



[GREENOCK]

Inverclyde
council

INTRODUCTION

Local authorities are responsible for maintaining a register of all the known archaeological sites in their area. A small proportion of these are protected as Scheduled Monuments which are listed in a separate schedule, but many others merit protection for their regional or local importance.

The records for all of these archaeology sites in Inverclyde were transferred from the West of Scotland Archaeology Service in 2013. Currently there are 634 recorded archaeology sites. This schedule contains details of all the sites within the Greenock area. There are also schedules for Port Glasgow, Gourock, Kilmacolm/Quarrier's Village, Inverkip and Wemyss Bay.

Each record sheet contains site details including the site name(s), grid reference, monument type, the date the site was first recorded, which parish it was located in, a location map, available background details and a Canmore reference number. Canmore is the online catalogue to Scotland's archaeology, buildings and industrial and marine heritage. It can be accessed to carry out searches, through the Historic Environment Scotland website at:

<https://www.historicenvironment.scot/learn/learning-resources/canmore/>

Anyone with details of potential archaeological sites in Inverclyde that they think could be worthy of investigation should contact Margaret Pickett from our Planning Policy team on 01475 712493, or send us an email to devplan.planning@inverclyde.gov.uk

CLICK ON A LISTING IN THE INDEX TO READ FULL DETAILS

ARCHAEOLOGY SITES IN GREENOCK

LOCATION	CANMORE REFERENCE
A	
Albert Harbour	105879
Ann Street, (General CDA2)	70143
Arthur Street Works	68394
Auchmountain Farmstead	Unknown
Auchmountain Farmstead	170928
Auchmountain Glen	85593
B	
Battery Park, Fort Matilda	229865
Belville Street (General CDA4)	70143
Berryyards Farm	270466
Bogston Station	42446
Bow Hill (Z Battery)	253776
Brewfield Mount	41350
Bunston Knowe (Ravenscraig)	105643
Burnhead	305441
C	
Caledonian Foundry, Trafalgar Street	153056
6 Campbell Street (Building)	281148
Cartsburn Mansion	41302
Cartsburn Power Station	41304
Cartsburn Shipyard	68396
Cartsdyke	75370
Cartsdyke Station	105641
Cathcart Square (Drinking Fountain)	161629
Cemetery, South Street	200684
Central Station	105640

Clyde Pottery, Pottery Street	42384
Compensation Reservoir	202205
Control Bunker, Larkfield Decoy	205500
Covenanter's Well and Pulpit Rock	41323
Craigieknowe	138398
Craigknowe Burn	138400
Craigknowe Burn	138399
Crawberry Hill	Unknown
Crematorium	200683
Cunard Liner, Tail of the Bank	187901
Custom House Palace, Custom House	41309
Custom House Quay	187898
Custom House Quay (Clock Tower)	199871
Custom House Quay (Transit Sheds)	41303
D	
Darndaff (Wall)	142609
Darndaff (Farmstead)	170932
Darndaff (Cairn)	142604
Darndaff Moor (Carved Stone)	Unknown
Darndaff Moor (Cup-marked Rock)	305443
Decoy Control Bunker	185540
21 Dellingburn Street (Factory)	243248
Dellingburn Street (Sawmill)	243273
Dellingburn Street, (Workshop)	243269
Dowie's	85186
E	
Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital	200261
Earn Hill (Cup-marked Rock)	Unknown
Earn Hill (Cup-marked Rock)	305459
Earn Hill (Cultivation, Remains, Rig)	164082
East Hamilton Street Works	68373

East India Breast (Site of Warehouse)	Unknown
East India Harbour	68401
East India Harbour (Dry Docks)	105639
East India Harbour (Warehouse)	121940
Easter Greenock Castle	41353
89 Eldon Street (Lodge)	200472
89 Eldon Street (Stables)	200497
203 Eldon Street (Tollhouse)	192239
F	
Fire Station, Rue End Street	111510
Fleming, Reid and Co. (Knitting Factory)	234719
Fleming, Reid and Co. (Knitting Factory)	234722
Fleming, Reid and Co. (Offices)	234724
Fleming, Reid and Co. (Carding and Combing)	234727
Fleming, Reid and Co. (Wool Warehouse)	234730
Fleming, Reid and Co. (Boiler House)	234779
Fleming, Reid and Co. (Turbine House)	234783
Fleming, Reid and Co. (Spinning Mill)	235031
Former Shipyard	68392
'Fort Jervis'	41312
Fort Matilda (Coast Battery)	185529
Fort Matilda (Artillery Fortifications)	41311
Fort Matilda Station, Newark Street	112323
Fort Matilda Submarine Mining Station	185530
French Memorial, Lyle Hill	200918
G	
Garvel Dry Dock	68398
Garvel House	Unknown
Garvel Graving Dock	68374
Glen of Hecklemoor (Natural Feature)	41339

Glen of Hecklemoor (Cairn)	41377
Glenbrae (Kilns)	142617
Glenbrae (Walls)	142619
Glenbrae (Structures)	142618
Glenbrae (Structure, Farmstead)	142616
Goat Craigs, Loch Thom (Drove Road)	142601
Goat Craigs, Loch Thom (Hut Circle)	169419
Goat Craigs, Loch Thom ((Cup-marked Rock)	Unknown
Goat Craigs, Loch Thom (Cup-marked Rock)	Unknown
Goat Craigs, Loch Thom (House Platform)	Unknown
Graving Dock	86400
Great Harbour	68402
Great Harbour (East Jetty)	202190
Great Harbour (Tanker Cleaning Installation and Pier)	264623
Greenock (Farmstead)	170928
Greenock (Farmstead)	170918
Greenock (Coin Hoard)	41319
Greenock (Bank)	93234
Greenock (Town Burgh)	75369
Greenock (Windmills)	41299
Greenock Dock	91551
Greenock Grain Mill, Chapel Street	111509
Greenock Royal Infirmary, 2 Duncan Street	200181
Greenock Town Centre (General)	70141
Grieve Road Housing Development	70149
H	
Highland Mary Statue, Greenock Cemetery	145833
Hospital, Inverkip Road	105642
I	
Inchgreen Gasworks	42383
Ingleston Street Works	101218

Inverclyde Royal Hospital	70151
Inverkip Street (Burial Ground)	200286
J	
JG Kincaid & Co. Shipbuilding Yard	40496
James Watt Dock	68371
James Watt Dock (Cantilever Crane)	68372
James Watt Dock (Warehouse)	68370
James Watt Dock Training School	41300
K	
Kilblain House	41313
Kilblain Street Engine Works	68389
Killochend	85624
L	
Ladyburn	89404
Larkfield (Rig)	254116
Larkfield Battery (Gun emplacement)	89403
Low Cornhaddock	200929
Lurg Moor (Whorl, Bone Ring, Flakes)	41332
Lurg Moor (Rig, Cultivation Remains)	85592
Lurg Moor (Track)	Unknown
Lurg Moor (Track)	Unknown
Lurg Moor (Roman Fortlet)	41342
Lurg Moor (Hut Circles , Structures, Flint Scraper)	41335
Lynedoch Street	70144
Lynedoch Street (Weaving Factory)	153051
M	
Mansion House	41301
Market Cross	41306
Maukinhill Moor	Unknown
Mid Kirk, Cathcart Square	41307
Morrison's Store, Rue End Street	168522

Municipal Buildings, Clyde Square	199820
N	
Nicholson Street & West Shaw Street (Walker's Sugar Refinery)	41305
O	
11 Oakleigh Drive	41316
Observatory	201191
Old West Church	41297
Ouse Hill	85623
Overton (Alum Dam)	41364
Overton (Rig, Cultivation Remains)	85600
Overton Reservoir No.8	85596
Overton Reservoir No.8	85597
P	
Princes Pier	131523
R	
Radio Station, Burnhead Moor	199111
Ravenscraig	41314
Ravenscraig	40443
Repair Quay, Graving Dock, Port Glasgow Road	264625
Reservoirs No.s 1 and 2	142284
142 Rue End Street	243308
Rue End Street John Hastie & Co.	86395
S	
St Andrew's Church of Scotland, Ardgowan Street	201312
St Columba's Gaelic Church, Grey Place	201316
St Lawrence's Chapel	41310
St Lawrence's RC Church, 6 Kilmacolm Road	121393
St Mark's Greenbank Church	199165
Scott's Dry Dock	70139
Scott's Engine Works	68393
Seafield Cottage	41298
Seaplane Base	94161

Shaw's Water Mill	68387
Shielhill, Greenock Cut (Sluice House and Sluice Mechanism)	107593
Shielhill, Greenock Cut (Sluice and Water Waster)	55738
Sir Gabriel Wood's Mariners' Home	201169
South St (Cemetery Gates)	200289
Strone	170927
Submarine Mining Station	185530
Sugar Refinery	68391
Sugar Refinery, Crawford Street and Ker Street	68390
Sugar Refinery, Roxburgh Street, Bearhope Street and Michael Street	119426
Synagogue, Trafalgar Street	202173
T	
Tannery and Leather Works	152392
Tesco's Superstore	166415
Tobacco Warehouse, Clarence Street	201906
Tontine Hotel, 5 Ardgowan Square	41308
Trinity Church of Scotland, Union Street	201474
U	
Union Church, Union Street	201753
United Presbyterian Church, Sir Michael Street	172763
Upper Bow Farm Development	70149
Upper Gryfe Reservoir (Enclosure)	41360
Upper Gryfe Reservoir (Hut circle)	41361
Upper Gryfe Reservoir (Hut circle, Structures)	41370
V	
Victoria Harbour	68395
W	
Waterfront Retail Park	275716
Well Park (Well)	41315
Well Park , Regent Street (Gate pier, gates, gateway)	200940
Well Park Buildings (Well)	201300
Well Park , Lynedoch Street (Public Conveniences)	200941

West Garshangan	41345
West Harbour	Unknown
Westburn Refinery, Lynedoch Street	68388
Westburn Refinery, Lynedoch Street (Offices)	143600
Whinhill Rig, Cultivation Remains)	85594
Whinhill (Anti-aircraft Battery)	119855
Whinhill (Cultivation Terraces)	138396
Whinhill Golf Course	305448
Whinhill Reservoir	85595
Whitelees Moor (Cup-marked Rock)	305450
Whitelees Moor (Cup-marked Rock)	305451

Archaeology Site – Greenock

Site Name: Albert Harbour, Greenock

Alternative Name:

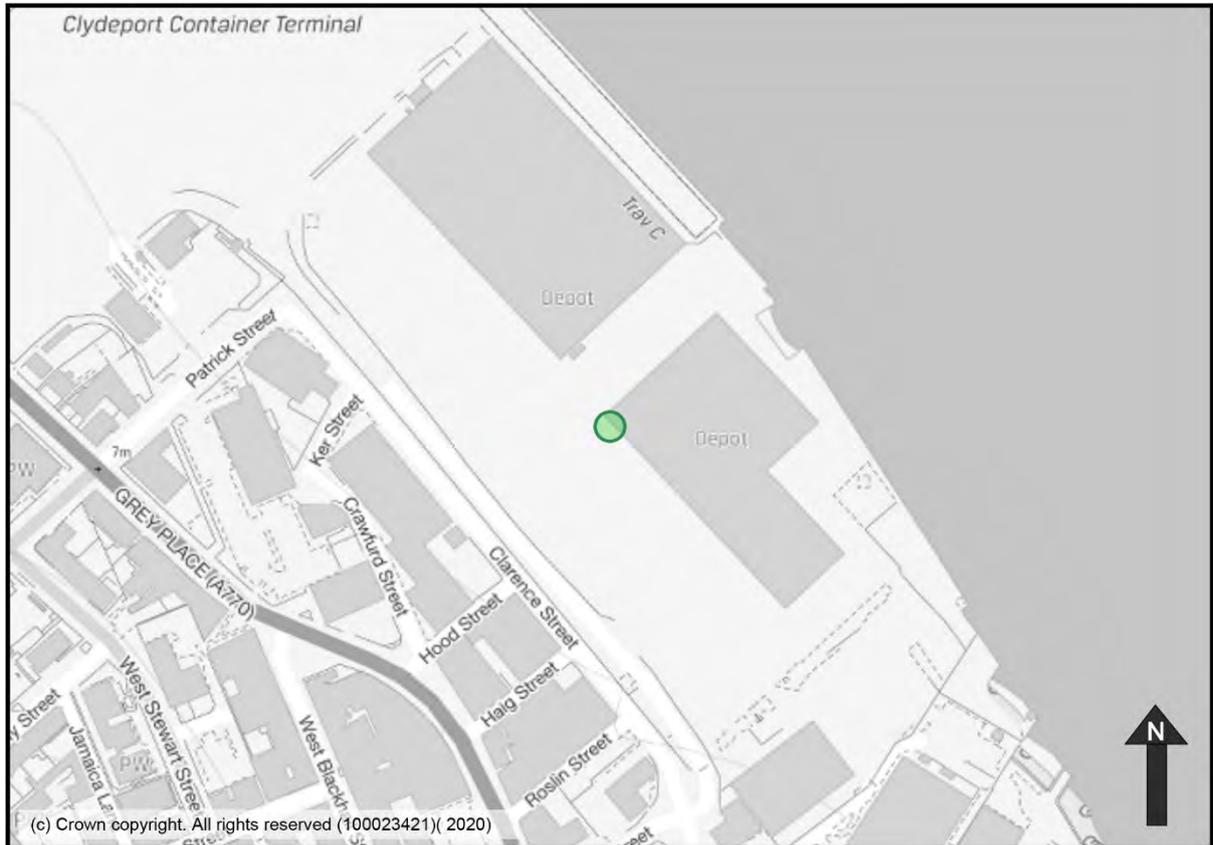
Grid Reference: 227800, 676800

Parish: Greenock

Monument Type: Harbour

Date Recorded: 12 January 2000

Canmore Ref No. 105879



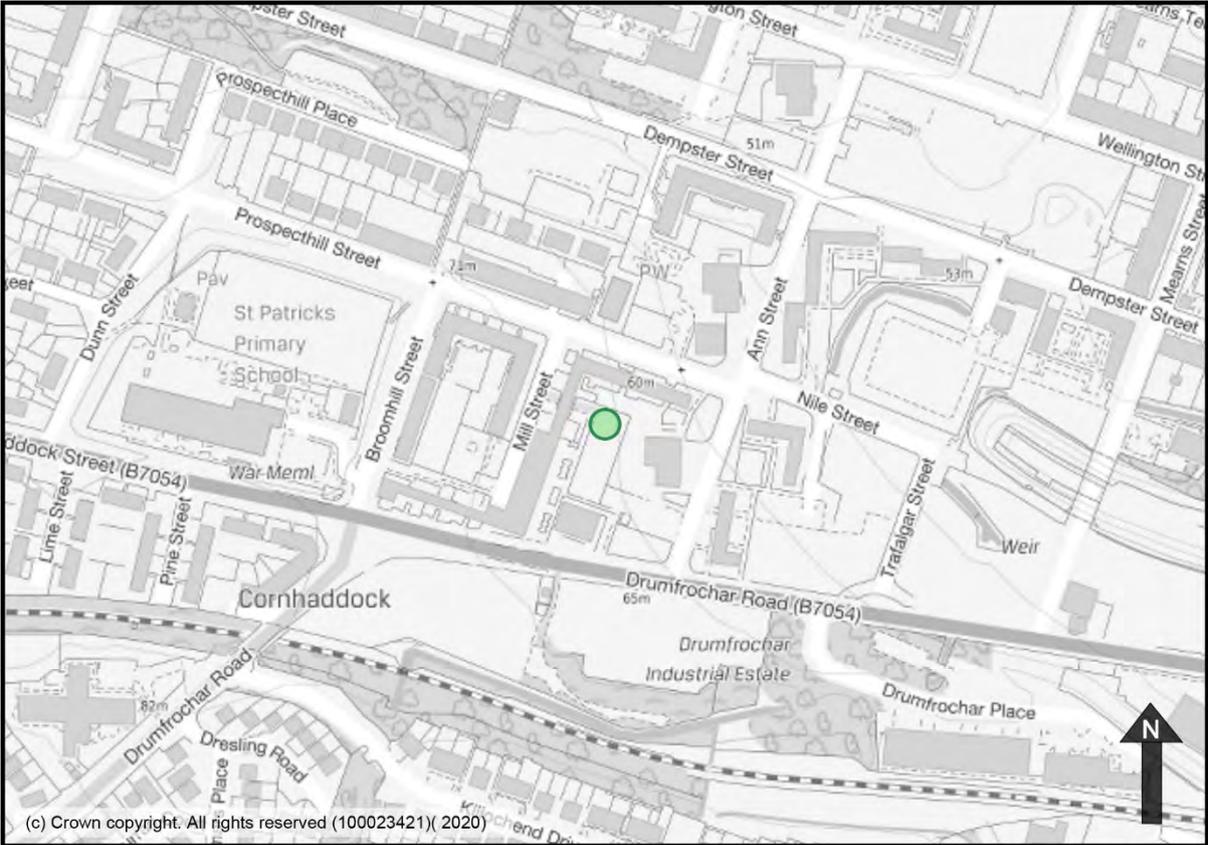
Archaeology Notes

Photographed by Luftwaffe before 2/10/39, at 1:17,500. Photograph in NMRS. Photograph reproduced in RCAHMS 1999

