SCHEDULED MONUMENTS

Inverclyde council

LAST UPDATED 2018

SCHEDULED MONUMENTS IN INVERCLYDE

Today in Scotland there are around 8,000 Scheduled Monuments. They are comprised of uninhabited sites and structures of national historic interest which date from a period around 8,000 years ago up until the Second World War.

Scheduling is the way that a monument or archaeological site of national importance is recognised by law through the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.The aim of scheduling is to preserve sites and monuments as far as possible in the form they are in today to provide a physical link to the past and protect them for future generations to enjoy.

The scheduling is carried out by Historic Environment Scotland which maintains the Scheduled Monuments Record for all of Scotland. This Record is a legal document which contains a description of the site and a map of the scheduled area for each of the 8000 entries.

It is from these records that the details of the Scheduled Monuments in Inverclyde have been extracted and presented in this document. Clicking on the Historic Environment Scotland number on the individual records will take you to the full entry for that site in the Historic Environment Scotland Scheduled Monuments Record.

SCHEDULED MONUMENTS IN INVERCLYDE

LOCATION	HES* REFERENCE
B	
Burnbank Water, settlement 1740m S of Hillside	SM12824
C	
Cloch Lighthouse, anti-submarine tethering points 15m N and 10m SW of	SM12802
Cloch Lighthouse, coast battery 295m SSE of	SM12803
Craigmarloch Wood, fort	SM4379
D	
Dowries, cairn 495m SW of	SM12838
Duchal Castle	SM5522
Duchal House, motte 570m NE of	SM12892
F	
Finlaystone House, timber ponds 505m NE of	SM12871
G	
Garvock, cairn 780m ENE of	SM12829
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Glen Everton House, cairn 540m SSE of	SM12847
H	
High Castlehill, enclosure 55m WSW of	SM12886
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Hillside, roundhouses 690m WSW of and 780m and 830m SW of	SM12868
K	
Kelly Bank Cottage, cairn 1200m ENE of	SM12843
Kelly Bank Cottage, cairn 1240m ENE of	SM12841
Kelly Bank Cottage, cairn 750m E of	SM12840
Kempock Stone, Gourock	SM1651
Kirkbrae House, burial vault 65m ENE of	SM12814
L	
Ladymuir, settlement 2.3km W of	SM12887
Larkfield Battery, anti-aircraft battery 175m ESE of 1 Hilltop Road	SM12826

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT SCOTLAND

Click 'HES Reference' within records to link to more details

Loch Thom-Overton, water cut	SM3244
Lurg Moor, hut circle 1180m SW of Knocknairshill	SM12800
Lurg Moor, Roman fortlet and Roman road	SM1653
M	
Moorfoot Primary School, cup-marked stone 345m SSW of	SM12855
Muiredge, cairn 1050m W of	SM12854
N	
Newark Castle, Port Glasgow	SM90230
O	
Overton reservoirs 1-8 and associated channels, Clyde Muirshiel Regional Park	SM12810
P	
Pennytersal Farm, motte 235m SW of	SM12893
W	
Waterside Cottage, hut circle 230m S of	SM12811
Whitelees Cottage, bombing decoy control bunker 230m NW of	SM12828

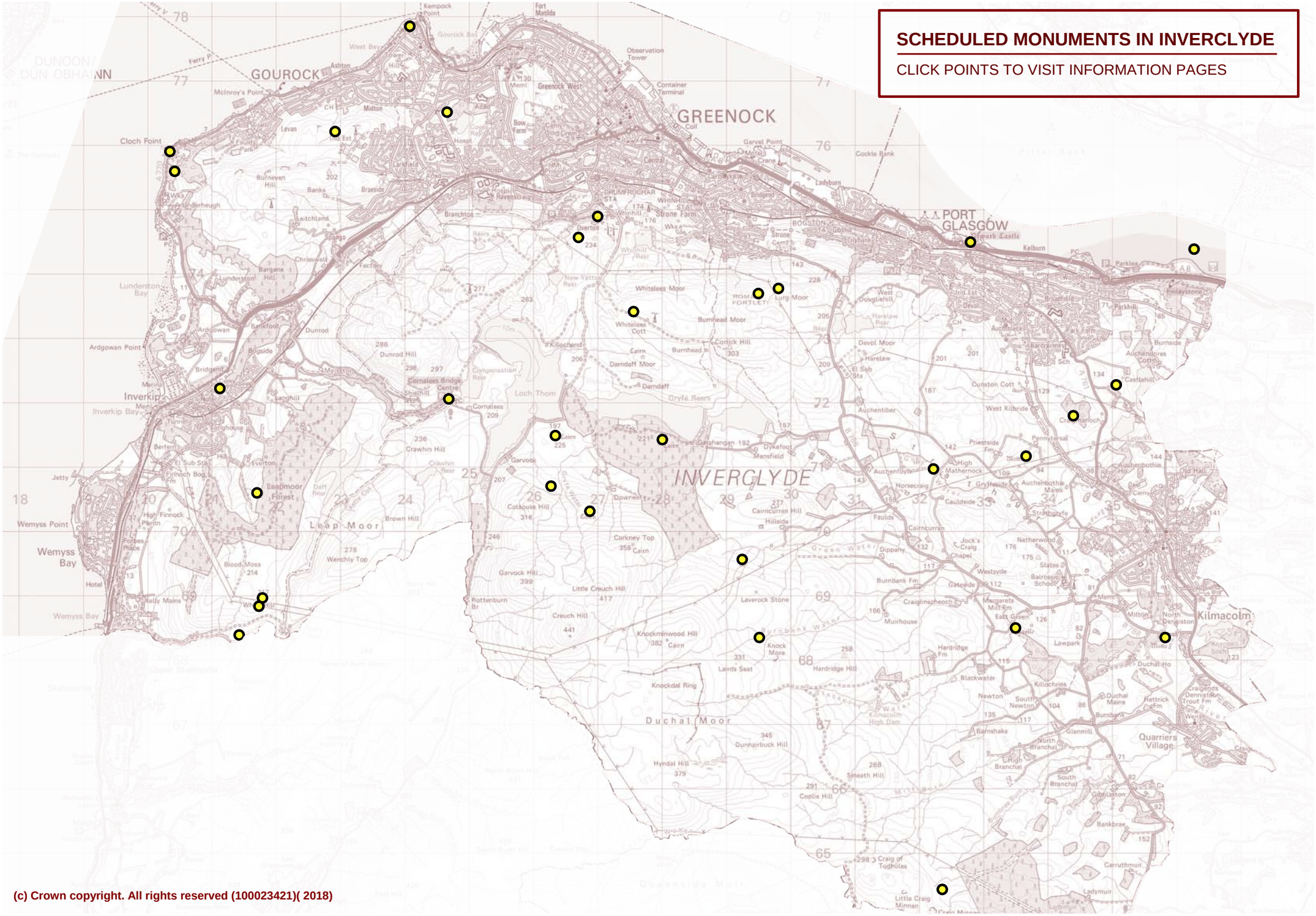
HES* - Historic Environment Scotland

Pictured on cover: A Queen Mary Scottish Billion* Bawbie (1542 -1567) – part of the Greenock Coin Hoard

*****an alloy containing around 25% silver

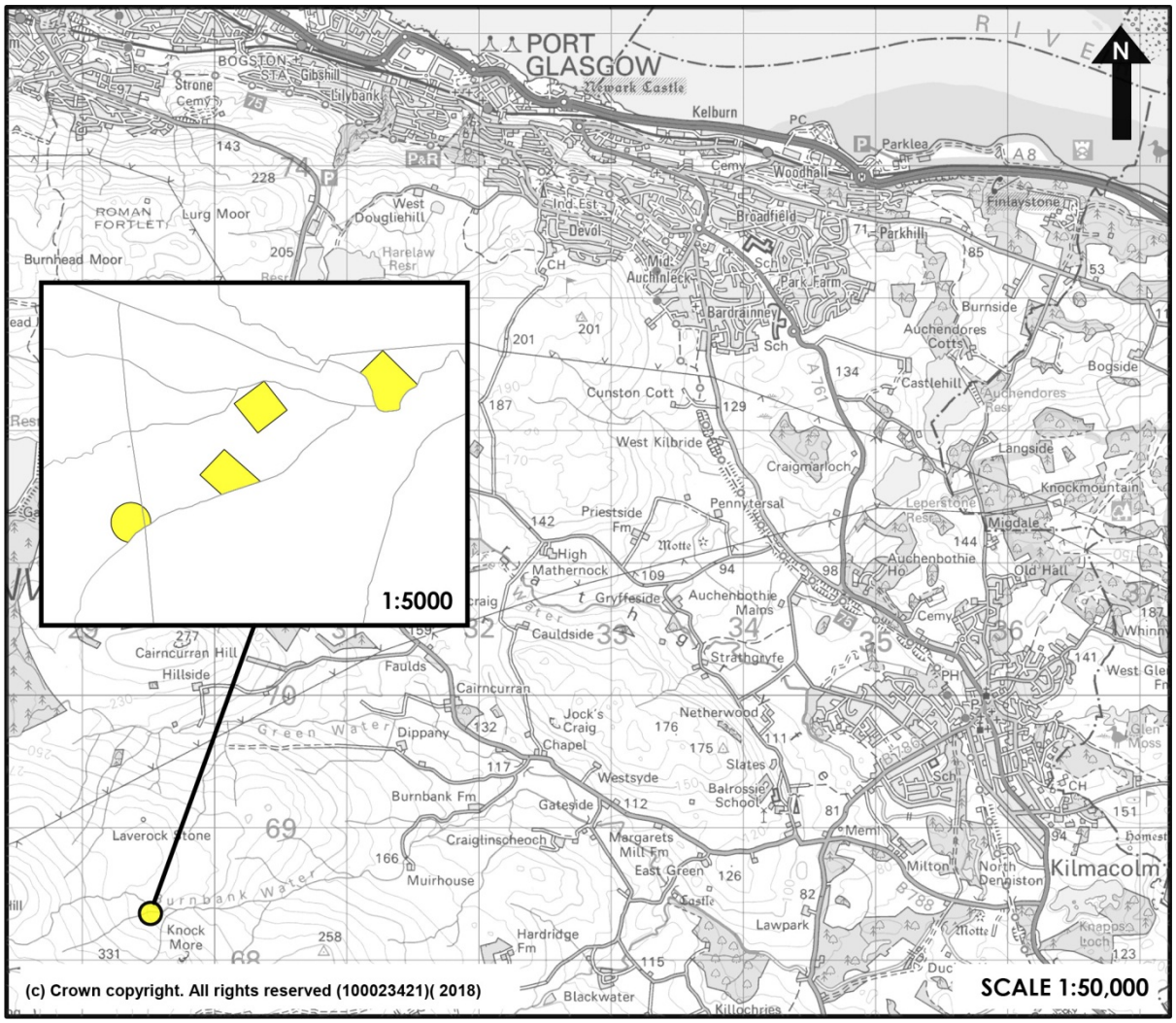
SCHEDULED MONUMENTS IN INVERCLYDE

CLICK POINTS TO VISIT INFORMATION PAGES



Scheduled Monument	
Site Name: Burnbank Water, Settlement 1740m S of Hillside	
Grid Reference: 229607, 668372	
Date Added: 25 March 2011	**HES Reference:** SM12824

Type: Prehistoric domestic and defensive: hut circle, roundhouse; settlement (if not assigned to any more specific type)



Description

The monument comprises the remains of four hut circles, probably of late Bronze Age or Iron Age date (late second or first millennium BC). Each of the hut circles is visible as a roughly circular structure of earth and stones. The monument is situated about 730m south of Laverock Stone. The hut circles lie in close proximity to each other, set almost in a row over a distance of around 225m.

Situated in an upland moor, the hut circles are overgrown with rough grass, reeds and patches of heather. The first (westernmost) hut circle measures about 9m east-west by 10m north-south, within a wall standing up to 1m high and 1.5m thick, and with an annexe or outshot on the south that is approximately 6m square within a wall 1m thick and 0.3m high. Hut circle 2 is around 8m northwest-southeast by 6.5m transversely, within a wall 1.4m thick at its top and 2m at its base. Hut circle 3 is 9m northwest-southeast by 6.5m transversely, within a bank that is 1.25m thick and up to 1m high.

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Hut circle 4 (the easternmost of the group), situated in boggy ground, is about 10m in diameter within a bank up to 1.5m thick and varies from 0.3m to 0.6m in height. The remains of facing stones are visible at all but the third hut circle.

The area to be scheduled is irregular on plan, to include the remains described above and an area around them within which evidence relating to the monument's construction, use and abandonment may survive. It comprises four discrete areas centred on each hut circle, as shown in red on the accompanying map.

Statement of National Importance

Cultural Significance

Intrinsic characteristics

This well-preserved group of hut circles probably represents a late Bronze Age or Iron Age unenclosed settlement. Surviving as a series of clearly defined earthworks, the settlement represents a fine example of a type of monument that is often difficult to identify unless seen in very specific conditions.

Given their good condition, the hut circles have excellent potential to tell us more about the way they were built and used. Hut circles 1, 2 and 4 preserve traces of internal stone wall faces, in the form of large stones set against the earth and stone banking, while a possible hearth made up of five stones is visible within hut circle 4. It is unclear whether all four houses were occupied at the same time, or if the site represents several generations of inhabitants who built, repaired and abandoned a number of houses along the banks of the Burnbank Water. An outshot or annexe attached to the southern wall of hut circle 1 may reflect prolonged occupation and expansion by its inhabitants or a change in use for the hut circle. Alternatively, hut circle 1 and its annexe may have been built at the same time and the structure functioned in a different way to its neighbours.

The excellent condition of the upstanding earthworks suggests that extensive archaeological remains of the roundhouses may also survive below ground. These buried remains can help us to understand more about the design, construction, phasing and use of the buildings. There is high potential for the survival of buried land surfaces beneath the roundhouse banks that could preserve information about the environment before and when the monument was constructed, adding to the time-depth represented by the remains. The upstanding banks may also contain evidence relating to the creation, use and abandonment of the buildings, helping to inform our understanding of the character of later prehistoric settlements, including local variations in domestic architecture and building use. Buried features, such as postholes and pits, and other archaeologically significant deposits are likely to survive inside and outside the buildings and offer high potential for enhancing our understanding of later prehistoric society, beliefs and rituals, the domestic economy and agricultural practices, and domestic architecture. Other buried remains may also exist within the immediate vicinity of the four known roundhouses, including other structures.

Contextual characteristics

The monument lies on Duchal Moor, an upland expanse of rough grazing and moorland west of Strath Gryffe, an area beyond the limits of medieval and more recent cultivation. To the north of the monument there is an extensive spread of other later prehistoric hut circles and possible settlements arranged along the courses of several small streams. In general, later prehistoric settlement remains usually only survive in this condition in upland or marginal land as centuries of development and intensive cultivation have destroyed similar remains in lowland landscapes.

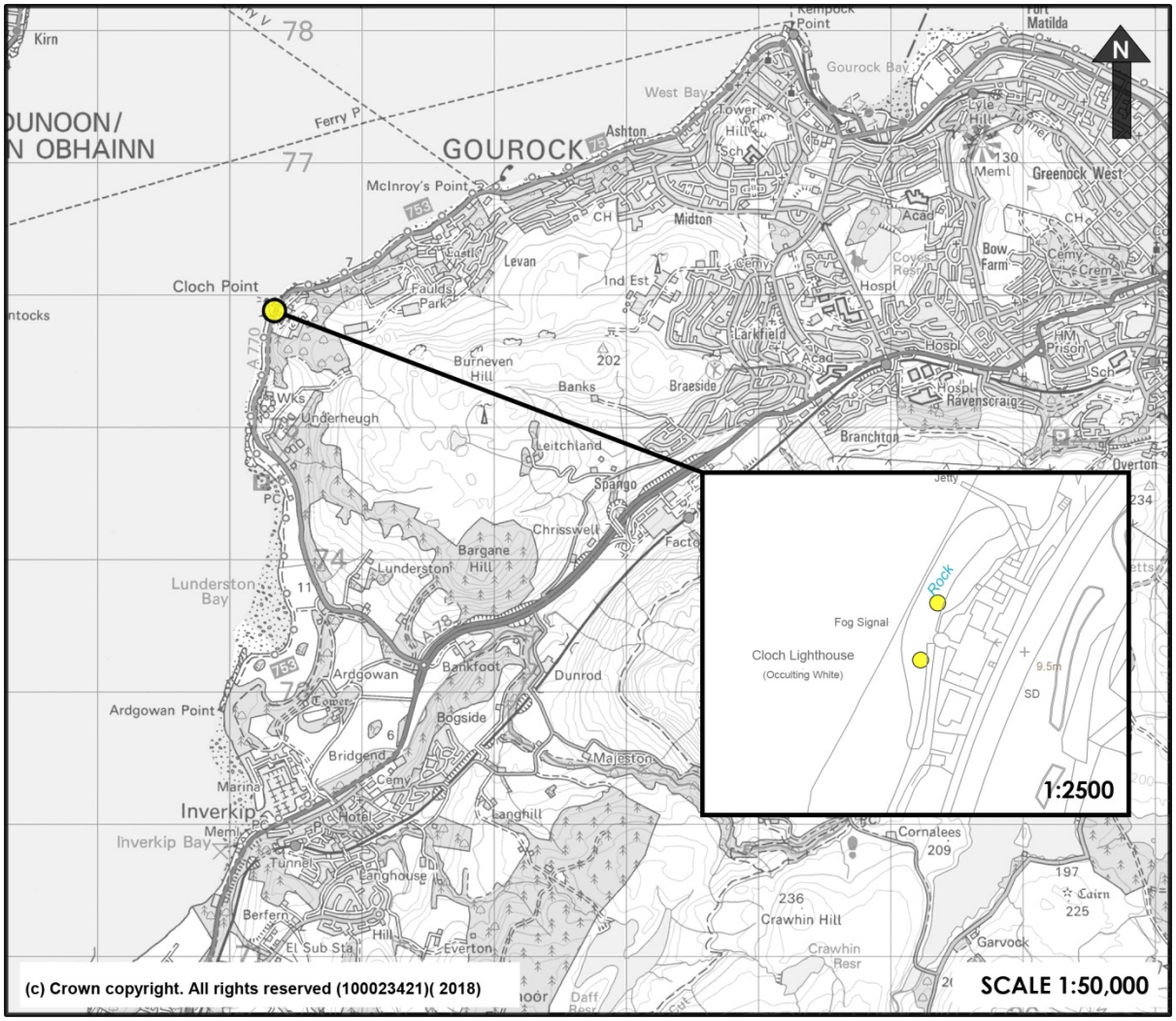
Research suggests that the people who built and lived in hut circles organised the internal space of their homes in specific ways. Like the orientation of doorways and the position of the main hearth, the assigning of certain areas to specific activities is likely to have been based partly on practical considerations, as well as social conventions and spiritual or ritual beliefs. For example, excavation of Bronze Age and Iron Age roundhouses at Cladh Hallan on South Uist suggests interiors were divided into areas and different activities took place in specific parts of the building.

National Importance

The monument is of national importance because it has an inherent potential to make a significant addition to our understanding of the past, in particular late Bronze Age or Iron Age society and the nature of later prehistoric domestic settlement and farming practices. The excellent levels of preservation, the lack of recent cultivation and the survival of marked field characteristics greatly enhance this potential. The loss of the monument would considerably impede our ability to understand the later prehistoric period in this part of Scotland.

Scheduled Monument	
Site Name: Cloch Lighthouse, anti-submarine tethering points 15m N and 10m SW of	
Grid Reference: NS220309, NS675898	
Date Added: 31 March 2011	**HES Reference:** SM12802

Type: 20th Century Military and Related: Anti-submarine boom-tethering point



Description

The monument comprises the remains of two steel and concrete tethering points for an anti-submarine boom and dates to the Second World War. The monument is located on the foreshore of the Clyde below the Cloch Point Lighthouse.

Each point consists of one concrete pad of irregular plan, measuring around 3m by 2m and set into the natural rock of the foreshore. Set on end into the centre of each pad are three light railway rails. The rails protrude from the concrete to a height of around 0.3m and form a column with a rectangular section. The concrete pads are set apart at a distance of around 25m.

The area to be scheduled comprises two circles in plan centred on the visible remains and including an area around them within which evidence relating to their construction, use and abandonment may survive, as shown in red on the accompanying map. The scheduling specifically excludes drainage pipes to the south-west of the S area and to the south of the N area.

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Statement of National Importance

Cultural Significance

Intrinsic characteristics

The monument comprises two well-preserved anti-submarine tethering points. The concrete pads are in a good state of preservation and the metal rails, probably steel, though showing significant evidence of corrosion, are also in a relatively good condition. The monument functioned as anchor points to which one end of a large boom was tethered. The boom stretched across the breadth of the Clyde for around 3 km from Cloch Point to Dunoon on the N shore, via the Gantocks, a small group of rocks at the mouth of West Bay.

The boom, constructed of two parallel subsurface metal nets with surface floats, was a defensive structure installed during World War Two to prevent enemy submarines and ships sailing up the Clyde estuary and into the important allied anchorages at the Tail o' the Bank and the sea lochs along the coast. The boom system was operated by a number of ships. It had to be opened much like a gate to allow allied naval and merchant shipping access to and from the Clyde. Vessels approaching the boom from down river were required to stop and wait for clearance in an inspection anchorage, located to the south of Toward Point around 11 km to the SSW. Photographic evidence shows a single line of boom defence in operation during World War One along the same axis. It is unclear if the tethering points were originally constructed for this or the later boom.

The monument has an inherent capacity to further our understanding of the design, construction and operation of naval defensive structures. The possibility of evidence for the development of the system between the two World Wars highlights a potential for the monument to inform our understanding of advances in defence technology and tactics during this period.

Contextual characteristics

The monument is located on the foreshore at Cloch Point, on the SE side of the Clyde. The River Clyde was of global strategic importance in the Second World War. The vast natural harbour of the firth and the associated sea lochs are a natural shelter from Atlantic storms. The location of the Clyde on the W coast of Scotland ensured its convenience as an end point for important routes to Ireland, other parts of Scotland and further west to America. The proximity of the river to the large populated and industrial areas of Gourock, Greenock, Glasgow and Paisley ensured access to goods, ships, manpower, and power bases, both civil and military. Ship building boomed on the banks of the Clyde in the 19th century and by the 20th century a number of companies specialised in the building of merchant ships and later, with the onset of war, warships.

Greenock had become increasingly strategically important during World War Two as the London Docks came under intense attack and supplies had to be re-routed. It was also a key naval anchorage and at this time became one of the busiest ports in the world. The anchorage even temporarily became host to the Home Fleet after the sinking of the battleship HMS Royal Oak in Scapa Flow in 1939. By this time the Clyde was also an important centre for naval ship building and point of departure for merchant supply ships and a destination for convoys bringing vital supplies across the Atlantic. Among the most important cargoes to leave the Clyde were various munitions produced in the industrial areas adjacent to the river. Later in the conflict the Clyde was used as a marshalling point for invasion fleets bound for North Africa and Normandy.

The defence of this critical strategic asset was of the utmost priority. A directive from the Ministry of Defence in 1941 stated 'we must be ready to meet concentrated air attacks on the ports on which we specially rely (Mersey, Clyde and Bristol Channel). They must therefore be provided with a maximum defence.' A sophisticated system of interrelated elements was developed to protect the Clyde from air and sea attack. The remains of several structures relating to this system are found in the immediate vicinity of the monument. Set out along the edge of the point at regular intervals are the remains of three emplacements, part of a searchlight battery. On the hill above the lighthouse, around 210m to the east, are the remains of a coastal battery.

Anti-submarine defences were vital to this system: by the Second World War German U-boats were a real and dangerous threat. If the defences of the Clyde were breached U-boats would be free to fire upon civilian and naval targets with potentially catastrophic effect to the war effort and moral. At Eerie Port, around 20km to the SSW on Great Cumbrae Island, a submarine listening post is recorded. This would have been used to listen for submarines attempting to penetrate the Clyde boom. Two single-storey buildings survive, converted to an activity centre. Several other examples of anti-submarine booms are known around the coast of Scotland. Examples include those at Campbeltown Loch, on the E coast of the Kintyre Peninsula, Loch Ewe, to the west of Ullapool on the W coast, Loch Fyne on the Clyde, Cromarty Firth on the Moray Firth and three around Scapa Flow in Orkney. The booms worked in conjunction with several other elements such as minefields, listening posts, control points and engine houses.

The monument is shown to be of a rare type with less than a dozen similar monuments recorded in Scotland. It reflects the defensive needs of a very specific threat during a relatively short period. The monument was an integral part of a local system of defences designed to counteract that threat and was vital for preserving the security of the Clyde. As part of this defensive network the monument has the capacity to add to our knowledge of a large-scale, centrally co-ordinated system of defence and our understanding of the nature of 20th-century warfare.

Associative characteristics

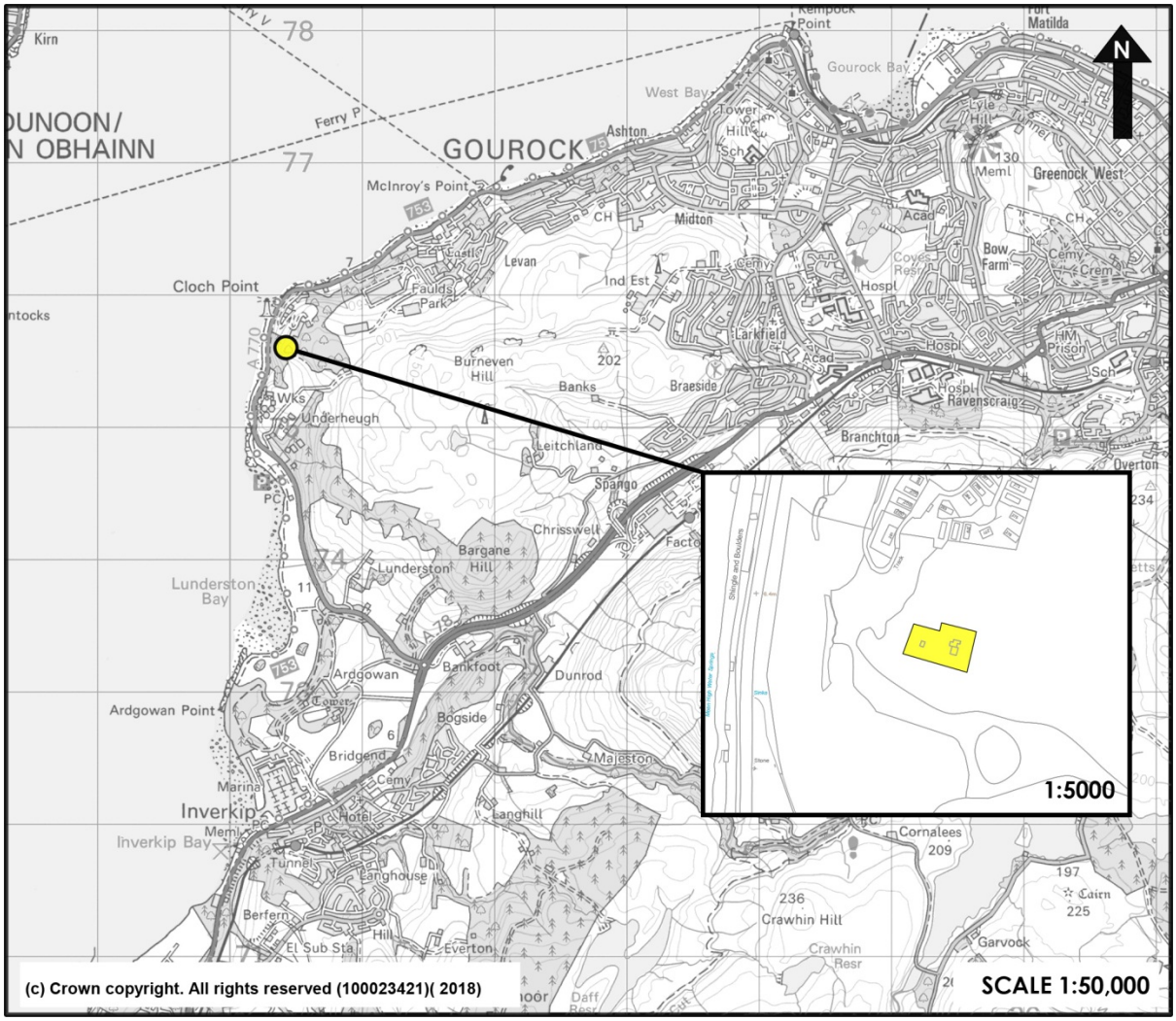
The monument is associated with both the First and the Second World Wars. In particular the monument is associated with the strategically important safe anchorage of the Clyde and contributed towards the success of the associated Battle of the Atlantic, the longest military campaign of the Second World War. The impact of the Second World War on the lives and landscape of Scotland in the late 1930s and 1940s was on a scale never before witnessed. The mobilisation of the entire country to aid the war effort would transform the social and economic character of the nation and the new threat of long-range aerial attack brought the war directly into the daily lives of the civilian population. Its place in the national consciousness remains prominent to this day, and many people alive today remember first hand the experiences and impact of the conflict. The monument retains the potential to inform our understanding of 20th-century warfare and the impact of the Second World War on the people and landscapes of Inverclyde and Scotland.

National Importance

This monument is of national importance because it has an inherent potential to make a significant addition to our understanding of the past, in particular the defence of the strategically important Clyde area during the Second World War. It has the capacity to illustrate the techniques of military, especially naval, design and construction. As a particularly rare type of monument it demonstrates the ingenuity and resourcefulness of a society under attack and is a testament to the people that manned it and those that it helped to protect. Its loss or diminution would impede significantly our ability to understand the function, location and use of such monuments in Inverclyde, Renfrewshire and East Renfrewshire and across Scotland, as well as our knowledge of Second World War defensive tactics, specifically anti-submarine measures.

Scheduled Monument	
Site: Cloch Lighthouse, coast battery 295m SSE of	
Grid Reference: NS220424, NS675601	
Date Added: 25 March 2011	**HES Reference:** SM12803

Type: 20th Century Military and Related: Battery



Description

The monument comprises the remains of the control buildings of the Cloch Point coastal defence battery, dating to the Second World War. The remains consist of two buildings representing the former command and observation posts for the battery. Elements of the gun platforms survive in the nearby caravan park and remains of the related searchlight battery and anti-submarine boom can be found by the shore of the firth. The site is located on a slope overlooking Cloch Point and the Firth of Clyde at around 70m above sea level.

The command post now lies in an area of woodland adjacent to Cloch Caravans. The site consists of two structures around 20m apart. The structure to the east is composed of three distinct elements. The southern section comprises a roughly square, brick and concrete structure with a flat concrete roof, measuring around 6m N-S by 5m transversely. This appears to have been a former control room

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for the battery. The entrance is in the eastern wall of the structure and a single large window exists in each wall, except for the W wall which has two. Remains of internal fittings and fixtures and the interior paint scheme survive within the room and there is evidence to suggest a partition may once have divided the room into two areas. The middle section of the structure formerly held targeting and observation equipment for the battery and is offset slightly to the west of the first room and at a lower level, being partially cut into the slope. The structure measures around 3m N-S by 8m transversely. It is entered through a doorway from a small exterior sunken courtyard to the east, which is around 5m N-S by 1.5m transversely and accessed via a small staircase. A barred window also looks out onto this space from the main room of the middle section. The roof of the main room slopes down to the west and a large slit takes up the western side of the structure, providing a wide field of visibility for spotting and targeting enemy vessels. Inside is the remains of the concrete plinth for the targeting equipment and a concrete block which would formerly have been the base for a small stove. In the N wall of the structure is a doorway leading through to another small room with a window in its W wall and which would likely have housed a generator or similar equipment to supply power. A third small room, measuring around 2m N-S by 1.5m transversely, is accessed through a doorway in the north of the courtyard space, with a window in the same wall.

The second surviving structure is slightly downhill to the west. It comprises a three-cell brick and concrete structure measuring around 9m N-S by 3.5m transversely. The two southernmost cells have a flat concrete roof, while the N cell is now missing its roof but this appears to have been of corrugated iron. Windows are located in the W wall of the two N cells. The S cell has a large bay extending to the west with a balcony area outside, which would probably have served as an observation post.

The area to be scheduled is irregular on plan, with maximum dimensions of 50.5m WNW-ESE by 31.6m transversely, to include the remains described above and an area around them within which evidence relating to the monument's construction, use and abandonment may survive, as shown in red on the accompanying map.

Statement of National Importance

Cultural Significance

Intrinsic characteristics

This well-preserved example of the control buildings for a large coastal battery dates to the Second World War. It is a good example of a monument which would have been a common and familiar sight in coastal regions in the 1940s. Given the excellent level of preservation of the site there is a high potential for further archaeological deposits relating to the construction, use and abandonment of the battery to survive both within and around the structures. As a critical strongpoint in the defence of the Firth of Clyde and the access to the anchorages and industries further up the river and adjoining sea lochs, this site could potentially supply valuable information about the needs and technologies of Second World War coastal defences as the war progressed. Remains surviving in and around the structures could supply valuable information regarding the function and use of the buildings and the daily lives of the troops stationed on the site.

Contextual characteristics

The monument lies on a west-facing slope overlooking the Firth of Clyde and across to the Kyles of Bute. The Clyde was the most significant strategic asset in the west of Scotland, and one of the most significant assets of the entire country. It was home to the most extensive shipbuilding industry in Britain, an extensive range of other important industrial concerns such as munitions, and was the

destination point for the Atlantic convoys bringing vital supplies and troops from the United States. Later in the war it would also serve as a vital mustering point for the fleets involved in the invasions of North Africa in 1942 and Normandy in 1944. This site was part of a series of defensive emplacements located on and around Cloch Point, which also included searchlight batteries and an anti-submarine boom from the Cloch Lighthouse across the Firth of Clyde to the Gantocks and Dunoon on the opposite shore.

The location of this site is now restricted by trees, but during its use the site would have had a clear field of vision to the south and west across the firth. Cloch Point forms a natural defensive point on the access from the Firth of Clyde into the river itself and the sea lochs at Holy Loch, Loch Long, Loch Goil and Gare Loch. These all held significant assets to the strength of the Allies in the European theatre, including secure anchorages, industries and a variety of training and mustering areas. As the sea lochs and river meet the Firth of Clyde, the stretch of water narrows as it rounds Cloch Point before widening again to the south. This natural bottleneck provides a more easily defensible line than at the wider sections and simultaneously defends both the river and the sea lochs further upstream. As a result of this natural defensibility, Cloch Point was fortified for coastal defence in both the First and Second World Wars, and indeed remained so in the inter-war years, with the two 6-inch guns first being transferred from Portkil Battery in October 1916 and remaining on site on a care and maintenance basis until the end of 1956. The emplacements for the guns were then filled in to be used as caravan bases, but elements of both remain visible today.

Associative characteristics

The impact of the Second World War on the lives and landscape of Scotland in the late 1930s and 1940s was on a scale never before witnessed. The mobilisation of the entire country to aid the war effort would transform the social and economic character of the nation and the new threat of long-range aerial attack brought the war directly into the daily lives of the civilian population. Its place in the national consciousness remains prominent to this day, and many people alive today remember at first-hand the experiences and impact the conflict had on them.

The industrial workers of the Clyde had been notoriously left-wing during the First World War, with many of the leaders of the so-called 'Red Clydesiders' finding themselves imprisoned for their objections to the conflict. With the outbreak of the Second World War, however, the need to fight was recognised as greater than personal feeling and the Clydesiders willingly took their part in aiding the war effort. In the west of Scotland, the war would create an industrial boom that would prove unsustainable after the end of the war with the drop in shipbuilding, and the resulting economic decline would never be reversed. Very little evidence now survives of this former landscape.

A high level of effort was made to protect the strategic asset of the Clyde during the Second World War. The anti-aircraft defences of the Clyde GDA contained one third of the HAA batteries in Scotland, and the same number as the next largest two combined, the Scapa and Forth GDAs. The coastal defences were no less impressive, with fixed gun positions (such as the Cloch Point example) working in conjunction with searchlight batteries, minefields, patrolling warships and anti-submarine defences to prevent enemy shipping reaching the industries and large-scale anchorages of the civilian and military fleets beyond Cloch Point.

