's richest men, enlisted architect Sir Robert Rowand Anderson in the design and construction of this 5 storey neo gothic mansion. The fantasy interior is a distillation of the 3rd Marquis' passion for astronomy, astrology, mythology, nature and religion. Extremely innovative for its time, the house plans included electric light, central heating, a telephone system, an indoor heated swimming pool and a passenger lift.

In 2016 the estate built a biomass boiler plant. The twin 500kw boilers supplying heating and hot water to the house.

For more information and opening times / ticket prices please refer to the Mount Stuart website: www.mountstuart.com

H HUF HAUS

Ascog, Isle of Bute

The Huf Haus in Ascog is a private residence owned by the Harrison family constructed in 2010 and has been included in the narrative as an item of ecological interest only and should not be visited. A Huf Haus is a specific building type manufactured and erected by a German company owned by brothers Georg and Peter Huf. The house combines pre-fabricated building elements with a strong emphasis on energy saving incorporating PV panels and a ground source heat pump. The Harrison's were inspired by a visit to a similar property in Surrey, featured in a 2004 episode of the TV series Grand Designs. Please respect their privacy however we hope the Harrison's story inspires others to build their own dream home.

J/11 BUTE PRODUCE

Townhead, Rothesay, Isle of Bute PA20 9JH

Located at Ashfield, opposite Rothesay Joint Campus, Bute Produce is a market garden committed to growing local produce run by Fyne Futures. The project began in 2008 and its official opening was in September 2009. The site stretches over 6 acres and there are 4 acres currently in use, with plans to develop an orchard and other projects on the remaining land.

Bute Produce not only aims to provide local, affordable produce for the island but also hopes to help reduce local carbon emissions. Food miles contribute to approximately 3.5% of all Greenhouse Gas Emissions and thus, by reducing how far our food has to travel, Bute Produce is helping to make the island more energy efficient.

There have been many developments within the garden, including the erection of the first approved wind turbine on Bute. Christened "Jenny the Generator" by pupils at Rothesay Primary School, the turbine is a 15m 6kw proven system which generates approximately 12000 kwh per annum. This means that it can generate enough energy for the garden plus surplus energy that can be directed back to the grid. Fruit and Vegetables can currently be purchased at the Veg Shack at the entrance to site. A visit to a similar property in Surrey, featured in a 2004 episode of the TV series Grand Designs. Please respect their privacy however we hope the Harrison's story inspires others to build their own dream home.

W BUTE COMMUNITY FOREST

Isle of Bute PA20 9LR

Rhubodach Forest is an area of, ancient woodland, commercial forest, moorland and coast on the Isle of Bute. In July 2010 Bute Community Land Company (a charitable company owned by the residents of the island) purchased over a 100 hectares of forest and acquired rights over a further 500 hectares for footpaths, cycle paths and hydro schemes. The section of land purchased is located at the far northern end of Bute. You will find it in close proximity to the Colintrave-Rhubodach ferry terminal. The northern section of Bute provides many opportunities to see deer, many types of fungi, a variety of bird species, archaeological spots, and finally a decoy bunker village from WWII that offers beautiful views.

For further information please refer to:
<http://www.buteforest.com>

X TIGNABRUAICH (BUTE) KAYAK STOP

Isle of Bute PA20 9LR

Lying within Bute Community Forrest the stop off point is for kayakers using the Argyll Kayak Trail which. The trail was provided by Argyll and Bute Council and comprises a route of 150km which starts in Canavan Sands and finishes in Helensburgh.

For more information please refer to the Paddle Argyll Website as per the link below for further information <http://www.paddleargyll.org.uk>

The kayak stop is situated at the North end of the forest and comprises a shelter, composting toilet and barbecue area as well as space for a few tents. The shelter and toilet are clad with timber from the forest. There are 9 launch points along the trail (including Toward) and allows experienced paddlers and beginners alike to get into the water.

Y COLINTRAVE CHURCH (AND KILMODAN CHURCH)

Colintrave, PA22 3AS
Wham Architecture

Cowal has a rich Christian heritage dating back to the 6th century with the Celtic saints St. Columba, St. Finan and St. Munn. As such there are many important Christian sites still used as places of worship today such as Kilmodan, home to the famous carved stones. Heating is one of the single biggest drains on rural congregations and there are real advantages to be gained from the appropriate application of renewable heating technologies. This approach not only has the potential to drastically reduce heating costs but can also provide a surplus which can be used to provide background heating for fabric protection. One such project which is spearheading this approach is the recently launched Cowal Churches Together initiative on the Cowal Peninsula in Argyll. Two of the churches which formed part of this initiative are Colintrave Church and Kilmodan Church which is on the road to Dunoon.

Colintrave is a simple understated rectangular plan church dating from 1840 siting above the shores of the Kyles of Bute. The church, whilst unlisted, is an important local landmark from both land and sea. The church had suffered from various issues relating to dampness not helped by the use of ineffective electric storage heaters. An air to air heat pump system was installed with three floor mounted fan outlets (designed to minimise disruption to interior finishes) connected to a double external unit mounted on the wall of the church. Since the system has been installed the minister has reported that the church has been warm for the first time he can remember. Kilmodan Church uses a similar energy strategy and likewise is reaping the benefits.

Z TOWARD KAYAK STOP

Toward, Dunoon PA23 7UG

The Toward Kayak Stop is located at the access point to Toward Quay in close proximity to Toward Point Lighthouse and Castle Toward. The Lighthouse was completed in 1812 by Robert Stevenson for the Cumbrae Lighthouse Trust and Castle Toward in 1820 by Glasgow merchant Kirkman Finlay. Cate Toward was sold to Glasgow Corporation in 1975 and was used as an outdoor education facility until 2009. More recently it has been sold to private owners in 2016 and is currently the subject of a feasibility study by John McAslan + Partners.

These cycle rides / walks are on public roads and cycle tracks so participants must exercise sound, mature judgement and be responsible for their own and others safety. It is your responsibility to carry out manoeuvres safely and adhere to the rules of the road. The cycle rides include sections of A roads and we recommend that you wear a helmet. Under 18s must be accompanied with a parent or guardian.

SEDA was formed in 1991. Our primary aim is to share knowledge, skills and experience of ecological design. SEDA is a network and links those seeking information and services with those providing them. Members include academics, architects, artists, builders, planners, students, ecologists, landscape designers, materials suppliers, woodworkers, and many more whose work or interest is concerned with design for a sustainable future. SEDA is a charity and is run by a Board of Directors, who are elected at Annual General Meetings. The Board meets 4 times a year for discussion and for planning the activities of the Association. All members are welcome to take part in these meetings. SEDA registered as a Company Limited by Guarantee in February 2011. For more information and how to join please visit our web site at www.seda.uk.net

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