Further Reading

RCAHMS - Scotland from the Air: Catalogue of the Luftwaffe Photographs in the National Monuments Record of Scotland (1999)

Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: Ann Street, Greenock (General, CDA2)	
Alternative Name: Drumfrochar Road	
Grid Reference: 225000, 676000	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Housing Estate	
Date Recorded: 12 April 2010	Canmore Ref No. 70143



Archaeology Note

Drumfrochar (sic) farm is shown on the 1832 Reform Act plan of Greenock at approximately this location, and on the 1st Edition O.S. map of the area. "Drumfrochin" is a farm steading or settlement shown on Roy's Military Survey of Scotland (1747-55) at or near this location, just outside the walls of the enclosures, avenues and policies of Greenock House. The area has been extensively and repeatedly developed since the mid-nineteenth century, and it is very unlikely that any significant remains of the early steading survive.

Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: Arthur Street Works, Greenock	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 228780, 675600	Parish:
Monument Type: Engineering Works	
Date Recorded: 24 November 2000	Canmore Ref No.



Archaeology Notes

John Hastie and Son's engineering works at Arthur Street, Greenock was demolished in 1991. The structure was built in 1845.

Slides in SMR archive.

Visible on RCAHMS aerial photographs taken in 1988.

Founded 1845 by John Hastie and Son. The oldest block is a tall single-storey, cast-iron-framed red-and-white-brick building, 2-by-12-bay block, with round-headed windows and small rectangular windows above.

Hume, 1976, p.210
(2001)

This building appears to have been demolished some time ago and its iron frames moved to Dunaskin Heritage Centre. The building was once A-listed. As no use can be found for the frames and they are in the way of development at Dunsakin, it has been decided that they will be scrapped. Information from Peter Yeoman of Historic Scotland 18/10/02.

Further Reading Hume, JR - The industrial archaeology of Scotland. Volume 1: The Lowlands and Borders. London (1976)

Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: Auchmountain Farmstead, Greenock	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 228774, 674735	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Farmstead	
Date Recorded: 17 December 2002	Canmore Ref No. Unknown



Archaeology Notes

Two unroofed buildings are depicted at this location on the first edition 6 inch Ordnance Survey map. They appear to have been largely destroyed by the construction of Auchmountain BPT Service Reservoir.

Archaeology Site - Greenock	
Site Name: Auchmountain Farmstead, Greenock	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 228774, 674735	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Farmstead	
Date Recorded: 14 April 2000	Canmore Ref No. 170928



Archaeology Notes

A farmstead comprising two unroofed buildings, three roofed buildings and one enclosure is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Renfrewshire 1864, sheet ii), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1980). This site now lies within the modern town of Greenock.

Archaeology Site - Greenock

Site Name: Auchmountain Glen, Greenock

Alternative Name:

Grid Reference: 228450, 674450

Parish: Greenock

Monument Type: Rig, Cultivation remains

Date Recorded: 23 August 1995

Canmore Ref No. 85593

Archaeology Notes

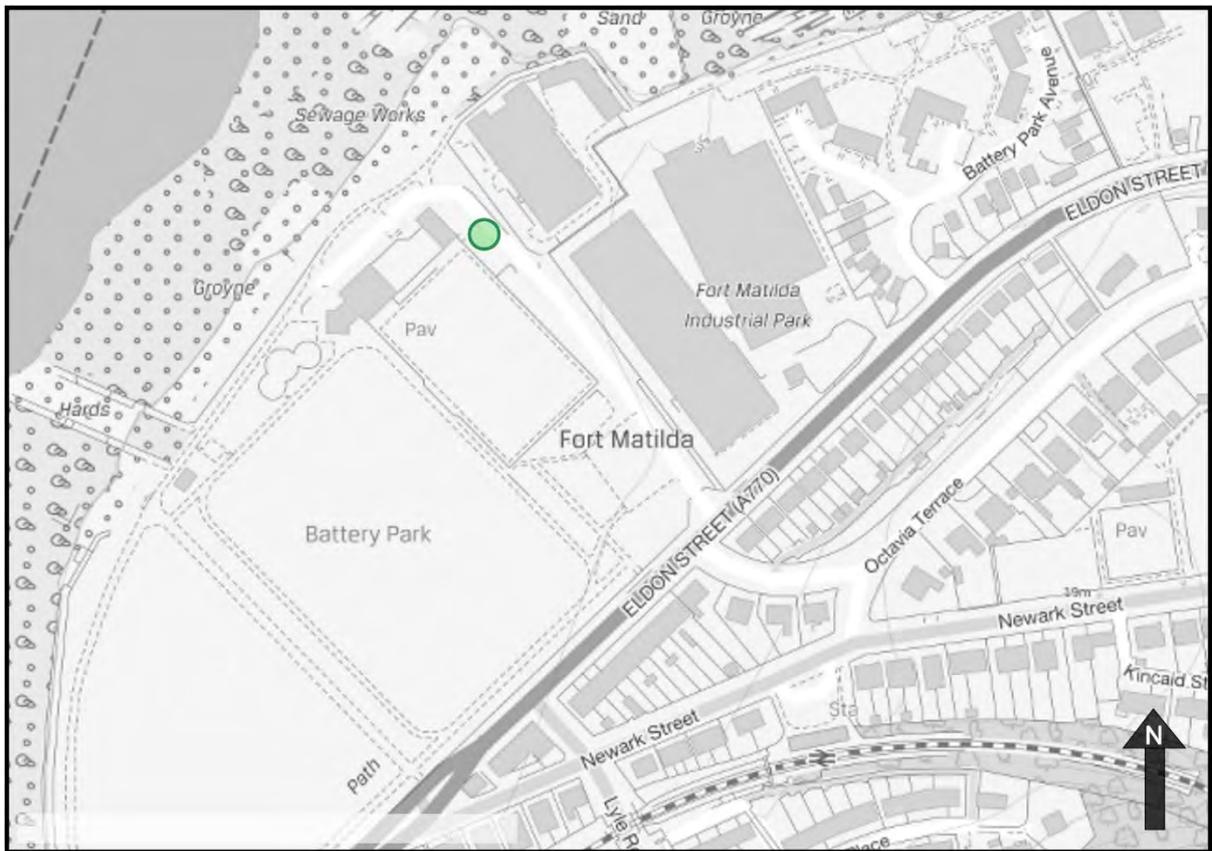
Visible on Ordnance Survey large scale aerial photographs 88/041/066.



Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: Battery Park, Fort Matilda, Greenock	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 225410, 677820	Parish:
Monument Type: Military, Barrage Balloon Site	
Date Recorded: Unknown	Canmore Ref No. 229865

Archaeology Note

Two barrage balloon mooring sites set about 20m apart have been identified from RAF Post-war vertical air photographs (106G/UK 1317, 5075-6, flown 27 March 1946). They were situated about 25m NW from the end of a factory building with a saw-toothed roof. The site has since been built over by a sewage works. (2002)



Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name:, Belville Street, Greenock (General, CDA4)	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 228000, 675000	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Housing Estate	
Date Recorded: 12 April 2010	Canmore Ref No. 70140

Archaeology Note

None



Archaeology Site - Greenock	
Site Name: Berryyards Farm, Greenock	
Alternative Name: Berry-yards, Ardgowan Estate	
Grid Reference: 227739, 675329	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Farm buildings, Farm house, Farmsteading	
Date Recorded: 12 November 2002	Canmore Ref No. 270466

Archaeology Notes

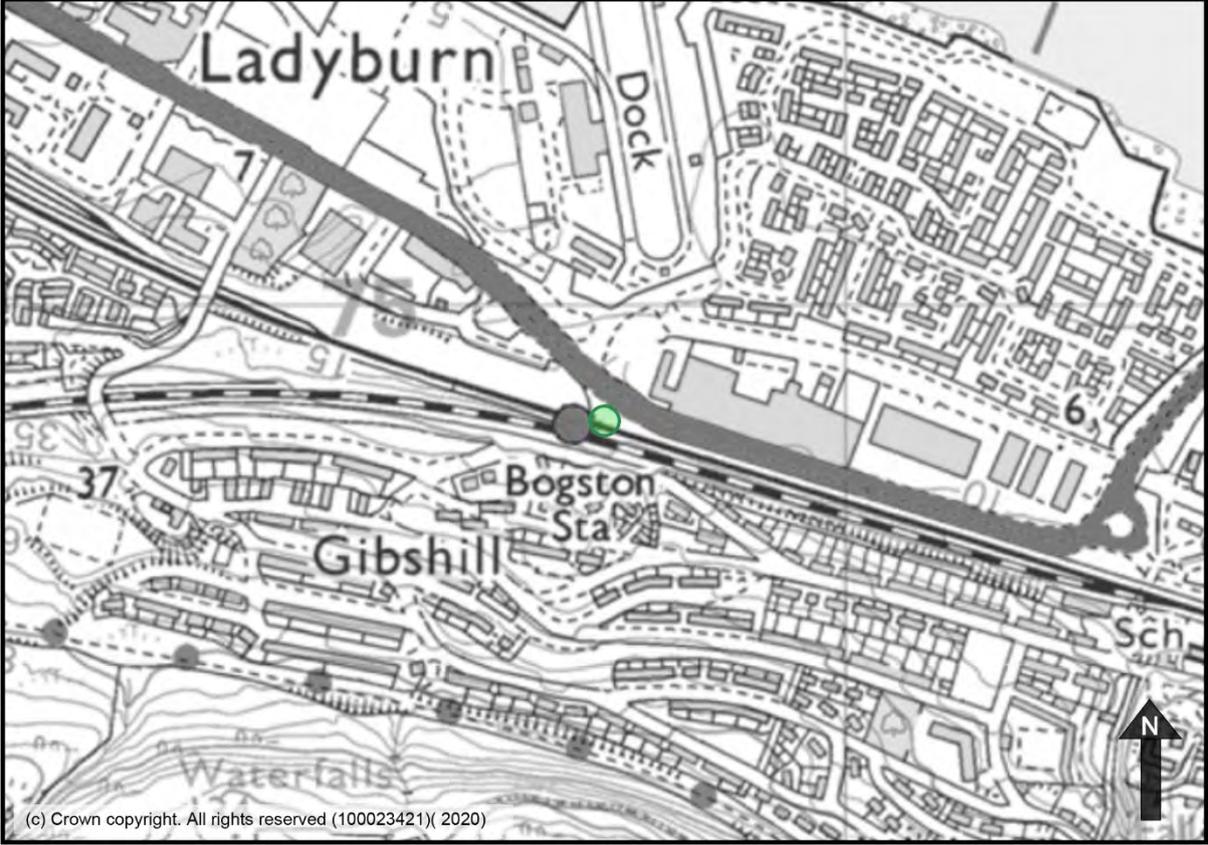
None



Archaeology Site - Greenock	
Site Name: Bogston Station, Greenock	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 230725, 674885	Parish:
Monument Type: Railway Station	
Date Recorded: Unknown	Canmore Ref No. 42446

Archaeology Notes

None



Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: Bow Hill, Greenock (Z Battery),	
Alternative Name: Cz4, Clyde AA Defences, Craig's Top, Lyle Hill	
Grid Reference: 226000, 676750	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Military, Anti-aircraft Site	
Date Recorded: January 2004	Canmore Ref No. 253776

Archaeology Note

The remains of a 'Z' battery for anti-aircraft defence is visible on post-war RAF vertical air photographs (106G/UK 1208, 5344- 5346, flown 7 March 1946) on the north-facing slope of Bow Hill within the boundary of The Greenock Golf Course. The battery is visible as groups of four circular cropmarks surrounding a single square cropmark, all marking the site of what was four ammunition huts around a unrotated projectile rocket launcher.

In addition, two groups of huts, one of which has already been demolished by the time of the photographs (NS c.2585 7655) is situated along the boundary wall of the cemetery and is visible only as hut bases. The other accommodation huts can be seen as upstanding Nissen huts (NS c.2565 7670) adjacent to Lyle Road. On the N side of the site are several structures with blast banks. The Council of British Archaeology (CBA) Twentieth Century Fortifications in the United Kingdom (N Redfern 1998) refers to this site as being equipped with 64 x U2P type mountings with a GL MkII radar unit.



Archaeology Site - Greenock	
Site Name: Brewfield Mount, Greenock	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 228000, 670500	Parish:
Monument Type: Cairn (possible)	
Date Recorded: 1 December 1976	Canmore Ref No. 41350

Archaeology Notes

This probable Bronze Age cairn is a hemispherical mound 27 to 30 feet in diameter and disturbed at the centre.

This site falls in an area recently ploughed and afforested and could not be located.