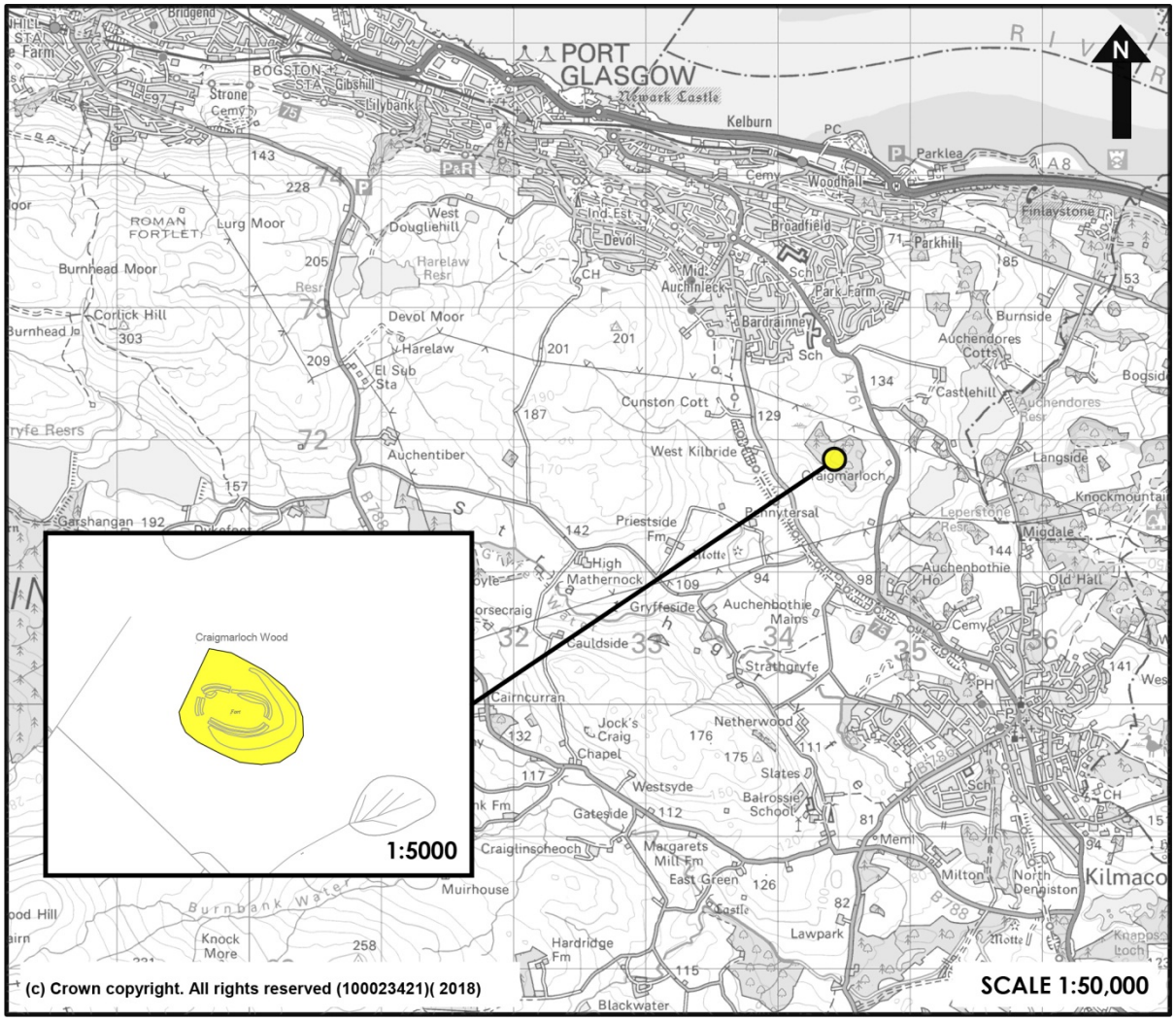
National Importance

This monument is of national importance because it has an inherent potential to make a significant addition to our understanding of the past, in particular the defences of the Clyde during the Second World War and their place within the wider defensive network of wartime Britain. The remains of the battery may hold valuable information about the function and operation of such sites and the daily

lives of the troops stationed on them. This site is particularly valuable given its excellent state preservation and its role in protecting one of the most significant assets of the Second World War in Britain. The loss of the monument would significantly diminish our future ability to appreciate and understand the efforts and sacrifices made to defend the Clyde during the Second World War and the preparation, construction, use and eventual abandonment of the defences themselves.

Scheduled Monument	
Site Name: Craigmarloch Wood, fort	
Grid Reference: NS234444 NS671854	
Date Added: 16 May 1986	**HES Reference:** SM4579

Type: Prehistoric domestic and defensive: fort (includes hill fort and promontory fort)



Description

The site consists of a palisaded enclosure (not visible on the surface), within which a dense artifact rich occupation layer was found. This was superseded by a timber laced fort. The area enclosed by the palisade and rampart (and by two annexes, to the SW and NE, of unknown but probably Iron Age date) lies on top of a craggy hill at the 500' contour. An area 90m E-W and 80m N-S on the hill is proposed for scheduling. Visible on the surface are the main fort and enclosure and the annexes. The fort measures approximately 52m E-W and 30m N-S. Excavation has shown that the wall is 3m thick, with roughly built faces of undressed blocks; much information on the timber-lacing of the wall was recovered.

Below, and therefore predating the wall, was discovered a dense occupation layer, which produced large quantities of pottery and other finds. Outside the wall of the fort, at the NW end, a palisade

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bedding trench was discovered; this is a defensive feature enclosing the occupation layer. The complete course of the palisade is not known, but it is assumed that it enclosed an area similar to the fort.

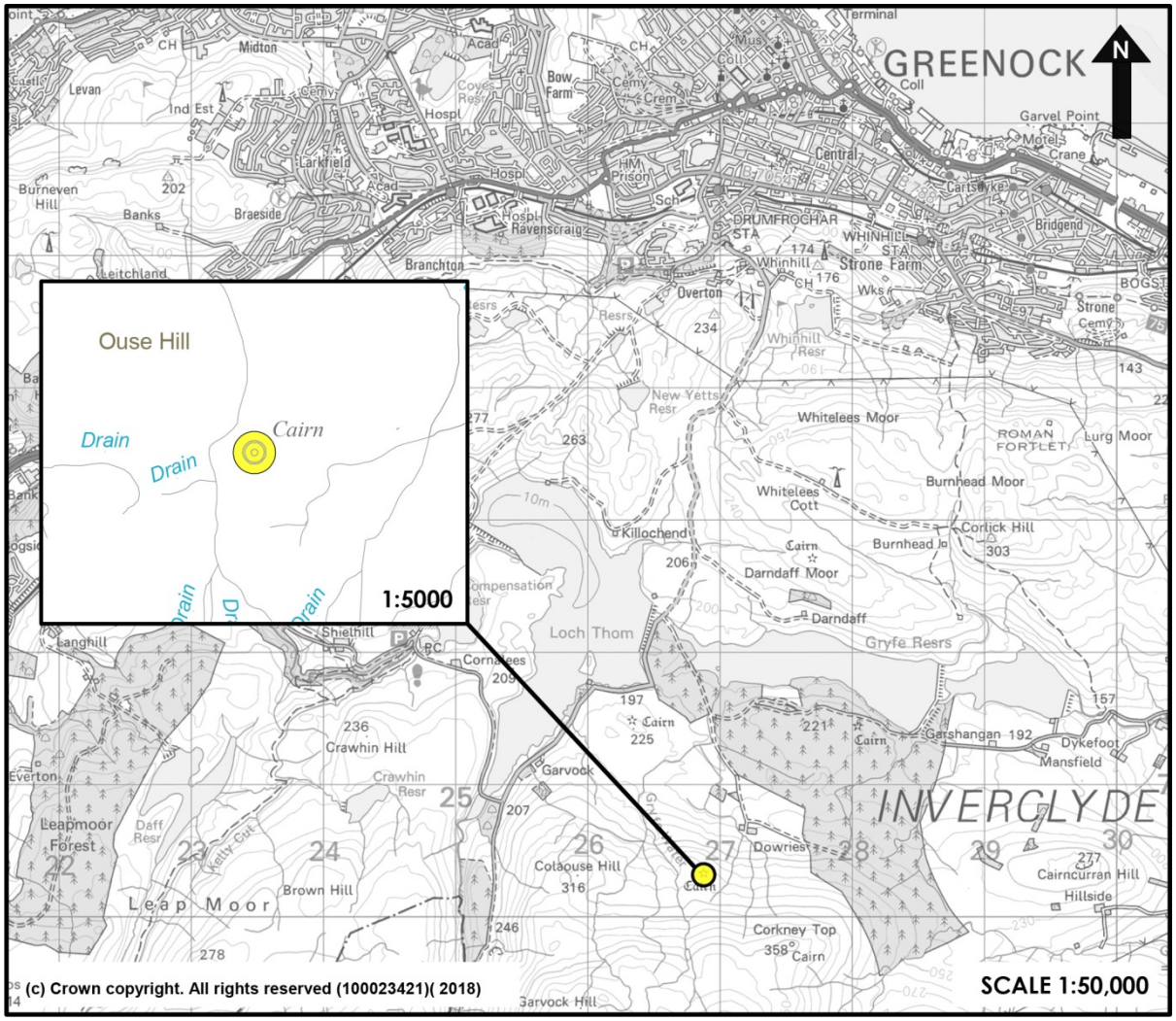
To the SW and NE of the main enclosure are two walled annexes of irregular shape. The walls of both were sectioned. The SW wall proved to be of massive construction; the NE one showed construction techniques similar to the main wall. Both annexes are almost certainly associated with the fort.

Statement of National Importance

The site is nationally important as a fine example of a lowland vitrified fort. It is important for the archaeological evidence sampled in the strictly limited 1960s excavations: the sequence of palisade to fort, the early and late dates, the large mass of well contexted Iron Age finds, and the details of rampart construction techniques. The bulk of the fort remains undug and modern excavation may reveal much more information. The site is important to the themes of prehistoric vitrified forts and palisaded settlements, prehistoric settlement and defence and prehistoric technology.

Scheduled Monument	
Site Name: Dowries, cairn 495m SW of	
Grid Reference: NS226876, NS670316	
Date Added: 25 March 2011	**HES Reference:** SM12838

Type: Prehistoric ritual and funerary: cairn (type uncertain)



Description

The monument comprises the remains of a cairn, built probably between 3000 and 1000 BC in the late Neolithic period or Bronze Age. It is visible as a prominent turf-covered mound and lies in moorland at about 280m above sea level. The cairn lies on a level shelf on the N slopes of Creuch Hill and has extensive views to the north.

The upstanding remains of the cairn measure 12m E-W by 10m transversely and stand to 1.5m in height. Slight traces of a ditch lie beyond the cairn to the south. An amorphous mound 60m to the north-west appears to be natural in origin.

The area to be scheduled is circular on plan, to include the remains described above and an area around them within which evidence relating to the monument's construction, use and abandonment may survive, as shown in red on the accompanying map.

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Statement of National Importance

Cultural Significance

Intrinsic characteristics

Excavation suggests that many round cairns were used to cover and mark human burials in the Neolithic or Bronze Age and date most commonly from the late third millennium BC to the early second millennium BC. This cairn appears to be almost entirely undisturbed suggesting that archaeological information is likely to survive beneath its surface. The excavation of similar mounds elsewhere in SW Scotland shows that cairns often incorporate or overlie graves or pits containing cist settings, skeletal remains in the form of cremations or inhumations, and artefacts such as pottery and flintwork; comparable remains may exist beneath this cairn. These deposits can help us understand more about the practice and significance of burial and commemorating the dead at specific points in prehistory. They may also help us to understand the changing structure of society in the area. In addition, the cairn is likely to overlie and seal a buried land surface that could provide evidence of the immediate environment before the monument was constructed, and botanical remains including pollen or charred plant material may survive within archaeological deposits deriving from the cairn's construction and use. This evidence can help us build up a picture of climate, vegetation and agriculture in the area before and during construction and use of the cairn.

Contextual characteristics

This monument belongs to a diverse group of up to 86 known or possible cairns in the former county of Renfrewshire, including some that have been destroyed by modern land use since they were recorded. The cairns cluster at between 200m and 300m above sea level, on the NE fringe of the uplands that define the southern edge of the Clyde Valley. The intensive use of the lowlands for agriculture, housing and industry, as well as the activities of archaeological researchers, have influenced the distribution pattern we see today and it seems certain that cairns would originally have been a feature of the lowlands as well as the uplands. Cairns seem to be positioned for visibility both to and from the site, tending to be located on hill tops, false crests and ridges, and are generally inter-visible. In this area, their position and significance in relation to contemporary agricultural land and settlement merits future detailed analysis.

This monument can be compared with eight other cairns that lie to the north and east within a distance of 2.5km, and may be related to concentrations of late Neolithic or early Bronze Age pottery found during survey work around Loch Thom and Gryfe Reservoir and to the many hut circles known in the area. One researcher has proposed that some of the simpler hut circles here are of late Neolithic or early Bronze Age date. The monument can also be compared with excavated examples further afield, such as the cairn at East Green Farm, Kilmacolm, where at least two Bronze Age funerary urns were found, and that at South Mound of Houston, where the cairn covered a cist grave containing cremated human bone, a flint knife and a Bronze Age food vessel. Cairns were often long-lived foci of religious or funerary activity and have the potential to contain secondary burials. This longevity is demonstrated at South Mound of Houston, where the cairn reused the location of a group of Neolithic pits and lay close to a probable cist cemetery. Given the many comparable sites in the area, this monument has the potential to further our understanding not just of funerary site location and practice, but also of the structure of early prehistoric society and economy.

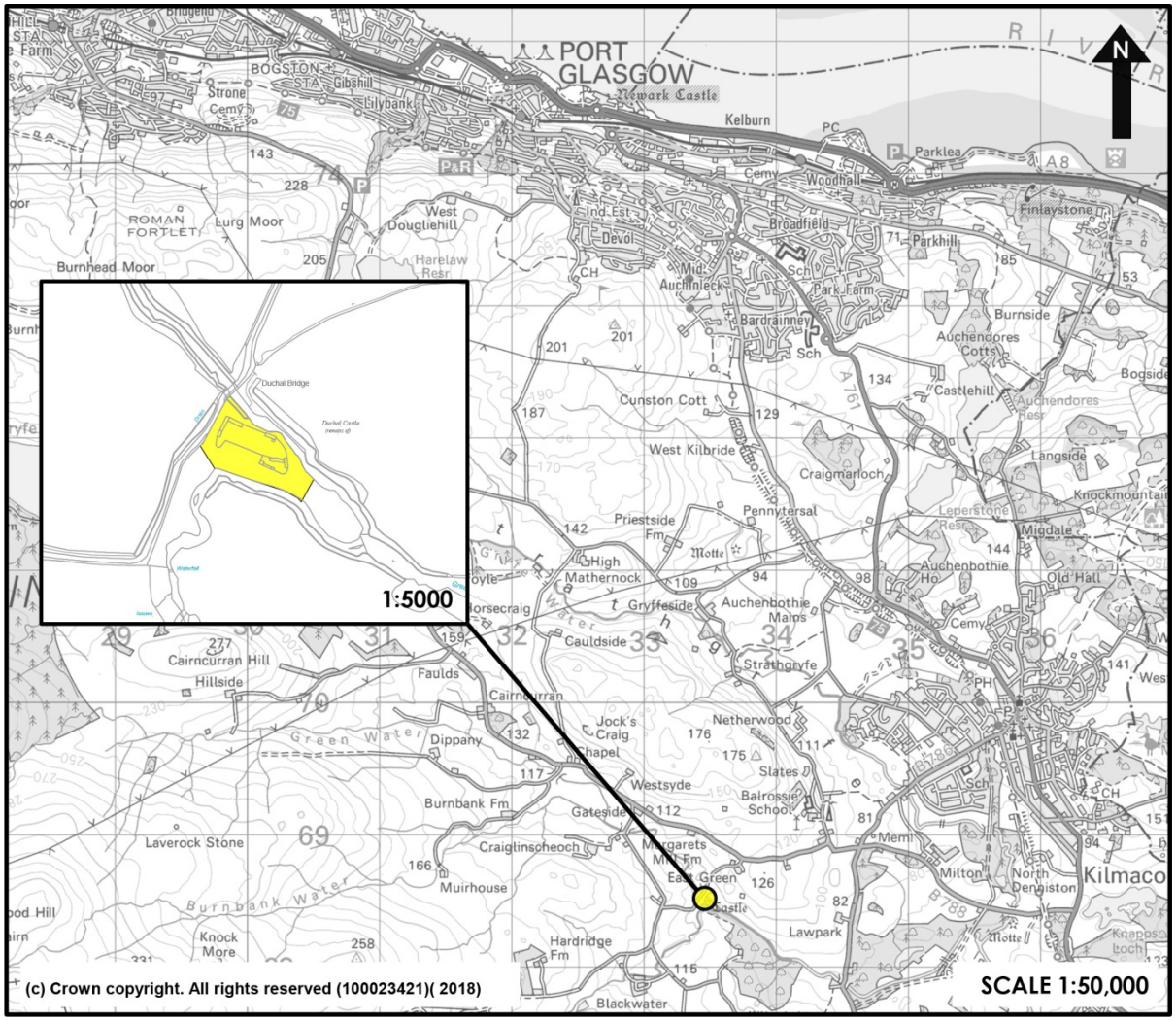
National Importance

This monument is of national importance because it has an inherent potential to make a significant addition to our understanding of the past, particularly the design and construction of burial

monuments, the nature of burial practices and their significance in prehistoric and later society. Skeletal remains and artefacts from cairns can also enhance our knowledge about wider prehistoric society, how people lived, where they came from and who they had contact with. This monument is particularly valuable because it appears undisturbed and lies in a landscape where there are several other cairns and settlement sites. The loss of the monument would significantly diminish our future ability to appreciate and understand the placing of such monuments within the landscape and the meaning and importance of death and burial in prehistoric life.

Scheduled Monument	
Site Name: Duchal Castle	
Grid Reference: NS233460, NS668518	
Date Added: 19 January 1993	**HES Reference:** SM5522

Type: Secular: castle



Description

The monument consists of the remains of Duchal Castle, an extensive 13th century fortified site. The castle is naturally well defended on a piece of ground cut off steeply on the N and S by the confluence of the Green Water and the Blackwater burn. The site was originally surrounded by a massive enceinte wall, several portions of which survive on the N and E.

It is made of random rubble and is approximately 5m high on the E. The wall varies in thickness from 1.5 to 2.5m. In the NE section of wall there is a deep chute dropping to the river which may have been a well or garderobe. In the SE portion on a rock outcrop 5-6m high are the footings of a Keep, 9m square over walls 1-1.5m thick. In the W portion there was a substantial ditch which meant that the site was almost detached from the surrounding land mass.

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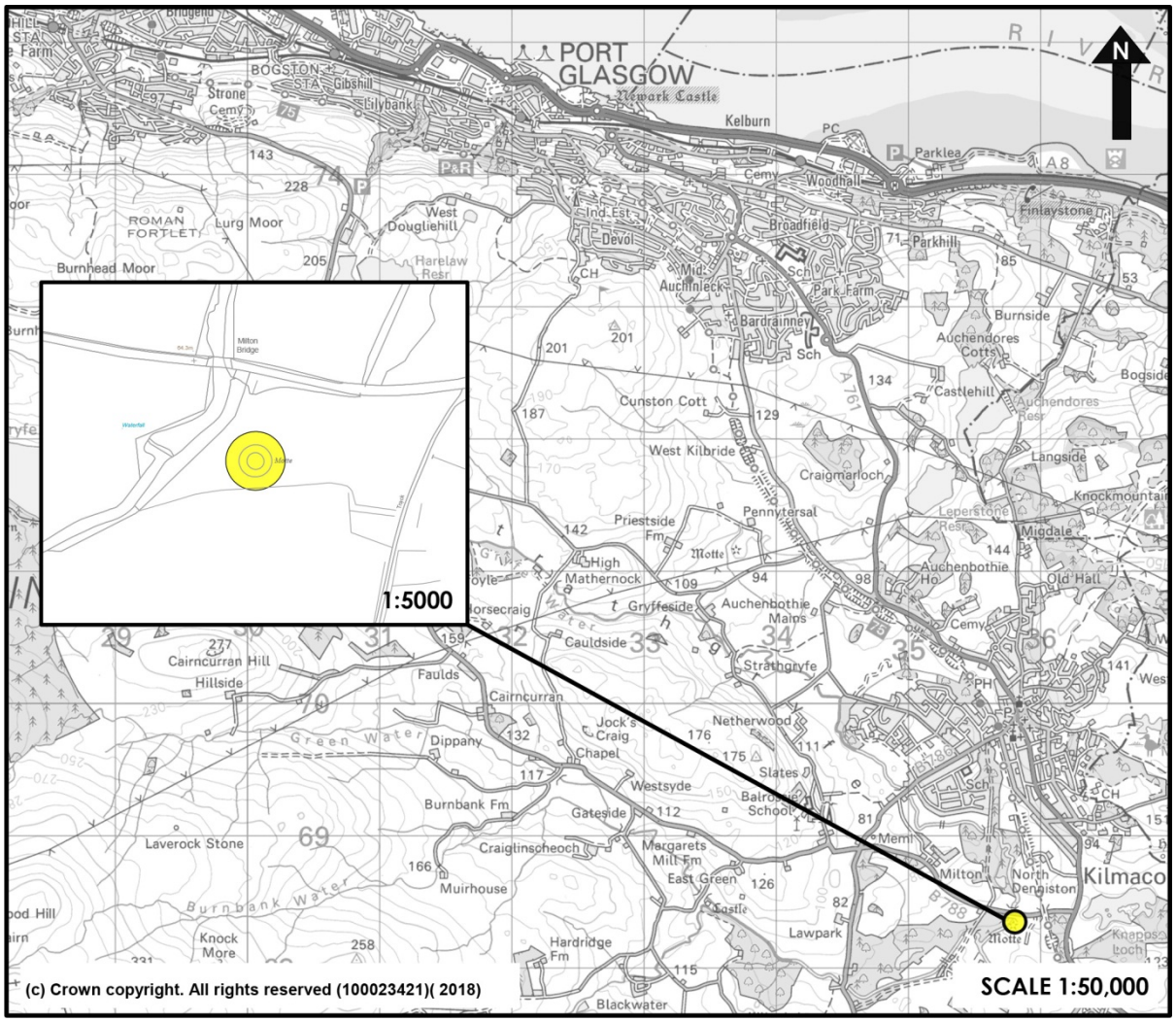
Much of this ditch has been filled in to accommodate the road and a passing place. The area to be scheduled is irregular and measures a maximum of 90m NW-SE by 40m NE-SW, to include the castle, as shown in red on the accompanying map.

Statement of National Importance

The monument is of national importance because it was a 13th-century fortress of substantial proportions. Although the remains are somewhat diminished in strength, the site preserves evidence for defensive architecture and domestic occupation. Its importance is further enhanced by the historic evidence for its siege by James IV in 1489 when it was held by the Earl of Lennox.

Scheduled Monument	
Site Name: Duchal House, motte	
Grid Reference: NS235806, NS668348	
Date Added: 11 February 2011	**HES Reference:** SM12892

Type: Secular: motte



Description

The monument comprises the remains of a motte associated with an Anglo-Norman timber castle likely to date to the 12th or 13th century AD. It is visible as a substantial mound located in a prominent position overlooking the Gryfe Water which flows around 40m to the north-west. The monument lies at around 80m above sea level and offers long views to the east and south. The confluence of the Green Water and the Gryfe Water lies around 320m to the south-west.

Today the remains of the castle are visible as a large earth mound, approximately circular on plan, measuring around 24m in diameter at its base and narrowing to 14m E-W by 13.2m transversely at its summit. The mound has a flat top and stands around 4m higher than the surrounding land on the W side and 2m higher on the E side. A small depression is visible near the centre of the summit.

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The area to be scheduled is sub-circular on plan, to include the remains described above and an area around them within which evidence relating to the monument's construction, use and abandonment may survive, as shown in red on the accompanying map. To allow for their maintenance, the scheduling specifically excludes the above-ground elements of a telegraph pole sited north-west of the motte and the above-ground elements of a post-and-wire fence with gate that surrounds the motte.

Statement of National Importance

Cultural Significance

Intrinsic characteristics

The motte survives in excellent condition, although it is clear that there has been some limited disturbance in the past. There is a record that a mound at Denniston was excavated in 1894 and found to consist mainly of clay. The excavators cut a small trench 4 feet wide and found a row of boulders lying on a layer of ash about 4 feet below the surface, continuing down to natural ground level. The hollow visible on the top of the motte may derive from this investigation. Despite this limited intrusion, the monument has good field characteristics and the motte retains a good proportion of its estimated original shape, extent and structure. The motte is likely to preserve evidence of its construction, use and abandonment phases and may seal evidence for settlement or other activity that predated it. There is high potential for the survival of evidence for timber buildings and upstanding defensive works, both on the motte itself and in the surrounding area. Buried layers or cut features may contain important palaeoenvironmental evidence that can help us to reconstruct the diet and economy of the inhabitants and the nature of the immediate environment when the site was built and in use. The lack of evidence for stone buildings on the site suggests it was abandoned relatively early, enhancing the likelihood that archaeological remains of the timber castle may be well preserved. Researchers who visited the site in 1992 reported the discovery of a copper counting piece dating to the 15th to 16th centuries and a sherd of medieval pottery; they interpreted these items as deriving from occupation of the motte after it had ceased to be a defended structure. This suggests the potential for complex multi-period buried remains to exist.

Contextual characteristics

This is one of over 300 fortified earthworks in Scotland dating probably from the 12th or 13th centuries. Many timber castles were associated with the establishment of Anglo-Norman lordships during and after the reign of King David I. They played a role in the consolidation of state power and the development of centralised authority, representing the fortified dwellings of an immigrant population and the introduction of a European model of land tenure and feudal obligations. The role of these fortified settlements was symbolic as well as functional, marking and protecting the lands of emerging lordships and the route ways through them. Timber castles are most numerous between the Clyde and the Solway, but there are also examples along other main route ways, often by significant water courses, such as those north of the Forth in eastern Scotland and stretching up to and including the Moray coast. Other examples survive in Caithness, Argyll and the Highlands. They are comparatively rare monuments in the former county of Renfrewshire, though potential examples are known at Pennytersal in Kilmacolm parish, at Castle Hill (Bridge of Weir) in Kilbarchan parish, and at Lochwinnoch, Renfrew and Eaglesham.

Many mottes were accompanied by baileys, defended outer courtyards that housed buildings and activities that could not be accommodated within the limited space on top of the artificial mound. There is no clear field evidence for man-made defences associated with the motte at this site, but it is very probable that associated buildings and ancillary structures existed. The timber castle that would

have stood on the motte almost certainly acted as a manorial estate centre rather than simply a high status dwelling, making it probable that associated buried archaeological remains survive in the surrounding landscape. However, the motte was only the first of a series of estate centres in this vicinity. It was superseded first by Duchal Castle, to the west, and then by Duchal House, built in 1768 but incorporating elements dating to 1710. Archaeological remains associated with the motte and later estate centres may preserve evidence for the nature and chronology of the transition between them, allowing the potential for future researchers to address issues such as whether occupation was continuous or interrupted. The estate centre would have been part of a pattern of dependent settlements. The standing structures of a farm at South Denniston survived until the 20th century and are now visible as earthworks located around 75m ESE of the motte. The remains of a stone retaining wall lie immediately south of the motte and probably represent part of the field system associated with South Denniston.

Associative characteristics

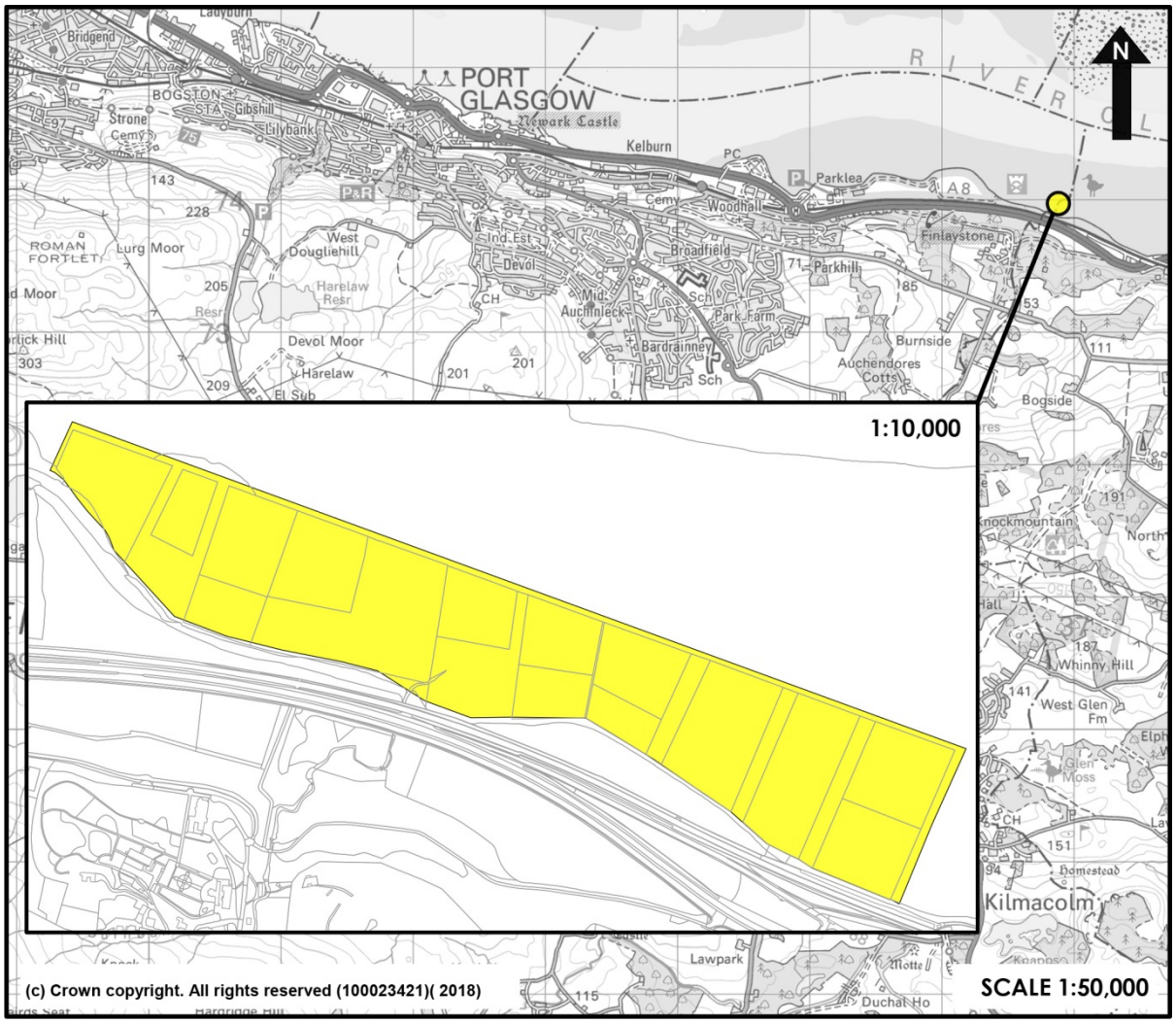
The motte is depicted on 19th century maps that also show the former farm buildings at South Denniston. People in the past were aware of the motte, but did not know its precise date or function. Local tradition holds it to be the site of a Roman watchtower.

National Importance

The monument is of national importance because it has an inherent potential to make a significant addition to the understanding of the past, in particular the construction and function of medieval strongholds. It retains a significant proportion of its field characteristics and is a well-preserved example of it class, with little sign of later disturbance other than limited antiquarian investigations. From it we can learn much about medieval castle construction, as well as the wider control of land and route ways in SW Scotland. Its importance is enhanced because it can be compared with later estate centres to the west, and can support analysis of the transition from timber to stone castles in Scotland. The loss of this example would significantly diminish our future ability to appreciate and understand settlement and land tenure in medieval Scotland.

Scheduled Monument	
Site Name: Finlaystone House, timber ponds 505m NE of	
Grid Reference: NS236940, NS673949	
Date Added: 31 March 2011 Updated 23 June 2015	**HES Reference:** SM12871

Type: Industrial: dock, harbour, lock; marine; store, warehouse



Description

The monument comprises part of a system of interconnected square and rectilinear timber ponds formed by vertical timber posts. Standing on the S foreshore of the Clyde estuary between Port Glasgow and Langbank, these ponds date to the early or mid 18th century and were in use probably into the early 19th century. They functioned as storage for timber imported to Greenock and Port Glasgow from North America before its sale to local shipyards.

Approximately 1.4km in length, this part of the timber pond system comprises eight blocks of rectangular or square ponds. Each block of ponds is separated by a corridor or channel up to 240m long and 30m wide, which facilitated the floating of the timber into storage. While the width of the blocks varies from approximately 90m to 260m, most are around 225m wide. Most of the blocks are

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sub-divided internally into two or four compartments. The timber ponds extend approximately 250m NNE from the high water mark into the Clyde estuary.

The area to be scheduled is irregular on plan, with maximum dimensions of 1.44km WNW-ESE by 255m transversely, to include the remains described above, as shown in red on the accompanying map. The scheduled area excludes the above-ground elements of all metal warning poles and the upper 500mm of the sea defences to allow for their maintenance.

Statement of National Importance

Cultural Significance

Intrinsic characteristics

Appearing as long rows of timbers visible at most times except high tide, the timber ponds comprise blocks of large rectangular or square post-defined enclosures, embedded into the foreshore. The exposed surfaces of the timbers are abraded, but the foreshore at this point shows no signs of erosion. Indeed it is likely that the ponds will be trapping sediment. This indicates that the timber remains below seabed level will be well-preserved.

Some enclosures have been sub-divided internally, mostly into two or four compartments. Vessels carrying timber to Port Glasgow unloaded their cargo into the river nearby and each pond had a single entrance facing onto a long corridor or channel between the blocks, which presumably enabled timber to be floated into the ponds. Prior to being unloaded, a number was carved into each piece of timber and an iron ring fixed to it, allowing individual timbers to be chained together and then moved as larger rafts into the appropriate ponds.

In terms of construction, each pond is bounded by a mixture of evenly-spaced large posts with thinner stake-like posts between them. This arrangement was designed to allow water to flow freely in and out of the ponds while preventing the timbers from escaping into the River Clyde. Contemporary accounts record that when timber did escape from the ponds, such as during stormy weather, the Clyde was effectively closed to shipping. Across the whole system of timber ponds there are noticeable differences in size, shape and internal layout, suggesting that ponds were added and the whole system developed over several decades as the demand for wood increased. It is possible that the earlier timber ponds are those towards the western end of the complex.

Contextual characteristics

Port Glasgow's timber ponds operated on a rental basis, with timber dealers using them to store imported wood until their stock was bought by local shipyards. Interestingly, the land the ponds occupy may have been the property of the shipyard owners. Visually arresting, the timber ponds present a tangible reminder of the extensive coastal and international maritime trade that flourished in the Clyde estuary during the period. Located close to the shipbuilding centres at Port Glasgow and Greenock, the timber ponds are also a direct connection to the pre-iron and steel period of ship construction.

Historic mapping from the 18th and 19th centuries reveals timber ponds in the vicinity of most major ports and shipbuilding centres, a reflection of the importance of this trade. However, there are very few if any surviving examples of timber ponds across Scotland and the UK. This is mostly because dockland and harbour areas have undergone extensive development since the 18th century. Nowadays, place-names (which appear across north America as well as in Britain) often provide the only clue to the earlier existence of timber ponds.

Associative characteristics

Port Glasgow's Latin motto, 'Ter et Quarter anno Revisiens Aequor Atlanticum Impune' (translated as 'three and four times a year revisiting the Atlantic with impunity'), refers to the timber trade with Canada and the United States.

Standing almost adjacent to Fergusson's yard in Port Glasgow, these timber ponds remain in close proximity to today's shipbuilding industry. Along with buildings such as the sugar warehouses in Greenock, the timber ponds are among only a handful of surviving structures recounting the area's rich mercantile and maritime heritage.

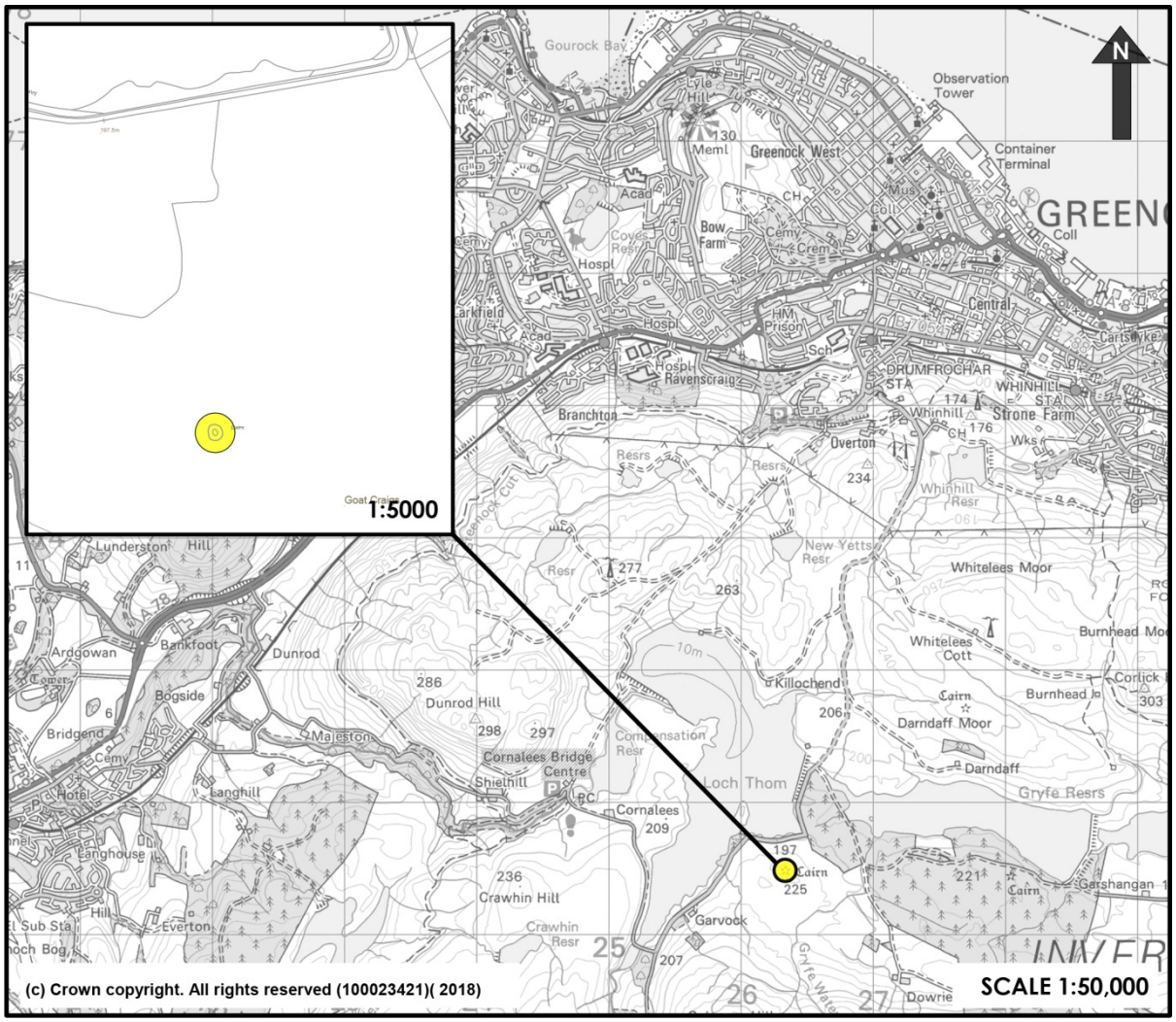
In 2002, the timber ponds played a role in 'Taggart', the popular Glaswegian crime drama. In this episode, the body of Detective Inspector Mike Jardine had been dumped in the river and carried downstream by the current before washing into the timber ponds where it was discovered.

National Importance

This monument is of national importance because it has an inherent potential to make a significant addition to our understanding of the past, in particular the 18th- and early 19th-century shipbuilding industry of Port Glasgow and Greenock. The monument is a visible and highly significant reminder of the international trading connections of these towns during that period and underlines the importance of the timber trade to the area. The loss of the monument would significantly diminish our future ability to appreciate and understand the role of timber in relation to industries such as shipbuilding and our capacity to identify regional characteristics or trends in the dating, function and construction of timber ponds.

Scheduled Monument	
Site Name: Garvock, cairn 780m ENE of	
Grid Reference: NS226333, NS671485	
Date Added: 25 March 2011	**HES Reference:** SM12829

Type: Prehistoric ritual and funerary: cairn (type uncertain)



Description

The monument comprises the remains of a cairn, built probably in the late Neolithic or Bronze Age, between 3000 and 1000 BC. It is visible as an irregular turf-covered mound and lies in moorland at about 225m above sea level. The cairn lies on the N slopes of Colaouse Hill and has extensive views to the north.

The upstanding remains of the cairn measure 9.5m N-S by 8.5 m transversely and stand to 0.9m in height. In the centre of the cairn is an irregular hollow, probably the result of antiquarian excavation, which gives a misleading impression of two chambers. The hollow measures 4.5m by 3.2m transversely.

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The area to be scheduled is circular on plan, to include the remains described above and an area around within which evidence relating to the monument's construction, use and abandonment may survive, as shown in red on the accompanying map.

Statement of National Importance

Cultural Significance

Intrinsic characteristics

Excavation suggests that many round cairns were used to cover and mark human burials and are late Neolithic or Bronze Age in origin, dating most commonly from the late third millennium BC to the early second millennium BC. Although there has been some disturbance to the centre of this cairn, much of the monument appears intact suggesting that archaeological information is likely to survive beneath its surface. One or more burials may survive, particularly as archaeologists often find burials away from the centres of cairns. The excavation of similar mounds elsewhere in SW Scotland shows that cairns often incorporate or overlie graves or pits containing cist settings, skeletal remains in the form of cremations or inhumations, and artefacts such as pottery and flintwork; comparable remains may exist beneath this cairn. These deposits can help us understand more about the practice and significance of burial and commemorating the dead at specific points in prehistory. They may also help us to understand the changing structure of society in the area. In addition, the cairn is likely to overlie and seal a buried land surface that could provide evidence of the immediate environment before the monument was constructed, and botanical remains including pollen or charred plant material may survive within archaeological deposits deriving from the cairn's construction and use. This evidence can help us build up a picture of climate, vegetation and agriculture in the area before and during construction and use of the cairn.

Contextual characteristics

This monument belongs to a diverse group of up to 86 known or possible cairns in the former county of Renfrewshire, including some that have been destroyed by modern land use since they were recorded. The cairns cluster at between 200m and 300m above sea level, on the NE fringe of the uplands that define the southern edge of the Clyde Valley. The intensive use of the lowlands for agriculture, housing and industry, as well as the activities of archaeological researchers, have influenced the distribution pattern we see today and it seems certain that cairns would originally have been a feature of the lowlands as well as the uplands. Cairns seem to be positioned for visibility both to and from the site, tending to be located on hill tops, false crests and ridges, and are generally inter-visible. In this area, their position and significance in relation to contemporary agricultural land and settlement merits future detailed analysis.

This monument can be compared with eight other cairns that lie within a radius of 2km, and may be related to the concentrations of late Neolithic or early Bronze Age pottery found during survey work around Loch Thom and Gryfe Reservoir and the many hut circles known in the area. One researcher has proposed that some of the simpler hut circles here are of late Neolithic or early Bronze Age date. The monument can also be compared with excavated examples further afield, such as the cairn at East Green Farm, Kilmacolm, where at least two Bronze Age funerary urns were found, and that at South Mound of Houston, where the cairn covered a cist grave containing cremated human bone, a flint knife and a Bronze Age food vessel. Cairns were often long-lived foci of religious or funerary activity and have the potential to contain secondary burials. This longevity is demonstrated at South Mound of Houston, where the cairn re-used the location of a group of Neolithic pits and lay close to a probable cist cemetery. Given the many comparable sites in the area, this monument has the

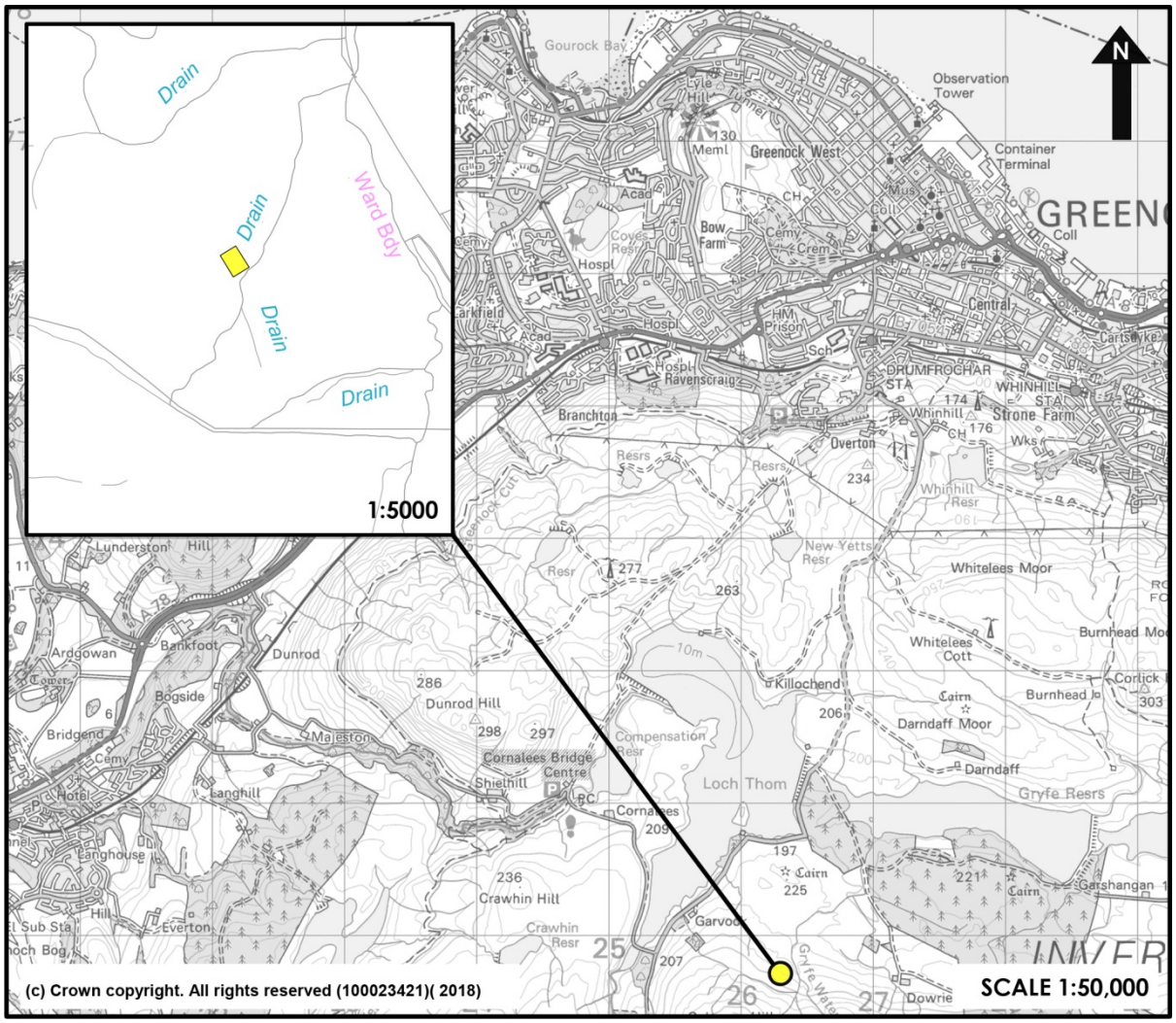
potential to further our understanding not just of funerary site location and practice, but also of the structure of early prehistoric society and economy.

National Importance

This monument is of national importance because it has an inherent potential to make a significant addition to our understanding of the past, particularly the design and construction of burial monuments, the nature of burial practices and their significance in prehistoric and later society. Skeletal remains and artefacts from cairns can also enhance our knowledge about wider prehistoric society, how people lived, where they came from and who they had contact with. This monument is particularly valuable because it lies in a landscape where there are several other cairns and settlement sites. The loss of the monument would significantly diminish our future ability to appreciate and understand the placing of such monuments within the landscape and the meaning and importance of death and burial in prehistoric life.

Scheduled Monument	
Site Name: Garvock, farmstead 825m SE of	
Grid Reference: NS226298, NS670713	
Date Added: 25 March 2011	**HES Reference:** SM12839

Type: Secular: farmstead



Description

The monument comprises the remains of a farmstead, visible as a rectangular earthwork, dating to the pre-Improvement period. The monument is a single building, showing as turf-covered stone footings. The monument is located on the NE side of Colaouse Hill, around 240m above sea level.

The single building is oriented NW-SE along the line of the slope. The wall footings survive up to a height of 0.4m. The building measures 8m NW-SE by 4m transversely, with a possible entrance located in the middle of the NE side.

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The area to be scheduled is rectangular in plan, to include the remains described and an area around them within which evidence relating to their construction, use and abandonment may survive, as shown in red on the accompanying map.

Statement of National Importance

Cultural Significance

Intrinsic characteristics

The monument is a small-scale rural settlement, typical of the pre-Improvement period, usually between the 16th and 19th centuries. The building is likely to have been a domestic dwelling, potentially the main farmhouse. Aside from the main building, farmsteads can include associated buildings such as barns, byres, kilns, kiln-barns, bull-sheds, cart-sheds, pig sties and mills as well as structures such as hay stack bases, kailyards and flax pits. Such structures may have been constructed of turf, timber or stone, those of turf being particularly vulnerable to later ploughing. The farmstead may have been in use for a number of generations and domestic dwellings may have been used for other functions as their condition deteriorated and they were replaced, causing the preservation of earlier settlement remains beneath later structures.

The good preservation of the structural elements indicates that land use in the immediate vicinity since the farmstead was abandoned has not significantly impacted on the monument. Potentially associated deposits and artefacts should also survive and these have an inherent potential to inform our knowledge of pre-Improvement rural vernacular architecture and our understanding of domestic living arrangements through time. There is also potential for the survival of archaeologically significant deposits within and around the monument. These deposits have an inherent capacity to further our understanding of contemporary society and its associated material culture and can inform our knowledge of social, religious and economic activities that shaped the daily lives of the inhabitants.

The potential to identify the functions of individual buildings within the farmstead can inform our understanding of the organisation of rural settlement and further our knowledge about how various domestic, agricultural and industrial practices may have been undertaken at such locations.

Contextual characteristics

Rural land use and practice saw a great many changes in Scotland in the 18th and 19th centuries and particularly in this area. A drive towards improving the productivity of land to support a growing population, a growing market for produce and goods and industrial advances led to the landscape physically changing. The improvements meant that areas of open landscape once farmed communally from farms with multiple tenants, were enclosed and intensively farmed by single tenant farms. In a practical sense this saw the abandonment of many small subsistence farms and amalgamation into larger land holdings. In the upland areas the prime 'crop' of choice at this time was sheep. At the same time urban populations were expanding and towns grew, encroaching on former rural fringes. Consequently survival of rural settlement of any scale is rare in rural Inverclyde, Renfrewshire and East Renfrewshire. More generally, survival of any domestic dwellings of ordinary people prior to the mid- to late 18th century is unusual.

The monument is located on high ground to the south of Greenock and around 6km south of the Clyde. It is immediately adjacent to a tributary of the Gryffe Water which is situated to the north. There are a number of potentially contemporary and associated monuments recorded in the vicinity. Around 200m to the east a shieling site is recorded in the form of two oval hut foundations. These structures would have seen seasonal use during summer grazing and probably fell out of use in the 18th

century. Around 180m to the south a 17/18th-century hill farmstead was noted in 1963. This was not located in 1976 and the similarity of the description with this site may mean it was originally mis-located. Another farmhouse, not located at the time of the scheduling visit, has been recorded at NS 2636 7070 surrounded by dyke walls of in-bye fields. The scheduling site visit noted many turf field banks in the vicinity and peat cuttings which may also be contemporary with the structure. The nature of any relationship between these monuments is uncertain but could imply a larger settlement or length of occupation.

This monument is a significant and rare element in the surviving landscape of pre-Improvement settlement in this area. Recent survey work has identified a number of historic farm sites in the large rural parish of Inverkip. Canmore records 76 farms in Inverclyde with some now under reservoirs, destroyed by forestry planting, beneath modern farms or known from place name evidence alone. When compared and contrasted to these other pre-Improvement settlement remains the monument can inform our knowledge of the nature of rural settlement at this time. This can further our understanding of where settlement was located, how the landscape was organised, used and controlled and how it may have evolved over time, as well as the impact of agricultural improvements on the landscape and rural population.

Associative characteristics

The importance of the monument is enhanced by its associated documentation. Timothy Pont's 16th-century map of the area noted a settlement in the area called Haring B. It is also thought that the monument may be analogous to a farm labelled 'Craigsnout Farm' present on Roy's Military survey of 1747-55 which shows three structures. The farm was advertised for letting in the Greenock Advertiser in 1808, 1814, 1816 and 1819. The farmstead is not depicted on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey, published in 1863. This indicates that the settlement had been abandoned and upstanding structural elements largely 'removed', some time before the mid-19th century but after 1819 and probably due to the changes in agricultural practice originating in the 18th century.

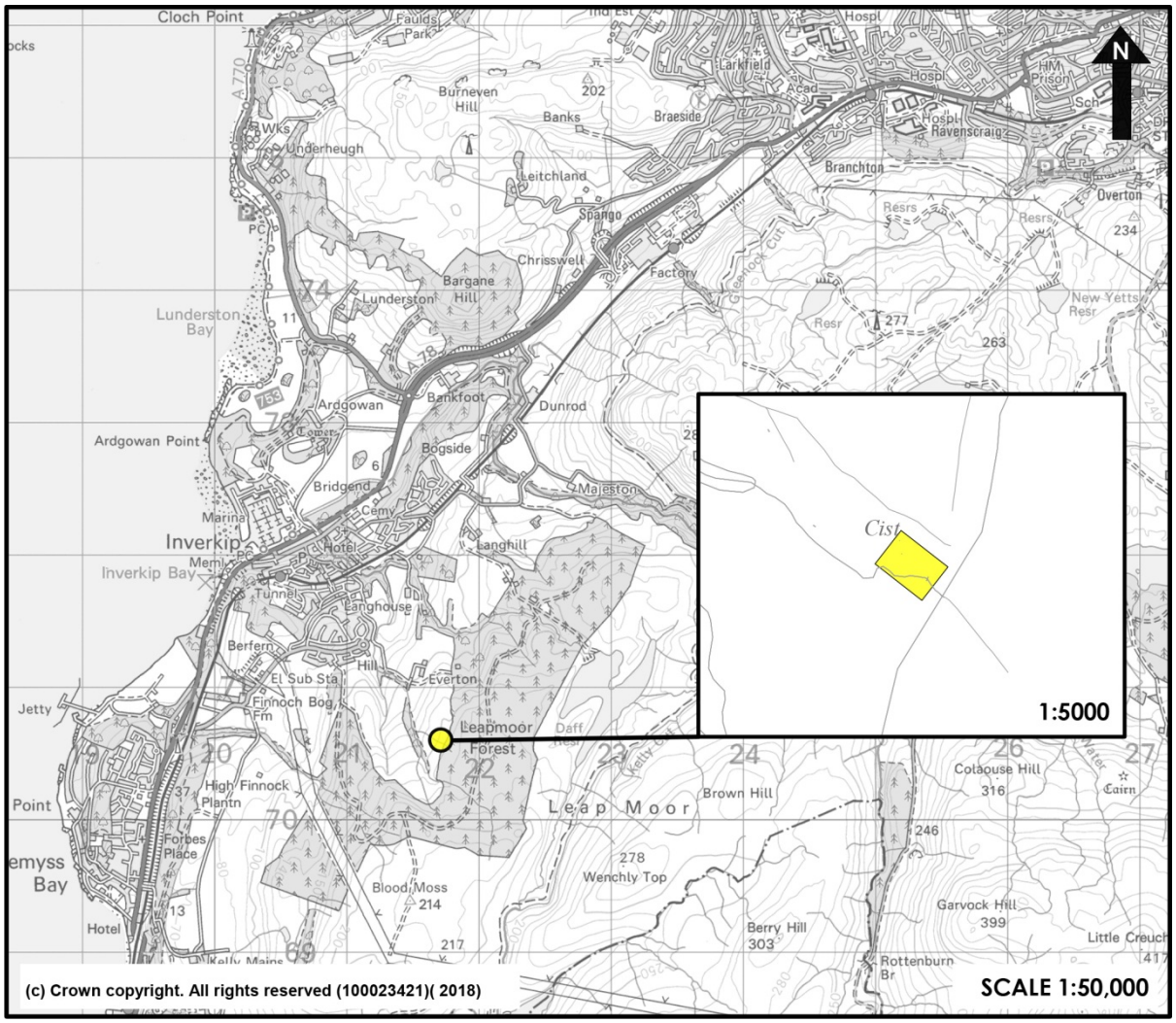
The monument has an inherent potential to inform our understanding of the practical effects of the 'Improvement' in this part of rural Scotland and the mobile nature of settlement as a result. There is a great potential for archaeological evidence held within this site to inform and complement pre-existing knowledge gained through documentary research. Such an association with a well-known historical event increases the significance this monument may have for local people.

National Importance

The monument is of national importance because it has an inherent potential to make a significant addition to the understanding of the past, in particular pre-Improvement rural architecture, domestic arrangements and the settlement pattern, probably over an extended period of time. It is a rare survival and as such has an inherent capacity to contribute to our knowledge of the practical effects that new farming methods had on upland rural landscape and population. The unusually good survival of the farmstead enhances this potential, as much of the artefactual and ecofactual evidence is likely to survive. The loss of this monument would impede our ability to understand better the economic, agricultural and domestic changes in early modern rural Inverclyde, Renfrewshire and East Renfrewshire and across Scotland as a result of new farming theory and practice.

Scheduled Monument	
Site Name: Glen Everton House, cairn 540m SSE of	
Grid Reference: NS221711, NS670602	
Date Added: 19 June 2011	**HES Reference:** SM12847

Type: Prehistoric ritual and funerary: cairn (type uncertain); cist



Description

The monument comprises the remains of a cairn with burial cist, built probably between 3000 and 1000 BC in the late Neolithic or Bronze Age. The cairn is visible as a pronounced mound, lying between two small burns. The monument lies on relatively level ground on the NW slopes of the ridge of high ground occupied by Leapmore Forest. It stands at about 150m above sea level.

The most prominent part of the monument is a circular mound 12m in diameter and around 1.5m high. A less pronounced raised area extends beyond this feature to the west, measuring around 25m E-W by 18m transversely, defined to the south-west by an arc of large boulders 0.5m-1m in diameter. A rock-cut cist lies open on the NW edge of the inner mound and measures 1.7m N-S by 0.9m transversely by 0.6m deep.

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The area to be scheduled is rectangular on plan, to include the remains described above and an area around them within which evidence relating to the monument's construction, use and abandonment may survive, as shown in red on the accompanying map.

Cultural Significance

Intrinsic characteristics

In SW Scotland, cairns often incorporate or overlie graves or pits containing cist settings, skeletal remains in the form of cremations or inhumations, and artefacts such as pottery and flintwork. Excavation suggests that many such cairns are late Neolithic or Bronze Age in origin, dating most commonly from the late third millennium BC to the early second millennium BC. This cairn preserves evidence of a burial cist, confirming that it marks the position of at least one burial, but its survival as an upstanding feature suggests that further archaeological information is likely to exist beneath its surface. Buried deposits can help us understand more about the practice and significance of burial and commemorating the dead at specific points in prehistory. They may also help us to understand the changing structure of society in the area. The visible remains suggest that this cairn has a complex form. The extensive but relatively slight raised area extending west of the prominent mound may represent an earlier feature, indicating that this may be a multi-period burial monument with the potential to provide evidence for changes in burial practice over time. In addition, the cairn is likely to overlie and seal a buried land surface that could provide evidence of the immediate environment before the monument was constructed, and botanical remains including pollen or charred plant material may survive within archaeological deposits deriving from the cairn's construction and use. This evidence can help us build up a picture of climate, vegetation and agriculture in the area before and during construction and use of the cairn.

Contextual characteristics

This monument belongs to a diverse group of up to 86 known or possible cairns in the former county of Renfrewshire, including some that have been destroyed by modern land use since they were recorded. The cairns cluster at between 200m and 300m above sea level, on the NE fringe of the uplands that define the southern edge of the Clyde Valley. The intensive use of the lowlands for agriculture, housing and industry, and the activities of archaeological researchers, have influenced the distribution pattern we see today and it seems certain that cairns would originally have been a feature of the lowlands as well as the uplands. Cairns seem often to be positioned for visibility both to and from the site, tending to be located on hill tops, false crests and ridges, and are generally inter-visible. In this area, the position and significance of cists in relation to contemporary agricultural land and settlement merits future detailed analysis.

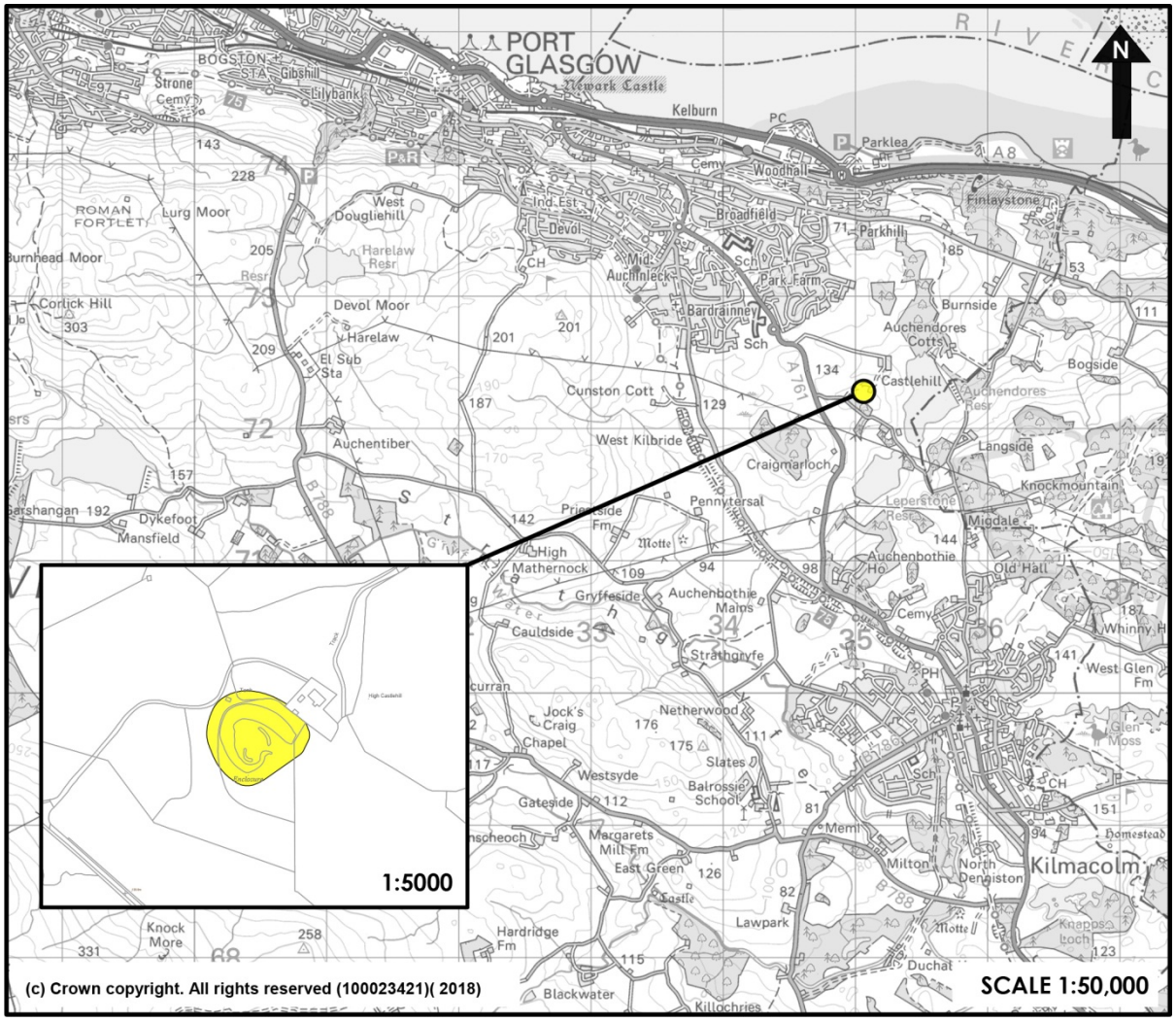
This monument can be compared with three other cairns that lie within 1.7km, including two other cairns with cists that lie only 90m apart from each other. In addition, nine cairns lie around 5.5 km to the ENE, around Gryfe Reservoir. Survey work around the reservoir has revealed concentrations of late Neolithic or early Bronze Age pottery, as well as several hut circles, and similar remains may exist in the vicinity of the cairn. The monument can also be compared with excavated examples further afield, such as the cairn at East Green Farm, Kilmacolm, where at least two Bronze Age funerary urns were found, and that at South Mound of Houston, where the cairn covered a cist grave containing cremated human bone, a flint knife and a Bronze Age food vessel. Cairns were often long-lived foci of religious or funerary activity and have the potential to contain secondary burials. This longevity is demonstrated at South Mound of Houston, where the cairn re-used the location of a group of Neolithic pits and lay close to a probable cist cemetery. Given the many comparable sites in the area, this monument has the potential to further our understanding not just of funerary site location and practice, but also of the structure of early prehistoric society and economy.

Statement of National Importance

This monument is of national importance because it has an inherent potential to make a significant addition to our understanding of the past, particularly the design and construction of burial monuments, the nature of burial practices and their significance in prehistoric and later society. Skeletal remains and artefacts from cairns can also enhance our knowledge about wider prehistoric society, how people lived, where they came from and who they had contact with. This monument is particularly significant because it displays evidence of a complex form and may have developed over time. The loss of the monument would significantly diminish our future ability to appreciate and understand the placing of such monuments within the landscape and the meaning and importance of death and burial in prehistoric life.

Scheduled Monument	
Site Name: High Castlehill, enclosure 55m WSW of	
Grid Reference: NS235064, NS672282	
Date Added: 11 February 2011	**HES Reference:** SM12866

Type: Prehistoric domestic and defensive: enclosure (domestic or defensive, rather than ritual or funerary); homestead



Description

The monument comprises the remains of an enclosure with evidence of at least one internal structure. The monument is probably a homestead, a small defended settlement, occupied in later prehistory, sometime between around 800 BC and AD 400. The monument is visible as a low grass-grown stony bank indicating the position of an irregular enclosure. The site occupies a prominent position on the summit of High Castlehill, at approximately 140m above sea level, with good views over the surrounding landscape.

The enclosing bank surrounds an area measuring 34m N-W by 24m transversely. The bank stands up to 1.5m high on the SE side of the monument and 0.3m high in the north. The feature is less distinct to the west, where gorse bushes mask the bank. A break in the bank on the E side marks the position

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of an entrance around 17m wide. The entrance is of elaborate form, with its S wall turning outwards to flank the entrance for around 5m. In the south of the enclosure is a large circular platform, potentially the remains of a roundhouse, measuring about 12m across.

The area to be scheduled is irregular on plan, to include the remains described and an area around them within which evidence relating to the monument's construction, use and abandonment may survive, as shown in red on the accompanying map. Specifically excluded from the scheduling to allow for their maintenance are the above-ground elements of the stone dyke marking the northern boundary of the scheduled area and the post-and-wire fence crossing the eastern edge of the monument, and the water trough in the NW of the scheduled area.

Statement of National Importance

Cultural Significance

Intrinsic characteristics

This monument represents a later prehistoric defended settlement with evidence of at least one structure in the interior. The hilltop setting and indications of a stone wall or bank around the site demonstrate the defensive intent of the inhabitants. There is no evidence of excavation or significant disturbance of the monument. Although the upstanding remains are relatively low, there is good potential for the survival of below-ground archaeological remains of the enclosure bank, and the presence of the circular platform indicates a high potential for the survival of parts of a structure, probably a domestic dwelling. These remains can help us to understand more about defensive structures in general, and the design, construction, phasing and use of internal dwellings in particular.

The lack of disturbance of the interior indicates a high potential for buried deposits to survive, including both artefacts and ecofacts. These could help us build up a picture of the activities that took place on the site, the physical conditions on the site, and the contemporary environment and land uses. The upstanding banks and house footings may contain evidence relating to the creation, use and abandonment of the settlement, helping to inform our understanding of the character of late prehistoric defended settlement, including local variations in domestic architecture and building use.

Potential exists for the survival of buried land surfaces beneath the enclosure wall. These could preserve information about the environment before the site was constructed. Negative features, such as post-holes and pits, or the ditch probably created to form the enclosure bank, may contain archaeologically significant deposits that can further our understanding of society, ritual, economy, agriculture and domestic architecture. The presence of probable house remains gives the potential to explore issues such as the duration of house occupation, the nature of abandonment processes and the extent to which occupation of the site was continuous. Excavations at comparable later prehistoric settlement sites have also demonstrated the potential for the deposition of fragmentary human remains in and around such monuments. Some of these show evidence of curation and structured deposition. This monument may therefore have the potential to further our understanding of the treatment of human remains during this period.

Contextual characteristics

Defended settlements were built at various times from at least the end of the late Bronze Age (around 800 BC) until probably the end of the early Middle Ages (around 1000 AD). It is clear that at some sites the first defensive systems began to appear in the Bronze Age. However, the majority of monuments excavated so far have produced evidence for Iron-Age occupation, ranging from the mid

to late 1st millennium BC. Evidence for potentially earlier human activity in this landscape includes stone tool finds and the presence of a cairn field 765m to the west in Craigmarloch Wood.

Researchers have identified relatively few defended settlements in the former country of Renfrewshire. The known sites range from small settlements, such as this example, often known as 'homesteads' and measuring less than around 50m in diameter, to larger forts. Most are characterised by relatively small-scale defences compared to those in other parts of Scotland, typically stone banks or walls built on or near to hilltops to enhance the natural relief. Excavations at a comparable site at Knockmade Hill around 10.5km to the south indicated that it might be a relatively early example, occupied possibly in the late Bronze Age, from before 800 BC. Another comparable site at Knapps near Kilmacolm may be of similarly early date. The complete excavation of this site produced evidence of a wooden palisade, erected early in the history of the site. Larger settlements also have the potential to be relatively early and the hillfort at Craigmarloch, around 755m to the south-west, where the palisade predated a timber-laced rampart, may date to around 800 BC. The monument has the potential to add to our knowledge of the chronology of such defended settlements and the ways in which they may have developed through time.

Small homesteads appear to have continued in use through much of the late 1st millennium BC, at around the same time that larger hillforts were appearing in the landscape, which has been interpreted to suggest the emergence of small tribal units.

High Castlehill is located 755m NE of the hillfort at Craigmarloch, and can also be considered alongside the fort at Marshall Moor (around 9.8km to the SSE) and the fort at Castle Hill (7.9km to the SSE). At all of these sites, relatively slight banks or walls appear to enhance the natural relief of hilltops. This monument thus has particular potential to contribute towards a better understanding of prehistoric defended settlements in this area, particularly those sited in elevated positions. The construction and layout of defended settlements and associated dwellings, including their size, number of entrances, design and position in the landscape are all important in understanding this type of monument. By comparing this monument to others of its type we can learn more about defended settlements and associated dwellings in the former county of Renfrewshire and more widely across Scotland. The monument also complements other types of prehistoric settlement sites identified in the vicinity, to provide a fuller picture of the development of prehistoric landscape and society in the region over time.

Associative characteristics

The OS 1st Edition map published in the later 19th century does not depict the monument itself, but the hill is called 'High Castlehill' implying it was a known place of fortification.

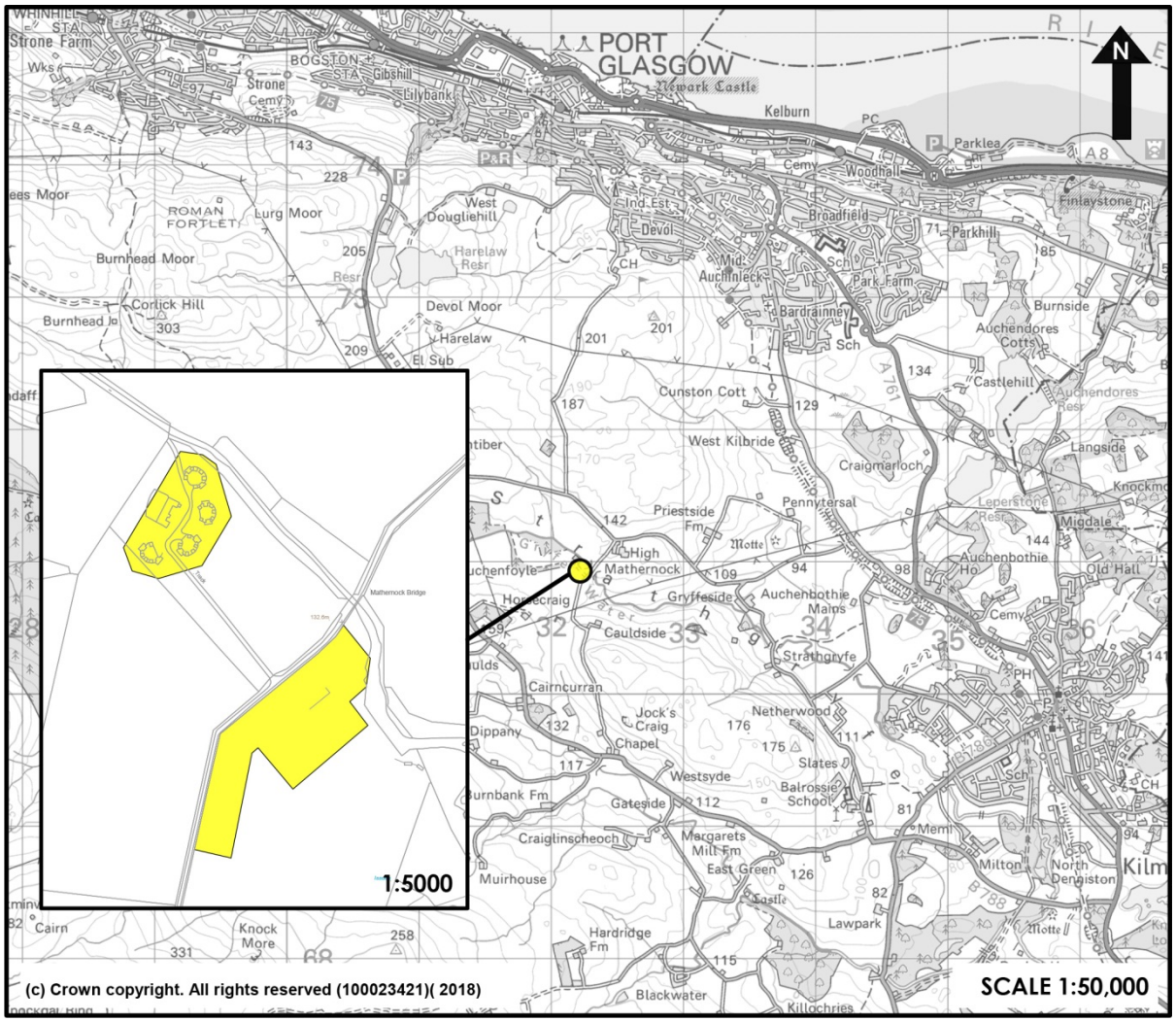
National Importance

The monument is of national importance because it has an inherent potential to make a significant contribution to our understanding of the past, in particular the study of defended settlements in later prehistoric SW Scotland. It survives in good condition above ground and it is probable that extensive and complex archaeological remains relating to the construction and use of the monument survive beneath the present ground surface. The potential roundhouse remains and any associated pits and post-holes have a high potential for the survival of buried material, including structural features and artefacts and ecofacts relating to its construction, use or abandonment. The monument has the potential to provide information about wider prehistoric society, its architecture, how people lived, where they came from and who they had contacts with. Its importance is increased by its proximity to other monuments of potentially contemporary date and its capacity to inform us about the nature of relationships between monuments of different type. Spatial analysis of sites may inform our

understanding of patterns of landholding and the expansion of settlement. The loss or diminution of this site would impede our ability to understand the placing of such monuments within the landscape, both in the former county of Renfrewshire and in other parts of Scotland, as well as our knowledge of later prehistoric social structure, economy and building practices.