Further Reading

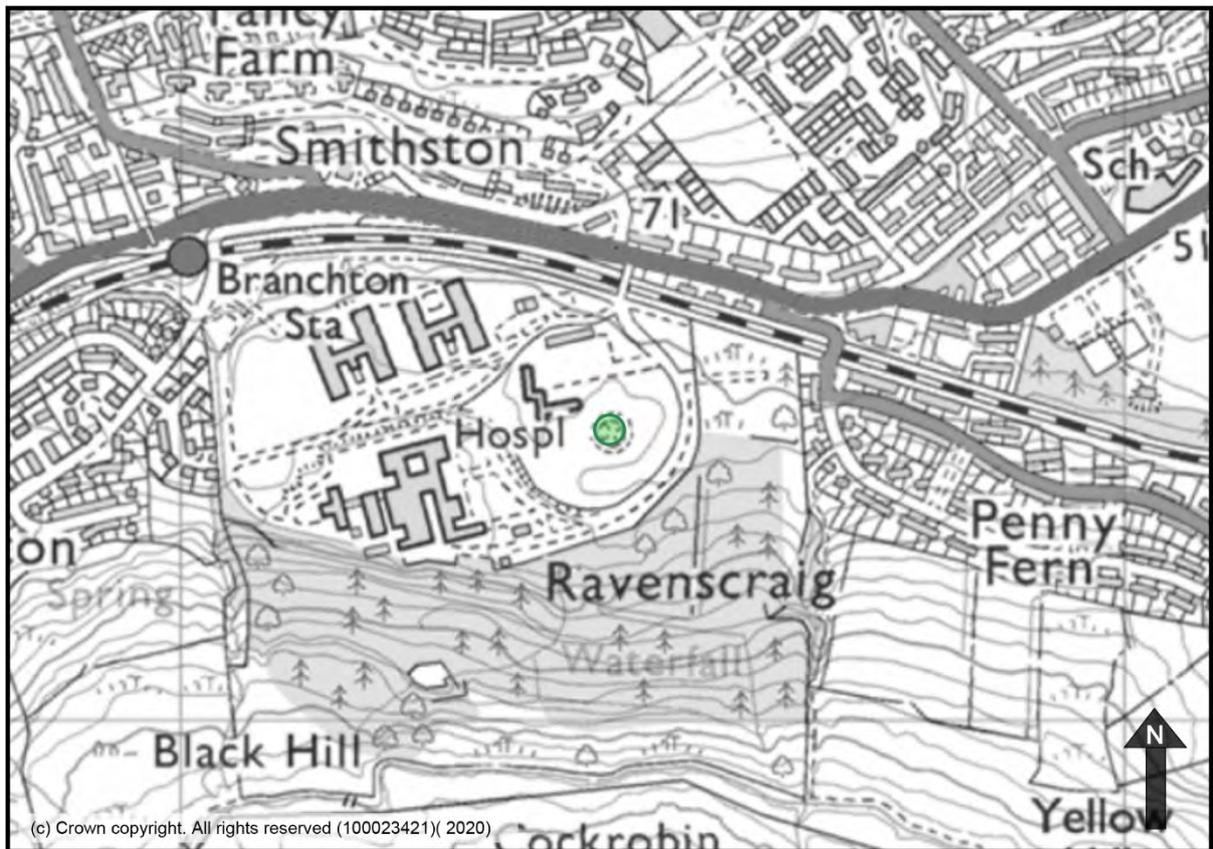
Newall, F - 'Early open settlement in Renfrewshire', PSAS, Vol 95, 1961-2, pp.159-70 (1964)



Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: Bunston Knowe (Ravenscraig), Greenock	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 225456, 675304	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Garden, Garden Feature, Motte (possible)	
Date Recorded: 11 July 2005	Canmore Ref No. 105643

Archaeology Notes

Bunston Knowe occupies a promontory overlooking the road to Inverkip, a natural topographic feature that appears to provide a defensible position within the landscape. The name 'Bunston Knowe' and the outline of the promontory appeared on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, though no large house with an associated designed garden was depicted in the area at that time. This suggests that while it may have been subsequently landscaped as a garden feature, it may have originally been constructed or utilised for another purpose, possibly as a motte. The Ordnance Survey 1:50,000 contour map of the promontory shows a slight kink at the north-western side of the neck of land connecting it to the adjacent slope. It is possible that this could represent the remains of a ditch, dug to cut off access to the mound. The Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 Landline map of the feature shows three concentric rings, representing three distinct changes of slope, which may represent the base of the mound itself, a berm and an encircling ditch. Further information would be required were the site to be threatened by development.



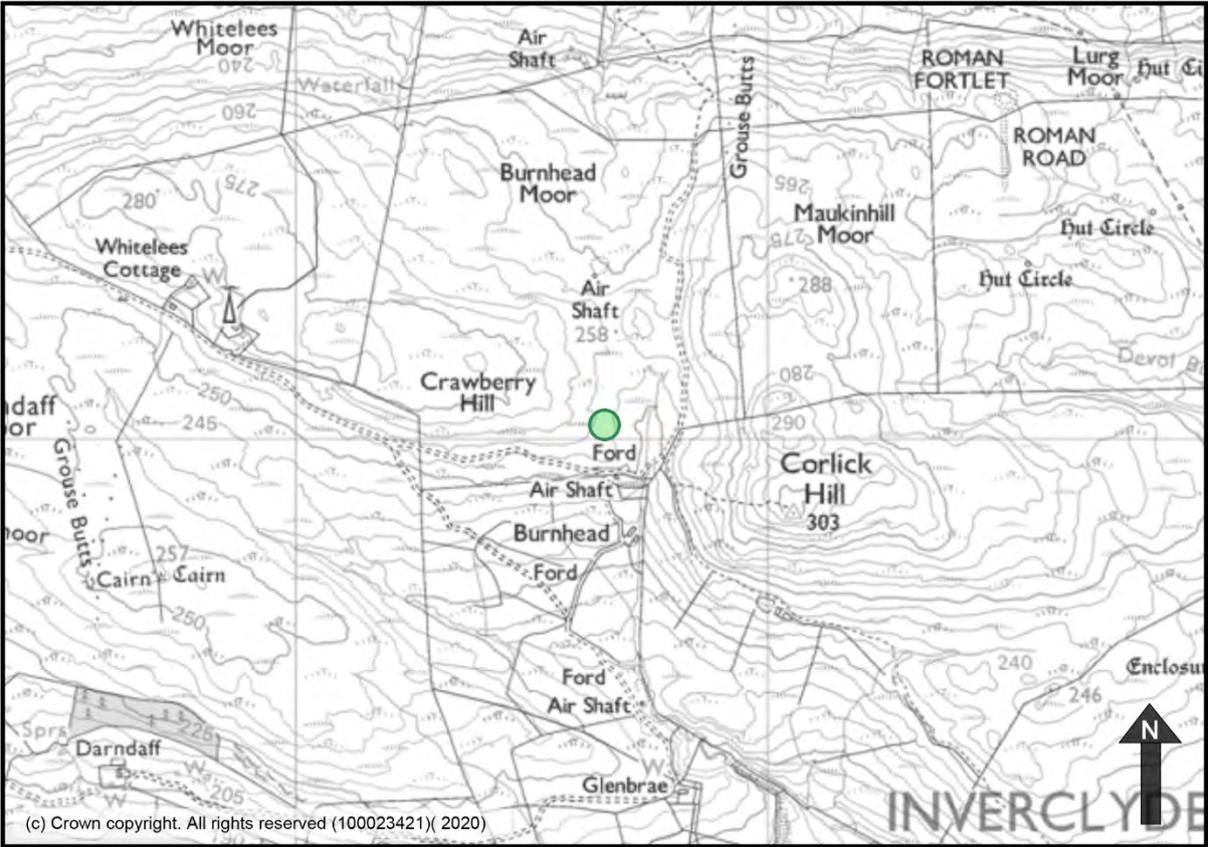
Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: Burnhead, Greenock	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 228715, 672807	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Farmstead	
Date Recorded: 2007-2009	Canmore Ref No. 305441

Archaeology Note

Burnhead farmstead sits at the edge of a burn that skirts Corlic Hill. It was recorded on Roy's 1748 map, but seems to have been abandoned sometime in the early half of the 20th century. Substantial ruins of two buildings can still be seen and the rectangular foundations of another building are nearby. Report: Scotland's Rural Past Pastore, L

Further Reading

Pastore, L - 'Burnhead Farmstead, Inverclyde (Greenock parish), field walking', Discovery Excav Scot Volume 10, Archaeology Scotland (2010) (2009)



Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: Caledonian Foundry, Trafalgar St, Greenock	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 227700, 675800	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Industrial, Foundry	
Date Recorded: 8 August 2000	Canmore Ref No. 153056

Archaeology Notes

No other information from the NMRS at this time. This record may refer to a photograph of an extant site or monument or the location of a site or monument that is now gone. For industrial sites more information may be available with the next scheduled update of NMRS records.

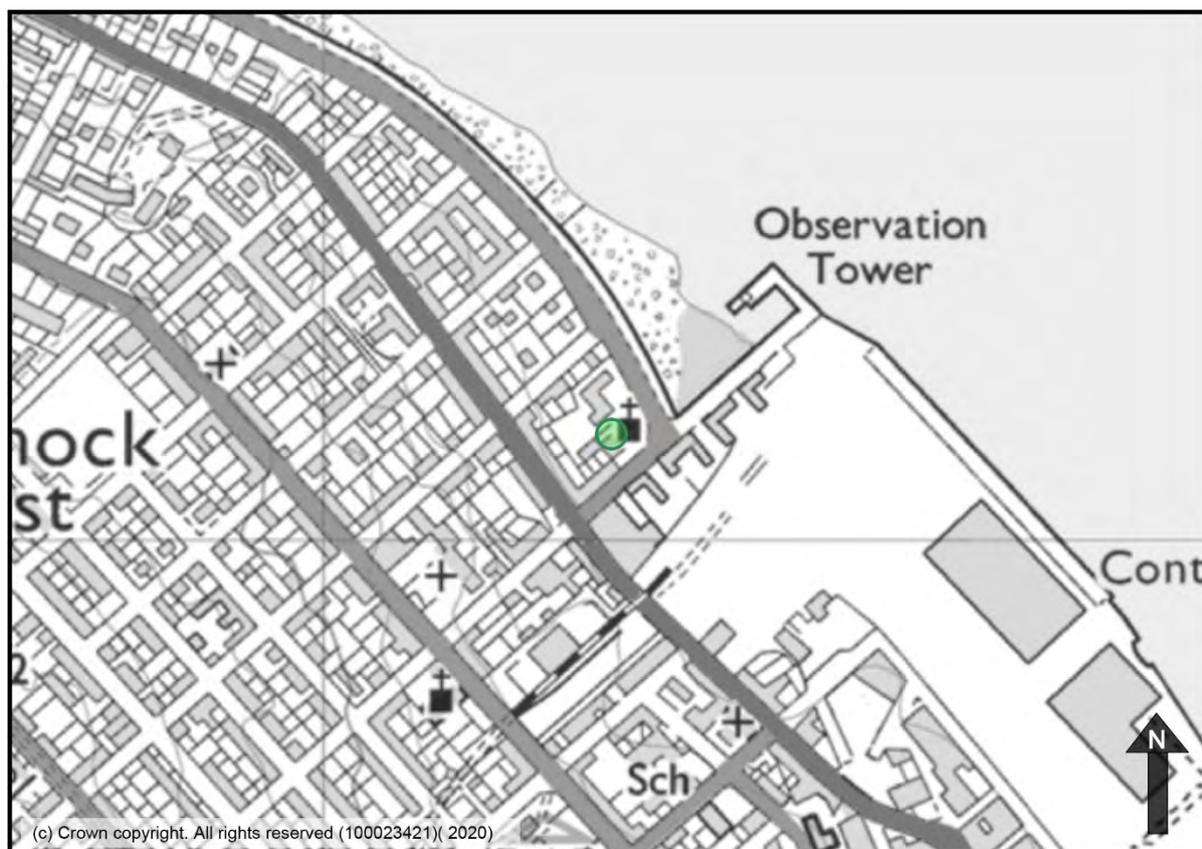


Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: 6 Campbell Street, Greenock	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 227288, 677089	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Building	
Date Recorded: 21 April 2008	Canmore Ref No. 281148

Archaeology Note

An early 20th century wash house building was recorded in detail by ACFA. It lies in the gardens behind the tenement at 6 Campbell Street. The wash house structure measures 3.4m x 3.3m and was constructed in red brick and has a timber single pitch roof with slates. The south wall has the single doorway into the building, along with a 9-pane window. The interior contains its original boiler, double ceramic sink and shelves. Another two wash houses were originally built onto the north wall of the structure, but have since been demolished, leaving only their concrete footprint.

The wash house today is in a very poor state of repair. The walls have large cracks, areas of bulging and require major repair and re-pointing work carried out. The wooden door is rotten and the window will not remain intact for long. The roof has recently partially collapsed. Rotten timber beams have fallen, causing collapse. Many of the slates have been removed and stored in the hope a full restoration can be carried out.



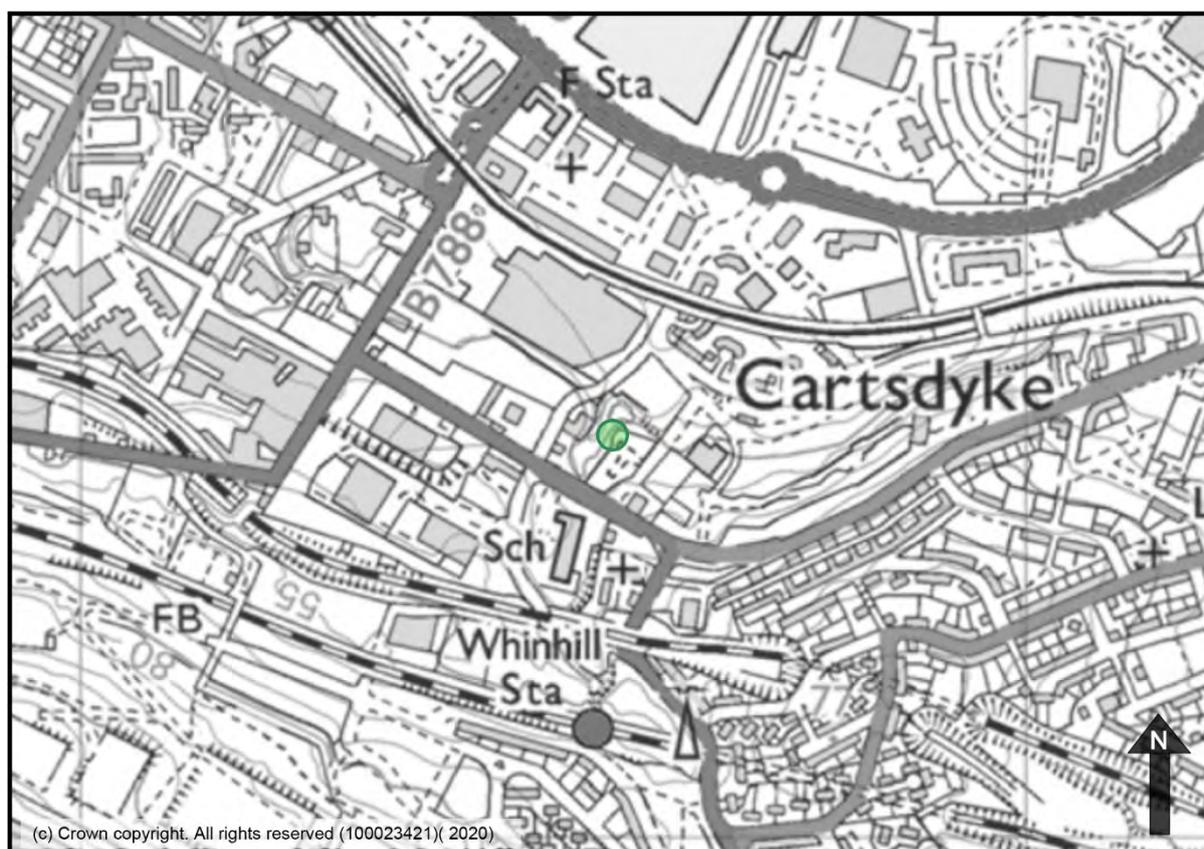
Archaeology Site - Greenock	
Site Name: Cartsburn Mansion, Greenock	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 228575, 675425	Parish:
Monument Type: , House	
Date Recorded: 22 July 1955	Canmore Ref No. 41302

Archaeology Notes

Cartsburn Mansion House is a small, two-storeyed building with outhouses attached. The date 1672 is visible above one of the windows.