Scheduled Monument	
Site Name: High Mathernock, AA battery 350m WSW and camp 360m SW of	
Grid Reference: NS232263, NS670841	
Date Added: 11 February 2011	**HES Reference:** SM12883

Type: 20th Century Military and Related: Battery



Description

The monument comprises the remains of the High Mathernock heavy anti-aircraft battery, dating to the Second World War. The site consists of a command post, four upstanding gun emplacements and the remains of the nearby accommodation camp. The site is located on level ground in the bottom of a shallow valley at between 130m and 140m above sea level and around 3.5km south of Port Glasgow.

The battery itself, comprising the command post and gun emplacements, now lies in a field of grass, while the accommodation camp lies some 175m SE of the battery in a field of rough grazing.

The command post is of a typical form for this type of site. It is an E-shaped building on plan, with six internal rooms. The entrance is through the central arm, outside of which would formerly have been

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the shelters for the Predictor and Height-Finder. The command post would initially have been a semi-subterranean structure with surrounding earthen banks providing additional protection from blast damage, but these banks have since been removed. The building measures around 20m NNE-SSW by around 10m transversely. Each of the four gun emplacements is of octagonal form, measuring some 17m in diameter. Each has one open side for access, facing towards the command post in the centre. The remaining seven faces each have an ammunition locker attached to their interior side. Crew shelters are attached to the exterior walls of each emplacement, to left and right of the entrances. The entrances to the crew shelters are accessible from the interior of each emplacement. The southernmost emplacement is missing one wall and ammo shelter. It has also undergone more recent alterations, including a fence and gate to create a pen in the centre of the enclosure, and a variety of doors and fittings have been installed by a local clay pigeon shooting club.

The accommodation camp is located in another field, some 175m SE of the battery. The remains are visible as a series of low brick and concrete platforms which served as the bases of Nissen huts. There are at least twelve bases visible on the ground today and they stand up to 1m in height. The remains of other brick structures are also visible on the site.

The area to be scheduled is irregular on plan, to include the remains described above and an area around them within which evidence relating to the monument's construction, use and abandonment may survive, as shown in red on the accompanying map. The above-ground elements of all post-and-wire fences are specifically excluded from the scheduling, to allow for their maintenance.

Statement of National Importance

Cultural Significance

Intrinsic characteristics

This well-preserved example of a heavy anti-aircraft (HAA) battery dates to the Second World War. It is an exceptionally well-preserved example of a monument which would have been a familiar sight in the 1940s. Given the excellent level of preservation of the site, there is a high potential for further archaeological evidence related to the construction, use and abandonment of the battery to survive, both within and around the structures. As one of the group of HAA batteries installed as part of the aerial defences of the Clyde Gun Defended Area, this site could potentially supply valuable information about the requirements and technologies of Second World War aerial defences as the war progressed.

Contextual characteristics

The monument lies in a shallow valley to the south of Port Glasgow and the Clyde estuary. The Clyde was the most significant strategic asset in the west of Scotland, and one of the most significant assets of Britain. It was home to the most extensive shipbuilding industry in Britain, an extensive range of other important industrial concerns such as munitions, and was the destination point for the Atlantic convoys bringing vital supplies and troops from the United States. Later in the war it would also serve as a vital mustering point for the fleets involved in the invasions of North Africa in 1942 and Normandy in 1944. This site was a part of the Clyde Gun Defended Area (GDA), a grouping of 46 HAA batteries created to protect the Clyde from aerial assault. This was a third of the total anti-aircraft batteries created in Scotland as a whole and formed only one aspect of the wider defence of the Clyde, highlighting the critical need to keep the Clyde harbours and industries running.

The location of this site gives it long views east and west along the valley, with more restricted views to the north and south due to slightly higher ground. It should be remembered, however, that the

restricted view would not have hindered the function of the site, as its focus was the defence of the sky and the higher ground is not far enough above the site to impede this function. Its location south of the strategic assets of Port Glasgow was also appropriate, as the line from north-south would have been the main axis of approach for enemy bombers attacking the area.

With the outbreak of war in 1939, a rapid program of construction was undertaken to provide a defensive network for the country. This included the Gun Defended Areas of HAA batteries protecting major towns and strategic assets across the country. By the war's end, more than 1200 HAA batteries had been constructed. Early examples appear roughly to have followed the form visible at High Mathernock, with four octagonal gun emplacements placed in an arc around a command post.

Documentary records indicate that the battery at High Mathernock was armed with four 3.7 inch guns. As the war progressed and technology advanced, the original manual guns were superseded at many batteries by larger, electrically powered examples. Some sites were completely rebuilt with new square gun emplacements to permit the installation of the new weapons, while others were retro-fitted and/or had additional gun emplacements of the new form added. It is unclear if High Mathernock underwent such upgrading and surviving archaeological evidence could answer this question.

Associative characteristics

The impact of the Second World War on the lives and landscape of Scotland in the late 1930s and 1940s was on a scale never before witnessed. The mobilisation of the entire country to aid the war effort would transform the social and economic character of the nation and the new threat of long-range aerial attack brought the war directly into the daily lives of the civilian population. Its place in the national consciousness remains prominent to this day, and many people alive today remember first hand the experiences and impact of the conflict.

The industrial workers of the Clyde had been notoriously left-wing during the First World War, with many of the leaders of the so-called 'Red Clydesiders' finding themselves imprisoned for their objections to the conflict. With the outbreak of the Second World War, the need to fight was widely accepted and the Clydesiders willingly took their part alongside former enemies in aiding the war effort. In the west of Scotland, the war would create an industrial boom that would prove unsustainable following the end of the war with the decrease in shipbuilding, and the resulting economic decline would never be reversed. Very little evidence now survives of this former landscape.

A high level of effort was made to protect the strategic asset of the Clyde during the Second World War. The Clyde GDA would contain one third of the HAA batteries in Scotland, and the same number as the next largest two combined, the Scapa and Forth GDAs. These batteries would be manned by troops from the Royal Artillery, aided by volunteers from the local regiments of the Home Guard although, as the war progressed, the volunteers were assigned further duties, including manning the guns themselves. Given its relative proximity to the large towns below, it is highly likely that Home Guard volunteers who lived in the area will have served on this battery during its operational life.

Despite the efforts to protect the area, the strategic value of the Clyde had been recognised by the Axis powers early in the war, with Luftwaffe reconnaissance photographs of Greenock and the surrounding area appearing less than a month after the outbreak of hostilities in 1939. The threat posed by these photographs, however, would not fully materialise for almost two years.

On the nights of the 6 and 7 May 1941, Greenock suffered the second worst bombing raids inflicted on Scotland during the entire war. On the night of Tuesday May 6, a force of 276 German bombers had been dispatched to strike targets on both sides of the Clyde, including Greenock. Around 50

bombers dropped their payloads on Greenock and the surrounding area, causing damage to several parts of the town and killing numerous people, including many civilians inside one of the public shelters. Worse was to come on May 7, however. It was a common tactic to raid the same target on consecutive nights, using any remaining fires as targeting aids. The air-raid sirens began sounding at around 25 minutes after midnight and one of the first buildings to be hit was the Ardgowan Distillery within the town. The resulting inferno illuminated the town and thus provided an easy target for following bombers. To make matters worse, a direct hit was scored on the Westburn Sugar House, starting another huge blaze. These fires were large enough to be seen 100 miles away and the bombers would continue to attack the town until almost 4 am. By the end of the attacks the Air Raid Precautions Control Room in Greenock listed 159 areas of the town as being of critical concern and reinforcements were drafted in from as far afield as Edinburgh to help with the aftermath. The result of the raid would be 271 deaths with more than 1,200 people injured and damage to more than half the homes in the town, with about 1,000 completely destroyed. The incident would leave a lasting impact on the town and its surrounding area.

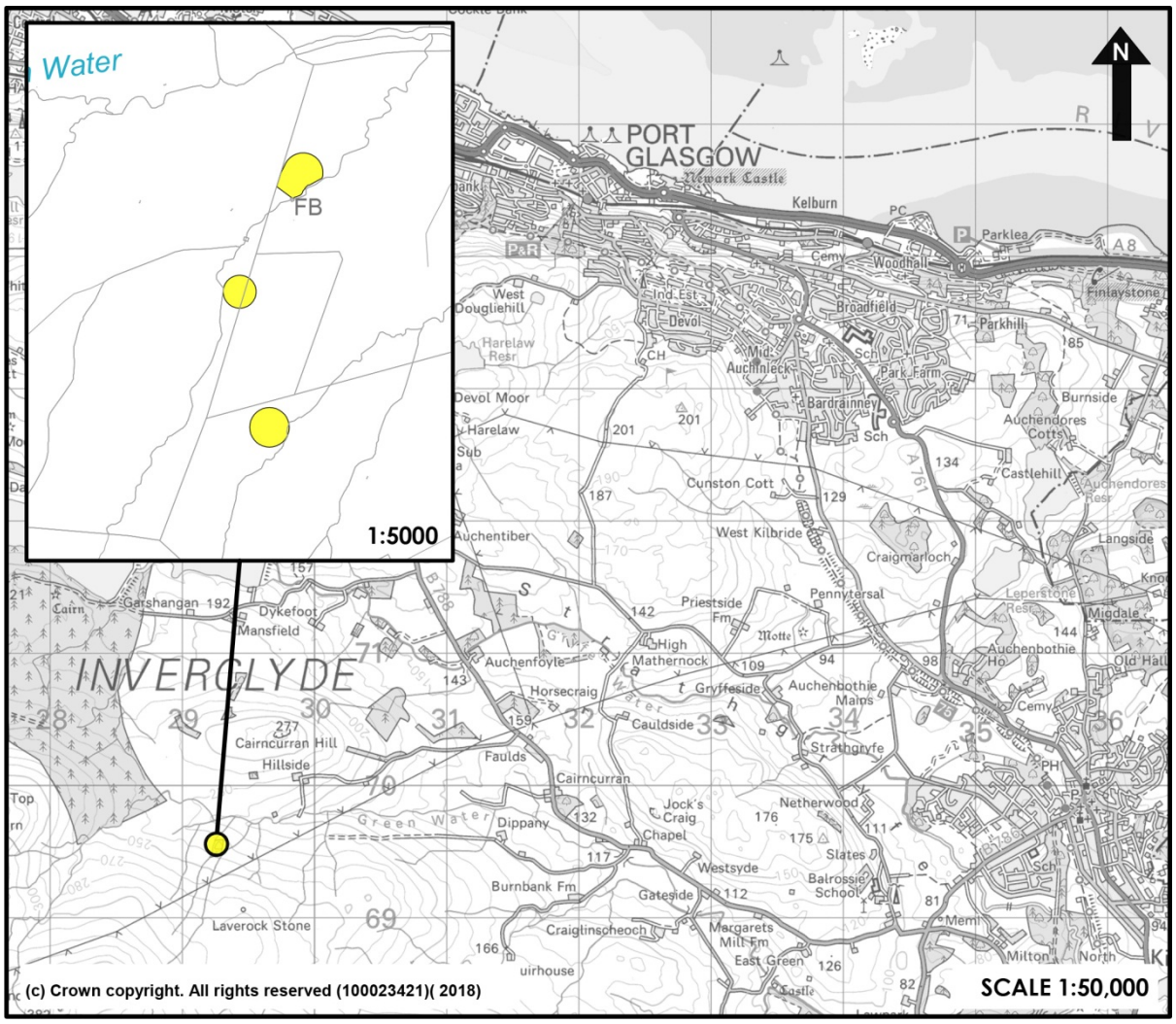
Given its position in the hills close the town, it is highly likely that the High Mathernock battery would have been in action on the nights of the blitz. There is also a clear indication from these events of the widely held idea that anti-aircraft weaponry was notoriously ineffective. Despite the number of anti-aircraft defences and the volume of fire they could create, not a single enemy aircraft was lost during the raids.

National Importance

This monument is of national importance because it has an inherent potential to make a significant addition to our understanding of the past, in particular the defences of the Clyde during the Second World War and their place within the wider defensive network of wartime Britain. The remains of the battery may hold valuable information about the function and operation of such sites and the daily lives of the troops stationed there. This site is particularly valuable given its excellent state of preservation and its role in one of the most significant events of the Second World War in Scotland. The loss of the monument would significantly diminish our future ability to appreciate and understand the efforts and sacrifices made to defend the Clyde during the Second World War and the preparation, construction, use and eventual abandonment of the defences themselves.

Scheduled Monument	
Site Name: Hillside, roundhouses 690m WSW of and 830m SW	
Grid Reference: NS229295, NS669653	
Date Added: 24 February 2011	**HES Reference:** SM12868

Type: Prehistoric domestic and defensive: hut circle, roundhouse; settlement (if not assigned to any more specific type)



Description

The monument comprises the remains of three prehistoric roundhouses, dating to sometime between 2500 BC and AD 400. The houses are visible as low grass-grown banks and arcs of stones and are placed at intervals of around 100m. They lie between 225m and 240m above sea level on the south side of the valley of the Green Water, on a gentle north-facing slope. There are long views down the valley to the east.

The most northerly house of the group stands on a low rise adjacent to a tributary of the Green Water. It is visible as a grass-covered stony bank forming a ring, with gaps to the north-east and north-west suggesting the position of one or more entrances. The roundhouse measures 10m in diameter, the

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banks standing to a maximum height of around 0.5m. To the south-west, low stony banks indicate the position of a small annex or enclosure adjoining the house, measuring around 7m NE-SW by 5m transversely. A second house lies about 100m to the SSW, again sited close to a small burn. It is visible as a low ring of stones, measuring 5m in external diameter and 3m internally, and is best preserved on the S side. The third house lies around 105m SSE of the second. Its NW wall is visible as a well-defined grass-grown bank, 0.9m wide with stones protruding. Elsewhere, the wall is visible as an intermittent arc of stones defining an area 10m in diameter.

The three areas to be scheduled include the remains described and areas around them within which evidence relating to the monuments' construction, use and abandonment may survive, as shown in red on the accompanying map. The northern area is irregular on plan, the others circular. The northernmost area extends up to, but excludes, a post-and-wire fence to the west of the monument. In the middle area, the above-ground elements of a post-and-wire fence are also specifically excluded to allow for its maintenance.

Statement of National Importance

Cultural Significance

Intrinsic characteristics

This monument represents an area of prehistoric unenclosed settlement. The relationship between the three houses is presently unknown. They might be contemporary but could equally reflect occupation of this area over several generations. The remains survive in good condition, with the condition of the northern roundhouse in particular being excellent. Although the visible upstanding remains are relatively low, their good condition suggests that complex archaeological deposits survive below ground. These deposits offer the potential to understand more about the design, construction, phasing and use of the dwellings, allowing researchers to build up a picture of the activities that took place on the site, the physical conditions, and the environment and land cover at the time. The upstanding banks of the house walls may contain evidence relating to the creation, use and abandonment of the structures, helping to inform our understanding of the character of prehistoric unenclosed settlement including local variations in domestic architecture and building use. Potential also exists for the survival of buried land surfaces beneath the banks. These could preserve information about the environment before the site was constructed, adding to the time-depth represented by the remains. Cut features, such as post-holes and pits, may contain archaeologically significant deposits, including artefacts and ecofacts, that can further our understanding of society, ritual, economy, agriculture and domestic architecture, and (on the basis of comparable sites elsewhere) may also include human remains. The potential presence of house remains from different periods gives the possibility of exploring issues such as the duration of house occupation, the extent to which occupation of the site was continuous and the nature of abandonment processes.

Contextual characteristics

Researchers have little firm evidence for the evolution of prehistoric settlement types in SW Scotland, giving sites such as this considerable potential to contribute to a better understanding in future. Scientific dating has not been widely applied and the precise date of most prehistoric settlements is uncertain. Radiocarbon dating of material from recent work on stone-walled roundhouses at Picketlaw in Renfrewshire suggests that the houses started in the Middle Bronze Age (around 1800-1200 BC) and continued in use into the Late Bronze Age (1200-800 BC). Further afield, excavation at Lintshie Gutter in Clydesdale shows that unenclosed settlements of hut platforms date to around 2000-1500 BC. While it is difficult to identify unenclosed roundhouses that definitely derive from the Iron Age (800

BC-AD 400), researchers believe that upstanding roundhouses in the Renfrewshire uplands may nevertheless belong to this period.

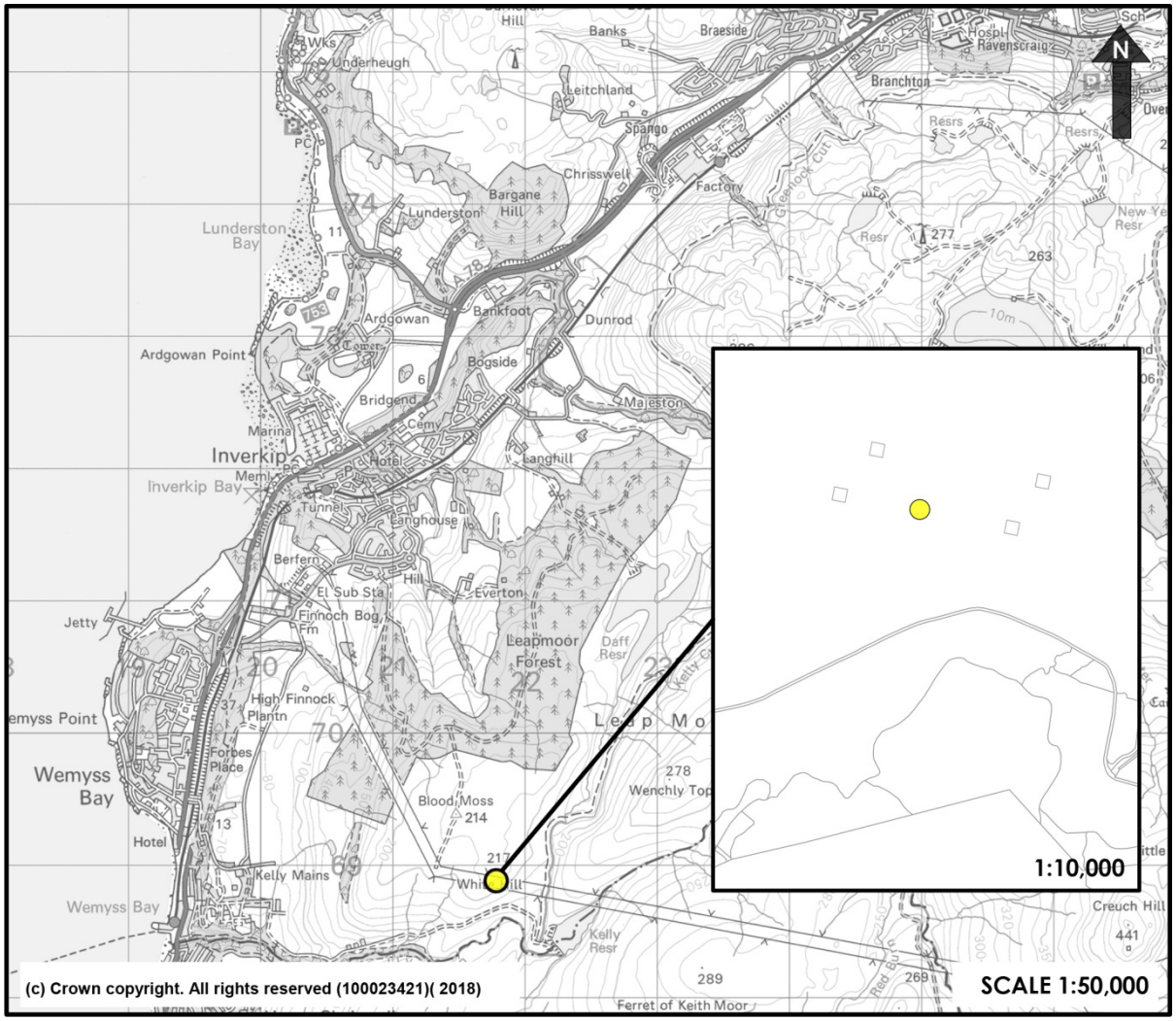
The three roundhouses to be scheduled are part of a small cluster of five. The remaining two are a hut circle around 20m south-east of the central roundhouse, obscured by a conifer plantation, and a disturbed hut circle 100m south-west of the southern roundhouse. In addition, two settlements lie within 1200m to the east and south. Further afield, a particular concentration of hut circles exists around Loch Thom and the Gryfe Reservoirs, between 2km and 6km north-west of this site. These sites provide a wide variety of comparators for the roundhouses described here, though the known distribution of roundhouses has been shaped by disturbance in the lowlands and by the activity of researchers who searched specific areas. Moreover, these unenclosed houses can be compared with a variety of homesteads, enclosures and forts that are potentially contemporary. Nearby homesteads at Knockmade Hill and Knapps may have originated in the Bronze Age, and at the hillfort at Craigmarloch, around 6km to the ENE, the palisade that pre-dated a timber-laced rampart may date to around 800 BC. Small homesteads appear to have continued in use through much of the late 1st millennium BC, at the same time as larger hillforts were appearing in the landscape. This is often interpreted as suggesting the emergence of small tribal units. The later defences at Craigmarloch and the hillfort at Walls, the largest hillfort in the former county of Renfrewshire, provide local examples. This monument thus has particular potential to contribute towards a better understanding of the character and date of dwellings, including size and form and placement in the landscape. By comparing this monument to a range of others nearby we can learn more about the evolution of settlement in the former county of Renfrewshire and more widely across Scotland, gaining a fuller picture of the development of prehistoric landscape and society in the region over time.

National Importance

The monument is of national importance because it has an inherent potential to make a significant addition to the understanding of the past, in particular the study of settlement evolution in later prehistoric SW Scotland. It survives in good condition above ground and it is probable that extensive and complex archaeological remains exist below the surface relating to the construction and use of the roundhouses. The roundhouse banks and any associated pits and post-holes have high potential for the survival of buried material such as structural remains, and artefacts and ecofacts that were either buried when the roundhouses were built or relate to their use or abandonment. It has the potential to tell us about wider prehistoric society, its architecture, how people lived, where they came from and who they had contacts with. Its importance is increased by its proximity to other monuments of potentially contemporary date and the capacity it has, therefore, to inform us about the relationships between monuments of different form and function. Spatial analysis of sites may inform our understanding of patterns of landholding and the expansion of settlement. Its loss or diminution would impede our ability to understand the placing of such monuments within the landscape, both in the former county of Renfrewshire and in other parts of Scotland, as well as our knowledge of later prehistoric social structure, economy and building practices.

Scheduled Monument	
Site Name: Kelly Bank Cottage, cairn 1200m ENE of	
Grid Reference: NS221781, NS668839	
Date Added: 25 March 2011	**HES Reference:** SM12843

Ty**pe:** Prehistoric ritual and funerary: cairn (type uncertain); cist



Description

The monument comprises the remains of a cairn with burial cist, built probably between 3000 and 1000 BC in the late Neolithic period or Bronze Age. The cairn is visible as a low turf-covered mound built partly into the hillside, and the cist as an arrangement of stones protruding though the turf at the centre of the mound. The monument lies at about 200m above sea level, in moorland on the W slopes of Berry Hill. It stands on gently sloping ground just below a ridge above the N side of the Kelly Glen.

The upstanding remains of the cairn measure 9m in diameter and stand to 0.3m in height. The cairn remains are most pronounced to the west, extending gradually into the slope where the ground rises to the east. The cist measures around 1.7m E-W by 0.9m externally. It is built of sub-angular cobbles and boulders that protrude up to 0.2m above the surface of the cairn.

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The area to be scheduled is circular on plan, to include the remains described above and an area around them within which evidence relating to the monument's construction, use and abandonment may survive, as shown in red on the accompanying map.

Statement of National Importance

Cultural Significance

Intrinsic characteristics

Excavation suggests that many round cairns were used to cover and mark human burials and are late Neolithic or Bronze Age in origin, dating most commonly from the late third millennium BC to the early second millennium BC. This cairn preserves evidence of a burial cist, confirming that it marks the position of at least one burial. The cairn survives as an upstanding feature, suggesting that archaeological information is likely to exist beneath its surface. The excavation of similar mounds elsewhere in SW Scotland confirms that cairns often incorporate or overlie graves or pits containing cist settings, skeletal remains in the form of cremations or inhumations, and artefacts such as pottery and flintwork. Additional undiscovered cist graves may also exist beneath this cairn. These deposits can help us understand more about the practice and significance of burial and commemorating the dead at specific points in prehistory. They may also help us to understand the changing structure of society in the area. In addition, the cairn is likely to overlie and seal a buried land surface that could provide evidence of the immediate environment before the monument was constructed, and botanical remains including pollen or charred plant material may survive within archaeological deposits deriving from the cairn's construction and use. This evidence can help us build up a picture of climate, vegetation and agriculture in the area before and during construction and use of the cairn.

Contextual characteristics

This monument belongs to a diverse group of up to 86 known or possible cairns in the former county of Renfrewshire, including some that have been destroyed by modern land use since they were recorded. The cairns cluster at between 200m and 300m above sea level, on the NE fringe of the uplands that define the southern edge of the Clyde Valley. The intensive use of the lowlands for agriculture, housing and industry and the activities of archaeological researchers have influenced the distribution pattern we see today and it seems certain that cairns would originally have been a feature of the lowlands as well as the uplands. Cairns seem often to be positioned for visibility both to and from the site, tending to be located on hill tops, false crests and ridges, and are generally inter-visible. In this area, the position and significance of cists in relation to contemporary agricultural land and settlement merits future detailed analysis.

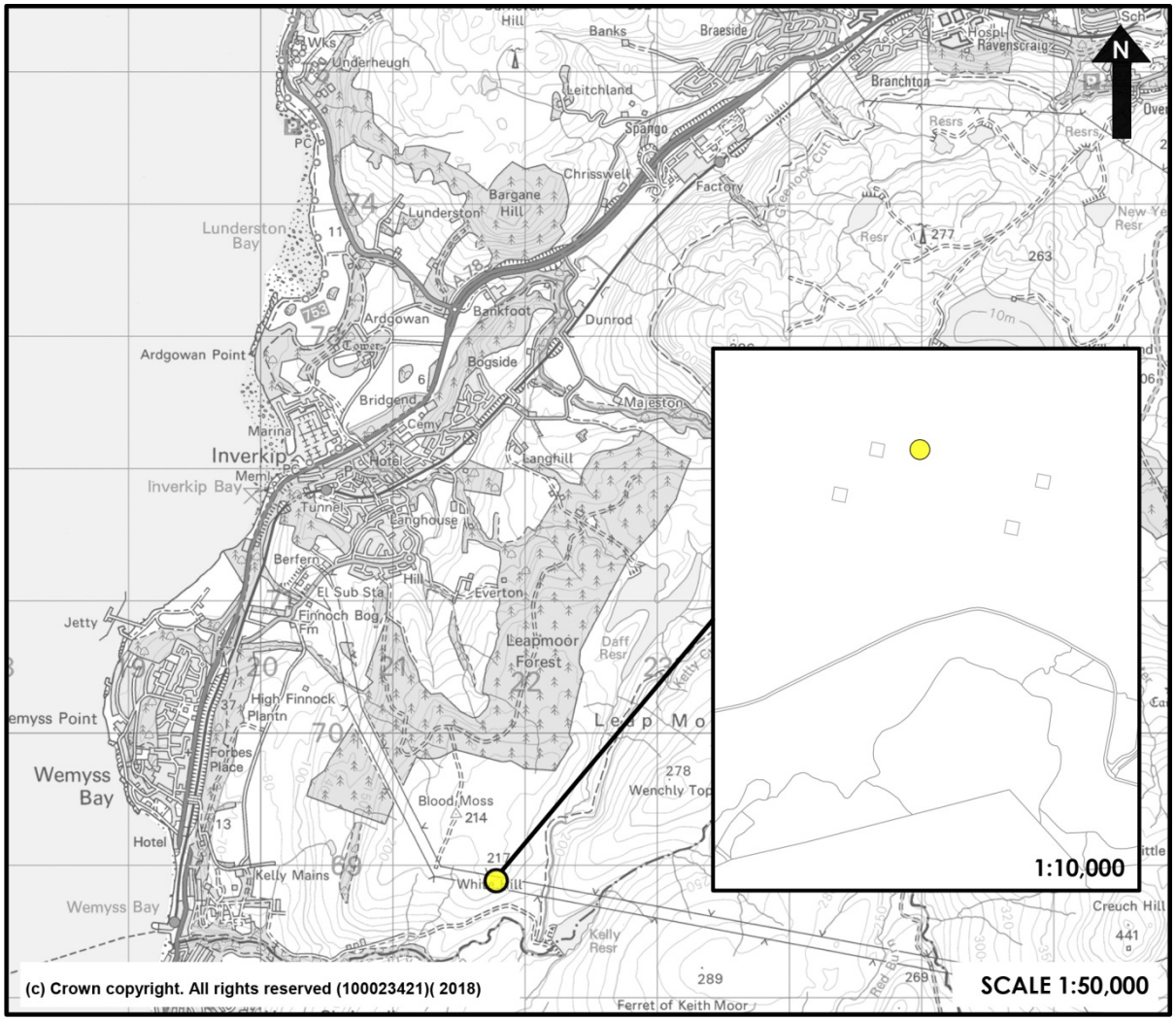
This monument can be compared with three other cairns that lie within 1.7km, including a similar cairn with cist 90m to the north. In addition, nine cairns lie 6.5 km to the north-east, around Gryfe Reservoir. Survey work around the reservoir has revealed concentrations of late Neolithic or early Bronze Age pottery as well as several hut circles, and similar remains may exist in the vicinity of this cairn. The monument can also be compared with excavated examples further afield, such as the cairn at East Green Farm, Kilmacolm, where at least two Bronze Age funerary urns were found, and that at South Mound of Houston, where the cairn covered a cist grave containing cremated human bone, a flint knife and a Bronze Age food vessel. Cairns were often long-lived foci of religious or funerary activity and have the potential to contain secondary burials. This longevity is demonstrated at South Mound of Houston, where the cairn re-used the location of a group of Neolithic pits and lay close to a probable cist cemetery. Given the many comparable sites in the area, this monument has the potential to further our understanding not just of funerary site location and practice but also of the structure of early prehistoric society and economy.

National Importance

This monument is of national importance because it has an inherent potential to make a significant addition to our understanding of the past, particularly the design and construction of burial monuments, the nature of burial practices and their significance in prehistoric and later society. Skeletal remains and artefacts from cairns can also enhance our knowledge about wider prehistoric society, how people lived, where they came from and who they had contact with. This monument is particularly significant because it lies in close proximity to several comparable monuments and may represent a distinct type of cairn, smaller than those that have been excavated to date. The loss of the monument would significantly diminish our future ability to appreciate and understand the placing of such monuments within the landscape and the meaning and importance of death and burial in prehistoric life.

Scheduled Monument	
Site Name: Kelly Bank Cottage, cairn 1240m ENE of	
Grid Reference: NS221781, NS668930	
Date Added: 25 March 2011	**HES Reference:** SM12841

Type: Prehistoric ritual and funerary: cairn (type uncertain); cist



Description

The monument comprises the remains of a cairn with burial cist, built probably between 3000 and 1000 BC in the late Neolithic period or Bronze Age. The cairn is visible as a low turf-covered mound, and the cist as an arrangement of stones protruding though the turf immediately to the west. The monument lies in moorland on the W slopes of Berry Hill at about 215m above sea level. It is sited in a natural hollow just below a ridge above the N side of the Kelly Glen.

The upstanding remains of the cairn measure around 5m N-S by 4m transversely and stand to 0.3m in height. The cist is of rubble construction and measures around 1.6m E-W by 1.4m transversely on the outside and 1.1m by 0.5m on the inside, with a depth of about 0.5m. It is built of sub-angular cobbles and boulders that resemble the outcropping bedrock. Stones to the north of the monument suggest the position of a circular kerb which may once have surrounded both the cist and the

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surviving mound. This suggests that the cairn was originally larger than the surviving mound, probably covering the cist and extending over an area measuring around 15m in diameter.

The area to be scheduled is circular on plan, to include the remains described above and an area around them within which evidence relating to the monument's construction, use and abandonment may survive, as shown in red on the accompanying map.

Statement of National Importance

Cultural Significance

Intrinsic characteristics

Excavation suggests that many round cairns were used to cover and mark human burials and are late Neolithic or Bronze Age in origin, dating most commonly from the late third millennium BC to the early second millennium BC. This cairn shows signs of disturbance but preserves evidence of a burial cist, confirming that it marks the position of at least one burial. Part of the cairn survives as an upstanding feature, suggesting that archaeological information is likely to exist beneath its surface. The excavation of similar mounds elsewhere in SW Scotland confirms that cairns often incorporate or overlie graves or pits containing cist settings, skeletal remains in the form of cremations or inhumations, and artefacts such as pottery and flintwork; additional undiscovered cist graves may also exist beneath this cairn. These deposits can help us understand more about the practice and significance of burial and commemorating the dead at specific points in prehistory. They may also help us to understand the changing structure of society in the area. In addition, the cairn is likely to overlie and seal a buried land surface that could provide evidence of the immediate environment before the monument was constructed and botanical remains including pollen or charred plant material may survive within archaeological deposits deriving from the cairn's construction and use. This evidence can help us build up a picture of climate, vegetation and agriculture in the area before and during construction and use of the cairn.

Contextual characteristics

This monument belongs to a diverse group of up to 86 known or possible cairns in the former county of Renfrewshire, including some that have been destroyed by modern land use since they were recorded. The cairns cluster at between 200m and 300m above sea level, on the NE fringe of the uplands that define the southern edge of the Clyde Valley. The intensive use of the lowlands for agriculture, housing and industry, as well as the activities of archaeological researchers, have influenced the distribution pattern we see today and it seems certain that cairns would originally have been a feature of the lowlands as well as the uplands. Cairns seem often to be positioned for visibility both to and from the site, tending to be located on hill tops, false crests and ridges, and are generally inter-visible. The setting of this example in a hollow is therefore unusual. In this area, the position and significance of cists in relation to contemporary agricultural land and settlement merits future detailed analysis.

This monument can be compared with three other cairns that lie within 1.7km, including a similar cairn with cist 90m to the south. In addition, nine cairns lie 6.5 km to the north-east, around Gryfe Reservoir. Survey work around the reservoir has revealed concentrations of late Neolithic or early Bronze Age pottery as well as several hut circles, and similar remains may exist in the vicinity of the cairn. The monument can also be compared with excavated examples further afield, such as the cairn at East Green Farm, Kilmacolm, where at least two Bronze Age funerary urns were found, and that at South Mound of Houston, where the cairn covered a cist grave containing cremated human bone, a flint knife and a Bronze Age food vessel. Cairns were often long-lived foci of religious or funerary

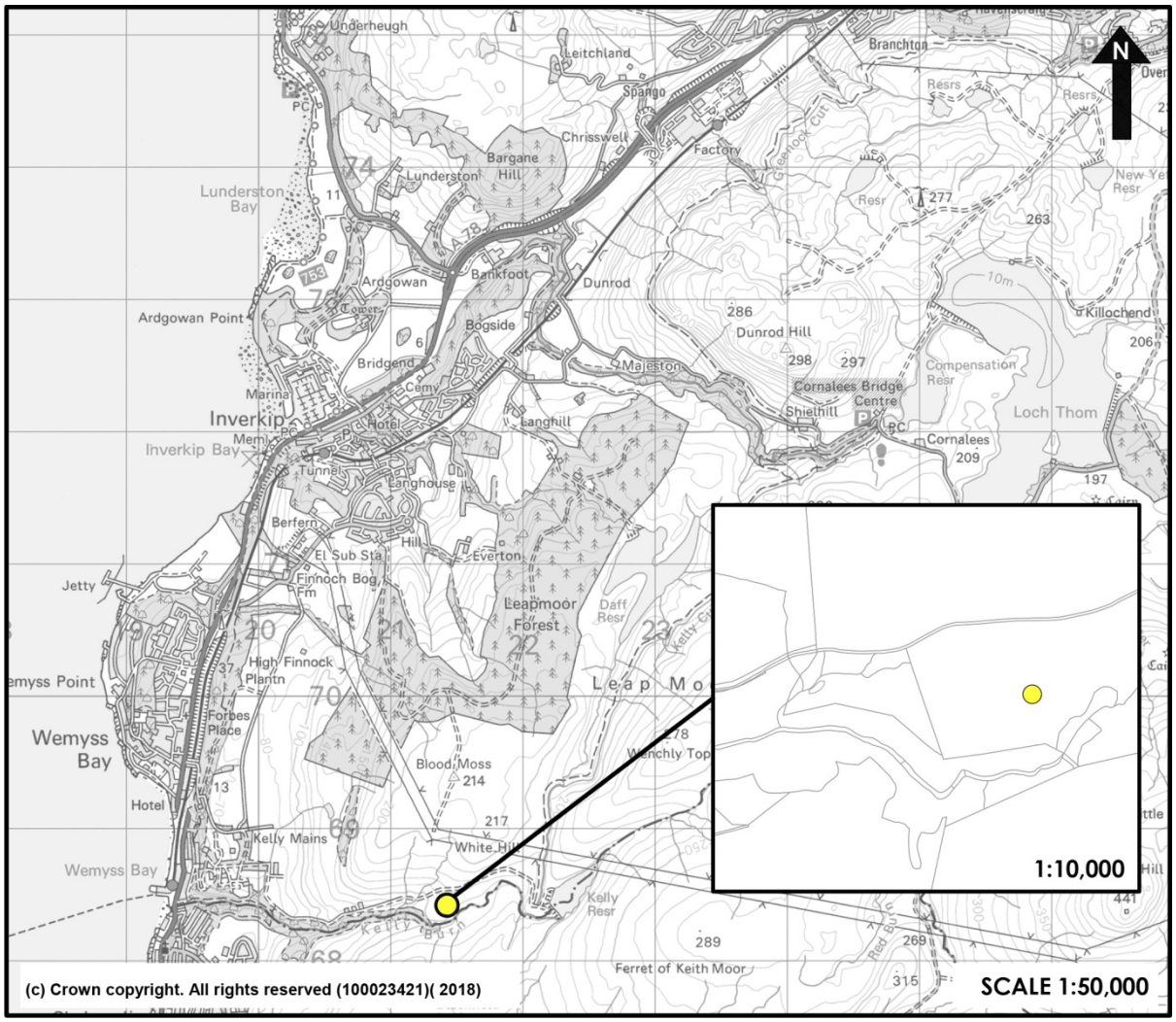
activity and have the potential to contain secondary burials. This longevity is demonstrated at South Mound of Houston, where the cairn re-used the location of a group of Neolithic pits and lay close to a probable cist cemetery. Given the many comparable sites in the area, this monument has the potential to further our understanding not just of funerary site location and practice, but also of the structure of early prehistoric society and economy.

National Importance

This monument is of national importance because it has an inherent potential to make a significant addition to our understanding of the past, particularly the design and construction of burial monuments, the nature of burial practices and their significance in prehistoric and later society. Skeletal remains and artefacts from cairns can also enhance our knowledge about wider prehistoric society, how people lived, where they came from and who they had contact with. This monument is particularly significant because it lies in close proximity to several comparable monuments and may represent a distinct type of cairn, smaller than those that have been excavated to date. The loss of the monument would significantly diminish our future ability to appreciate and understand the placing of such monuments within the landscape and the meaning and importance of death and burial in prehistoric life.

Scheduled Monument	
Site Name: Kelly Bank Cottage, cairn 750m E of	
Grid Reference: NS221426, NS668419	
Date Added: 25 March 2011	**HES Reference:** SM12840

Type: Prehistoric ritual and funerary: cairn (type uncertain)



Description

The monument comprises the remains of a cairn, built probably between 3000 and 1000 BC in the late Neolithic period or Bronze Age. It is visible as a low mound of turf-covered stones and lies in moorland at about 165m above sea level. The cairn lies on the W slopes of Berry Hill and is sited on a low hill above the N side of the Kelly Glen. There are extensive views to the west.

The upstanding remains of the cairn measure around 8m in diameter and stand to about 1m in height. The cairn is generally well-preserved, but there are two areas of localised robbing on the S and W sides.

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The area to be scheduled is circular on plan, to include the remains described above and an area around them within which evidence relating to the monument's construction, use and abandonment may survive, as shown in red on the accompanying map.

Statement of National Importance

Cultural Significance

Intrinsic characteristics

Excavation suggests that many round cairns were used to cover and mark human burials in the late Neolithic or Bronze Age and date most commonly from the late third millennium BC to the early second millennium BC. This cairn appears to be largely undisturbed suggesting that archaeological information is likely to survive beneath its surface. The excavation of similar mounds elsewhere in SW Scotland shows that cairns often incorporate or overlie graves or pits containing cist settings, skeletal remains in the form of cremations or inhumations, pottery and flint work; comparable remains may exist beneath this cairn. These deposits can help us understand more about the practice and significance of burial and commemorating the dead at specific points in prehistory. They may also help us to understand the changing structure of society in the area. In addition, the cairn is likely to overlie and seal a buried land surface that could provide evidence of the immediate environment before the monument was constructed. Botanical remains, including pollen or charred plant material, may survive within archaeological deposits deriving from the construction and use of the cairn. This evidence can help us build up a picture of climate, vegetation and agriculture in the area.

Contextual characteristics

This monument belongs to a diverse group of up to 86 known or possible cairns in the former county of Renfrewshire, including some that have been destroyed by modern land use since they were recorded. The majority lie between 200m and 300m above sea level on the NE fringe of the uplands that define the southern edge of the Clyde Valley, but this example is part of a small group of cairns and cist graves that look west over the Firth of Clyde to southern Argyll and the Isle of Bute. The intensive use of the lowlands for agriculture, housing and industry, as well as the activities of archaeological researchers, have influenced the distribution pattern we see today and it seems certain that cairns would originally have been a feature of the lowlands as well as the uplands. Cairns seem to be positioned for visibility both to and from the site, tending to be located on hill tops, false crests and ridges, and are generally inter-visible. In this area, their position and significance in relation to contemporary agricultural land and settlement merits future detailed analysis.

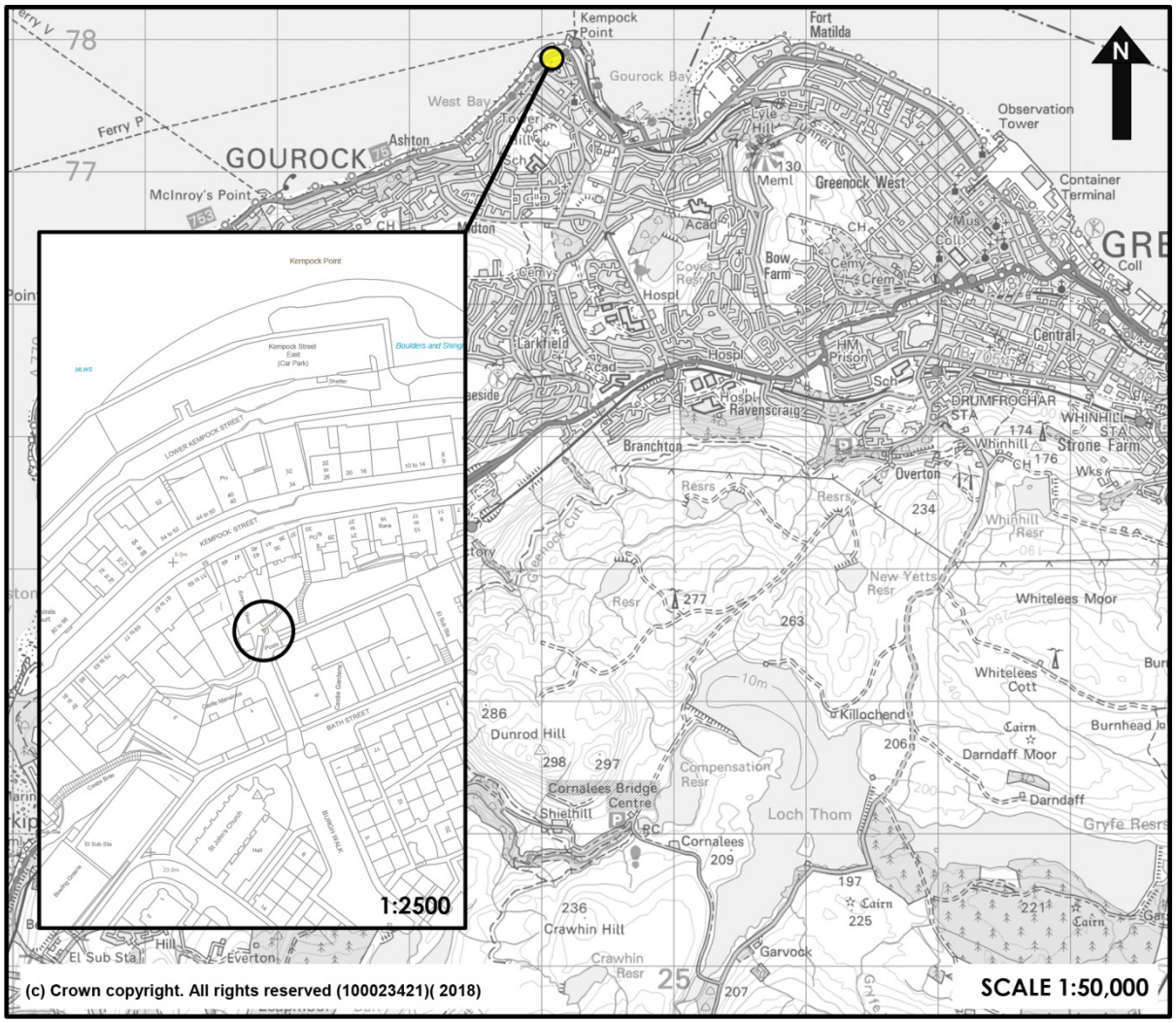
This monument can be compared with three other cairns that lie to the north within a distance of 2.5km and with nine cairns that lie 6.5 km to the north-east, around Gryfe Reservoir. Survey work around the reservoir has revealed concentrations of late Neolithic or early Bronze Age pottery, as well as several hut circles, and similar remains may exist in the vicinity of this cairn. The monument can also be compared with excavated examples further afield, such as the cairn at East Green Farm, Kilmacolm, where at least two Bronze Age funerary urns were found, and that at South Mound of Houston, where the cairn covered a cist grave containing cremated human bone, a flint knife and a Bronze Age food vessel. Cairns were often long-lived foci of religious or funerary activity and have the potential to contain secondary burials. This longevity is demonstrated at South Mound of Houston, where the cairn re-used the location of a group of Neolithic pits and lay close to a probable cist cemetery. Cairns have the potential to further our understanding not just of funerary site location and practice, but also of the structure of early prehistoric society and economy. This cairn is smaller than the excavated examples in the vicinity and is therefore also important because it may represent a slightly different monument type.

National Importance

This monument is of national importance because it has an inherent potential to make a significant addition to our understanding of the past, particularly the design and construction of burial monuments, the nature of burial practices and their significance in prehistoric and later society. Skeletal remains and artefacts from cairns can also enhance our knowledge about wider prehistoric society, how people lived, where they came from and who they had contact with. This monument is particularly valuable because it is largely undisturbed and lies close to several other cairns and settlement sites. The loss of the monument would significantly diminish our future ability to appreciate and understand the placing of such monuments within the landscape and the meaning and importance of death and burial in prehistoric life.

Scheduled Monument	
Site Name: Kempock Stone, Gourock	
Grid Reference: NS224079, NS677856	
Date Added: 31 July 1930 Amended 30 July 1996	**HES Reference:** SM1651

Type: Prehistoric ritual and funerary: standing stone



Description

The monument comprises a standing stone (1.8m high and 0.6m in diameter) which is situated within an enclosure on the top of a cliff overlooking Kempock Point.

The stone is presumed to date to the Bronze Age, but more recently a strong local folklore has developed about the stone, which is known locally as 'Granny Kempock's Stone'.

The area to be scheduled is triangular on plan and measures up to 1.8m across to include the stone and the area enclosed by the modern railings (but excluding their above ground structure), as indicated in red on the attached map extract.

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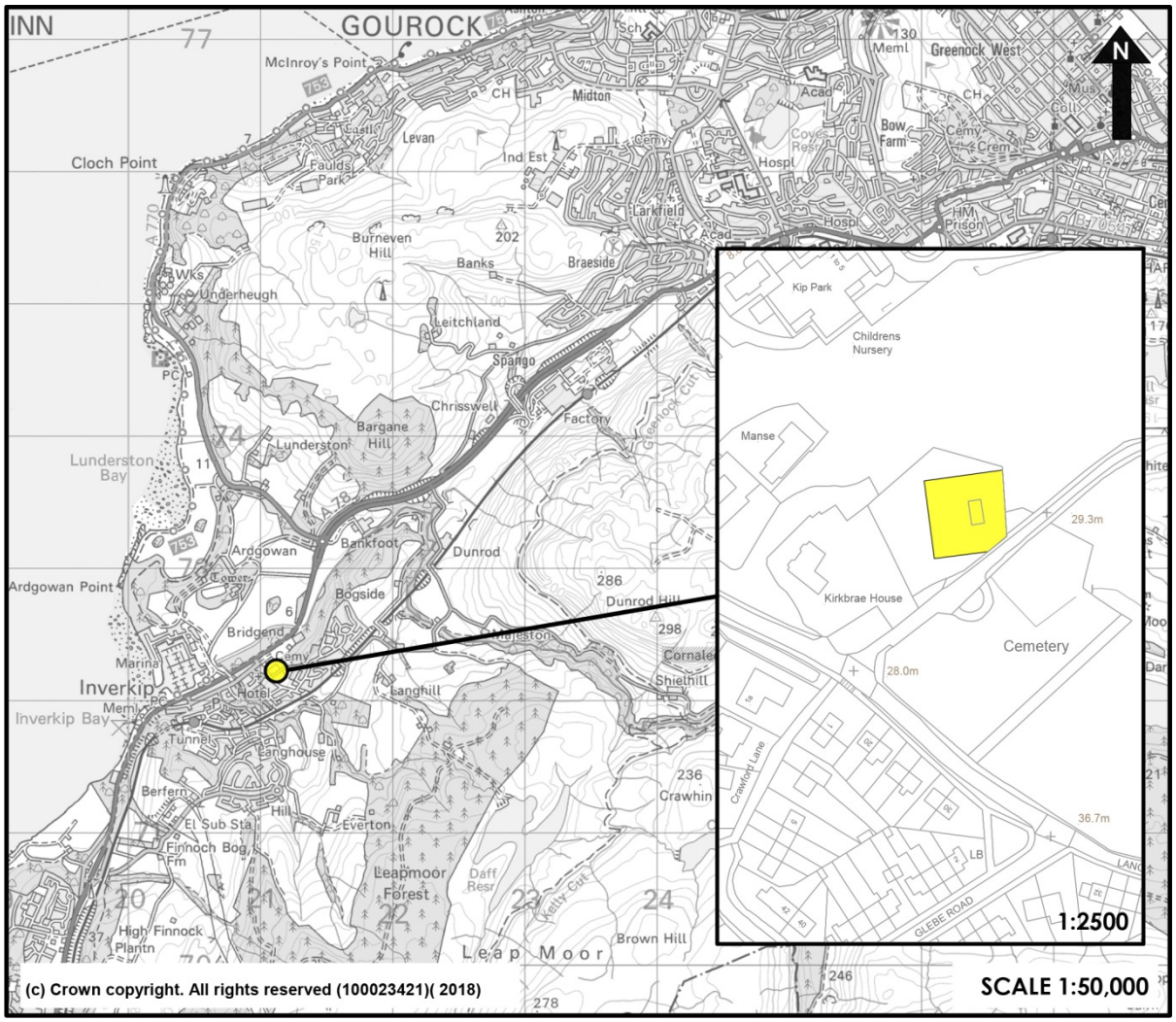
Statement of National Importance

The monument is of national importance because it has the potential to provide information about Bronze Age ritual and burial practices.

Scheduled Monument	
Site Name: Kirkbrae House, burial vault 65m ENE of	
Grid Reference: NS221120, NS672224	
Date Added: 31 March 2011	**HES Reference:** SM12814

Type: Ecclesiastical: burial avile/vault; burial ground, cemetery, graveyard; church



Description

The monument comprises the upstanding remains of an 18th-century burial vault, which incorporates and overlies the remains of the medieval parish church of Inverkip. The monument is located within the eastern half of an associated burial ground. The burial vault was built by the Shaw Stewart family, prominent local landowners. The burial ground remained in use after the demolition of the church and the last burials date to around 1970. The monument lies on a NNW-facing slope, around 30m above sea level and around 175m south-east of the south shore of the River Clyde.

The vault is an unroofed single-cell rectangular structure that measures around 9m N-S by around 5m transversely. The walls stand to a height of about 4m. The doorway is located at the north end of the west side of the structure. The vault is located on the east end of a large level area, approximately

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20m E-W by about 18m transversely. This level area is likely to represent the building platform of the medieval church.

The area to be scheduled is irregular in plan, bounded on the east, north-east and south-east by the stone dyke enclosing the burial ground, to include the remains described and an area around them within which evidence relating to the monument's construction, use and abandonment may survive, as shown in red on the accompanying map. Specifically excluded are the above-ground elements of the stone dyke, gravestones and tombs, to allow for their maintenance.

Statement of National Importance

Cultural significance

Intrinsic characteristics

The burial vault is an upstanding, unroofed structure. The walls are constructed of roughly squared rubble with sandstone ashlar margins and facing. The west wall has an ashlar facing, giving it a uniform appearance, and the other three walls show evidence of varying construction techniques, perhaps indicating different phases. It is probable that some, if not all, of the rubble came from the demolished medieval church and the vault potentially incorporates other material from the chancel. The interior of the north wall has a blocked aperture, probably a window. There are marks indicating a pitched roof line visible on the interior south wall, and evidence that the walls were built up above this roofline at a later date. The vault is aligned north-south, possibly as a result of being located at the point of partition within the chancel Powerful local figures are often buried in the prestigious location in front of the altar within a church. The position and alignment of the vault at the east side of the burial ground may indicate that it directly overlies and is a continuation of such a burial location.

The vault is located at the east end of a noticeably level area, interpreted as the building platform of the demolished medieval church. The extant upstanding grave markers all post-date the demolition of the church in the late 1700s. The graves to the west of the vault are on a slightly different alignment to the rest of the burial ground, and are noticeably fewer in number, again suggesting the former presence of the church ruins. The church fell into disuse in the 1700s and probably escaped the repeated post-Reformation rebuilding that has taken place on the sites of many medieval churches in the region. Apart from the later burials, it is likely that the below-ground elements of the church are relatively undisturbed. A number of earlier gravestones, many illegible, have been relocated against the boundary wall of the burial ground and at the north exterior end of the burial vault.

There is a high potential for well-preserved foundations and other archaeological remains of the church to lie beneath the vault and the level area on which it stands. These have the capacity to add to our understanding of the 12th-century church, its plan and internal arrangements, and the development and elaboration of its architecture and use through time. There may also be evidence related to the demise, ruin and demolition of the church.

In addition, the upstanding grave markers and graves have the potential to inform us of the development of burial architecture and traditions over time. The grave markers have the capacity to contribute to knowledge of local genealogy. The graveyard served the population from Kilmacolm to Largs for 400 years. It is likely that human interments spanning some 800 years, from the establishment of the medieval church onwards, remain in the burial ground. The potentially well-preserved remains of this population have the capacity to inform our understanding of human pathology over a significant length of time.

Contextual characteristics

The vault and burial ground are located on a NNW-facing slope on the south side of the Clyde Estuary. There are good views over the lower ground to the north and north west. The monument is located around 845m SSE of Ardgowan House, the home of the Shaw Stewarts, for whom the vault was built, and the estate is visible from the monument. On the interior east wall are eight plaques commemorating members of the Shaw Stewart family. The earliest of these is dated 1796 and commemorates Sir John Stewart.

Inverkip was a large rural and coastal parish which encompassed Gourock, Greenock, Kilmacolm and Largs. The church was founded around 1169 and was given shortly afterwards to Paisley Abbey, a Cluniac foundation introduced into the area by David I in 1163. It is not clear if the church was actually founded by the monks, but it was held by the Abbey until the Reformation. The Reformation of the Church in the 16th century led to many monastic estates being given to major Scottish landowners, and it may be at this time that the church and associated lands were amalgamated into the Ardgowan Estate. Its replacement was built at the turn of the 19th century on a new site around 145m to the WSW. The monastic associations of the early church are not unusual in southern Scotland and it possible that the first church was similar to an English minster before the Norman Conquest. The emergence of the parish system in the late 11th to early 12th centuries saw church foundation and endowment being viewed as a duty by those in positions of power and influence. The Church received royal support where it was seen as an instrument of royal policy, with religious establishments and their occupants seen as helping to advance central royal authority. Inverkip is located in the south of Scotland where the parish system took root most firmly.

The monument has the potential to further our knowledge of early church foundations in SW Scotland, of which comparatively few examples are known to have survived without substantial later remodelling. There is also an inherent capacity for the monument to add to our understanding of the establishment and organisation of the parish system and the relationships this system had with the incoming Norman feudal system of centralised royal control. The medieval period in west Scotland has been identified as a period requiring further research. This monument has an inherent potential to contribute to and augment the existing body of knowledge.

Associative characteristics

The importance of the monument is greatly enhanced by its associated documentary sources and the historical events and persons they describe. In the year 1170 the Sheriff of Lanark and the primary agent for royal power in the area, Baldwin de Biggar, gave a grant of land between the Daff and the Kip to the Cluniac monks of Paisley Abbey. By 1188 a church had been built on the site. It is not clear if this replaced an earlier structure, but some sources claim a church was founded in 1169 before the land was given to Paisley Abbey. In the 15th century, the land at Inverkip appears to have been held by or was in the gift of the king. The Ardgowan estate came into the hands of the Stewart (later Shaw Stewart) family in 1403 when the estate was given to Sir John Stewart by Richard III, his natural father. The church may have become part of this estate at the Reformation.

The decline of the church appears to date from the time of the Reformation and is related to the construction in 1592 of the church in Greenock, approved by royal charter. Inverkip was sometimes called 'Auld Kirk' as a result of the new construction and is referred to as such on Roy's military survey of 1747-55. John Schaw erected the new church at his own expense in order that his tenants could worship in a reformed way. The new church was opened in 1591 and in 1592 Greenock was formally separated from Inverkip. The association of the Shaw Stewarts with the church and the construction of their burial vault within the burial ground is interesting. The estate has its own chapel, that of St

Michael and All Angels, which was built in the 1850s. The burial vault may have functioned as an interim place of interment and worship between the demolition of the existing church and construction of the private chapel.

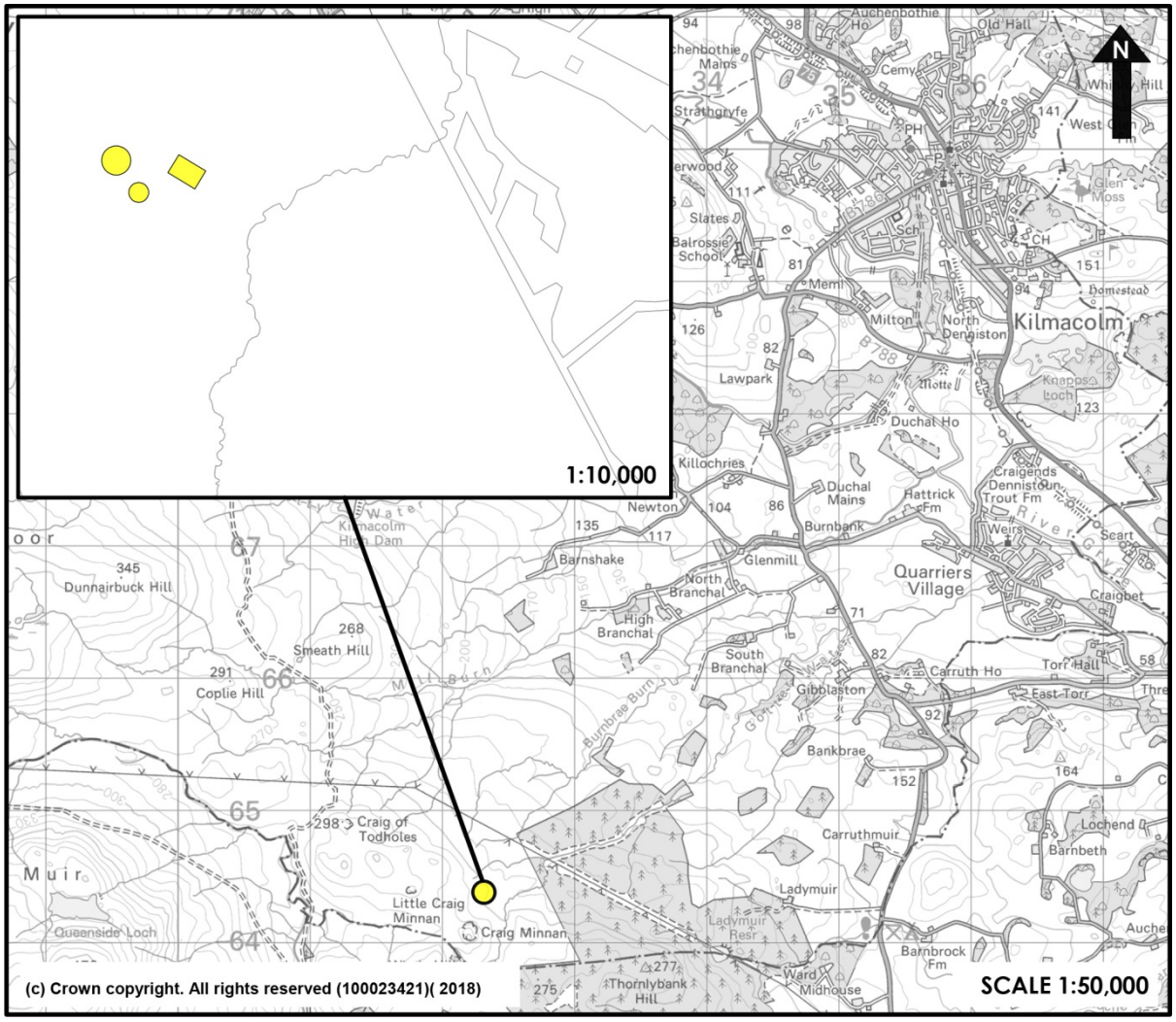
Against the north end of the east wall of the vault is located the grave and double memorial headstone of James 'Paraffin' Young (1811-83) and his wife Mary. James Young was a Scottish chemist best known for his method of distilling paraffin from coal. The establishment of the works at Bathgate, West Lothian, in 1851 have been described as the first truly commercial oil works in the world. Other companies worked under license from Young's firm, and paraffin manufacture spread over the south of Scotland and progressed to the shale oil industry. This industry became a major source of income and employment for Scotland, which as a country led the world in mineral oil extraction. James is described as the founding father of the modern petro-chemical industry.

National Importance

The monument is of national importance because it has an inherent potential to make a significant addition to our understanding of the past, in particular to the study of medieval ecclesiastical architecture, religious practices, and the development of funerary monuments in Inverclyde. The footings of the church are an important survival of a medieval structure not disturbed by post-Reformation remodelling and the footprint may reveal important information about the layout and development of the medieval building. The monument also has the capacity to illustrate and enhance our knowledge of the practical effects of the Reformation and sectarian tensions within this area and on a national scale. The monument has an inherent potential to inform our understanding of burial practice and funerary architecture through time, as well as human pathology and local genealogy. Analysis of the distribution of this and contemporary ecclesiastical sites may reveal valuable information on the layout and patterns of pre-Reformation religious sites within the landscape. The loss of the monument would impede our understanding of medieval church architecture at regional and national levels, and would affect our ability to understand the history and development of burial fashions in the medieval and later periods across northern Britain.

Scheduled Monument	
Site Name: Ladymuir, settlement 2.3km W of	
Grid Reference: NS232375, NS664380	
Date Added: 25March 2011	**HES Reference:** SM12887

Type: Prehistoric domestic and defensive: homestead; hut circle, roundhouse; settlement (if not assigned to any more specific type)



Description

The monument comprises the remains of three hut circles, possibly of Late Bronze Age or Iron Age date (late second or first millennium BC). One of the hut circles has an enclosure around it which is interpreted as a yard; it has previously been referred to as a 'homestead'. The other two are unenclosed. The hut circles appear as roughly circular features built of earth and stones. They are situated on an E-facing slope around Cat Craig, at a height of around 250m above sea level and around 230m W of Gotter Water.

Situated in rough grazing on an upland moor, the hut circles are overgrown with long grass and heather. The first (westernmost) hut circle measures around 8m in diameter with an entrance on the SE side. It is visible as wall footings up to 0.5m high and around 1.5m thick. The hut circle is

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contained within a rectangular enclosure, some 24m NW-SE by 19m transversely, which comprises a boulder-faced wall standing around 0.3m high and up to 1m wide. Situated 40m to the SSE is a second hut circle, marked by a penannular bank of grass-covered stones. The second hut circle is scooped into the slope on its W arc to a depth of around 0.5m. If complete, the circle would have a diameter of around 9m. A third hut circle is located to the ENE. It is situated on a circular platform which is scooped into the slope on its S side and revetted on the N with a stony bank. The platform measures around 12m in diameter. A D-shaped enclosure, roughly 7m in diameter and defined by a narrow stony bank abuts the hut circle on the NE side. Along the S side of the hut circle and enclosure runs a linear stone bank or revetment around 15m long and up to 0.3m high.

The area to be scheduled is irregular on plan, to include the remains described above and an area around them within which evidence relating to the monument's construction, use and abandonment may survive, as shown in red on the accompanying map.

Statement of National Importance

Intrinsic characteristics

This well-preserved group of hut circles probably defines a Late Bronze Age or Iron Age settlement. Visible as clearly defined earthworks, the monument represents a fine example of a settlement with an unusual combination of enclosed and unenclosed elements.

Given their good condition, the hut circles have excellent potential to tell us more about the way they were built and used. It is unclear whether all three houses were built and occupied at the same time, or if the site represents several generations of inhabitants who built, repaired and abandoned a number of houses along the banks of the Gotter Water. The reason for changes in form, such as the presence of an enclosure, may represent changes in functional needs over time. Alternatively the annexe attached to the SE wall of the third hut circle may reflect prolonged occupation and expansion by its inhabitants. Another possibility is that hut circle 1 and its enclosure may be of one build and be of different date to its neighbours.

The excellent condition of the upstanding earthworks, with no evidence of disturbance, suggests that well-preserved archaeological remains of the roundhouses may also survive below ground. These buried remains can help us to understand more about the design, construction, phasing and use of the buildings. A high potential exists for the survival of buried land surfaces beneath the roundhouse banks that could preserve information about the nature of the environment before and when the monument was constructed, adding to the time-depth represented by the remains. The upstanding banks may also contain evidence relating to the creation, use and abandonment of the buildings, helping to inform our understanding of the character of late-prehistoric enclosed and unenclosed settlement, including local variations in domestic architecture and building use.

Buried features such as postholes and pits may lie inside or beyond the buildings and offer potential for additional archaeologically significant deposits that can enhance our understanding of later prehistoric society, such as beliefs and rituals, domestic economy and agricultural practices and domestic architecture. Other buried remains, such as artefacts and ecofacts, may also survive within the immediate vicinity of the known roundhouses and have the potential to tell us more about the settlement's construction, occupation and use. Excavations at comparable later prehistoric settlement sites have also demonstrated the potential for the deposition of fragmentary human remains in and around such monuments. The monument has an inherent capacity to further our understanding of the treatment of human remains during this period, as well as increase our knowledge of pathology and other details of the population of the time.

Contextual characteristics

Researchers have very little firm evidence for the evolution of settlement types over time in SW Scotland, giving sites such as this considerable potential to contribute to a better understanding in future. Scientific dating has not been widely applied and the precise date of most prehistoric settlements is uncertain. Radiocarbon dating of deposits from recent work on stone-walled roundhouses at Picketlaw in Renfrewshire suggests that the houses started in the Middle Bronze Age (around 1800-1200 BC) and continued into the Late Bronze Age (1200-800 BC). Further afield, excavation at Lintshie Gutter in Clydesdale shows that unenclosed settlements of hut platforms date to around 2000-1500 BC. While it is difficult to identify unenclosed roundhouses that definitely derive from the Iron Age (800 BC-400 AD), researchers believe that upstanding roundhouses in the Renfrewshire uplands may nevertheless belong to this period.

The monument lies to the E of Queenside Moor, an upland expanse of rough grazing and moorland SW of Kilmacolm, and an area beyond the limits of medieval and later cultivation. The three roundhouses to be scheduled are part of a small cluster of six previously recorded. The remaining three have not been identified on the ground in recent years and may have become overgrown with vegetation.

A circular enclosure, identified as the remains of a hut circle have been recorded around 790m to the SW on Windy Hill. Another hut circle is recorded around 995m to the E and 1080m to the NW are two oval enclosures. In addition a Bronze Age cairn has been recorded 710m to the ENE. In general later prehistoric remains usually only survive in this condition in upland or marginal land as centuries of development and intensive cultivation have destroyed similar remains in lowland landscapes. These sites provide a wide variety of comparators for the roundhouses described here, though the known distribution of roundhouses has been shaped by disturbance in the lowlands and by the activity of researchers who surveyed specific areas. Moreover, these houses can be compared with a variety of homesteads, enclosures and forts that are also potentially of contemporary date. Other examples of homesteads in the region at Knockmade Hill and Knapps may have originated in the Bronze Age and, at the hillfort at Craigmarloch Wood, around 7.74km to the NE, the palisade that predated a timber-laced rampart may date to around 800 BC. Small homesteads appear to have continued in use through much of the later 1st millennium BC, just as larger hillforts also appear in the landscape, suggesting the emergence of small tribal units. The later defences at Craigmarloch and the hillfort at Walls, the largest hillfort in the former county of Renfrewshire, provide local examples. This monument thus has particular potential to contribute towards a better understanding of the character and date of dwellings, including size, number of entrances, design and placement in the landscape. By comparing this monument to a range of others nearby we can learn more about the evolution of settlement in the former county of Renfrewshire and more widely across Scotland, gaining a fuller picture of the development of prehistoric landscape and society in the region over time.