Name Book 1856

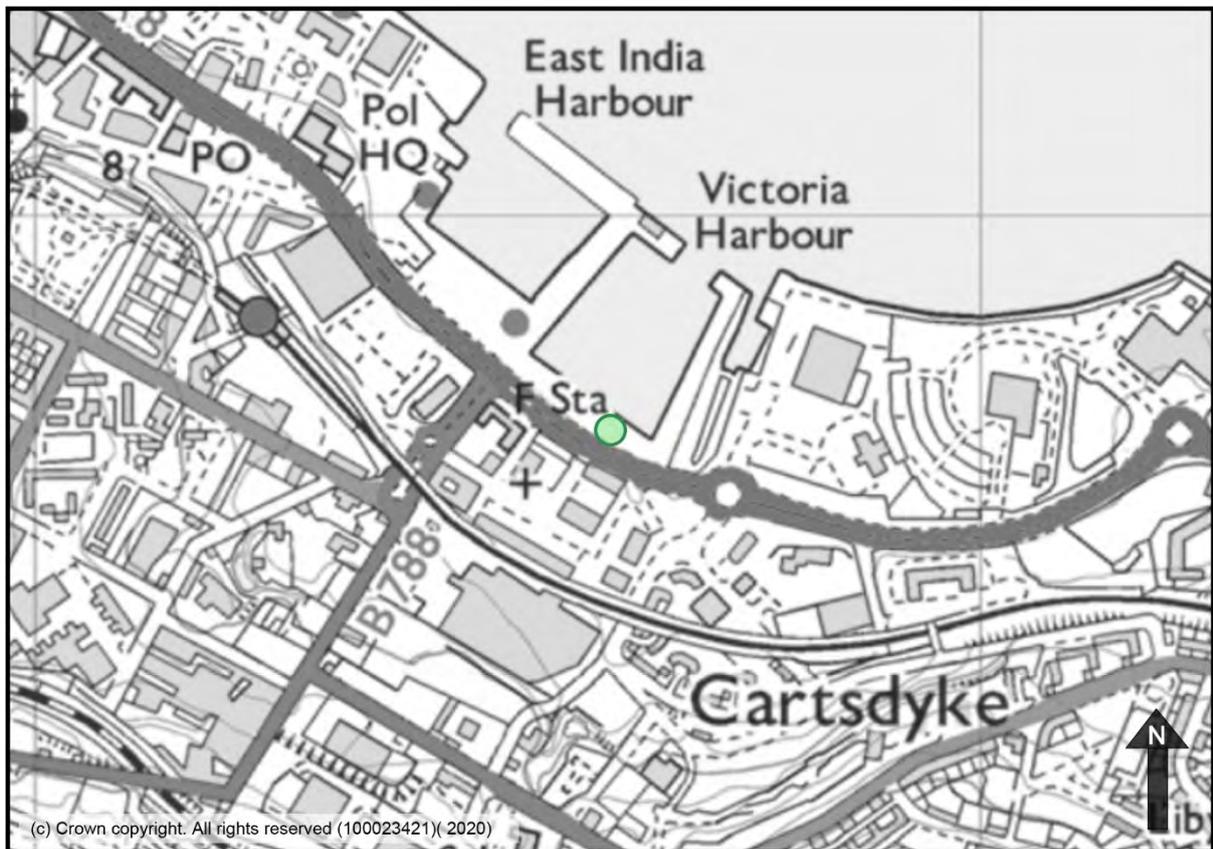
The site is on high ground, and is now completely covered by modern buildings. No trace of the mansion was found and local enquiries revealed no further information.



Archaeology Site - Greenock	
Site Name: Cartsburn Power Station, Greenock	
Alternative Name: Greenock Docks/Victoria Quay/Rue End/Victoria Harbour	
Grid Reference: 228585, 675775	Parish:
Monument Type: , Hydraulic Power Station	
Date Recorded: 3 May 2001	Canmore Ref No. 41304

Archaeology Notes

One of two hydraulic pumping plants supplying power for the cranes at the Greenock harbours (the other being at the Garvel Park works at the James Watt dock). The Victoria Harbour plant consisted of a pair of horizontal compound condensing engines, with cylinders 16 inches and 2 inches in diameter by 20 inches stroke, and boilers 23 1/4 feet long by 6 feet in diameter with a working pressure of 50 lbs. The pressure supplied to the pipes was 750 lbs. per square inch. Some of the supply pipes were laid underground, some above ground.



Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: Cartsburn Shipyard, Greenock	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 228950, 675750	Parish:
Monument Type: Shipyard	
Date Recorded: 24 November 2000	Canmore Ref No. 68396

Archaeology Notes

Visible on RCAHMS aerial photographs taken in 1988.

Further Reading

Scott Lithgow, Scott Lithgow, 17, 1977, Greenock (Pamphlet) (1977)



Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: Carttsyke, Greenock	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 228960, 675730	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Burgh	
Date Recorded: Unknown	Canmore Ref No. 75370

Archaeology Notes

Carttsyke or Craufordsdyke: erected burgh of barony in 1669.

Further Reading

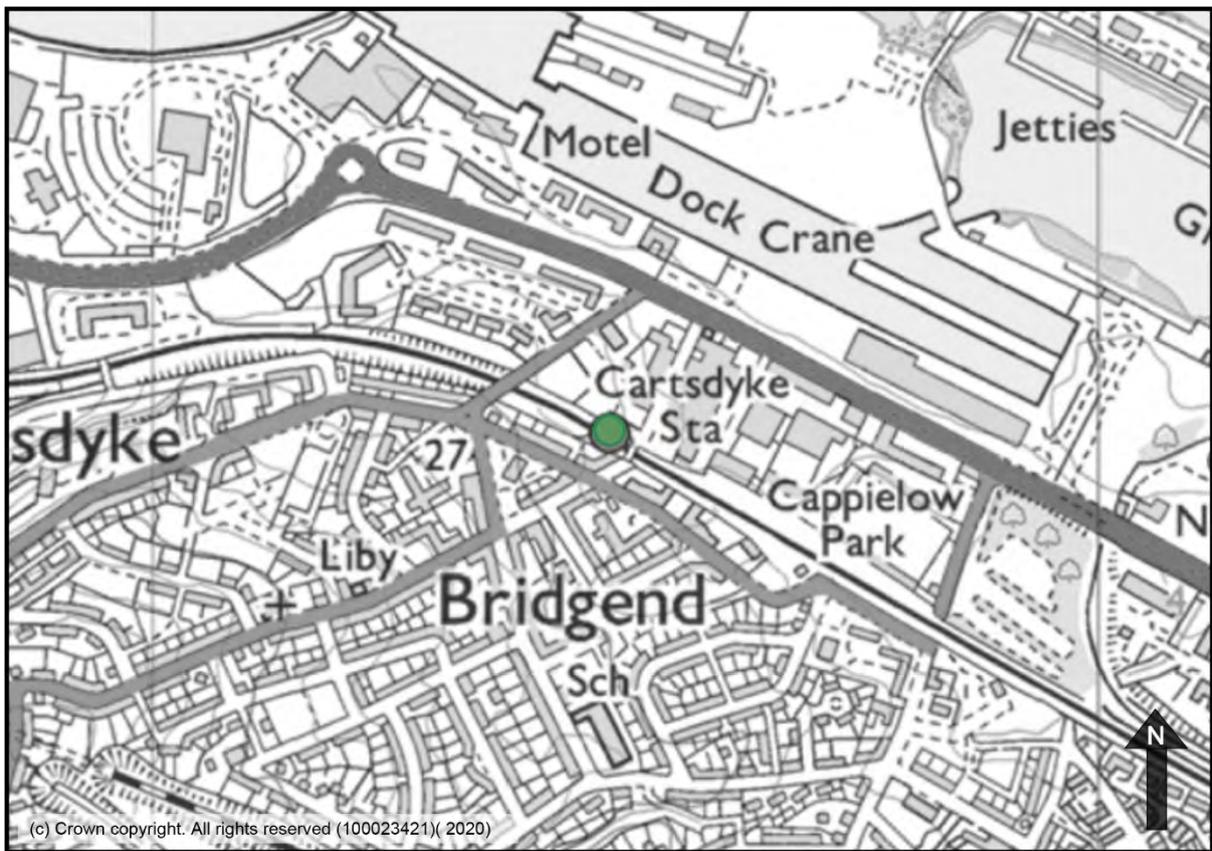
Pryde, GS - The burghs of Scotland: a critical list. London. (1965)



Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: Cartsyke Station, Greenock	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 229480, 675480	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Railway Station	
Date Recorded: Unknown	Canmore Ref No. 105641

Archaeology Notes

The former Caledonian Railway Company railway station is visible on vertical air photograph, (OS 88/041/100, flown 1988). (August 1996)



Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: Cathcart Square, Greenock (Drinking Fountain)	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 228003, 676127	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Fountain	
Date Recorded: 1 May 2000	Canmore Ref No. 161629

Archaeology Notes

No other information from the NMRS at this time. This record may refer to a photograph of an extant site or monument or the location of a site or monument that is now gone. For industrial sites more information may be available with the next scheduled update of NMRS records.



Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: Cemetery, South St, Greenock	
Alternative Name: Inverkip Street	
Grid Reference: 226430, 676210	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Cemetery	
Date Recorded: 1 November 2001	Canmore Ref No. 200684

Archaeological Notes

None



Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: Central Station, Greenock	
Alternative Name: Greenock Station, Greenock West Station	
Grid Reference: 228230, 675880	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Railway Station	
Date Recorded: 30 April 2001	Canmore Ref No. 105640

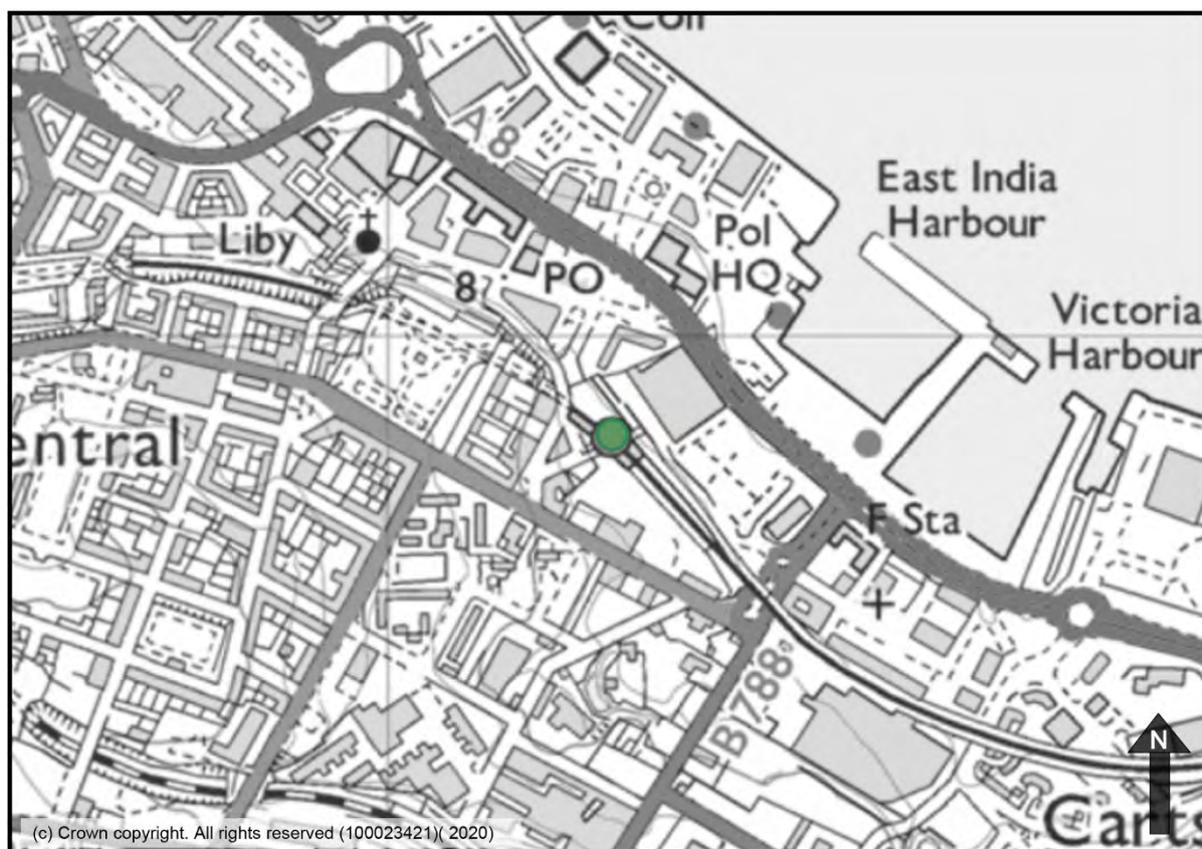
Archaeology Notes

A former Caledonian railway station visible on vertical air photograph (OS 88/041/102, flown 1988).

Built 1889 for the Caledonian Railway. A 4-platform station, with 2 through platforms and a double bay at the E end. The station is on a sloping site. The main offices are on the up platform, in a single-storey building with Gothic features. The main frontage has 5 arched openings, 1 now blocked up. There are substantial glazed awnings over both platforms.

Further Reading

Hume, JR - The industrial archaeology of Scotland. Volume 1: The Lowlands and Borders. London (1976)



Archaeology Site - Greenock	
Site Name: Clyde Pottery, Pottery St, Greenock	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 230300, 675290	Parish:
Monument Type: Pottery	
Date Recorded: 4 February 1998	Canmore Ref No. 42384

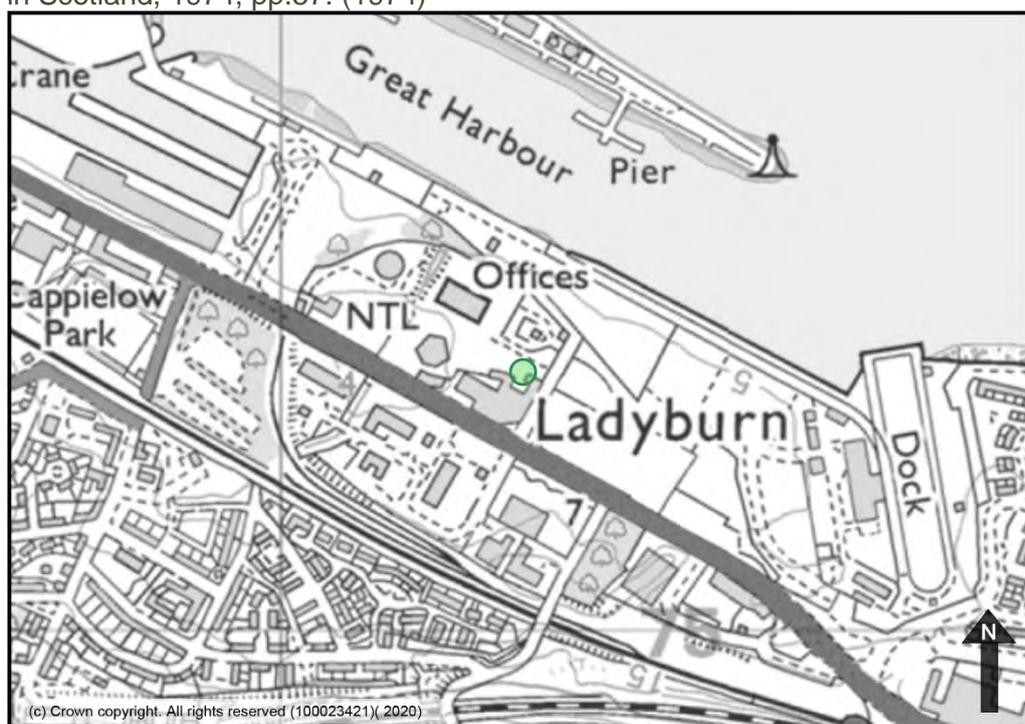
Archaeology Notes

Excavations were carried out to identify the range of wares produced by the Clyde Pottery Co in the first half of the 19th century. Two trenches 4.5m deep were sunk in the sherd-ruck down to original beach level. Two hundred kg of sherds proved to be of about 1830-50 date.