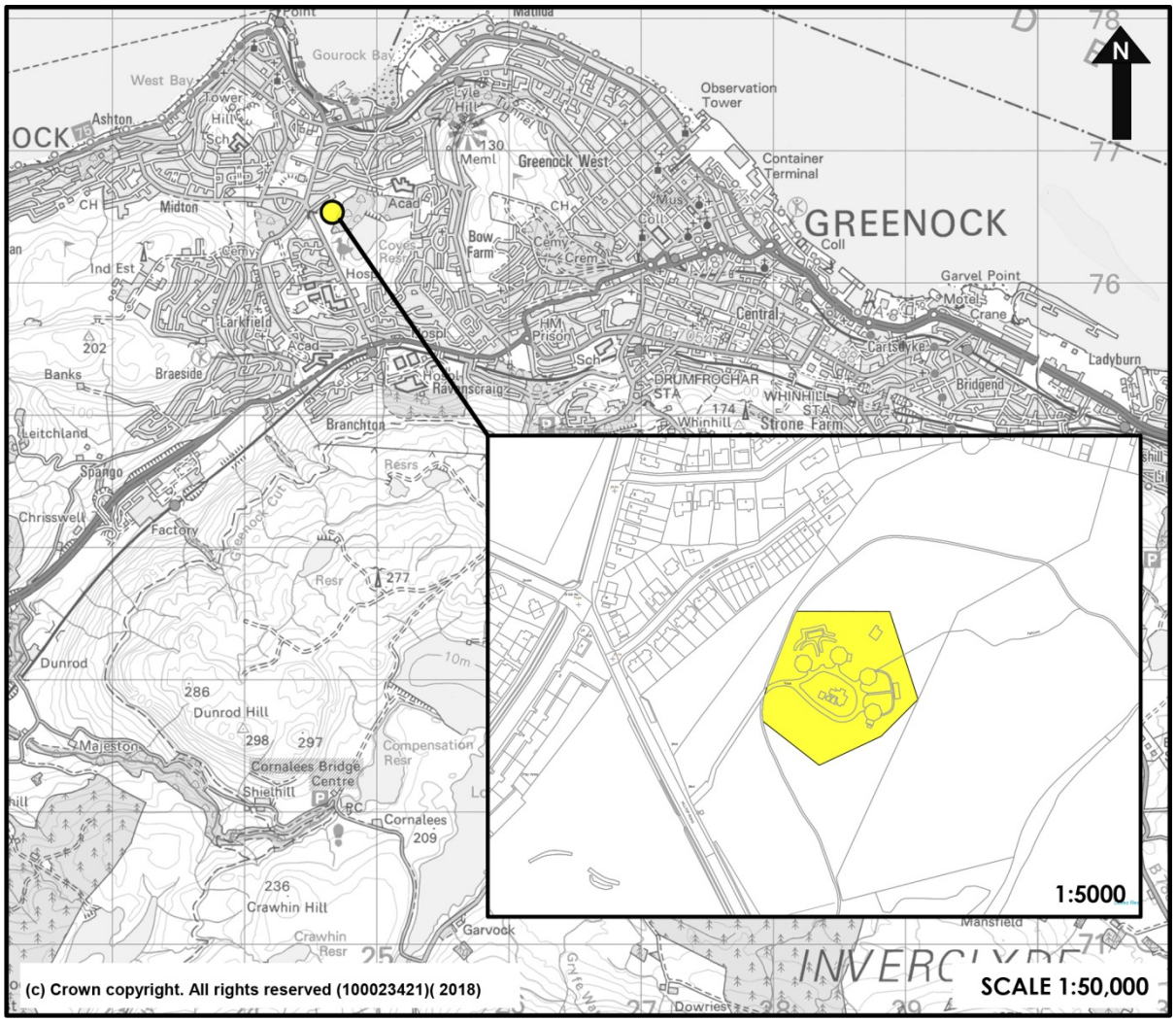
Additionally, research suggests that the people who built and lived in hut circles such as these organised the internal space of their homes in specific ways. This may have influenced factors such as the orientation of doorways and the position of the main hearth. The assigning of certain areas to specific activities is likely to have been based partly on practical considerations, as well as social conventions and spiritual or ritual beliefs. For example, excavation of Bronze Age and Iron Age houses at Cladh Hallan on South Uist suggested that interiors were divided into areas and certain activities took place in specific places within. This monument has the potential to contribute further our understanding of the use of domestic space.

National Importance

This monument is of national importance because it has an inherent potential to inform us of a settlement type that characterises the wider Bronze Age and Iron Age domestic landscape. The excellent levels of preservation, the lack of recent cultivation and the survival of marked field characteristics greatly enhance this potential. Domestic remains and artefacts from settlements have the potential to tell us about wider society, its architecture, how people lived, where they came from and who they had contacts with. In this area in particular, analysis of domestic monuments and associated cultural material may provide evidence of native-Roman interaction. The old ground surfaces sealed by the upstanding remains may provide information about the nature of the contemporary environment and the use made of it by prehistoric farmers. The monument forms an intrinsic element of the later prehistoric settlement pattern in the high moorland to the south of the Clyde. Spatial analysis of sites may inform our understanding of patterns of landholding and the expansion, or contraction, of settlement. Its loss or diminution would impede significantly our ability to understand the placing of such monuments within the landscape, both in this area and across Scotland, as well as our knowledge of later prehistoric social structure, economy and building practices.

Scheduled Monument	
Site Name: Larkfield Battery, anti-aircraft battery 175m ESE of 1 Hilltop Road	
Grid Reference: NS224660, NS676531	
Date Added: 25 March 2011	**HES Reference:** SM12826

Type: 20th Century Military and Related: Battery



Description

The monument comprises the remains of the Larkfield heavy anti-aircraft battery, dating to the Second World War. The battery consists of a command post, several gun emplacements and a number of associated buildings. The site is located on a plateau overlooking Greenock, Gourock and the Clyde Estuary at around 90m above sea level.

The battery now lies in an area of scrubland adjacent to the Coves Reservoirs. The site consists of a command post, four upstanding gun emplacements with two further gun emplacements surviving as scrub-covered mounds of rubble, two visible 'holdfasts', two ammunition magazines, two outbuildings and a single gun store for small arms.

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The command post is a partially buried four-cell brick and concrete structure in the centre of the site. Attached to the exterior of the command posts are three connected open positions with concrete blast walls, which would have housed the targeting equipment for the battery in the form of a Predictor and a Height-finder. The roofed building of the command post measures around 15m NNW-SSE by around 12.5m transversely, with the external positions attaching to its SW corner and measuring around 14m NNW-SSE by 5m transversely.

The four surviving gun pits are all octagonal on plan and measure around 13m in diameter. They are constructed of reinforced concrete and comprise two walls each forming three sides of the octagonal shape, with the remaining two sides left open for access, one facing inwards towards the command post and the other facing outwards to the magazines. Against the exterior of each wall further earth has been piled up to increase the protection against blast damage. Attached to the interior side of each wall would have been three ammunition lockers, although several of these have now collapsed or been removed. Visible on the magazine entrance of the NW example, as a blast precaution, is an offset entrance constructed of brick. It is unclear whether the other examples also formerly held these. In the centre of two of the emplacements the 'holdfasts' are visible that provided the mounting for the guns. The N and the SE emplacements each have an additional outbuilding attached, in the form of a brick and concrete single cell structure attached to the exterior of the blast walls. Each of these has an entrance facing the command post and a small vent in the opposite wall. Both of the entrances have been partially blocked with later walling, probably to prevent interior access. These are likely to have been crew shelters or possibly generator rooms to supply the emplacements later in the war.

To the south of the command post are the remains of the two final emplacements. These were added to the battery in around 1943 and were of a square form rather than octagonal, to accommodate new equipment being used by this stage of the conflict. They were demolished relatively recently and now survive as two large scrub-covered mounds of rubble.

The magazines survive towards the N and W edges of the site. They lie outside the arc of the original four gun emplacements, with each example located halfway between the two emplacements it served. Each magazine is a rectangular structure around 13m in length by around 5m wide. They are constructed of reinforced concrete with a single entrance and with partitions dividing the interior into five cells. Three concrete ramps lead to the entrance of each magazine, with one of these running straight between the emplacements towards the command post and the centre of the site, and the remaining two each curving up to the outer entrance of one the emplacements it served.

The final visible element of the site is the gun store, which lies to the NE of the site, outside the arc of the gun emplacements. The gun store is a rectangular building measuring around 8m SW-NE by around 7m transversely and constructed of reinforced concrete with four windows in its NW side. Attached to its NE side is a small extension added to the building at a later date to house a toilet.

The area to be scheduled is polygonal on plan, to include the remains described above and an area around within which evidence relating to the monument's construction, use and abandonment may survive, as shown in red on the accompanying map.

Statement of National Importance

Cultural Significance

Intrinsic characteristics

This well-preserved example of a heavy anti-aircraft (HAA) battery dates to the Second World War. It is an exceptionally well-preserved example of a monument that would have been a common and

familiar sight in the 1940s. Given the excellent level of preservation of the site there is a high potential for further archaeological deposits related to the construction, use and abandonment of the battery to survive both within and around the structures. As one of the initial group of HAA batteries installed as part of the aerial defences of the Clyde Gun Defended Area and one that was subsequently expanded and altered later in the war, this site could potentially supply valuable information about the changing needs and technologies of Second World War aerial defences as the war progressed. In addition to this, this example displays a number of features that do not fit the standard form for such sites. The command post is of a notably different form to other examples in the area, which appear to follow the more standard pattern, and is also considerably smaller than other nearby examples. Such variations on the standard form were, however, fairly common in the rapid construction of Britain's anti-air and anti-invasion defences and further analysis of this example may indicate why such a variation was used here. Another unusual feature visible on this site is that both magazines appear to have contained three entrances when first constructed. These are located on the emplacement side of the magazines and were located with one central entrance and one at each end of this wall. The two outer examples have been later sealed with walling, leaving the single central entrance and it is unclear if this is a wartime alteration or a subsequent work. Further study could supply the answer to this and the reason for the alterations. A final interesting feature to note on the site is the presence of architectural detailing on the gun store building. Each of the four windows on the NW side has a false lintel and sill created from reinforced concrete; these appear to serve no function other than decoration. For a rapidly erected structure probably created to a prefabricated specification, such architectural detail appears highly unusual and further study of the origin and reason for their inclusion could supply valuable information about the construction of the monument and its impact upon the daily life of the gun crews stationed there and the surrounding area.

Contextual characteristics

The monument lies on a level plateau overlooking the Clyde estuary and the industrial towns of Greenock and Gourock to the north. The Clyde was the most significant strategic asset in the west of Scotland, and one of the most significant assets of the entire country. It was home to the most extensive shipbuilding industry in Britain, an extensive range of other important industrial concerns such as munitions, and was the destination point for the Atlantic convoys bringing vital supplies and troops from the United States. Later in the war it would also serve as a vital mustering point for the fleets involved in the invasions of North Africa in 1942 and Normandy in 1944. This site was a part of the Clyde Gun Defended Area (GDA), a grouping of 46 HAA batteries created to protect the Clyde from aerial assault. This was a third of the total anti-aircraft batteries created in Scotland as a whole and formed only one aspect of the wider defence of the Clyde, highlighting the critical need to keep the Clyde harbours and industries running.

The location of this site gives it long views north over the Clyde and towns below and also to the south, with more restricted views to the east and west due to slightly higher ground. It should be remembered, however, that the restricted view is of little problem to the site, as its focus was the defence of the sky and the higher ground is not far enough above the site to hinder this function. The long views to the north and south are also appropriate, as this would have been the main axis of approach for enemy bombers attacking the area and the longer view would permit earlier alert of incoming aircraft.

With the outbreak of war in 1939, a rapid program of construction was undertaken to provide a defensive network for the country. This included the Gun Defended Areas of HAA batteries protecting major towns and strategic assets across the country. By the war's end, more than 1200 HAA batteries had been constructed. Early examples do appear to have roughly followed the form visible at Larkfield, with four octagonal gun emplacements in an arc around a command post. However, the location of the gun store and the magazines at Larkfield do not seem to follow the suggested standard

pattern. While local adaptations to the recommended plans are common in Second World War structures, in the case of Larkfield the location of the magazines would suggest a much more efficient location for the supply of the guns. Further study of this site in comparison to others of the type may shed light on this variation and its overall effectiveness in comparison to more standard sites. In addition, the command post at Larkfield is of a different form and considerably smaller than other examples in this area, which is another area that would warrant further comparative study.

As the war progressed and technology advanced, the original manual guns were superseded by larger, electrically powered examples at many batteries. Some sites were completely rebuilt with new square gun emplacements to permit the installation of the new weapons while others were retrofitted and/or had additional gun emplacements of the new form added. The two now demolished later gun emplacements at Larkfield were of this later form and added sometime between 1942 and 1943. It is also likely that the original gun emplacements were retrofitted around this time to permit the newer guns to be used.

Associative characteristics

The impact of the Second World War on the lives and landscape of Scotland in the late 1930s and 1940s was on a scale never before witnessed. The mobilisation of the entire country to aid the war effort would transform the social and economic character of the nation and the new threat of long-range aerial attack brought the war directly into the daily lives of the civilian population. Its place in the national consciousness remains prominent to this day, and many people alive today remember first hand the experiences and impact the conflict would have on them.

The industrial workers of the Clyde had been notoriously left-wing during the First World War, with many of the leaders of the so-called 'Red Clydesiders' finding themselves imprisoned for their objections to the conflict. With the outbreak of the Second World War, the need to fight was recognised as greater than personal feeling and the Clydesiders willingly took their part alongside former enemies in aiding the war effort. In the west of Scotland, the war would create an industrial boom that would prove unsustainable in the long-term following the end of the war with the drop in shipbuilding, and the resulting economic decline would never be reversed. Very little evidence now survives of this former landscape.

A high level of effort was made to protect the strategic asset of the Clyde during the Second World War. The Clyde GDA would contain one third of the HAA batteries in Scotland, and the same number as the next largest two combined, the Scapa and Forth GDAs. These batteries would be manned by troops from the Royal Artillery, aided by volunteers from the local regiments of the Home Guard although, as the war progressed, the volunteers were assigned further duties, including manning the guns themselves. The battery at Larkfield was manned by the 130 Regiment of Royal Artillery, part of 42 Brigade. Given its proximity to the towns below, it is highly likely that Home Guard volunteers who lived in the area will have served on this battery during its operational life. Documentary records indicate that the battery at Larkfield was initially armed with four mobile 3.7 inch guns, being upgraded to six fixed 3.7 inch guns later in the war. However, some indication has been made that the site may have housed 4.5 inch guns. This discrepancy between records and reality was not uncommon, and archaeological evidence at the site may provide us with definitive information on the armament of the battery.

Despite the efforts to protect the area, the strategic value of the Clyde had been recognised by the Axis powers early in the war, with Luftwaffe reconnaissance photographs of Greenock and the surrounding area appearing less than a month after the outbreak of hostilities in 1939. These photos not only highlight the strategically important targets of the torpedo factory in Gourock and the Harlan and Wolff shipyard in Greenock but also indicate the presence of the Larkfield battery itself, showing

this site was either already in operation or very close to being so by the beginning of the war. The threat this photo suggests would not fully materialise for almost two years, however.

On the nights of the 6 and 7 May 1941, Greenock suffered the second worst bombing raids inflicted on Scotland during the entire war. On the night of Tuesday May 6 a force of 276 German bombers had been dispatched to strike targets on both sides of the Clyde, including Greenock. Around 50 bombers dropped their payloads on Greenock and the surrounding area, causing damage to several areas of the town and killing numerous people, including many civilians inside the one of the public shelters. Worse was to come on May 7, however. It was common tactic to raid the same target on consecutive nights, using any fires remaining as targeting aids. The air-raid sirens began sounding at around 25 minutes after midnight and one of the first buildings to be hit was the Ardgowan Distillery within the town. The resulting inferno would illuminate the town and thus provide an easy target for following bombers. To make matters worse, a direct hit was scored on the Westburn Sugar House, starting another huge blaze. These fires were large enough to be seen 100 miles away and the bombers would continue to attack the town until almost 4 am. By the end of the attacks the Air Raid Precautions Control Room in Greenock listed 159 areas of the town as being of critical concern and reinforcements were drafted in from as far afield as Edinburgh to help with the aftermath. The result of the raid would be 271 deaths with more than 1200 injured and damage to more than half the homes in the town, with 1000 completely destroyed. The incident would leave a lasting impact on the town and its surrounding area.

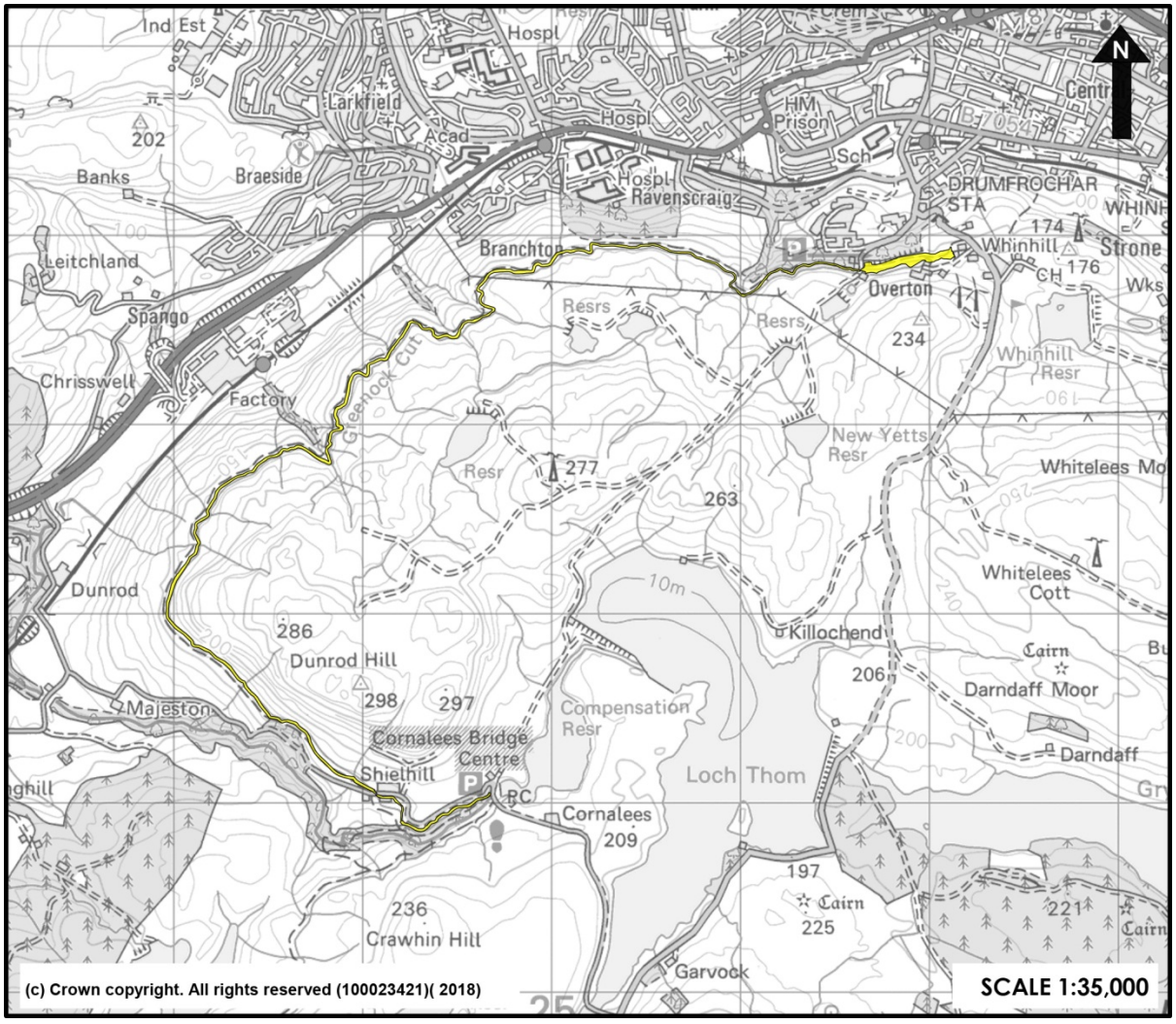
Given its position directly overlooking the town, it is indisputable that the Larkfield battery would not only have been in action on the nights of the blitz, but that the troops on duty would have had a tragically clear view of the devastation unfolding before them. There is also a clear indication from these events of the widely held idea that anti-aircraft weaponry was notoriously ineffective. Despite the number of anti-aircraft defences and the volume of fire they could create, not a single enemy aircraft was lost during the raids.

National Importance

This monument is of national importance because it has an inherent potential to make a significant addition to our understanding of the past, in particular the defences of the Clyde during the Second World War and their place within the wider defensive network of wartime Britain. The remains of the battery has the potential to hold valuable information about the function and operation of such sites and the daily lives of the troops stationed on them. This site is particularly valuable given its excellent preservation and its role in one of the most significant events of the Second World War in Scotland. The loss of the monument would significantly diminish our future ability to appreciate and understand the efforts and sacrifices made to defend the Clyde during the Second World War and the preparation, construction, use and eventual abandonment of the defences themselves.

Scheduled Monument	
Site Name: Loch Thom – Overton, water cut	
Grid Reference: NS225048, NS674907	
Date Added: 26 October 1972 Amended 2 September 2011	**HES Reference:** SM3244

Type: Industrial: bridge, viaduct, aqueduct; gas, electrical, water, sewage and other utilities; inland water; weir/dam/sluice



Description

The monument comprises an aqueduct, reservoir, sluices, sluice houses and workmen's bothies, commonly known as 'The Greenock Cut'. The monument is part of a larger water system built to provide drinking water for Greenock and water power for industry in the town. Water was collected from the moorland to the south of Greenock and conveyed around the aqueduct to the town's mills. The monument was designed by Robert Thom and built between 1825-7 by Shaw's Water Company. The aqueduct became obsolete in 1971 when a tunnel was opened from Loch Thom to the town. The monument is located in rough pasture at 165m above sea level. The monument was first scheduled in 1972. It is being rescheduled to refine the scheduled area and update the associated documentation.

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The aqueduct is around 7.9 km long, originating from the W end of the Loch Thom compensation reservoir at NS 246 720. The aqueduct flows along the 165m contour line to the west and curves in a clockwise direction around the northern slopes of the moorland to the south of Greenock, eventually turning east and terminating at NS 266 748. The channel drops 10.5m along its length. The aqueduct channel has an average width of 3m by 1.5m deep and is rock-cut in places. Where the channel is not rock-cut, the bed is lined with a vermin-proof clay and gravel mixture; the downslope, and sometimes upslope, sides are constructed of dry-stone walling. A continuous embankment, the crest of which supports a footpath, is located on the downslope side. Twenty-three bridges, the majority masonry footbridges, cross the aqueduct, providing access to the farmland on either side. Those at NS 240 720 and NS 266 748 support minor roads.

An original masonry sluice house at NS 239 721, now restored, measures 2.3m E-W by 1.9m transversely. It is built into the embankment and contains elements of the original mechanism. At NS 235 724 is a stone-built bothy measuring 3.6m WNW-ESE by 2.6m transversely. It has a flat concrete roof and a fireplace in the SW wall. A masonry sluice house with a vaulted roof is located at NS 233 726. It measures 2.8m NE-SW by 2.3m transversely. A metal balcony projects from the SW side. A masonry sluice house at NS 231 733 measures 3.4m NE-SW by 3m transversely. The structure has been re-pointed and is unroofed and without wall head or gable. One side of the entrance survives.

A second bothy, oriented NE-SW, is located at NS 238 737. It measures about 4m square and is built into the embankment in a steep bend in the aqueduct. The roof and front gable are missing. The entrance is in the NE wall. A fireplace survives on the back, SW, wall. The walls have been capped. Two sluices are located around 34m and 97m to the N of the bothy controlling water into the Spango Burn. The first is complete and a sluice house has been removed from the site of the second. It is marked by a stone-built channel entry from the burn upslope. The sluice gate is under a stone arch topped by a concrete path under the embankment path. Another sluice mechanism is located at NS 2468 7460. The metal parts of the gate and screw mechanism are intact. The footpath is carried on a concrete slab over the sluice. A third masonry bothy is located at NS 246 746. It is built into the embankment and measures around 3.7m square. The barrel vaulted roof is incomplete and the N wall is missing.

A further three sluices are located at Hole Glen at a point where three burns flow into the cut. The main sluice has a sluice house at NS 2601 7468 measuring 3.7m WNW-ESE by 3.4m transversely. Another sluice gate 80m to the NW controls water into a small artificial channel outwith the scheduled area. The third sluice is located at NS 2603 7468.

At the E end of the aqueduct at Overton, the cut passes under a road bridge and flows into the 'Long Dam', a holding reservoir. The bridge, of rendered blockwork, has a cast iron decorative drinking fountain and two commemorative plaques on its W side. The reservoir, originally 500m long and up to 25m wide, is contained within an embankment of interlocking granite boulders. At the NW end of the reservoir is a sluice house controlling water to an overflow tank. The sluice house is around 3.7m square and the exit channel from the reservoir into the holding tank, around 6m wide, is located 18m to the south-east. The footpath continues around the N side of the reservoir and crosses the exit channel over a galvanised metal footbridge. The final extant sluice is located in the N side of the reservoir at NS 269 748. There is no visible exit channel.

The area to be scheduled is irregular in plan to include all the remains as described above and as shown in red on the accompanying map. The scheduled area of the Long Dam comprises the extent formerly covered by water and the sides of the reservoir, except for the E end where it extends up to but excludes the boundary of the electricity sub-station. The scheduled area specifically includes the entire slope of the embankment along the downslope side of the aqueduct and a further 5m on the upslope side of the channel. Specifically excluded from the scheduled area are all modern laid path

and road surfaces, the above-ground elements of all fences, dykes, telegraph poles, and any sluice mechanisms replaced or installed since 1972, to allow for maintenance. At Shielhill Farm, the N edge of the scheduled area extends up to but excludes the southern boundary of the farm.

Statement of National Importance

Cultural Significance

Intrinsic characteristics

Shaw's Water Joint Stock Company was incorporated on 10th June 1825 and the system was officially opened on 16 April 1827. The monument is a significant part of an early 19th-century civil hydraulic engineering scheme. The system was devised to supply enough water for the burgeoning population of Greenock and to provide power for the rapidly developing industries of the area. Thom designed a novel mechanism that was automated by the action of the overflowing water during flood periods and was known as a 'waster'. This system enabled excess water to be let out of the cut at natural watercourses along its length and would automatically shut off when the flow decreased. Problems with blockages from snow in winter, deterioration of the structure, and fear of contamination led to the construction of a tunnel to channel water directly from Loch Thom to Greenock. The monument became obsolete in 1971.

The aqueduct retains many original features, such as the clay lining and stone walling of the channel and the embankment, as well as sluice houses, gates and workmen's bothies, built to house those maintaining the cut. Parts of the cut are still in water and, with the benefit of active maintenance and restoration, the monument is in a state of good preservation. The retention of original sluice mechanisms is particularly important. The monument is still clearly visible and easy to understand in the landscape.

The monument informs our understanding of a large and innovative scheme to manipulate the landscape to harness rainwater and to provide a water supply. The monument has the potential to further our understanding of the architecture and the construction techniques used to build the aqueduct, reservoir and associated sluices. The monument also has the capacity to further our knowledge of the way in which the system was designed to control and direct large volumes of water around the landscape using inter-related elements and the force of gravity. The duration of use of the monument, in excess of 150 years, means that the monument has the potential to retain information on the refinement and development of the system as technological advances were made, as well as illustrate the shortcomings of the system which led to its eventual abandonment.

Contextual characteristics

Water for Greenock was supplied by a number of wells and streams until a piped water supply was designed by James Watt and installed in 1773. However, Greenock expanded rapidly, with the population trebling between 1780 and 1820, and demand for water soon outstripped supply. The new system was designed to pipe water collected from the high ground to the south of the populated area. The Great Reservoir, Loch Thom, was the start of the aqueduct and the main source of water, but additional water was fed into the system as necessary from eight auxiliary reservoirs each located within its own valley and each connected directly to the aqueduct. The flow from the auxiliary reservoirs was controlled through innovative automatic sluices. The system had a capacity of 21,000 cubic feet of water per day and powered many industries in Greenock. The supply of domestic water was less successful until the construction of the Gryfe Reservoir in 1872.

In Greenock, the water was channelled through the town along two routes. At set levels along the length of these routes, sites, known as falls, were available for rent by water powered industries. These industries grew to include paper-making, distilling, textile, rope making, flour and sugar refining. Amongst these industries was the spinning works of Neil, Fleming, Reid and Co., where a water wheel in excess of 21.3m and known as the 'Great Wheel' operated. The remains of the lines of the falls can be seen at various locations in Greenock, as well as many of the former industrial buildings.

This is a rare type of industrial monument and there are few comparable systems for the organisation of water power in Scotland from this period. Thom's earlier scheme on Bute had canalised water from the south and west of the island to Loch Fad and then by lade to the sea and increased water power on the island from 30hp to 70hp, equivalent to steam power. It was on Bute that Thom designed self-activating sluices to lessen waste of water and also where he implemented auxiliary reservoirs to counteract periods of heavy rainfall. The contemporary 4-mile long Leven Cut in Fife was constructed with the dual aims of decreasing the levels of Loch Leven and thereby increasing agricultural land and also providing water power for mills and industries downstream. Comparison between these systems can increase our understanding of technological advancement.

Associative characteristics

The monument was designed by the hydraulic engineer, Robert Thom (1774-1847), at the height of the Industrial Revolution and its importance is enhanced by these associations. Thom was educated at the Andersonian Institute, Glasgow, and before working in Inverclyde worked on maximising power to the cotton mills of West Lothian and Rothesay, Bute. The principal reservoir of the Greenock Scheme is named after Thom. The Greenock scheme has been described as Thom's finest achievement, where he demonstrated his innovative thinking on water engineering. As an example of his work the monument has the capacity to further our understanding of hydraulic engineering and its development in Scotland and the contribution of Thom to that progress.

The monument is intimately linked to industrial progress and expansion in Greenock. It was the main conveyor of water to the town for over 150 years and its ability to satisfy the demand of a growing industry contributed to the success story of the town during this period.

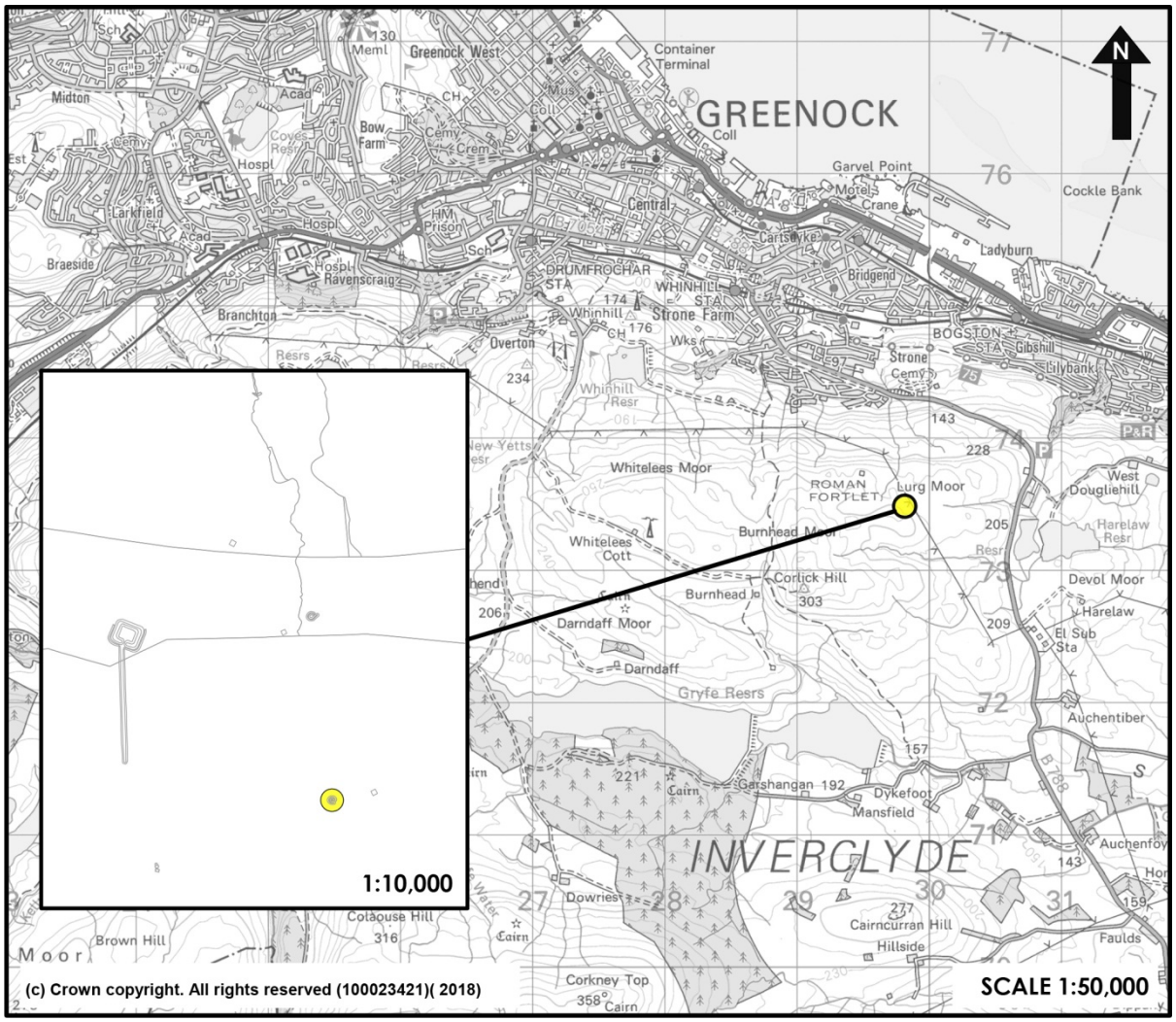
The monument's importance is also enhanced by the survival of extensive documentation including maps and plans. These record details of the monument from its initial conception through to its use, adaption and abandonment. Robert Thom wrote of the scheme prior its approval: 'Here you would have no steam engines vomiting forth smoke and polluting earth and air for miles around; but on the contrary, the pure stream of the mountain flowing past in ceaseless profusion carrying along with it freshness, health and vigour'.

National Importance

The monument is of national importance because it has an inherent potential to make a significant addition to our understanding of the past, in particular to the study of hydraulic engineering and development of water provision for drinking and industry in 19th-century Greenock. The monument demonstrates the significant impact that technology had on the Scottish landscape during this period and the particular contribution of Robert Thom to hydraulic innovation. The well-preserved aqueduct, sluices and associated structures are an important survival of a defining period in industrial and civic history, not only in Inverclyde but across Scotland and further afield. The loss of the monument would impede our understanding of industrial development at a regional, national and international scale.

Scheduled Monument	
Site Name: Lurg Moor, hut circle 1180m SW of Knocknairshill	
Grid Reference: NS229815, NS673484	
Date Added: 1 March 2011	**HES Reference:** SM12800

Type: Prehistoric domestic and defensive: hut circle, roundhouse



Description

The monument comprises the remains of a hut circle, possibly of late Bronze Age or Iron Age date (late second or first millennium BC). It is visible as a roughly circular structure of turf and stones and is situated about 1170m northeast of Knocknairshill.

The hut circle measures around 8m in diameter within a spread wall of about 1m thickness and stands some 0.5m high. As is typical for hut circles of this period, the clearly defined entrance faces the south east. Within the interior, a small but prominent mound may relate to a hearth. Situated in moorland, the hut circle is waterlogged and overgrown with grass and patches of heather.

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The area proposed for scheduling comprises a circular area, centred on the hut circle, to include the remains described above and an area around them within which evidence relating to the monument's construction, use and abandonment may survive, as shown in red on the accompanying map.

Statement of National Importance

Cultural Significance

Intrinsic characteristics

The monument consists of a well-preserved later prehistoric hut circle dating to the late second or first millennium BC. Relatively few hut circles are known in the Inverclyde, Renfrewshire and East Renfrewshire areas and this example is among the best examples of its type. Like many late Bronze Age or Iron Age hut circles, this site has an east-facing entrance, probably to maximise daylight and shelter from the prevailing wind, although the location of the entrance may also reflect contemporary religious or spiritual beliefs.

Unenclosed hut circles usually occur in clusters and this is no exception, with at least two more examples close by. There is excellent potential for further hut circles to be identified in the area, as well as associated field systems. Its proximity to a Roman fortlet increases the significance of this hut circle as there is the potential to explore whether the Roman occupation had an impact on native inhabitants.

Given the site's waterlogged location, it is highly likely that archaeologically significant deposits relating to the hut circle's construction, occupation and abandonment survive in situ. Additionally, there is excellent potential for organic remains relating to its occupation to survive within and around the structure, as well as deposits likely to provide data relating to the later prehistoric environment. The site offers excellent potential to contribute to our understanding of later prehistoric roundhouses and the daily lives of the people who built and occupied them.

Contextual characteristics

Like most hut circles with upstanding remains, this example survives because of its upland location. Peat formation on Lurg Moor has meant that the area could not be cultivated or developed more recently and it appears only to have been used for grazing. However, at the time the hut circles were built and occupied, the area was probably capable of sustaining some arable cultivation. The landscape of Lurg Moor, an area exposed to minimal development and limited grazing, offers excellent potential to improve our understanding of the relationship between the agricultural/domestic and the ritual/funerary practices of the period, although the area has yet to be subjected to systematic archaeological field survey.