NS 3034 7534. WoSAS carried out a basic watching brief on 4th February 1998 during the erection of a new fence at the Inverclyde Council Roads Depot on the W side of Pottery St. The Clyde Pottery occupied the site in the first half of the nineteenth century (shown on the 1st Ed. O.S. centred around NS 3030 7529) and the survival of remains of the pottery or its waster dumps was in doubt. The majority of the post-holes were less than 600 mm deep, and produced a range of modern material, but little that was identifiable with the pottery site. Redeposited fills with hand-made bricks, fragments of firebricks and some ashy deposits were seen, however. The hole excavated for the new S gatepost (28 m N of the weighbridge at the existing Council depot gate) was deeper, c. 800 mm, and produced considerable quantities of broken kiln furniture and some unglazed waster sherds from its sandier, more compact, lower fills. these were sealed beneath a 350 mm thick layer of modern domestic-type refuse. Some fragments were retained for reference.

Further Reading

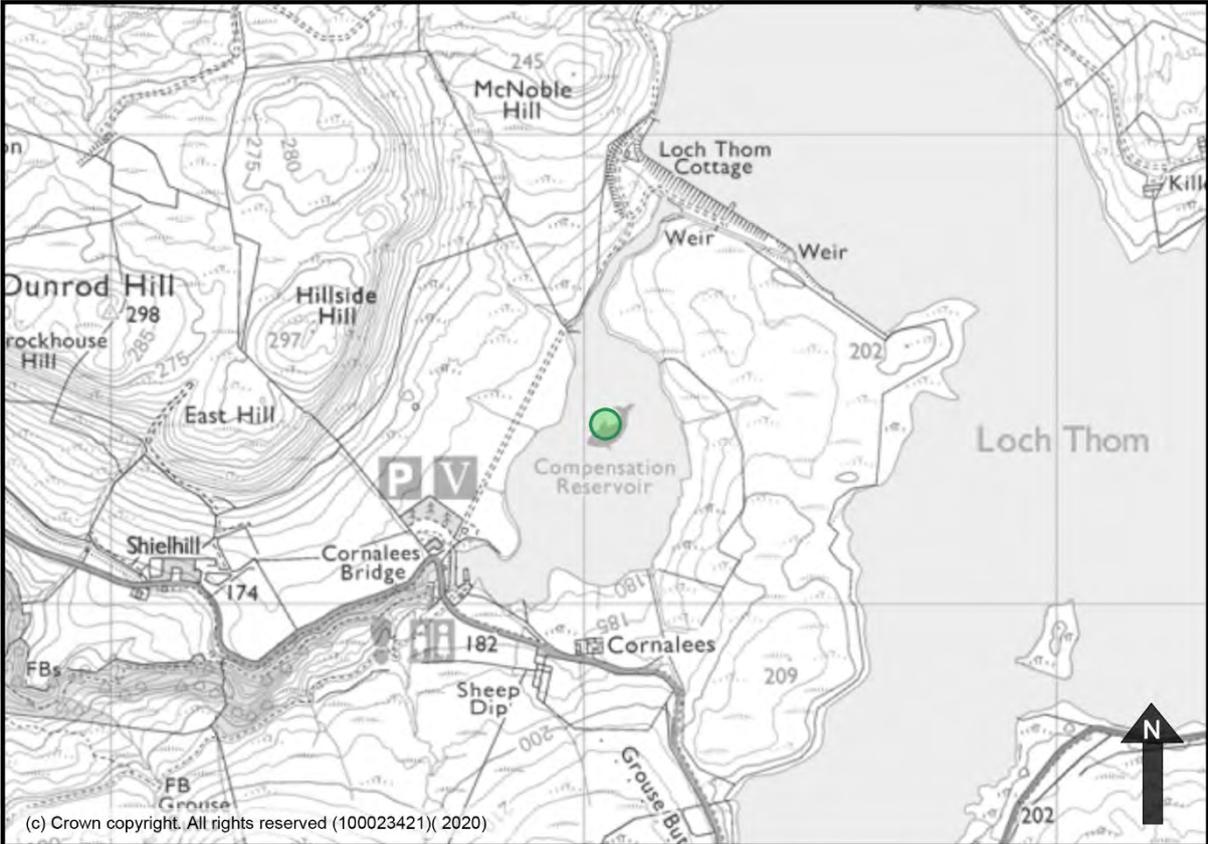
Denholm, PC - 'Clyde Pottery Company, Pottery Street, Greenock': Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1974, pp.57. (1974)



Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: Compensation Reservoir, Greenock	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 225038, 672264	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Reservoir	
Date Recorded: 16 November 2001	Canmore Ref No. 202205

Archaeological Notes

None

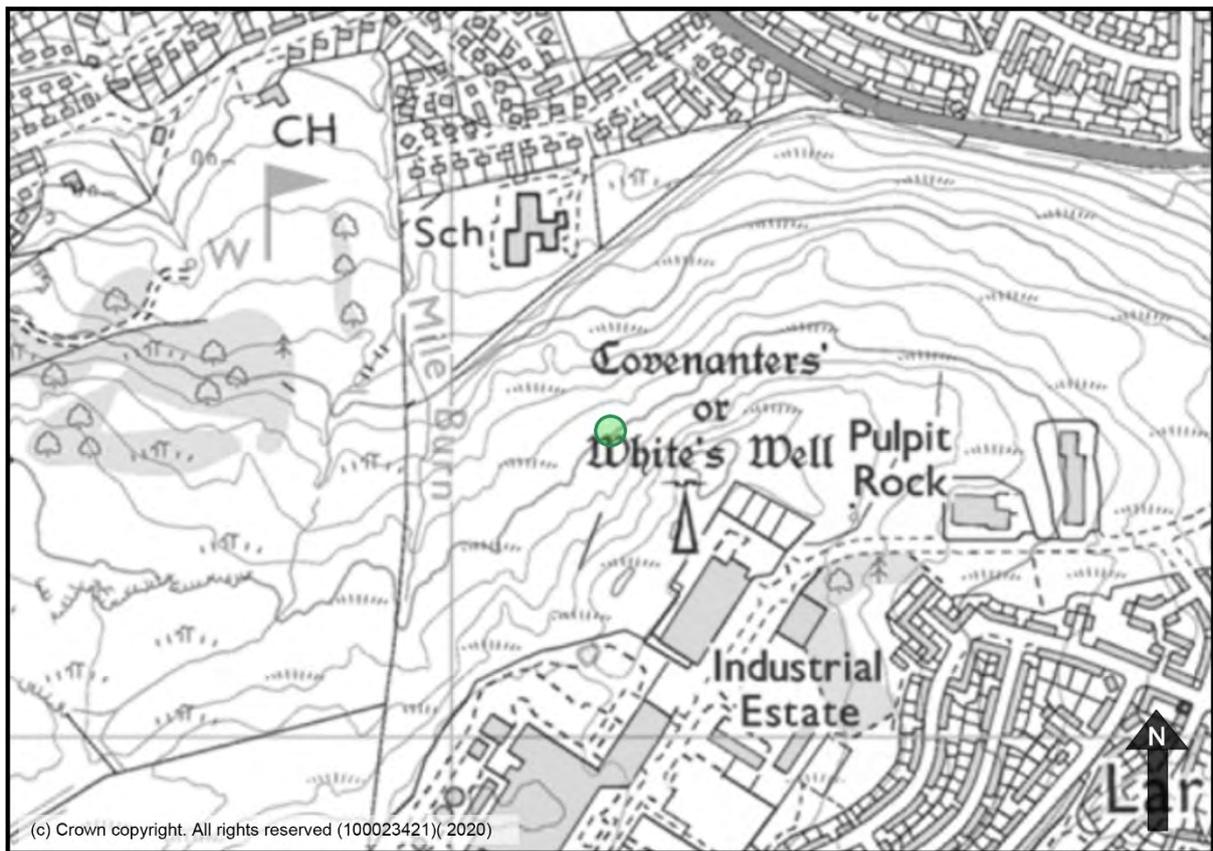


Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: Control Bunker, Larkfield Decoy, Greenock	
Alternative Name: Clyde AA defences, Earnhill Road	
Grid Reference: 223500 676200	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Decoy Site	
Date Recorded: 14 January 2004	Canmore Ref No. 205500

Archaeology Note

The power generating bunker for a Q/QF decoy site was situated in the vicinity of the Industrial Estate at Larkfield. The exact location of the bunker is not known, but is thought to be close to the site of the Covenanters Stone (NS27NW 2).

Information from Defence of Britain recording form, Mrs F J Maguire, 1997



Archaeology Site - Greenock	
Site Name: Covenanters' Well and Pulpit Rock, Greenock	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 223425, 676230 and 223425, 676245	Parish:
Monument Type: Spring Rock	
Date Recorded: 14 August 2003	Canmore Ref No. 41323

Archaeology Notes

(NS 2342 7623) Pulpit Rock (NAT)
(NS 2342 7621) Covenanters' or White's Well (NR)

Pulpit Rock:

Coventicles were held here in the late 17th century. A large outcrop of rocks forms a natural pulpit known as the 'Pulpit Rock' and nearby was a supply of clear water known as the 'Covenanters Well', reference to which was made as early as 1698. This well is also known as "White's Well" as the name 'J White' is inscribed on the large rock which covers the opening; apparently he was one of the Covenanters who met here. The well was probably used for baptism; it is in a cavity under the rock, first rising perpendicular, then sloping inwards, forming a natural tablet on which is incised the date '1698', the words 'White's Well', and the letters 'B O M'. The Pulpit Rock was a natural pulpit with book-board, which was destroyed by vandals in 1947; behind it were two steps. On the remaining outcrop of rocks were many and varied masons' marks, even cup-and ring marks, which were erased by a vandal in 1951.

Covenanters' or White's Well:

This is a spring which has obviously been used as a well. A massive rock covers the opening and the sides have the appearance of having been artificially constructed. Pulpit Rock: situated 11.0m N of the above. Neither the symbols nor the steps referred to above can now be seen. It is simply a free-standing stone.

In 2002 a local group, led by Sam Morrell, cleared the vegetation and overlying soil that had built up over the capping stone of the natural spring/well uncovering the surface with the inscriptions which are as described above (although the BOM could not be seen). In addition to the date and name there is a crude skull and cross bones, compass and set square as well as a two rung ladder these are presumed to be masonic symbols added sometime after the date inscription. The walls around the spring are indeed artificially constructed and the capping stone appears to have been placed over the spring after the stone lining had been built, the construction date of the lining and the date of the capping are currently undetermined. There is a narrow (c30cm) drainage channel running south east from the spring/well for around 2-3 m, after which it cannot be followed. The end of this channel nearest the spring was also cleared in 2002 by Mr Morrell's group. There is a single coarsely dressed stone lying over the channel c. 1.5m from the well, this may be the remnant of a more complete covering to the channel. The adjacent pulpit rock is a natural feature, any trace of artificial enhancement as a preaching location is now lost, although another compass and set square mark seems to have been added fairly recently to the outcrop behind it. The presence nearby of several additional rock outcrops with cup and ring markings, the striking natural monolith of pulpit rock as well as the location of the site, just below the ridge of Earn hill from which there are commanding views of the Clyde suggest that this locale may have been of some local significance since prehistory. The current associations of the site with Covenanter activity, which without

additional historical references cannot be demonstrated to be much earlier than Scrymgeour's article, are likely to be part of a long sequence of varied local traditions associated with this site from earliest pre Christian times through the medieval till the present day.



Archaeology Site – Greenock

Site Name: Craigieknowe, Greenock

Alternative Name:

Grid Reference: 228300, 674290

Parish: Greenock

Monument Type: Trackway

Date Recorded: 9 March 1999

Canmore Ref No. 138398

Archaeological Notes

Site recorded during a desk-based and field survey undertaken as part of Scottish Power's Inverclyde overhead transmission line proposals. NS 2830 7429 Track.

D Alexander and C McGill 1997

Further Reading

Alexander and McGill, D and C - 'Devol Moor to Spango Valley (Greenock; Port Glasgow; Kilmacolm parishes), archaeological assessment', Discovery and Excavation, Scotland 1997, pp.52-53, 1998 (1997)



Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: Craigieknowe Burn, Greenock	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 228830, 674120	Parish:
Monument Type: Farmstead	
Date Recorded: 25 April 2000	Canmore Ref No. 138400

Archaeological Notes

Site recorded during a desk-based and field survey undertaken as part of Scottish Power's Inverclyde overhead transmission line proposals. NS 2883 7412 Farmstead.
D Alexander and C McGill 1997

Further Reading

Alexander and McGill, D and C, 'Devol Moor to Spango Valley (Greenock; Port Glasgow; Kilmacolm parishes), archaeological assessment', Discovery and Excavation, Scotland 1997, pp.52-53,1998 (1997)



Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: Craigieknowe Burn, Greenock	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 228500, 674100	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Rig	
Date Recorded: 8 January 1999	Canmore Ref No. 138399

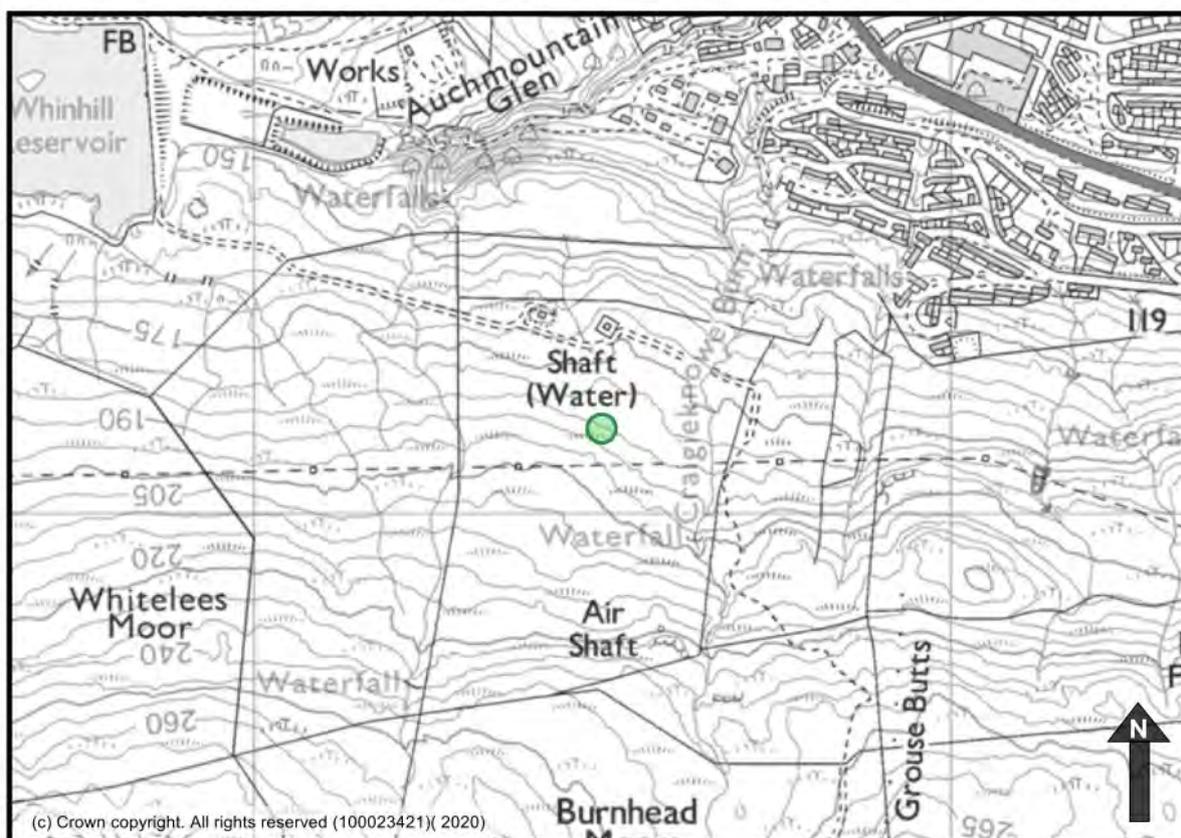
Archaeological Notes

Site recorded during a desk-based and field survey undertaken as part of Scottish Power's Inverclyde overhead transmission line proposals. NS 285 741 Enclosed field with rig and furrow.

D Alexander and C McGill 1997

Further Reading

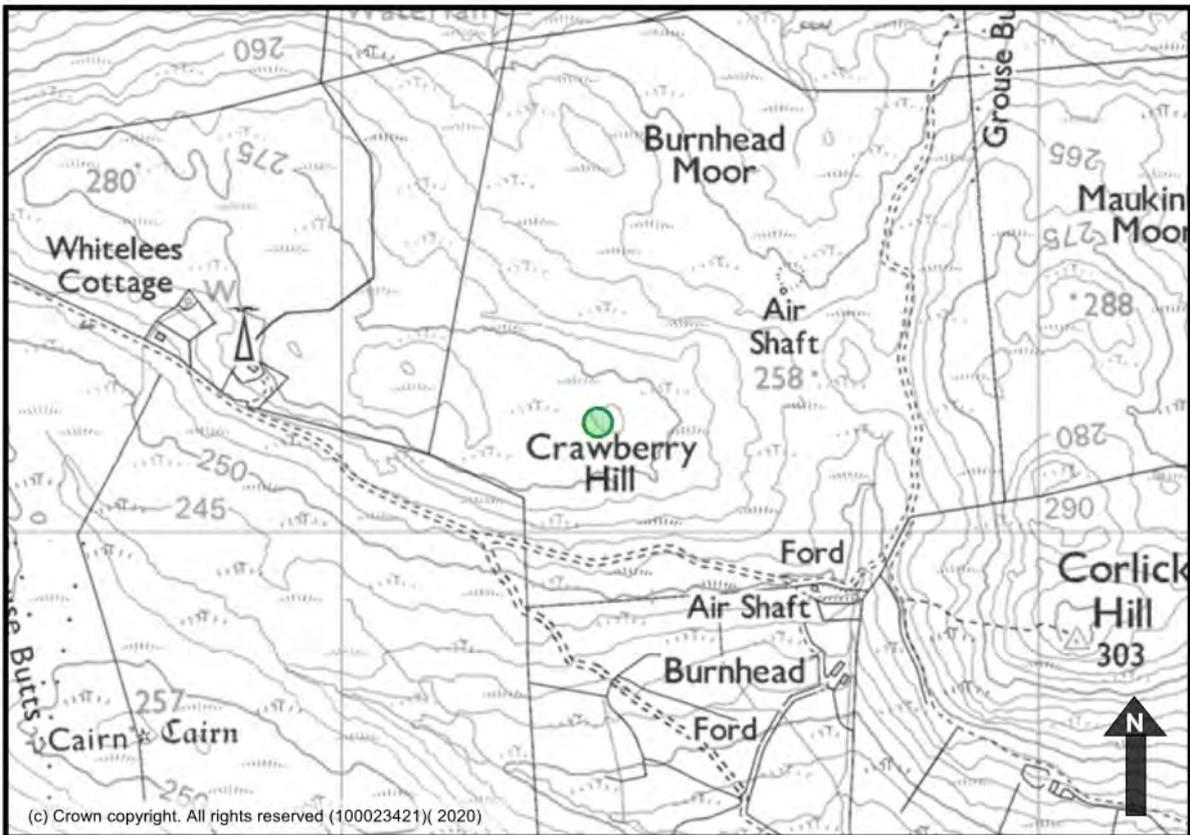
Alexander and McGill, D and C - 'Devol Moor to Spango Valley (Greenock; Port Glasgow; Kilmacolm parishes), archaeological assessment', Discovery and Excavation, Scotland, 1997, pp.52-53, 1998 (1997)



Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: Crawberry Hill, Greenock	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 228384, 673167	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Hut Circle (possible)	
Date Recorded: 19 June 2012	Canmore Ref No. Unknown

Archaeology Note

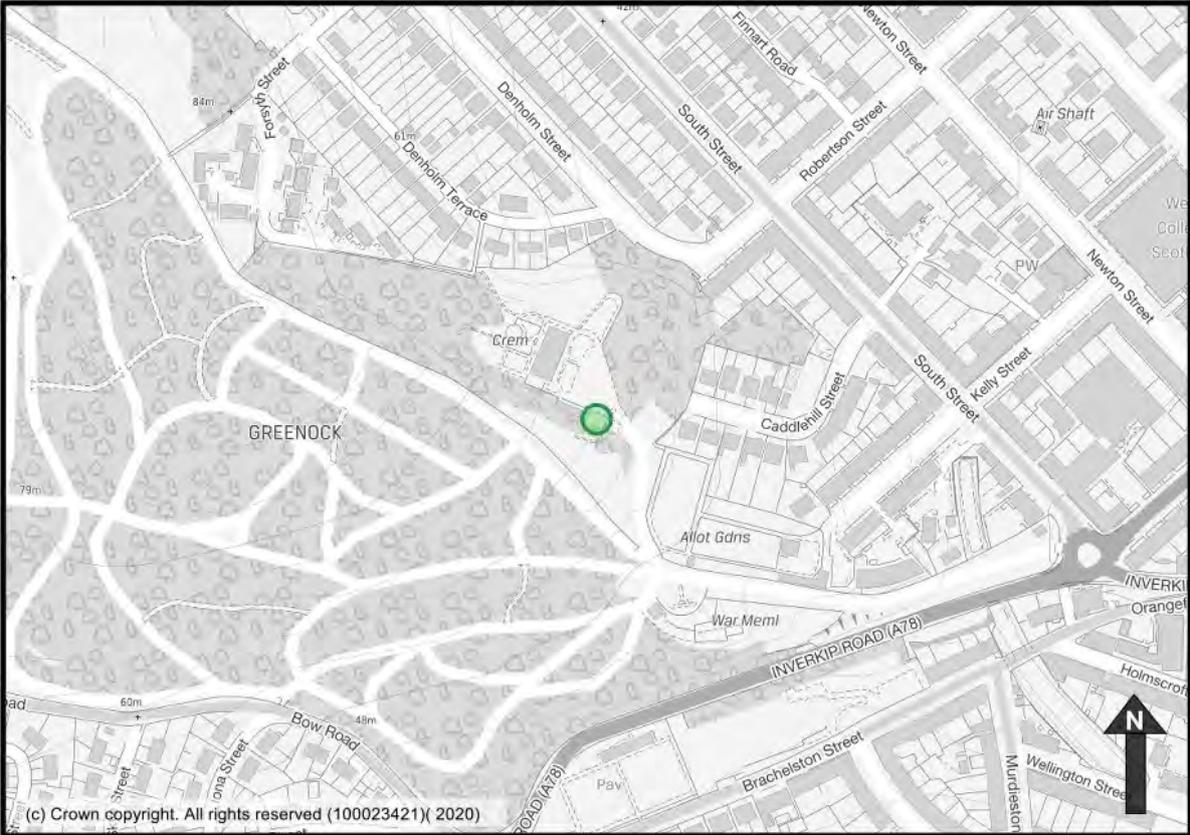
A circular feature that may represent a hut circle has been identified from close to the summit of Crawberry Hill. The feature is visible on satellite aerial photographs, though oblique views of the same area are less clear, and it is possible that the feature could represent an area of outcropping bedrock protruding slightly above the surrounding landscape. Photographed from ground level, stone forming what appears to be a rear retaining wall is visible. A lot of loose stone is present in the immediate vicinity of the feature, possibly suggesting a predominantly drystone structure.



Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: Crematorium, Greenock (Tempietto)	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 226693, 676324	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Summer House	
Date Recorded: 1 November 2001	Canmore Ref No. 200683

Archaeological Notes

None



Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: Cunard Liner, Tail of the Bank, Greenock	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 220000, 670000	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Ship	
Date Recorded: 26 June 2001	Canmore Ref No. 187901

Archaeology Notes

No other information from the NMRS at this time. This record may refer to a photograph of an extant site or monument or the location of a site or monument that is now gone. For industrial sites more information may be available with the next scheduled update of NMRS records.

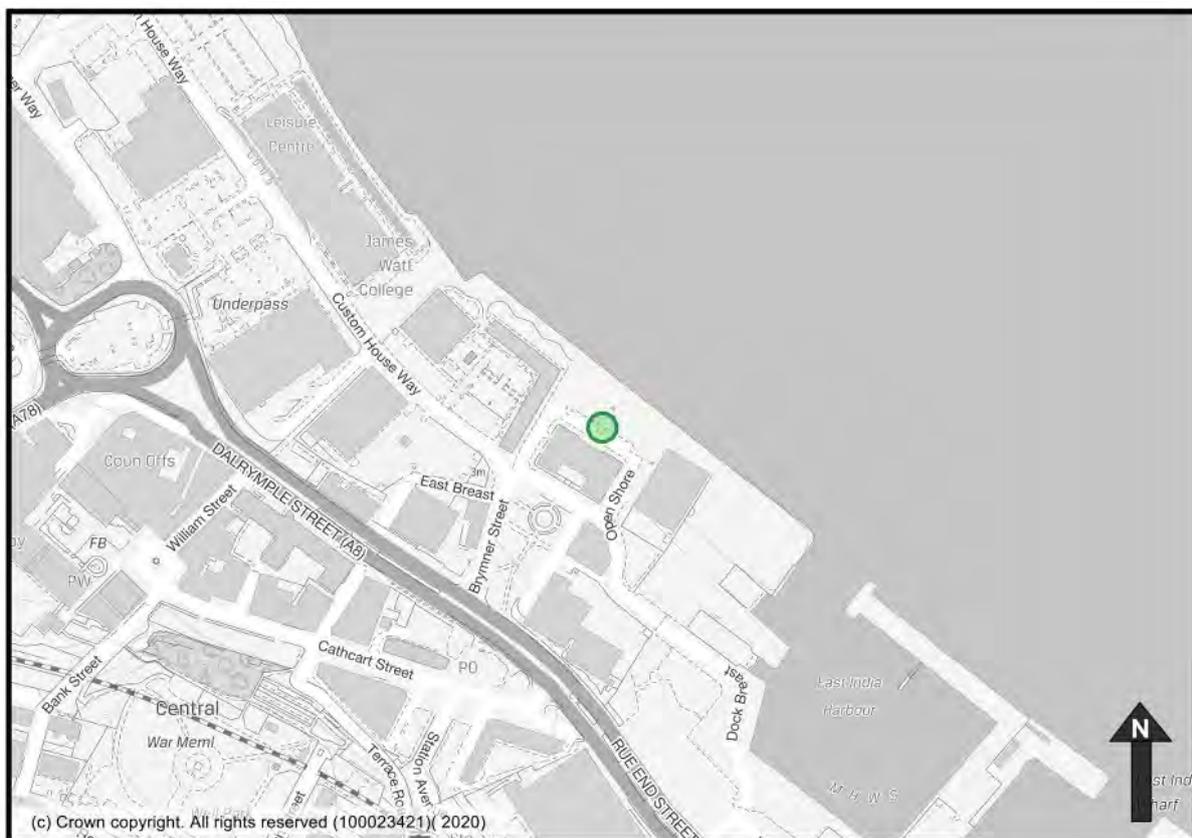


Archaeology Site - Greenock	
Site Name: Custom House Palace, Custom House, Greenock	
Alternative Name: Custom House Square	
Grid Reference: 227305, 676195	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Customs House	
Date Recorded: 17 September 2007	Canmore Ref No. 41309

Archaeology Notes

2-storey ashlar classic: 13-window elevation, tetrastyle G-Doric porticos centre north and east. Large simple central staircase. 'Long Room' with Ionic screens. William Burn, architect, 1818; Kenneth Mathieson, contractor.

(location cited as NS 283 761). Custom House, built 1818. A 2-storey and attic, 6-by-13-bay building on a U plan. There are pedimented tetrastyle Doric porticoes on the north and east faces, and pilastered corner features.



Further Reading

Weir, D - History of the town of Greenock. Greenock (1829)

Hume, J - The industrial archaeology of Scotland. Volume 1: The Lowlands and Borders. London (1976)

Greenock, Custom House Place, Custom House, , 'The Customs House, Greenock', RIAS Quarterly, 1925, pp.103 (1925)

Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: Custom House Quay, Greenock	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 228340, 676230	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Quay	
Date Recorded: 26 June 2001	Canmore Ref No. 187898

Archaeology Notes

No other information from the NMRS at this time. This record may refer to a photograph of an extant site or monument or the location of a site or monument that is now gone. For industrial sites more information may be available with the next scheduled update of NMRS records.



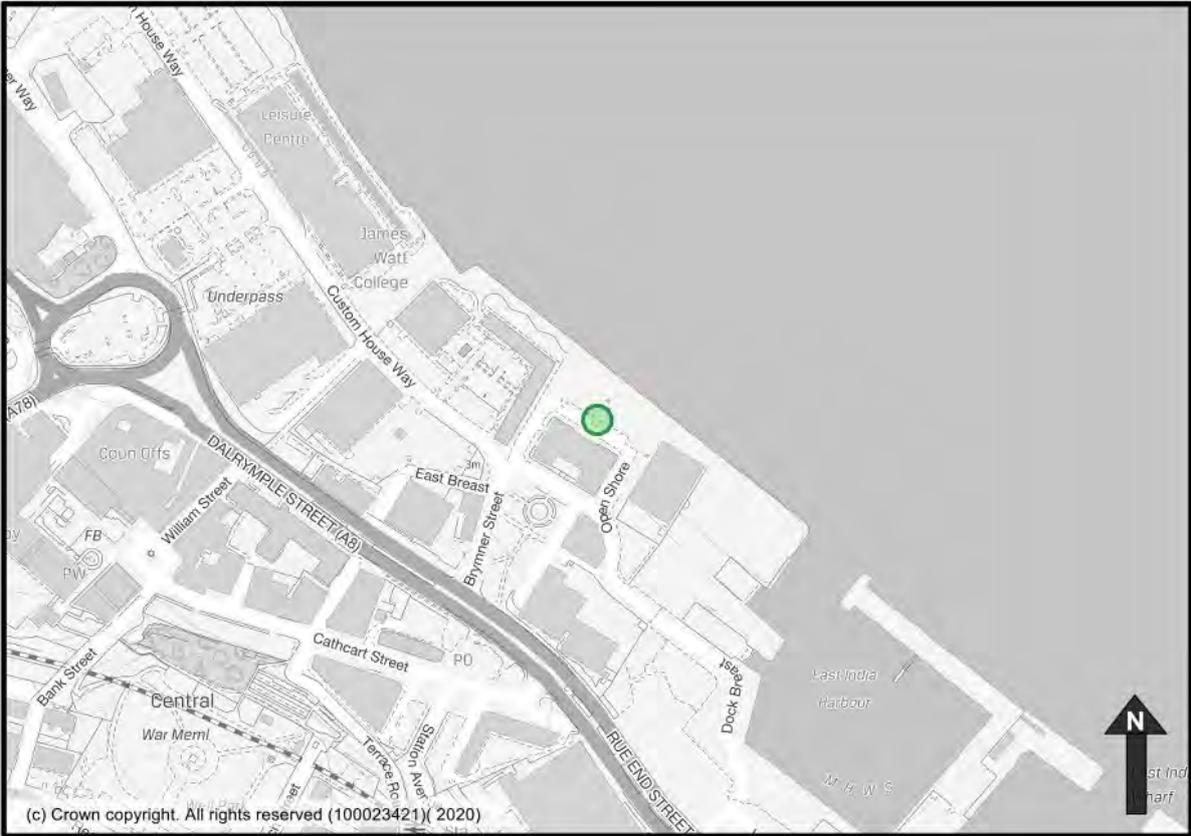
Further Reading

Hume, JR - The Industrial Archaeology of Scotland. Volume 1: The Lowlands and Borders. London (1976)

Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: Custom House Quay, Greenock (Clock Tower),	
Alternative Name: Harbour Light	
Grid Reference: 228330, 676237	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Clock Tower	
Date Recorded: Unknown	Canmore Ref No. 199871

Archaeological Notes

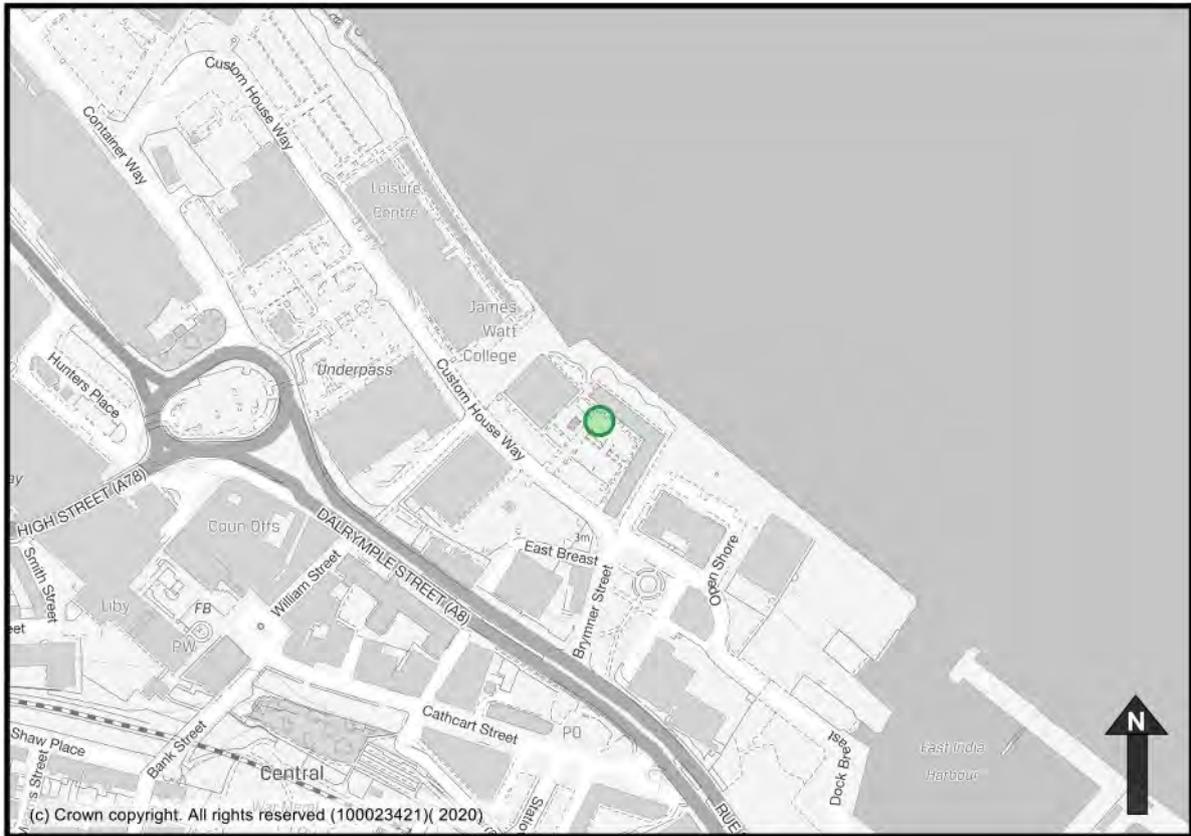
None



Archaeology Site - Greenock	
Site Name: Custom House Quay, Greenock (Transit Sheds)	
Alternative Name: Greenock Docks	
Grid Reference: 228255, 676285	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: , Transit sheds	
Date Recorded: 24 November 2000	Canmore Ref No. 41303

Archaeology Notes

An 18th century transit shed at Custom House Quay, Greenock, with ornate facade and iron-framed construction. The building once gave shelter to emigrants awaiting passage overseas.



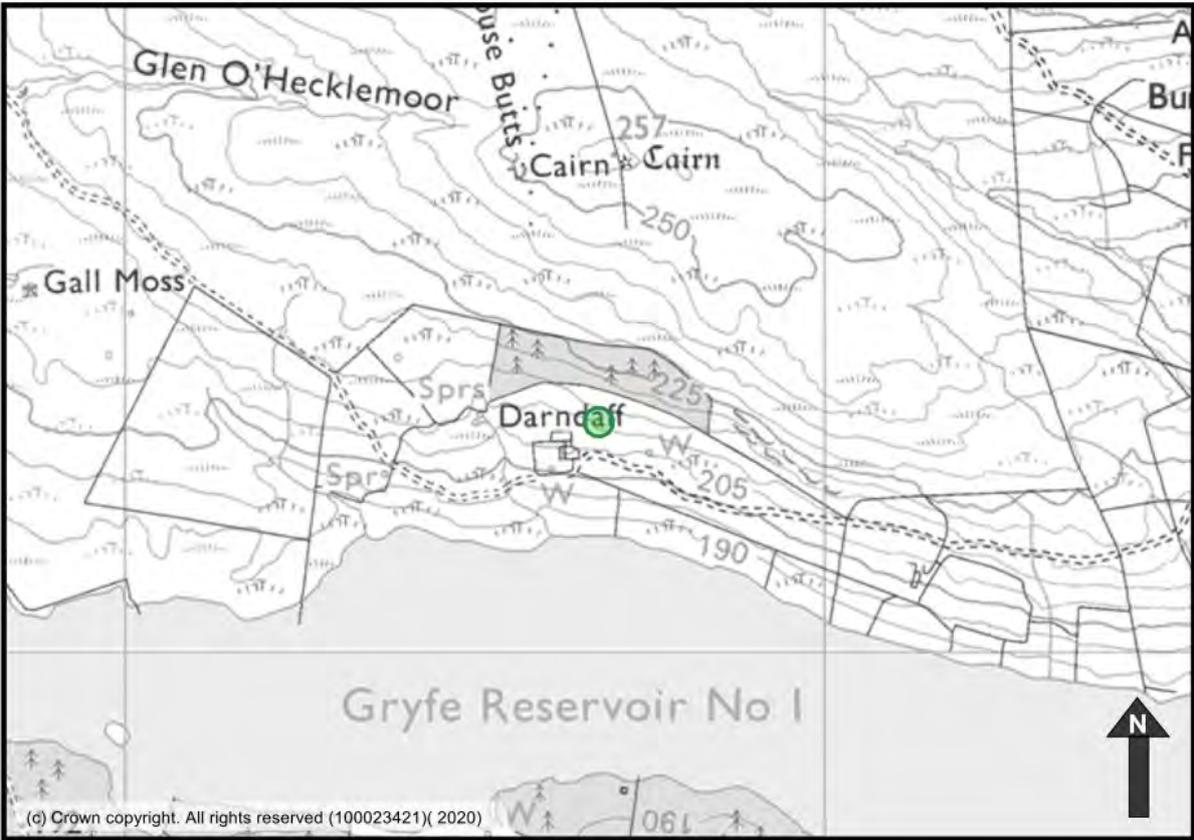
Further Reading

Hume, JR - The industrial archaeology of Scotland. Volume 1: The Lowlands and Borders. London (1976)

Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: Darndaff, Greenock	
Alternative Name: Gryfe Reservoir No. 1	
Grid Reference: 227710, 672330	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Wall	
Date Recorded: 14 May 1999	Canmore Ref No. 142609

Archaeology Notes

Site recorded from MS Copy of Discovery and Excavation in Scotland 1998 from text of a field survey around Loch Thom and the Gryfe Reservoir.



Archaeology Site – Greenock

Site Name: Darndaff, Greenock

Alternative Name:

Grid Reference: 228100, 672100

Parish: Greenock

Monument Type: Farmstead, Field-system, Building

Date Recorded: 31 October 2000

Canmore Ref No. 170932

Archaeological Notes

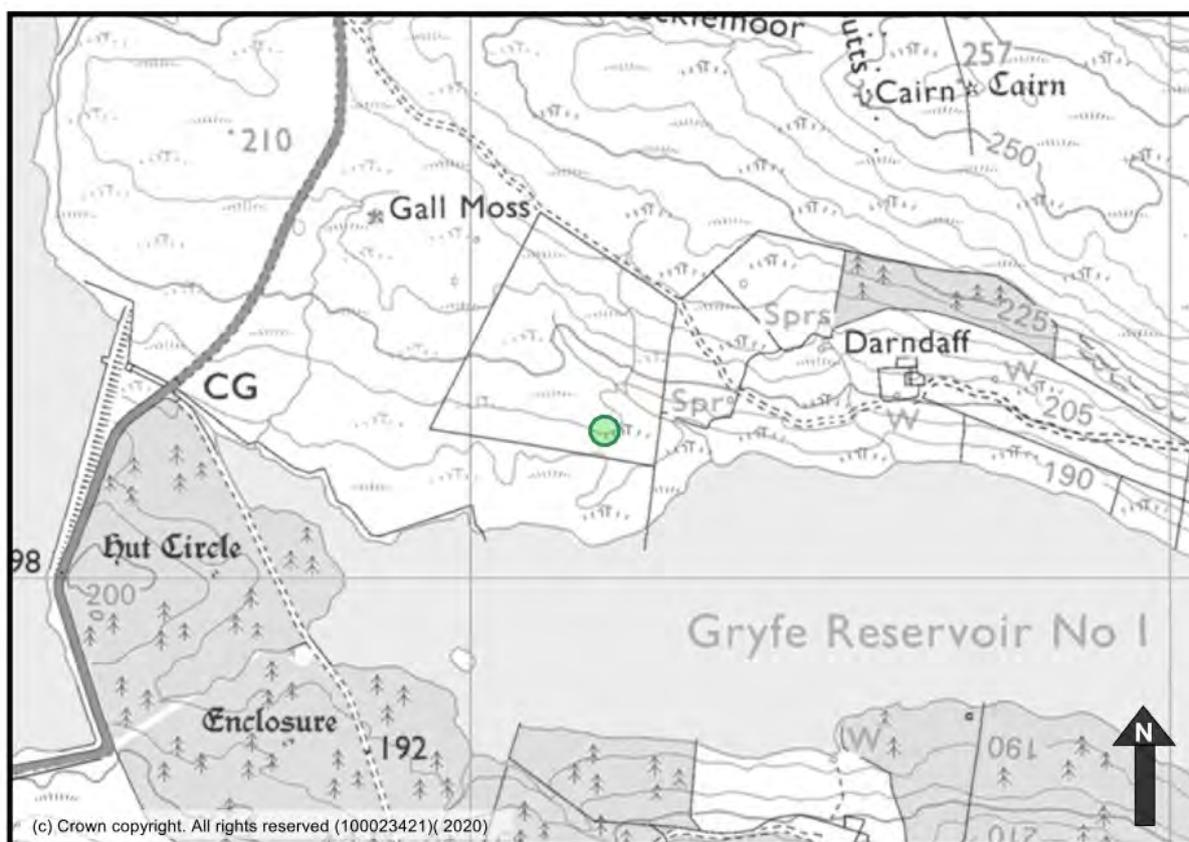
A farmstead comprising three unroofed buildings, a field-system and a separate unroofed building (NS 2829 7203) are depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Renfrewshire 1857-64, sheet vi). One unroofed building and the fragmentary remains of the field-system are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1980).



Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: Darndaff, Greenock	
Alternative Name: Gryfe Reservoir No. 1	
Grid Reference: 227190, 672220	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Cairn	
Date Recorded: 14 May 1999	Canmore Ref No. 142604

Archaeology Notes

Site recorded during a field survey of the area around Loch Thom and the Gryffe Reservoir by members of the Muirshiel Archaeological Group. NS 2719 7222 Clearance cairn 10m diameter.



Further Reading

Hogg, I - 'Loch Thom (Inverkip; Greenock parishes), field survey', *Discovery and Excavation, Scotland* 1998, pp.64-1999 (1998)

Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: Darndaff Moor, Greenock	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 227440, 672241	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Carved Stone	
Date Recorded: 7 January 2008	Canmore Ref No. Unknown

Archaeology Note

This rock is situated close to the road leading to Darndaff Farm. It bears a worn cruciform-like carving on its east facing side, made up of two vertical lines with two shorter horizontal lines. There also appear to be other less defined markings beside it. There are a number of similar sized boulders in the area which have been moved to make way for the farm road. It is possible that this rock too may have been moved from its original position.

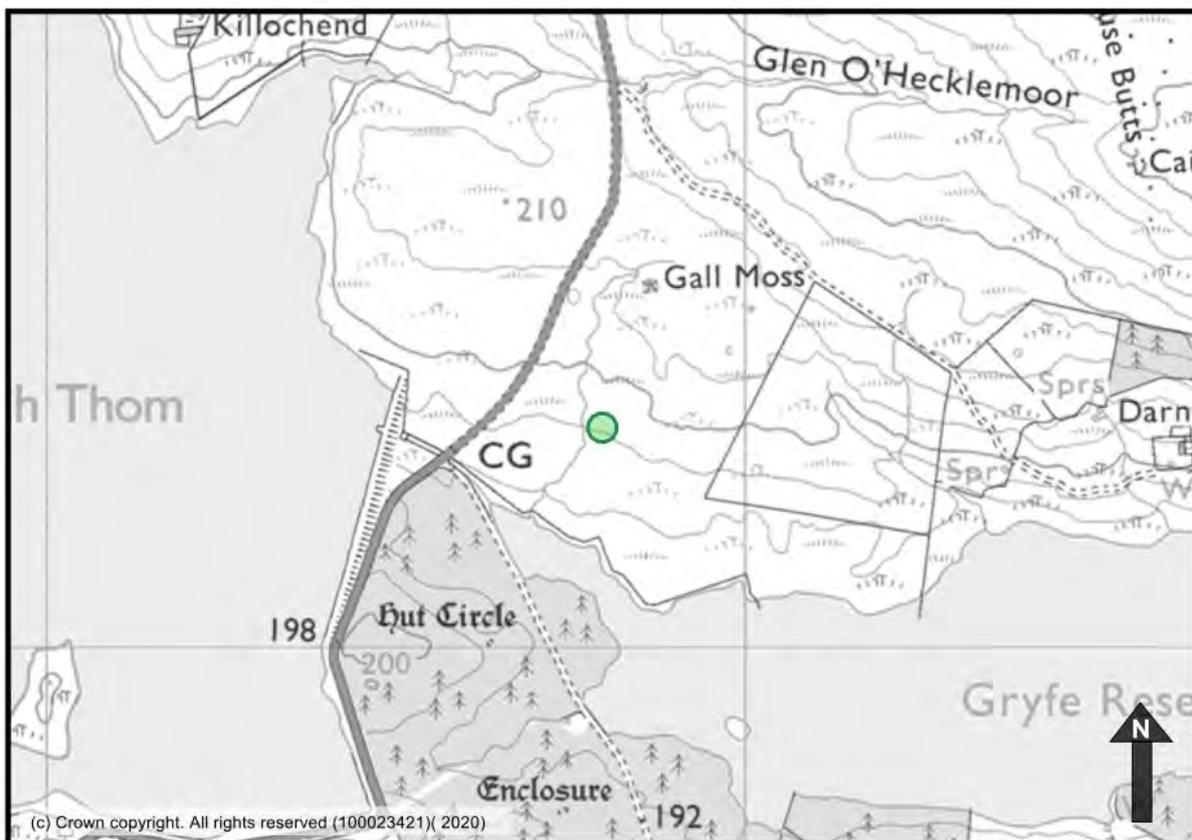


Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: , Darndaff Moor, Greenock	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 226809, 672308	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Cup-marked Rock	
Date Recorded: 8 January 2008	Canmore Ref No. 305443

Archaeology Note

A single cup-marked boulder was found in the Darndaff Moor area. The panel was found amongst a cluster of boulders and bears a single cup-mark near its centre. This site is close to a Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age roundhouse identified by Frank Newall (NS27SE 16/NS 2686 7222).