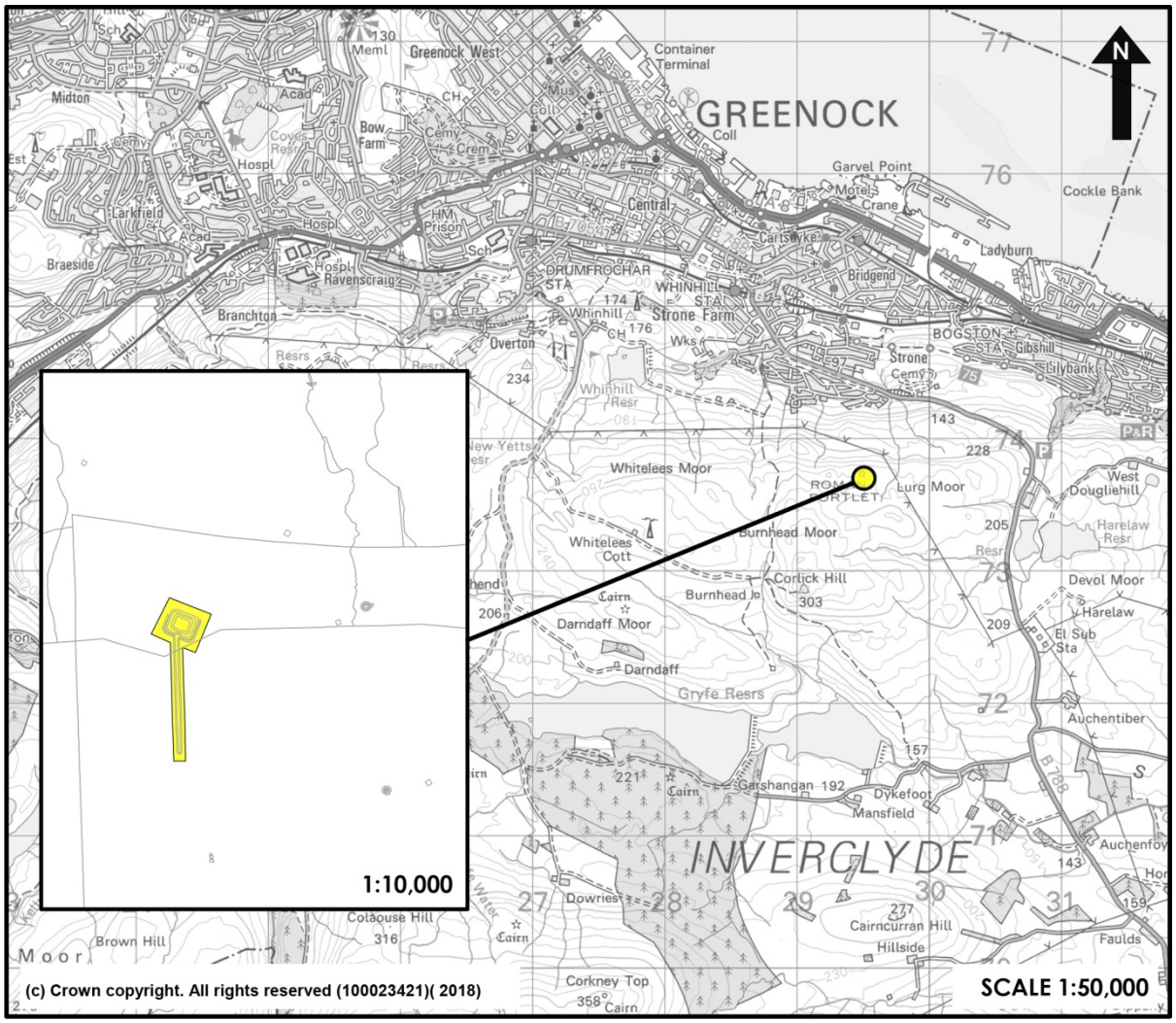
A hut circle like this probably housed an extended family who may have grown crops nearby, as well as keeping a number of animals such as cattle and sheep. It is thought that the organisation of a hut circle's internal space probably followed a specific layout, with defined places for cooking, sleeping and craft activities. Excavation of Bronze Age and Iron Age roundhouses at Cladh Hallan on South Uist clearly showed that the inhabitants used certain areas of the house for specific activities. Within this group of three hut circles, one building may not have been a dwelling as it lacked a hearth, which was normally the central focus of domestic dwellings.

National Importance

The monument is of national importance because it has an inherent potential to make a significant addition to the understanding of the past, in particular the nature of later prehistoric society and domestic practice. The good level of preservation, the lack of recent cultivation and the survival of marked field characteristics enhances this potential. The loss of this monument would significantly impede our ability to understand the later prehistoric period in this part of Scotland.

Scheduled Monument	
Site Name: Lurg Moor, Roman fortlet and Roman road	
Grid Reference: NS229502, NS673683	
Date Added: 30 April 1957 Amended 1 March 2011	**HES Reference:** SM1653

Type: Roman: fortlet; road



Description

The monument comprises the remains of a Roman fortlet and Roman road, dating probably to the mid 2nd century AD. It is situated on high ground above the town of Greenock on the northern edge of Lurg Moor. The fortlet is visible as the earthwork remains of the bank and ditch and contains internal mounds indicating buried features. To the south of the fortlet is a long linear mound, representing the raised camber of a Roman road. The combined elements of the monument and their particularly good survival make it an excellent example of Roman military infrastructure during the Antonine era. The monument was last scheduled in 1993, but the area is being revised to protect the archaeological remains more accurately.

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The monument is visible as a rectangular enclosure defined by a substantial V-shaped ditch and inner turf rampart. The monument is situated in moorland and the site is generally overgrown with grass and patches of heather. In certain places, the ditch is currently waterlogged. The fortlet measures around 52m E-W by 44m transversely, within a rampart some 10m wide that stands to around 1m in height. The rampart is best preserved on the eastern side of the fortlet where it has an external height of 1.6m and an internal height of 0.8m. The ditch, rock-cut in places, is 3m wide and is particularly well preserved on the east. Extending from the fortlet's gate, a 180m stretch of Roman road is clearly visible running approximately southwards across moorland, ascending a low ridge overlooking the fortlet. Crossing the fortlet ditch on a causeway, the road is 5m wide and appears as a cambered turf-covered mound, overgrown in places with heather. A combination of hard-packed gravel, small stones and naturally occurring rock outcrops form the road surface. Both the fortlet and road were part of a larger frontier system which dates to the mid-second century and was related to the Antonine occupation of southern Scotland.

The area proposed for scheduling is irregular on plan, to include the remains described above and an area around them within which evidence relating to the monument's construction, use and abandonment may survive, as shown in red on the accompanying map. The scheduling specifically excludes the above-ground elements of all post-and-wire fences in the area to allow for their maintenance.

Statement of National Importance

Cultural Significance

Intrinsic characteristics

One of the best-preserved fortlets in Scotland, the significance of this example is greatly enhanced by the fact that the site does not appear to have been excavated. The fortlet's construction is typical, with a turf rampart standing on a stone foundation and a broad outer V-shaped ditch. Internally, there is a prominent rectangular mound down the western side of the interior, representing the remains of the timber-framed barrack block. No structure is visible on the eastern side of the fortlet, suggesting this may have been an open courtyard.

A limited excavation of the road took place in 1991 and the results indicated that it is well preserved. An excavation trench measuring 10m by 2m was cut across the road about 50m south of the fortlet to allow for the construction of a pipeline that now crosses the road. This stretch of visible road is almost certainly a spur from an otherwise unknown route that ran through the region. This would have connected the forts and fortlets in the area to the major route through SW Scotland. Like most Roman roads, this stretch is flanked by a pair of ditches.

Both the fortlet ditch and the ditches flanking the road are waterlogged in places, offering excellent potential for the preservation of organic remains. The fortlet has high potential to inform our understanding of the Roman occupation in this part of Scotland, the extent of Roman and native interaction, and to offer an insight into the everyday lives of the soldiers who garrisoned this outpost. In addition, the fortlet can significantly contribute to our appreciation of fortlet design and construction, especially as this site does not appear to have been excavated in the past. The excavated Roman fortlet at Outerwards in Ayrshire is slightly smaller in area but contained two entrances, and the ditch surrounding it was rounded rather than rectangular. Outerwards had two distinct phases of construction with a hiatus between the two occupations. Both phases produced finds of Antonine date and it is currently not possible to be specific about the length of hiatus between the two phases. Lurg Moor, as a fortlet on the same road system, has the potential greatly to illuminate our understanding

of this network of roads and fortlets and possibly to refine the current chronological issues highlighted by Outerwards.

Contextual characteristics

Although the Antonine Wall formed a major part of the military occupation of Scotland in the mid-2nd century AD, a network of forts, fortlets and roads lay to the north and south of the frontier. This Roman fortlet probably forms part of a network of roads, fortlets and forts designed to protect the coastline and hinterland of the Antonine Wall. A likely model for this would be the series of forts and milecastles (analogous to fortlets) running along the Cumbrian Coast, west of Bowness-on-Solway, at the western end of Hadrian's Wall.

A standard fortlet probably housed around 30 soldiers, drawn from a nearby fort and housed in one or two timber-framed barrack blocks. It is likely that a wooden breastwork topped the turf rampart and wooden towers probably stood over the entrances. This provided a vantage point for observation and signalling. Fortlets are usually found in close proximity to Roman roads, making them an important aspect of the Roman infrastructure and frontier system. Around 30 fortlets are known south of the Antonine Wall with a marked concentration in Dumfries and Galloway. Upstanding remains of such sites are generally found in areas that have not been subjected to intensive cultivation or development.

The soldiers who occupied this fortlet were auxiliaries, men recruited from the native peoples who lived within and on the edges of the Roman Empire. Among the rewards for 25 years military service was an official grant of Roman citizenship, a significant social and legal status that also applied to a soldier's children.

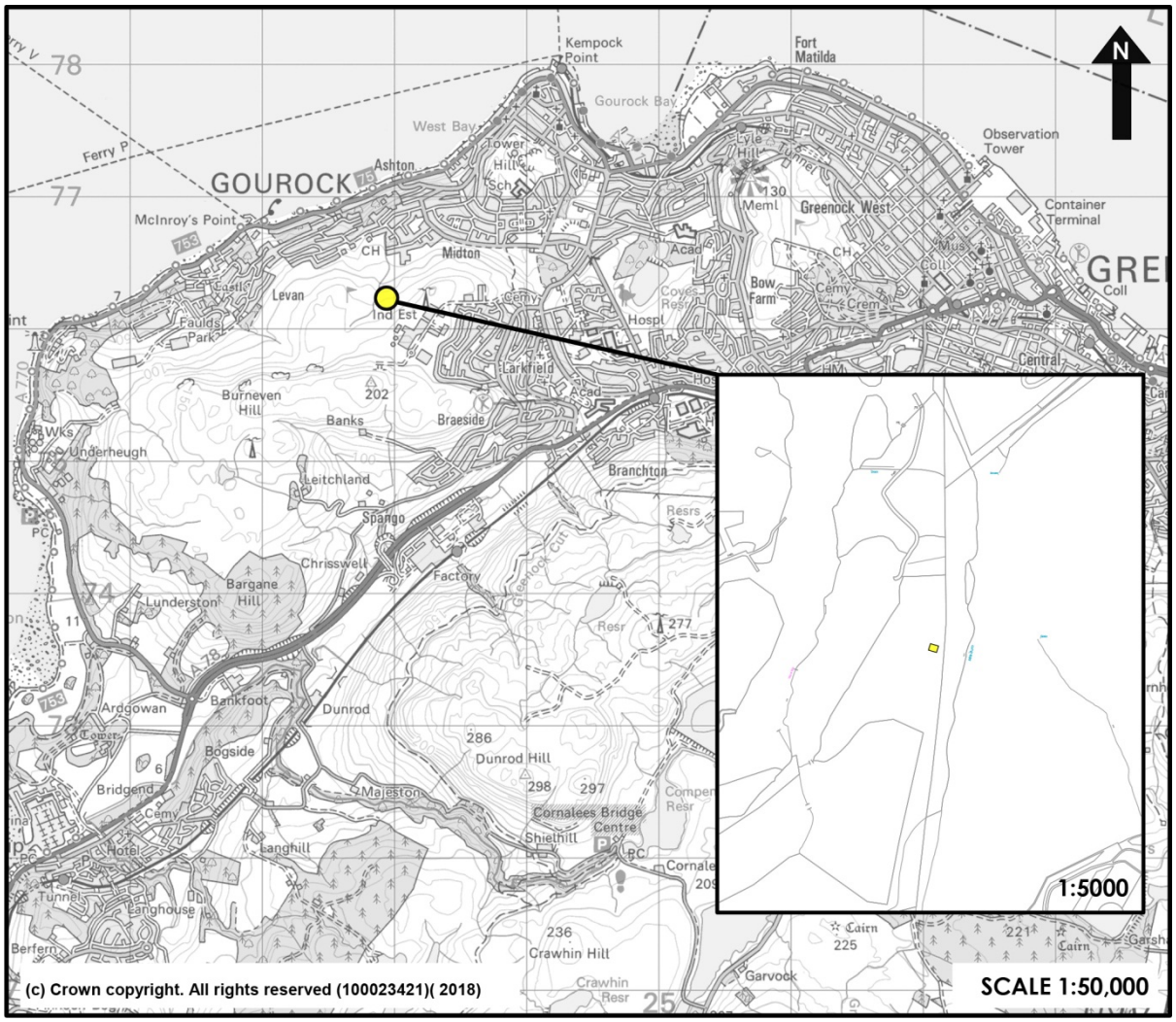
The fortlet occupies a prominent place in the landscape, high on a ridge above the town of Port Glasgow, and it enjoys commanding views across the River Clyde to the north.

National Importance

The monument is of national importance because it has an inherent potential to make a significant addition to our understanding of the past, in particular the mid 2nd century AD Roman occupation of Scotland. The excellent level of preservation, the waterlogged conditions within the fortlet ditch and the lack of previous excavation significantly enhance the potential of this monument. The loss of the monument would significantly impede our ability to understand the Roman period in this part of Scotland and Roman fortlets more generally.

Scheduled Monument	
Site Name: Moorfoot Primary School, cup-marked stone 345m SSW of	
Grid Reference: NS22941, NS676233	
Date Added: 24 February 2011	**HES Reference:** SM12855

Type: Prehistoric ritual and funerary: cupmarks or cup-and-ring marks and similar rock art



Description

The monument comprises a cup-marked stone likely to date to the late Neolithic period. The monument is located on a golf course at around 120m above sea level.

The monument consists of an area of exposed bedrock, measuring around 4.5m NE-SW by 1.25m transversely, surrounded by peat. The cup marks are in two separate groups. The first group is at the east end of the outcrop and is composed of five cup marks. These form a chevron and are spaced around 2.5 cm apart. The second group, located to the west of the first, consists of a regular grid of nine cup marks, each spaced around 2.5 cm apart. The cup marks of both groups are around 3.5 cm in diameter and vary in depth between 5 and 10 mm.

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The area to be scheduled is rectangular in plan, centred on the monument, to include the remains described and an area around it within which evidence relating to its creation, use and abandonment may survive, as shown in red on the accompanying map.

Statement of National Importance

Cultural significance

Intrinsic characteristics

The monument is a good example of a Neolithic or Bronze Age ritual feature. Cup marks are decorative circular depressions carved into standing stones, outcrops of bedrock or boulders, and are sometimes found arranged in patterns with other motifs. They probably date to the Neolithic period, around 4500 years ago. The cup marks form two distinct groups, arranged in two different, but both evenly spaced, patterns. It is unclear how far the stone extends below the peat and there is the potential for further rock art to exist below the surface. The cup marks would have been formed through pecking, using a hammerstone to chip away small fragments of the stone. Some erosion is apparent on some of the group of nine marks, but the monument is generally in a good state of preservation with the cup marks clearly defined and visible.

The monument has an inherent potential to inform our understanding of the creation of rock art in prehistory. It has the capacity to add to our knowledge of why and how such marks were made and what they signified. The monument has the potential to inform our knowledge and understanding of prehistoric ritual practices.

Contextual characteristics

The monument is located on former farm land, now a golf course, at around 120m above sea level. Examples of this type of monument rarely exist in isolation. It has long been recognised that each individual group of rock carvings forms a small part of a wider coherent system distributed along, or near to, the tops of valley systems, where they mark out route-ways through the landscape. In this instance, two further examples of rock art have been recorded in close proximity. The most significant of these is described as having five cup-and-ring marks, a grid of nine cup marks and ten other cup marks. Groups of cup marks are rare in Scotland and this apparent cluster of complex patterns is unusual.

Across Renfrewshire, East Renfrewshire and Inverclyde, 31 examples of cup-marked stones have been recorded, almost exclusively in rural areas. Many of the examples are located relatively close to the course of the River Gryfe, potentially an earlier route-way, and this possible connection would benefit from further investigation. Another theory is that rock art is often found at the junction of farming land and upland areas and marks the boundary between domesticated and wild landscapes.

The monument has the capacity to further our understanding of the distribution of such sites within the landscape and how they relate to one another and to other contemporary monuments.

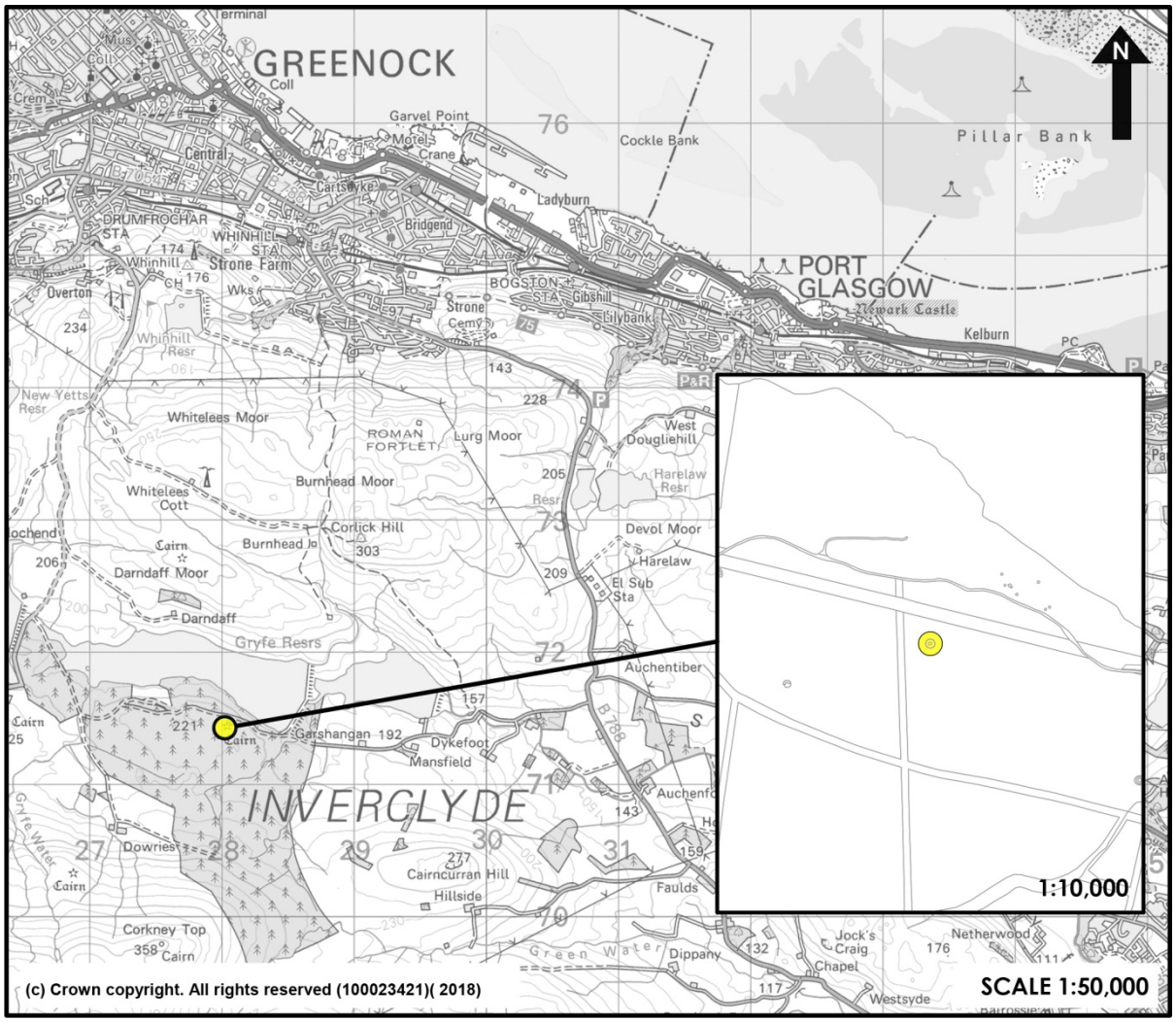
National Importance

This monument is of national importance because it has an inherent potential to make a significant addition to our understanding of the past, in particular our understanding of ritual or funerary monuments of the Neolithic or early Bronze Age. Specifically it has the capacity to further our understanding of the construction, function, location and symbolic meaning of such ritual monuments within this region and across Scotland, as well as inform our knowledge of the landscape in which the

monument was constructed. The loss of this monument would significantly impede our ability to understand the ritual landscape of Neolithic or early Bronze Age Eastern Dumfriesshire and our knowledge of the importance of the siting of such monuments. It has the potential to make a significant contribution to our understanding of how the prehistoric communities in SW Scotland which created these symbols interacted with their environment.

Scheduled Monument	
Site Name: Muiredge, cairn 1050m W of	
Grid Reference: NS228023, NS671428	
Date Added: 24 February 2011	**HES Reference:** SM12854

Type: Prehistoric ritual and funerary: cairn (type uncertain)



Description

The monument comprises the remains of a cairn built probably between 3000 and 1000 BC, in the late Neolithic or Bronze Age. It is visible as a prominent stony mound and lies within a forestry plantation at about 210m above sea level. The ground slopes down gently to the north and east into the valley of the Gryfe Water.

The upstanding remains of the cairn are oval on plan, measure 14.5m E-W by 13m transversely and stand up to 2m in height. The top of the cairn is almost flat and measures around 4m by 3m.

The area to be scheduled is circular on plan, to include the remains described above and an area around them within which evidence relating to the monument's construction, use and abandonment may survive, as shown in red on the accompanying map.

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Statement of National Importance

Cultural Significance

Intrinsic characteristics

Excavation elsewhere suggests that many round cairns were used to cover and mark human burials in the Neolithic or Bronze Age and that they date most commonly from the late third millennium BC to the early second millennium BC. This cairn appears to be extremely well-preserved and there are no signs of earlier disturbance except for a forest drain that skirts the western edge of the visible remains. This excellent preservation suggests that significant archaeological information is likely to survive within and beneath the cairn. The excavation of similar mounds elsewhere in SW Scotland shows that cairns often incorporate or overlie graves or pits containing cist settings, skeletal remains in the form of cremations or inhumations, and artefacts such as pottery and flint work. Comparable remains may exist beneath this cairn. These deposits can help us to understand more about the practice and significance of burial and commemorating the dead at specific points in prehistory. They may also help us to understand the changing structure of society in the area. In addition, the cairn is likely to overlie and seal a buried land surface that could provide evidence of the immediate environment before and when the monument was constructed. Botanical remains, including pollen or charred plant material, may survive within archaeological deposits deriving from the cairn's construction and use. This evidence can help us build up a picture of climate, vegetation and agriculture in the area before and during construction and use of the cairn.

Contextual characteristics

This monument belongs to a diverse group of up to 86 known or possible cairns in the former county of Renfrewshire, including some that have been destroyed by modern land use since they were recorded. The cairns cluster at between 200m and 300m above sea level, on the NE fringe of the uplands that define the southern edge of the Clyde Valley. The intensive use of the lowlands for agriculture, housing and industry, and the selection of areas for archaeological research, have influenced the distribution pattern we see today and it seems certain that cairns would originally have been a feature of the lowlands as well as the uplands. Cairns seem to be positioned for visibility both to and from the site. They tend to be located on hill tops, false crests and ridges and are generally inter-visible. In this area, their position and significance in relation to contemporary agricultural land and settlement merits future detailed analysis.

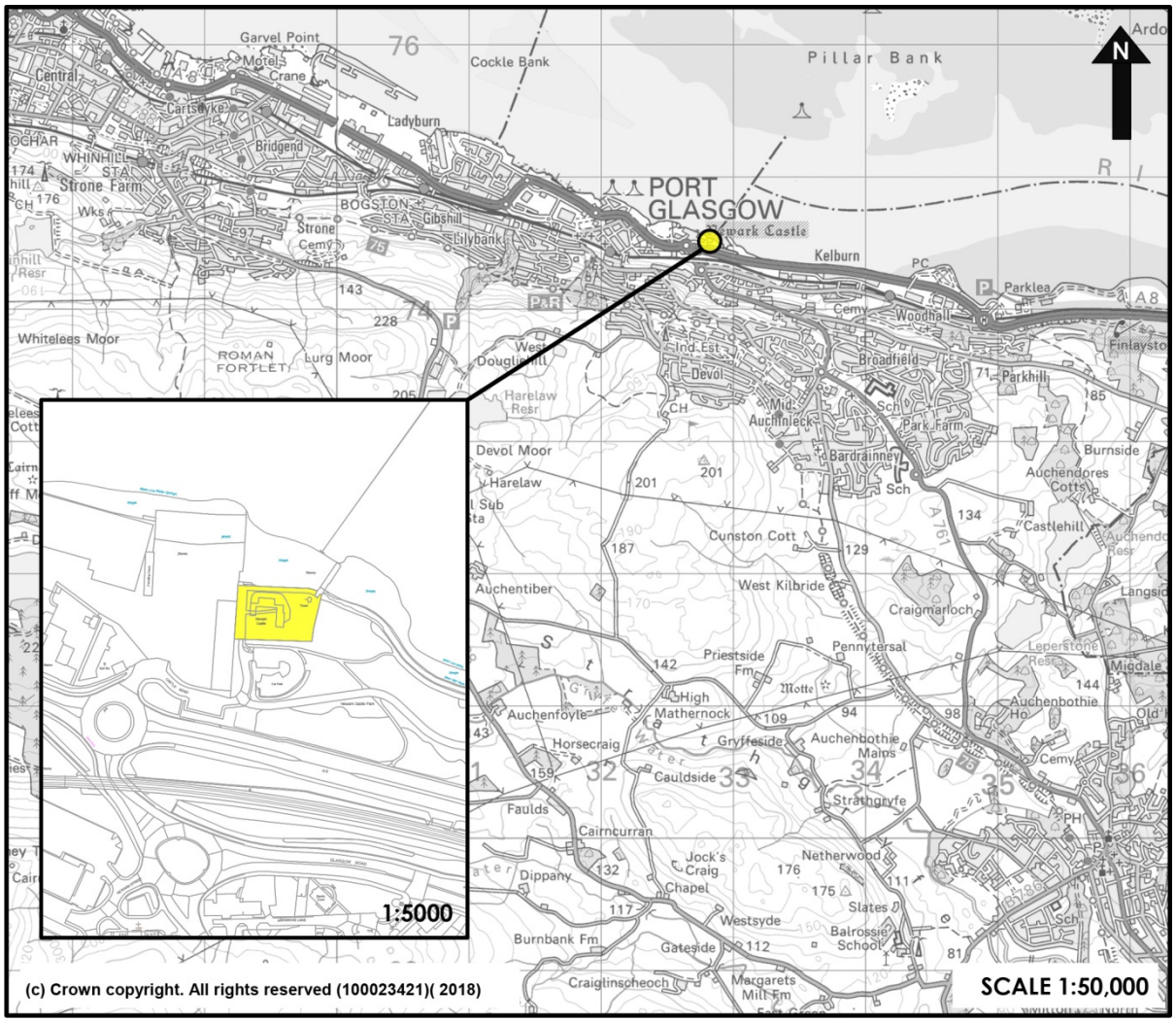
This monument can be compared with eight other cairns that lie within a distance of 2km. In addition, concentrations of late Neolithic or early Bronze Age pottery have been found during survey work around Loch Thom and Gryfe Reservoir, and many hut circles are known in the area, including a group recorded only 150m to the north of this site. It has been proposed that some of the simpler hut circles here are of late Neolithic or early Bronze Age date and may therefore be contemporary with the cairn. The monument can also be compared with excavated examples further afield, such as the cairn at East Green Farm, Kilmacolm, where at least two Bronze Age funerary urns were found, and that at South Mound of Houston, where the cairn covered a cist grave containing cremated human bone, a flint knife and a Bronze Age food vessel. Cairns were often long-lived foci of religious or funerary activity and have the potential to contain secondary burials. This longevity is demonstrated at South Mound of Houston, where the cairn re-used the location of a group of Neolithic pits and lay close to a probable cist cemetery. Given the many comparable sites in the area, this monument has the potential to further our understanding not just of funerary site location and practice, but also of the structure of early prehistoric society and economy.

National Importance

This monument is of national importance because it has an inherent potential to make a significant addition to our understanding of the past, particularly the design and construction of burial monuments, the nature of burial practices and their significance in prehistoric and later society. Skeletal remains and artefacts from cairns can also enhance our knowledge about wider prehistoric society, how people lived, where they came from and who they had contact with. This monument is particularly valuable because it appears to survive in excellent condition and lies in a landscape where there are several other cairns and settlement sites. The loss of the monument would significantly diminish our future ability to appreciate and understand the placing of such monuments within the landscape and the meaning and importance of death and burial in prehistoric life.

Scheduled Monument	
Site Name: Newark Castle, Port Glasgow	
Grid Reference: NS232821, NS6734512	
Date Added: 31 December 1921 Amended 19 September 2016	**HES Reference:** SM90230

Type: Secular: castle



Description

The monument is the remains of Newark Castle. It is visible as a 15th century tower house and gatehouse linked by later 16th century ranges arranged around a central courtyard. The monument situated on the south bank of the River Clyde at about 5m above sea-level.

The scheduled area is irregular on plan to include the remains described above and an area around in which evidence for the monument's construction, use and abandonment is expected to survive, as shown in red on the accompanying map. The scheduling specifically excludes: the above-ground elements of all modern boundary walls and modern fences; the slipway; the above-ground elements of all signage and services; the top 300mm of all modern paths to allow for their maintenance.

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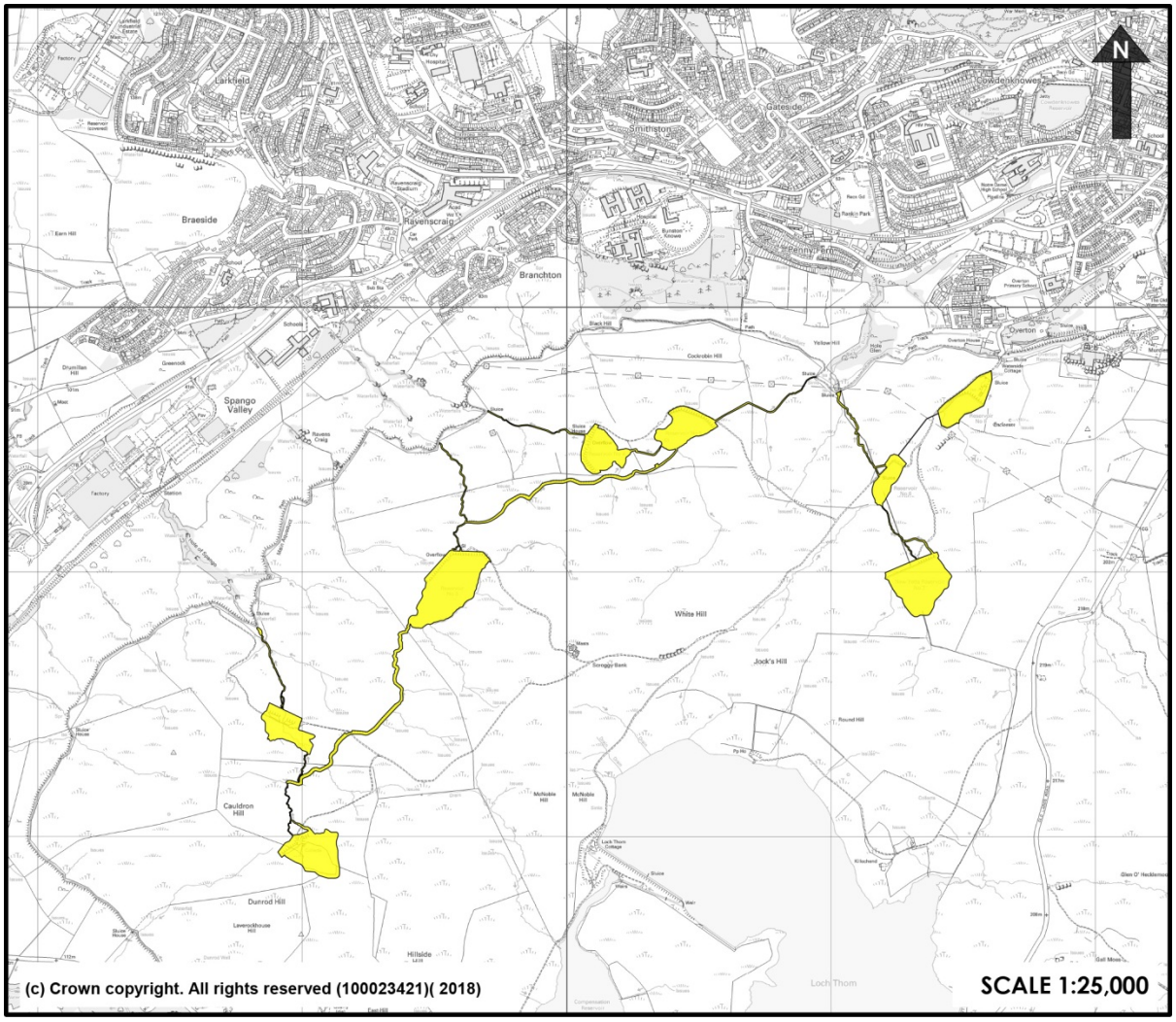
Statement of National Importance

The monument is of national importance because it has an inherent potential to make a significant contribution to our understanding of the development of Scottish castles during the late-medieval and early-modern periods. The monument survives as a roofed structure, with rare and important original timber work. It is an excellent example of its type demonstrating the transition from a medieval castle to a mansion house. It documents through its architecture and layout the economic and social changes following the Union of the Crowns which allowed a greater degree of peace and prosperity for Scotland's land-owing class. Previous excavation has indicated high potential for the survival of important archaeological remains. The loss of the monument would greatly diminish our ability to understand the character, chronology and development of late-medieval and early-modern high-status dwellings in Scotland.

Scheduled Monument	
Site Name: Overton reservoirs 1-8 and associated channels, Clyde Muirshiel Park	
Grid Reference: NS225414, NS674536	
Date Added: 2 September 2011	**HES Reference:** SM12810

Type: Industrial: bridge, viaduct, aqueduct; gas, electrical, water, sewage and other utilities; gas, electrical, water, sewage and other utilities; inland water; weir/dam/sluice, Secular: bridge



Description

The monument comprises a series of eight auxiliary reservoirs and associated dams, sluices, sluice houses, footbridges, channels and a workman's bothy that form part of a larger water system built to provide the industries of Greenock with a source of water power and also to provide domestic water. The monument was designed by Robert Thom and built between 1825 and 1827 by Shaw's Water Company. The eight auxiliary reservoirs acted as collecting basins for hill run-off to provide a reserve against drought and a means of preventing flood damage. The monument became obsolete in 1971 when the aqueduct they fed was replaced by a tunnel. The monument is located in high moorland to the south of Greenock between around 190m and 270m above sea level. The monument was first scheduled as three separate monuments in 1998. It is being rescheduled as one monument both to

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facilitate easier management and maintenance, and also to update the scheduled area and associated documentation.

Reservoir 1 is roughly triangular shaped and is the southernmost of the eight reservoirs, centred on NS 2406 7292 at around 260m above sea level. The N edge of the reservoir measures around 190m in length. The NE to S side measures around 270m while the S to NW side measures 220m. It has an earth-and-gravel, boulder-faced dam at the NW, about 60m long with an exposed sluice mechanism that has been deliberately breached by a V-shaped gap. A cast iron covered holding tank and pipe mark the location of the sluice house on the NW side of the dam. A rock-cut overflow channel, known as a spillway, with partial masonry facing, runs downhill north for around 440m from the dam to Reservoir 2. This reservoir, as are all the reservoirs, is lined with a mixture of puddled clay and stones, designed to render it vermin proof.

Reservoir 2, of irregular plan, is N of Reservoir 1, centred on NS 2394 7340 at around 225m above sea level. It measures around 210m WNW-ESE by up to 95m transversely. It has a dam of similar construction to that at Reservoir 1 at the NE, measuring some 120m in length, and also with an exposed sluice mechanism and breached by a V-shaped gap. A concrete cover over the sluice outlet marks the site of a former sluice house. A spillway channel made of stone-lined concrete is located in the centre of the dam and runs around 350m N downhill to the main Greenock Cut aqueduct.

Branching off from the spillway channel linking Reservoirs 1 and 2, at NS 2399 7319, is a more substantial feeder channel heading NW to Reservoir 3. The W end of this channel has been created by digging out and enhancing a natural stream bed over a distance of 575m. The channel has a width of 1.5m with a parallel bank 1.5m wide on the NW side. The E end of the channel reverts to the natural stream.

Reservoir 3, of irregular plan, is centred on NS 2455 7394 at around 215m above sea level. It measures around 380m NE-SW by up to 155m transversely. It has an angled dam on its N and NW sides of similar construction to that at Reservoirs 1 and 2. The N length of this dam measures around 120m. The NW part is lower in profile and is about 140m long. The spillway channel is located at the angle where the two dam banks meet. It appears as a concrete-lined channel, probably initially rock-cut. A supplementary channel joins the main spillway channel from a point around 35m E along the dam, where the sluice house is located. The spillway channel runs N for 490m to join the main aqueduct and appears to use a pre-existing stream. The channel is crossed by a masonry footbridge at NS 2460 7424.

A feeder channel, known as 'The Wee Cut', runs ENE from the overflow channel of Reservoir 3 for around 920m along the 190m contour, where it joins the south end of Reservoir 5. The channel is entirely artificial and collected water from the surrounding area. It is stone-lined, with two section embankments on the N side, and is crossed by five masonry footbridges at NS 2495 7433, NS 2510 7433, NS 2526 7438, NS 2534 7439 and NS 2540 7445. A masonry bothy, measuring 5.65m E-W by 3.8m transversely, stands adjacent to the channel on its N side at NS 2534 7440.

Reservoir 4, of irregular plan, is centred on NS 2513 7445 at around 190m above sea level. It measures around 160 m N-S by up to 155m transversely. It is dammed on the W and SW side with dams measuring a total of 195m in length. A sluice house is located to the NW at NS 2508 7451, through which water flows NW and downhill for around 415m in a stone-lined channel to the main aqueduct. Two masonry footbridges cross the channel at NS 2501 7452 and NS 2476 7457. Some 40m SW of the sluice house the spillway channel runs NNW from the dam to join the same stone-lined channel. An additional spillway channel runs from the E end of Reservoir 4 east into the SW end of Reservoir 5. This channel is around 155m in length and is spanned by a masonry footbridge at NS 2535 7447.

Reservoir 5, irregular on plan, is centred on NS 2544 7454 at around 205m above sea level. It measures around 190m NE-SW by 150m transversely. A dam, made of alternating layers of peat and clay and faced with stone, is located at the N end and forms the foundation of a road running to the north of Reservoir 4. The sluice outlet is located at the SE of the dam. There is a concrete-lined exit channel that extends for 470m to the NE where it joins the Greenock Cut aqueduct at Hole Glen. There are three masonry footbridges over the channel at NS 2567 7463, NS 2580 7463 and NS 2593 7473.

Reservoir 6, of irregular plan, is centred on NS 2620 7433. It measures around 170m NE-SW by up to 70m transversely. The dam is on the NE and projecting from it is a pier. An additional stone-covered earthen bank has been constructed on the NW side. Both the dam and earth bank support a tarmac road. The sluice mechanism is located on the NW. The sluice house, constructed over the sluice outlet, is built of rubble with a domed roof and dressed stone doorway. A spillway channel is located around 45m to the NE. Both channels join a natural stream at NS 2616 7439, which runs downhill to the NNW for around 350m where it joins the Greenock Cut aqueduct. An underground pipe from the north of Reservoir 6 extends 225m to Reservoir 8.

Reservoir 7 is also known as New Yetts Reservoir. It is of irregular shape and is centred on NS 2633 7396. It measures around 210m ENE-WSW by up to 205m transversely. A 200m-long dam is located across the N end. The dam is constructed of alternating layers of alluvial earth and gravel and is faced with interlocking boulders. A 2m-wide stone-lined overflow channel cuts through the E end of the dam and flows through a concrete pipe under a modern road and masonry bridge at NS 2635 7410. The sluice mechanism and channel are located around 70m to the SW of the spillway channel. Both channels meet to the N of the reservoir at NS 2627 7415 where they flow into a natural stream. The watercourse runs N for around 160m into the S end of Reservoir 6.

Reservoir 8, of irregular plan, is centred on NS 2648 7462. The reservoir measures around 170m NE-SW by up to 85m transversely. There is a stone-clad earth dam on the NE side and a secondary bank around the NW corner. There is no visible sluice mechanism and the water appears to flow into a concealed pipe with inspection covers near the centre of the dam. A small, empty, holding reservoir is located 45m to the NE. This measures around 40m NE-SW by up to 30m transversely and has a concrete dam on the NE and NW side. An area of hard-standing and the remains of a rectangular filter structure, measuring 10m NE-SW by 5m transversely, are located between the two reservoirs. A stone-lined spillway channel 0.5m wide runs from the NE corner of Reservoir 8 to the E side of the holding reservoir. From the holding reservoir, the spillway channel continues under a tarmac road and underground N for around 60m to the main Greenock Cut aqueduct.

The area to be scheduled is irregular in plan, to include all reservoirs, dams, sluice mechanisms, sluice houses, bridges, pier and bothy, spillways and ancillary watercourses, as described above and as shown in red on the accompanying map. Around the dams and sluices, the scheduled area includes an area within which evidence relating to their construction, use and abandonment may survive. The scheduled areas of the basins of Reservoirs 1 and 2 comprise those areas formerly covered by the maximum extent of water. The scheduled areas of Reservoirs 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 comprise the areas formerly covered by the maximum extent of water. The scheduled area of Reservoir 5 extends up to but excludes the unmade road passing to its N. The scheduled area of Reservoir 8 extends up to but excludes the road on the NE side. The scheduled area of all associated water courses described extends to a distance of 2m from the edge of the channel, or the outer edge of the embankment where present, for the support and preservation of the monument. Specifically excluded from the scheduled area are all made road surfaces and the above-ground elements of all fences, dykes and telegraph poles, to allow for their maintenance. Also excluded from the scheduled area are any sluice mechanisms installed since 1972.

Statement of National Importance

Cultural Significance

Intrinsic characteristics

Shaw's Water Joint Stock Company was incorporated on 10th June 1825 and the system was officially opened on 16 April 1827. The monument is a significant part of an extensive and ambitious early 19th-century civil hydraulic engineering scheme. The system utilised and added to existing water courses in order to take water from the high moorland above Greenock through the town to provide water power for industry and domestic water.

Most elements of the auxiliary reservoirs and channels are well preserved and actively maintained, and are clearly visible and easy to understand on the ground. The monument informs our understanding of a large and innovative scheme to manipulate the landscape to harness rainwater and to provide water for power and domestic supply. The monument has the capacity to further our knowledge of the construction methods of the reservoirs and associated dams and sluices of the early 19th century. The duration of use of the monument, in excess of 150 years, means the monument also has the potential to retain information on the refinement and development of the system as technological advances were made, as well as to illustrate the shortcomings of the system which led to its eventual abandonment.

Contextual characteristics

Water for Greenock was supplied by a number of wells and streams until a piped water supply was designed by James Watt and installed in 1773. However, Greenock expanded rapidly and the population trebled between 1780 and 1820, and demand for water soon outstripped supply. A new system relying on an aqueduct 9 km long to pipe water collected from the high ground to the south of the populated area was designed. The Great Reservoir, Loch Thom, was the start of the aqueduct and the main source of water, but additional water was fed into the system as necessary from eight auxiliary reservoirs, each located within its own valley and each connected directly to the aqueduct. The flow from the auxiliary reservoirs was controlled through innovative automatic sluices. The system had a capacity of 21,000 cubic feet of water per day and powered many industries in Greenock. The supply of domestic water was less successful until the construction of the Gryfe Reservoir in 1872.

In Greenock, the water was channelled through the town along two routes. At set levels along the length of these routes, sites, known as falls, were available for rent by water powered industry. These industries grew to include paper-making, distilling, textile, rope-making, flour, and sugar refining amongst others. Among these industries was the spinning works of Neil, Fleming, Reid and Co., where a water wheel in excess of 21.3m and known as the 'Great Wheel' operated. The remains of the lines of the falls can be seen at various locations in Greenock, as well as many of the former industrial buildings.

This is of a rare type of industrial monument and there are few comparable systems for the organisation of water power in Scotland. Thom's earlier scheme on Bute had canalised water from the south and west of the island to Loch Fad, and then by lade to the sea, and increased water power on the island from 30hp to 70hp, equivalent to steam power. It was on Bute that Thom designed self-activating sluices to lessen waste of water, and also where he implemented auxiliary reservoirs to counteract periods of heavy rainfall. The contemporary 4 mile-long Leven Cut in Fife was constructed with the dual aims of decreasing the levels of Loch Leven and thereby increasing agricultural land and also providing water power for mills and industries downstream. Comparison between these systems can increase our understanding of technological advancement.

Associative characteristics

The monument was designed by the hydraulic engineer Robert Thom (1774-1847) at the height of the Industrial Revolution and its importance is enhanced by these associations. Thom was educated at the Andersonian Institute, Glasgow, and before working in Inverclyde worked on maximising power to the cotton mills of West Lothian and Rothesay, Bute. The principal reservoir of the Greenock Scheme is named after Thom. The Greenock scheme has been described as Thom's finest achievement, where he demonstrated his innovative thinking on water engineering. As an example of his work the monument has the capacity to further our understanding of hydraulic engineering and its development in Scotland and the contribution of Thom to that progress.

The monument is intimately linked to industrial progress and expansion in Greenock. It was the main conveyor of water to the town for over 150 years and its ability to satisfy the demand of a growing industry contributed to the success story of the town during this period.

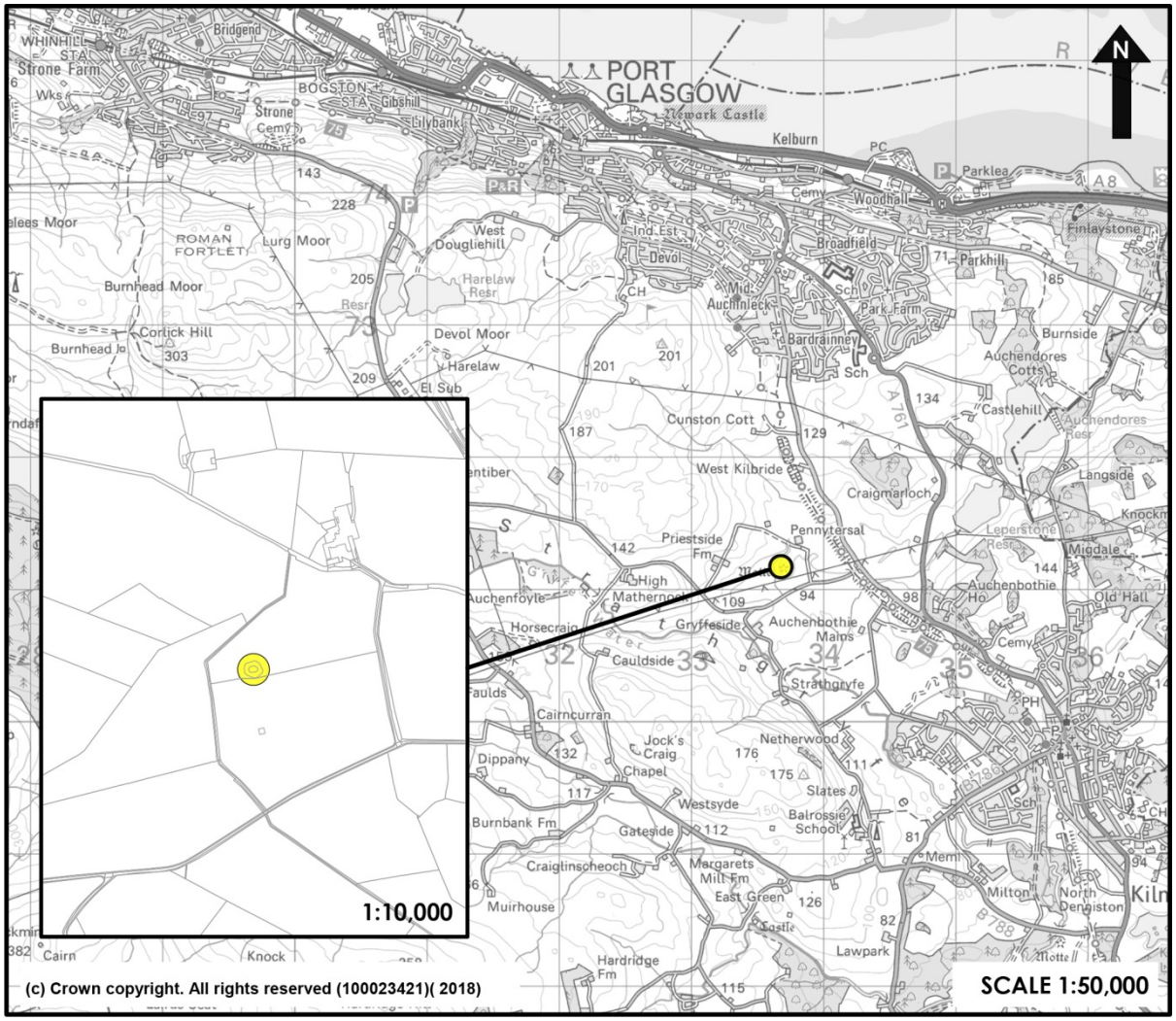
The monument's importance is also enhanced by the survival of extensive documentation including maps and plans. This records details of the monument from its initial conception through to its use, adaption and abandonment.

National Importance

The monument is of national importance because it has an inherent potential to make a significant addition to our understanding of the past, in particular the Industrial Revolution and the study of hydraulic engineering in Scotland, and development of water provision for drinking and industry in 19th-century Greenock. The monument demonstrates the significant impact that technology had on the Scottish landscape during this period and the particular contribution of Robert Thom to hydraulic innovation. The well-preserved, complex system of reservoirs, dams, sluices and associated channels is an important survival of a defining period in industrial and civic history, not only in Inverclyde but across Scotland and further afield. The loss of the monument would impede our understanding of industrial development at a regional, national and international level.

Scheduled Monument	
Site Name: Pennytersal Farm, motte 235m SW of	
Grid Reference: NS233677, NS671171	
Date Added: 11 February 2011	**HES Reference:** SM12893

Type: Secular: motte



Description

The monument comprises the remains of a motte, a steep-sided artificial mound upon which the principal tower of an Anglo-Norman castle would have stood and which dates to the medieval period. The monument is visible as a well-defined earthwork located on the SW edge of a terrace at around 100m above sea level. A now canalised tributary of the Gryfe Water is located 70m to the west.

The visible element of the monument is a turf-covered, flat-topped and roughly circular mound of earth and stone. The mound is around 3m high and measures approximately 27m E-W by 23m transversely. The north side shows some evidence of disturbance to the original structure, interpreted as a possible quarry scoop.

The area to be scheduled is circular in plan, centred on the monument to include the remains described and an area around within which evidence relating to its construction, use and

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abandonment may survive, as shown in red on the accompanying map. Specifically excluded from the scheduling to allow for maintenance are the above-ground elements of a post-and-wire fence that crosses the south of the scheduled area.

Statement of National Importance

Cultural significance

Intrinsic characteristics

The monument is visible as a prominent earthwork, the form of which indicates that it is a motte, the remains of an Anglo-Norman timber castle. This was a defensive structure which may also have acted as an estate centre and a symbol of prestige for the owner and residents. Apart from the potential quarry scoop in the north side of the motte and some animal burrows on the west side, the monument does not appear to have been significantly disturbed and retains good field characteristics. The surrounding area also appears undisturbed. Mottes are often associated with baileys (enclosed courtyards adjacent to or surrounding the motte). In this example a potential bailey has been noted in the past as terracing on the west side and as a slight mound on the south and east sides. More recent interpretation suggests this could be a natural terrace on the west, and no remains are now visible on the east and south sides.

The motte retains a good proportion of its original shape, extent and structure and is likely to preserve evidence of its construction, use and abandonment phases. It may also seal evidence for settlement or other activity that predated it. There is high potential for the survival of evidence for timber buildings and upstanding defensive works, both on the motte itself and in the surrounding area. There is also a potential for the survival of a ditch around the motte, a feature often found in conjunction with mottes. This and other surviving negative features have an inherent capacity to retain palaeoenvironmental evidence within their fills. Such deposits can help us reconstruct the environmental conditions when the monument was built and in use, as well as details of the diet and economy of the inhabitants. The lack of evidence for stone buildings on the site suggests it was abandoned relatively early, enhancing the likelihood that archaeological remains of the timber castle are well preserved.

Contextual characteristics

This is one of over 300 fortified earthworks in Scotland that may date from the 12th or 13th centuries. Many timber castles were associated with the establishment of Anglo-Norman lordships during and after the reign of King David I. They played a role in the consolidation of state power and the development of centralised authority, representing the fortified dwellings of an immigrant population and the introduction of a European model of land tenure and feudal obligations. The role of these fortified settlements was symbolic as well as functional, marking and protecting the lands of emerging lordships and the routeways through them. Timber castles are most numerous between the Clyde and the Solway, but there are also examples along other main route ways, often by significant water courses, such as those to the north of the Forth in eastern Scotland and stretching up to and including the Moray coast. This example is located close to the Gryfe Water, a major watercourse cutting north-west to south-east across the area. Other examples survive in Caithness, Argyll and the Highlands. They are comparatively rare monuments in the former county of Renfrewshire, though other examples are known at Castle Hill at Bridge of Weir, and Milton Bridge, both in Kilmacolm parish, and at Lochwinnoch, Renfrew, and Eaglesham.

Many mottes were accompanied by baileys, defended outer courtyards that housed buildings and activities that could not be accommodated within the limited space on top of the artificial mound. The alleged terracing on the west of this motte perhaps represents the site of a bailey, but there is no clear field evidence for man-made defences to confirm this suggestion. The upstanding masonry remains of Duchal Castle lie around 2.67 km south-south-west of this motte. This proximity between a timber castle and a stone castle enhances the significance of both of these individual sites, allowing examination of the transition from mottes to stone castles, both locally and, by extension, nationally. Complex archaeological remains are probably associated with both these sites, preserving evidence for the nature and chronology of the transition and allowing future researchers to address issues such

as whether occupation was continuous or interrupted by a period of abandonment. The timber and stone castles probably both acted as manorial estate centres, rather than simply as high status dwellings, and associated buried archaeological remains probably survive in the surrounding landscape.

Associative characteristics

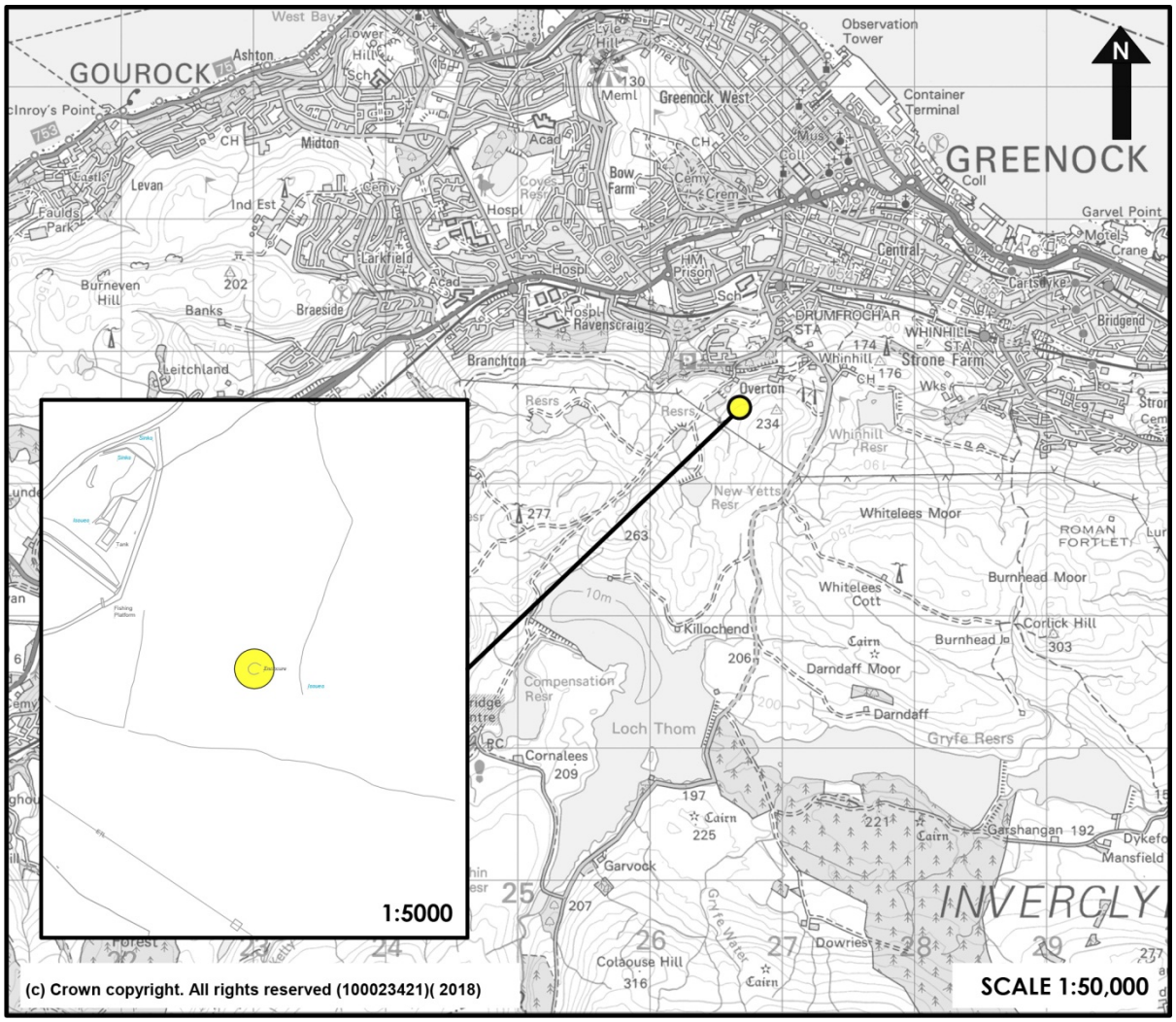
The monument is noted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey as 'Mote Hill' indicating that it has long been recognised as an antiquity. Further research is required to find which estate and landowner this motte may have been associated with, but the concentration of three mottes around Kilmacolm is likely to be associated with one or possibly both of the Lyle family, associated with the later Duchal Castle or the Dennistoun family, another notable landowner in this area in the medieval period.

National Importance

The monument is of national importance because it has an inherent potential to make a significant addition to the understanding of the past, in particular the construction and function of early medieval strongholds. It retains a significant proportion of its field characteristics and is a well-preserved example of its class, with little sign of later disturbance other than limited animal activity and possible quarrying. From this site, we can learn much about medieval castle construction as well as the wider control of land and route ways in SW Scotland. Its importance is enhanced because it can be compared with two other mottes of similar form in close proximity, as well as a later stone castle, and can provide supporting information about the transition from timber to stone castles in Scotland. The loss of this example would significantly diminish our future ability to appreciate and understand settlement and land tenure in medieval Scotland.

Scheduled Monument	
Site Name: Waterside Cottage, hut circle 230m S of	
Grid Reference: NS226678, NS674574	
Date Added: 1 March 2011	**HES Reference:** SM12811

Type: Prehistoric domestic and defensive: hut circle, roundhouse



Description

The monument comprises the remains of a hut circle, probably of late Bronze Age or Iron Age date (first or late second millennium BC). The monument is visible as a well-defined circular earthwork, located in an area of rough grazing on a NW-facing terrace at around 215m above sea level.

The visible elements of the monument are a turf-covered earthen and stone bank. The bank is around 1.5m in width and forms a circle measuring approximately 10m in diameter. The bank has an internal maximum height of 0.4m and an external maximum height of 0.3m. There is a well-defined entrance on the east side measuring 2m.

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The area to be scheduled is circular on plan, centred on the monument to include the remains described and an area around them within which evidence relating to its construction, use and abandonment may survive, as shown in red on the accompanying map.

Statement of National Importance

Cultural significance

Intrinsic characteristics

The monument is visible as an upstanding earthwork of a form indicating that it is the remains of a hut circle likely to date to the later prehistoric period. The building is a single roundhouse and would have functioned as a domestic dwelling. The monument, which shows signs of being waterlogged, does not appear to have been disturbed and has the potential to contain deposits and sediments relating to its construction, use and abandonment. Cut features, such as post holes and pits, and other deposits may also contain artefacts relating to activities undertaken within and around the monument. There is also good potential forthe survival of associated remains, such as middens and evidence of cultivation and craft activities, in the area immediately surrounding the hut circle. The waterlogged soil has a high potential to contain preserved organic deposits. The monument has an inherent potential to further our understanding of its inhabitants, their daily lives, their diet, and contemporary society, economy and beliefs. Evidence from comparable sites elsewhere in Scotland has demonstrated the high probability that archaeological remains may also be preserved in and around the monument.

The monument may also preserve information about how the roundhouse was constructed and used, which can inform our knowledge of the design, layout and construction techniques used in domestic architecture at this time. All these elements have the capacity to inform our understanding of how domestic space was used and perceived and how it may link into cosmological beliefs and practices. In addition, the upstanding elements of the monument probably sit on a buried land surface, which has the potential to retain important environmental information. The monument has the ability to inform our understanding of the contemporary environment, how the landscape may have been used by later prehistoric farmers, and what it looked like.

Contextual characteristics

The monument is located around 215m above sea level in high moorland, some 2.2km SW of the narrow Clyde coastal plain. It is set upon a terrace on a NW-facing slope and has extensive views to the north and west. To the east the slope rises up to 235m above sea level and this steep rise provides shelter to the terrace.

Two further hut circles are recorded in the immediate vicinity of this example, one of which was possibly located around 40m to the SE within the lee of the steep NW-facing slope. There are 30 known sites of single or multiple hut circles recorded within the Inverclyde, Renfrewshire and East Renfrewshire area. Little is known about many of these and they are often poorly located. The majority are single examples, situated higher than 200m above sea level in rough grazing on moorland. It has been suggested that the construction of unenclosed settlements during this period accompanied an increase in the division of the landscape for agricultural purposes. This may have been due to a climatic decline at the start of the Bronze Age, which resulted in the abandonment of the consequent marginal land.

Upstanding remains of unenclosed hut circles generally survive in land where more recent cultivation has either been limited or has never taken place. As a result, the present distribution of hut circles in the area may not be a true reflection of past distribution and it is likely that hut circles were formerly

located throughout the landscape. The presence of several crannogs, probably of similar date, along the foreshore of the Clyde indicate that the low-lying coastal plain was also occupied in prehistory. Hut circles are often found in loose groups or clusters and often in conjunction with the remains of field systems. This area has not yet been comprehensively surveyed, but linear earthworks have been noted and may prove to be the remains of field systems. At least seven round cairns are recorded on land some 2km to the SE of the hut circle. It is likely that all these monuments form an integral part of an extensive preserved prehistoric landscape.

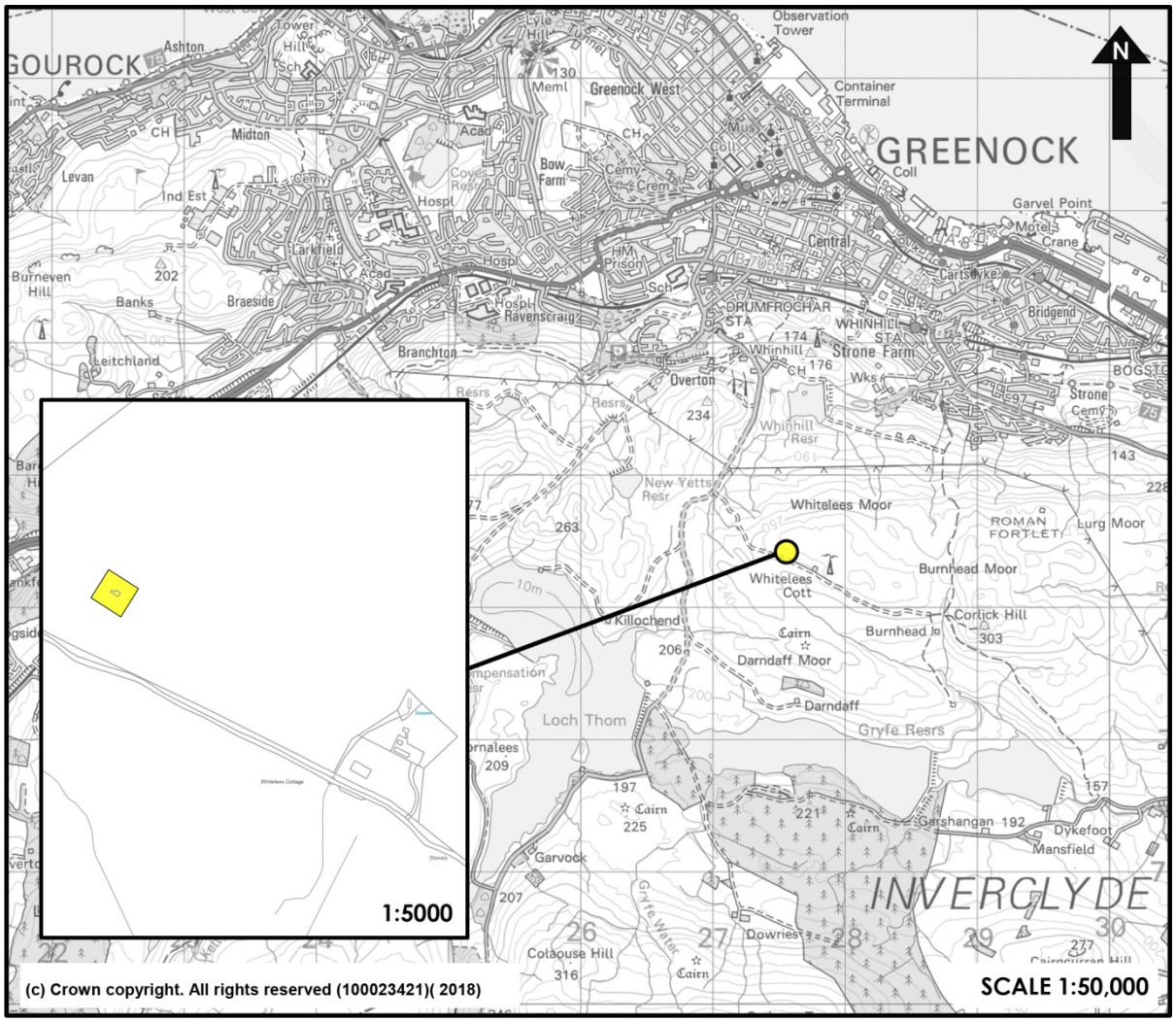
Further study and comparison of these monuments may inform our understanding of settlement type and character in this area, including location, density, chronology, contemporaneity and phasing of occupation, and perhaps indicate social hierarchies. This in turn could add to our understanding of the regional character of settlement across Scotland.

National Importance

This monument is of national importance because it has an inherent potential to provide information about a settlement type that characterises the wider Bronze Age and Iron Age domestic landscape. The monument forms an intrinsic element of the later prehistoric settlement pattern in the high moorland to the south of the Clyde. Domestic remains and artefacts from settlements have the potential to tell us about wider society, its architecture, how people lived, where they came from and who they had contacts with. In this area in particular, analysis of domestic monuments and associated cultural material may provide evidence of native-Roman interaction. The old ground surfaces sealed by the earthwork remains and other upstanding remains may provide information about the nature of the contemporary environment and the use made of it by later prehistoric farmers. Spatial analysis of sites may inform our understanding of patterns of landholding and the expansion or contraction of settlement. The loss or diminution of this monument would impede significantly our ability to understand the placing of such monuments within the landscape, both in this area and across Scotland, as well as our knowledge of later prehistoric social structure, economy and building practices.

Scheduled Monument	
Site Name: Whitelees Cottage, bombing decoy control bunker 230m NW of	
Grid Reference: NS227557, NS673419	
Date Added: 25 March 2011	**HES Reference:** SM12828

Type: 20th Century Military and Related: Bombing decoy site



Description

The monument comprises a brick and concrete-built roofed structure, the remains of a Second World War Naval, ST-type, decoy control shelter. The monument is located at 275m above sea level on high moorland around 2.8 km SW of the Clyde Estuary.

The shelter is a square building with a porch/covered entrance passage on the W corner. The sides of the main element measure around 3.5m in length. The porch, which has sloping sidewalls, extends down slope for 2.5m and is 1.7m wide. The structure is built of red brick and has a flat concrete roof. Above the entrance to the covered passage is a further slab of concrete set on edge. There is a roof hatch, accessed by iron rungs set into the NE interior wall, and a small vent hole in the SE wall. The shelter was constructed during early 1941 as part of a decoy site. A military construction designed to replicate burning buildings and infrastructure and draw away bombs from strategically important

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industrial and residential areas, it was used during night hours. It is likely that more ephemeral features relating to the decoy features themselves survive as buried remains within the area.

The area to be scheduled is square in plan centred on the visible remains to include an area around them within which evidence relating to the monument's construction, use and abandonment may survive, as shown in red on the accompanying map.

Statement of National Importance

Cultural Significance

Intrinsic characteristics

The one-cell brick-wall structure with a reinforced concrete roof and covered entrance way is a typical form for a decoy control shelter. The roof hatch was designed to provide an emergency exit. Surviving Ministry of Defence plans indicate that most were intended to be protected from blast damage by an earth bund. It is not clear if this example once had such protection or whether local conditions influenced this omission. The shelter would have housed a telephone to receive orders to ignite and the switchgear to operate the decoy. Masses of electrical cables would have run from the shelter to the fire groups located at some distance from the shelter. Such sites needed constant maintenance and a staff of 24 personnel, including two electricians, would have staffed the decoy.

As a decoy site for a major port and industrial area the decoy was surveyed and constructed by the Admiralty and as such is termed a Naval SF decoy site. It has been suggested that the site may have had the existing QL-type system already in place, designed to simulate the features of a town under blackout. This would have replicated such things as non-blacked out skylights and opening and closing doors. The shelter would have been located some distance from the special fire apparatus, in order to minimise blast damage from the bombs drawn to the decoy and also to keep clear of the hundreds of gallons of fuel needed to produce the SF decoy fires. In this instance the exact location of the actual decoy structures themselves is not yet known. A well-made road was needed to provide the fuel needed and a site some 1.1 km to the SE adjacent to the road at Burnhouse may be where the decoy fires were located.

The control shelter has the capacity to inform our knowledge of Second World War military architecture, in particular that of SF decoy site control shelters. It has the potential to further our understanding of how such structures were designed, used and located and how they were decommissioned as well as how they would have functioned in conjunction with other decoy site types, such as the QL. As an integral part of the development of camouflage and deception technology the shelter has the capacity to further our understanding of how such techniques of warfare were established and developed through the Second World War.

Contextual characteristics

The monument is located up in the high open moorland to the south of the industrial and urban areas along the Clyde. Greenock had become increasingly strategically important as the London Docks came under intense attack and supplies had to be rerouted. It was also a key naval anchorage and at this time became one of the busiest ports in the world. At the commencement of War World II the Air Ministry had formed a secret department to oversee ways to fool the German Luftwaffe bombers by using decoys and other means of deception. The monument formed part of a elaborate nationwide system of bombing decoy sites. The decoys were located close to prime targets, in this instance Greenock, and were intended to replicate these targets when seen from the air, thus drawing enemy bombers away from the real targets. This was one of the major deception plans of the Second World

War. Britain had around 800 decoys in operation during the Second World War and it is estimated that of these 300 received hits. Calculations made by the Air Historical Branch estimate that over 2200 tonnes of bombs were drawn off onto decoy sites during the conflict.

There were a number of different types of decoy and variations devised. K and Q types were developed first and simulated military sites in daylight and at night respectively. Night decoys were further classified to QF for fire sites and QL for lighting sites. As the Blitz intensified in autumn and winter 1940, intelligence indicated that industrial areas were to be the focus of heavy raids and a new type of decoy was developed to protect civilian residential and industrial sites. This was partly a response to new intelligence enabling advance warning of which areas were to be targeted by the raids. These were Special Fire (SF) or 'Starfish' sites and were constructed in large open areas, in areas of known bomber approach. They were either civil or naval operated (usually where near ports) and typically at least two miles from any built up area. They consisted of different types of combustible feature such as braziers or fuel pools and were electrically ignited from a control blockhouse in advance of the commencement of a raid. Once alight enemy bombers were fooled into thinking this was the site of the target already ablaze. It was an established Luftwaffe technique that leading aircraft dropped incendiary devices onto targets thus marking them for successive waves of bombers. The decoys grew in sophistication with characteristics of urban and industrial fires and features faithfully replicated through the design of decoys to burn in different ways on the same site.

There are 59 examples of decoy site and or control bunkers and generators listed in the database of the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland. The decoy sites are a small element in the extensive offensive and defensive military and civilian structures built to protect the Clyde ships and associated industrial areas. Decoy sites are a rare type of monument as relatively few were constructed and many were deliberately removed immediately after the cessation of hostilities or in more recent times. In most instances features relating to the ephemeral decoy structures are not now visible and the control shelter, as here, is the only visible remaining element of the site.

As part of a countrywide network, the control shelter has the capacity to add to our knowledge of a large-scale, centrally co-ordinated system of defence.

Associative characteristics

The monument is associated with the Second World War, a global conflict, and in particular the Greenock Blitz of 6 and 7 May 1941. This Luftwaffe raid targeted the many ships and ship yards as well as the civilian workforce in and around the town of Greenock. In total 280 people were killed and over 1200 injured, the majority of whom were civilians. The decoy site was ignited on the second night and accounts differ as to whether it succeeded in drawing bombs off target. Some eyewitness accounts talk of the hills above the town ablaze through diverted bombs.

The monument is also associated with Colonel Sir John Turner who was placed in charge of British decoy and deception schemes in 1939. Turner was born in 1881 and joined the Royal Corps of Engineers in 1900. Turner was a qualified pilot with extensive knowledge of airfield construction and infrastructure. In post his department was located at the Sound City Film Studios, Shepperton, where the deception techniques used in filming were learnt and adapted for use in wartime defence.

The monument retains the potential to inform our understanding of 20th-century warfare and the impact of the Second World War on the people and landscapes of Inverclyde and Scotland.

National Importance

This monument is of national importance because it has an inherent potential to make a significant addition to our understanding of the past, in particular the defence of the strategically important Clyde area during the Second World War. It is a rare site type as well as a rare survival that has the capacity to illustrate the techniques of military design and construction as well as the evolution of deception tactics. The monument demonstrates the ingenuity and resourcefulness of a society under attack and is a testament to the people that manned it and those that it helped to protect. Its loss or diminution would impede significantly our ability to understand the function, location and use of such monuments in Scotland as well as our knowledge of Second World War defensive tactics.