NS 26809 72308 A cup-marked boulder (Panel 2) was found among a cluster of boulders and bears a single cup mark near its centre. The site is close to a late Bronze Age - early Iron Age roundhouse identified by Frank Newall (NS27SE 16/NS 2686 7222). The site is at an altitude of 620ft. The site was logged as part of an ongoing recording project that began in 2007.



Further Reading

Pastore, L - 'Darndaff Moor, Inverclyde (Greenock parish), field walking', Discovery Excav. Scot Volume 10, Archaeology Scotland (2010) (2009)

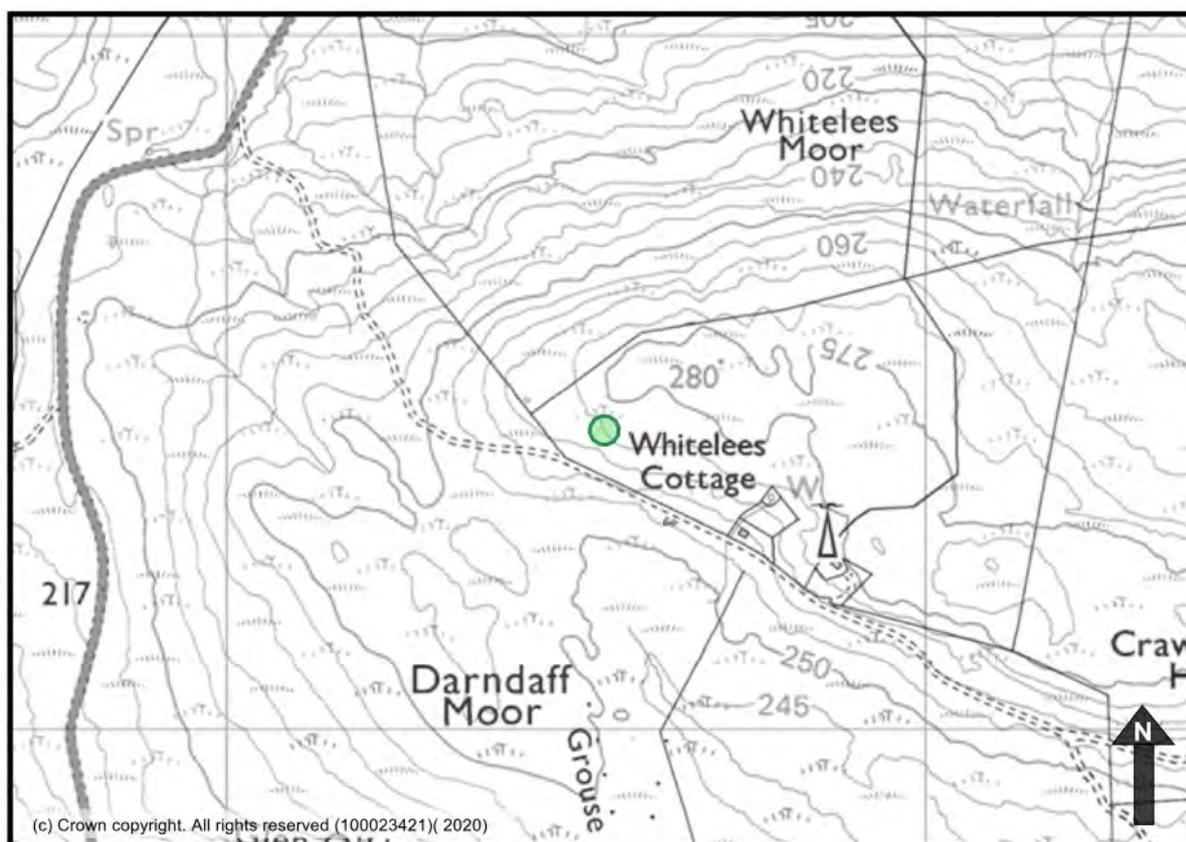
Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: Decoy Control Bunker, Greenock	
Alternative Name: Gg3	
Grid Reference: 227559, 673418	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Decoy Site	
Date Recorded: 26 April 2011	Canmore Ref No. 185540

Archaeology Notes

NS27SE 104 2753 7344

A decoy bunker is situated on Whitelees Moor, about 280m NW of Whitelees Cottage. Constructed of brick and concrete it would have housed a small generator to power the decoy lighting. J Guy 2001; NMRS MS 810/11, Part 2, 97-8

Decoy site scheduled 25th March 2011 as 'Whitelees Cottage, bombing decoy control bunker 230m NW of'. Site 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 2.8km SW of the Clyde Estuary.



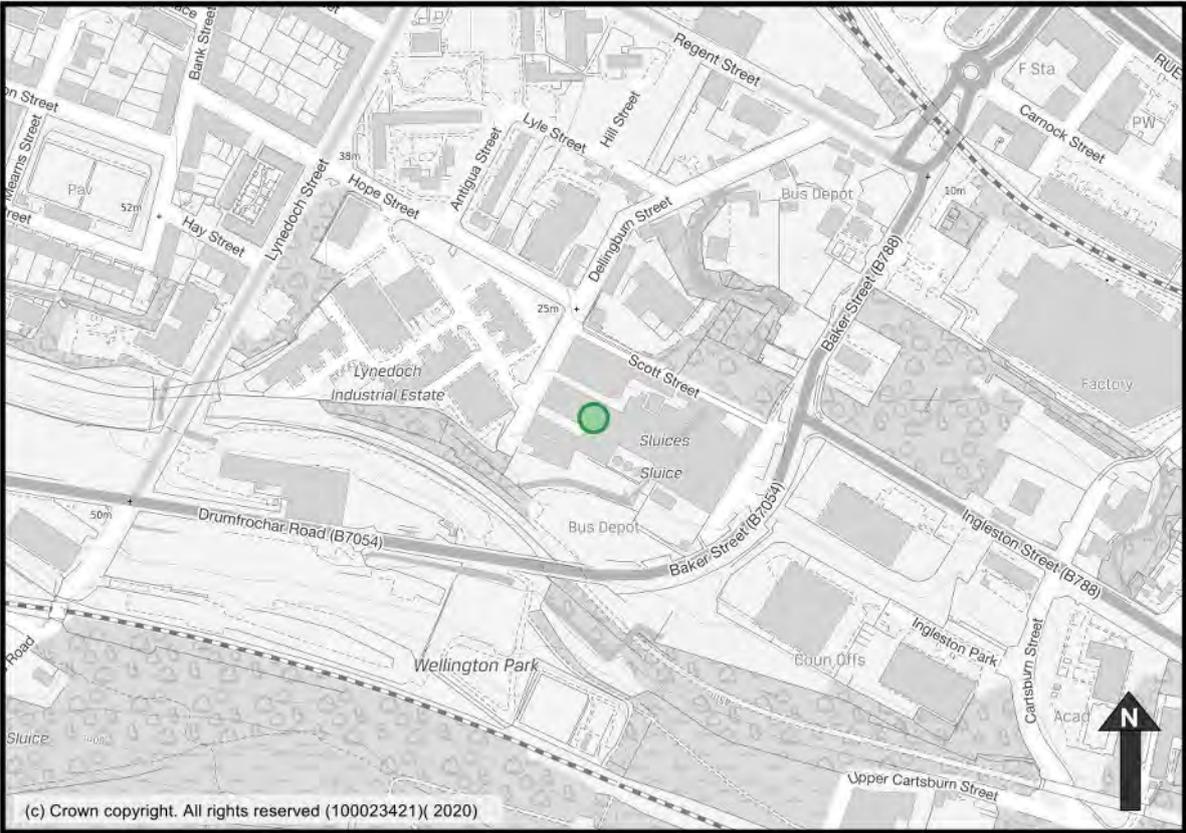
Further Reading

Redfern, NI - Twentieth century fortifications in the United Kingdom, York (1998)

Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: 21 Dellingburn St, Greenock	
Alternative Name: British Charcoals and Macdonalds Ltd, Chemical Works	
Grid Reference: 228150, 675500	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Chemicals, Factory	
Date Recorded: Unknown	Canmore Ref No. 243248

Archaeology Note

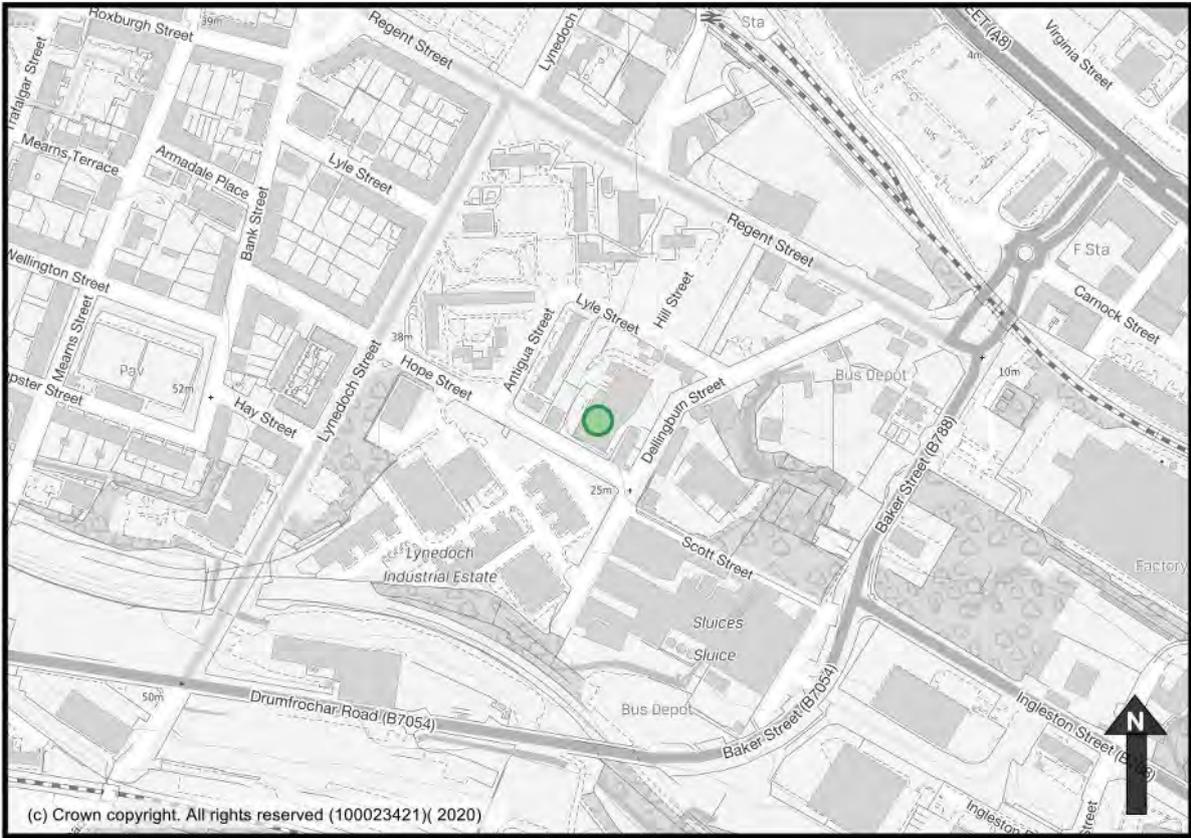
None



Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: Dellingburn Street, Greenock	
Alternative Name: Lyle Street, Drummond (Wood) Ltd, Joinery Works, Wood Laminates Factory	
Grid Reference: 228130 675660	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Woodworking, Sawmill	
Date Recorded: 26 April 2011	Canmore Ref No. 243273

Archaeology Notes

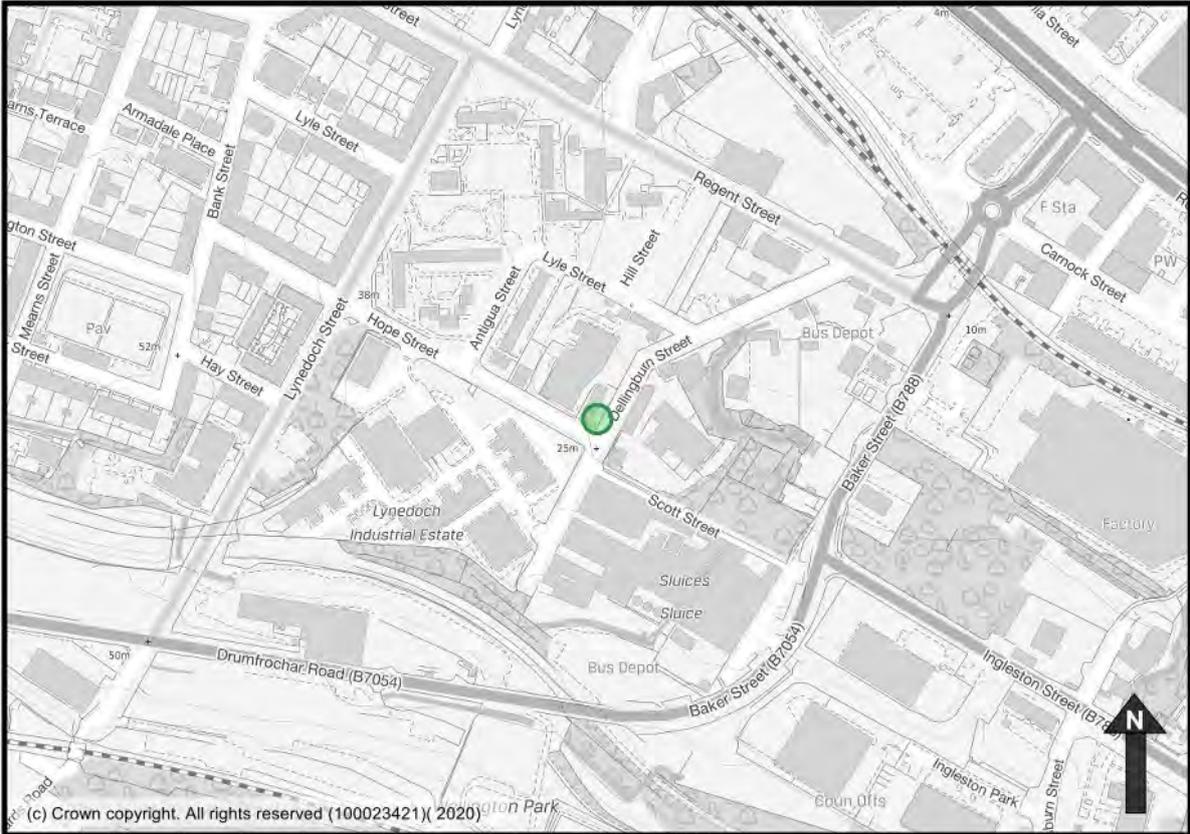
Joinery works, late 19th century; 3-storey, 4-by-7-bay, red-and-white-brick building on an L-plan, with Belfast roof and a circular turnpike stair in the angle of the L. There is a square-section brick chimney.



Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: Dellingburn St, Greenock	
Alternative Name: Hope Street	
Grid Reference: 228140, 675610	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Workshop	
Date Recorded: Unknown	Canmore Ref No. 243269

Archaeology Note

None

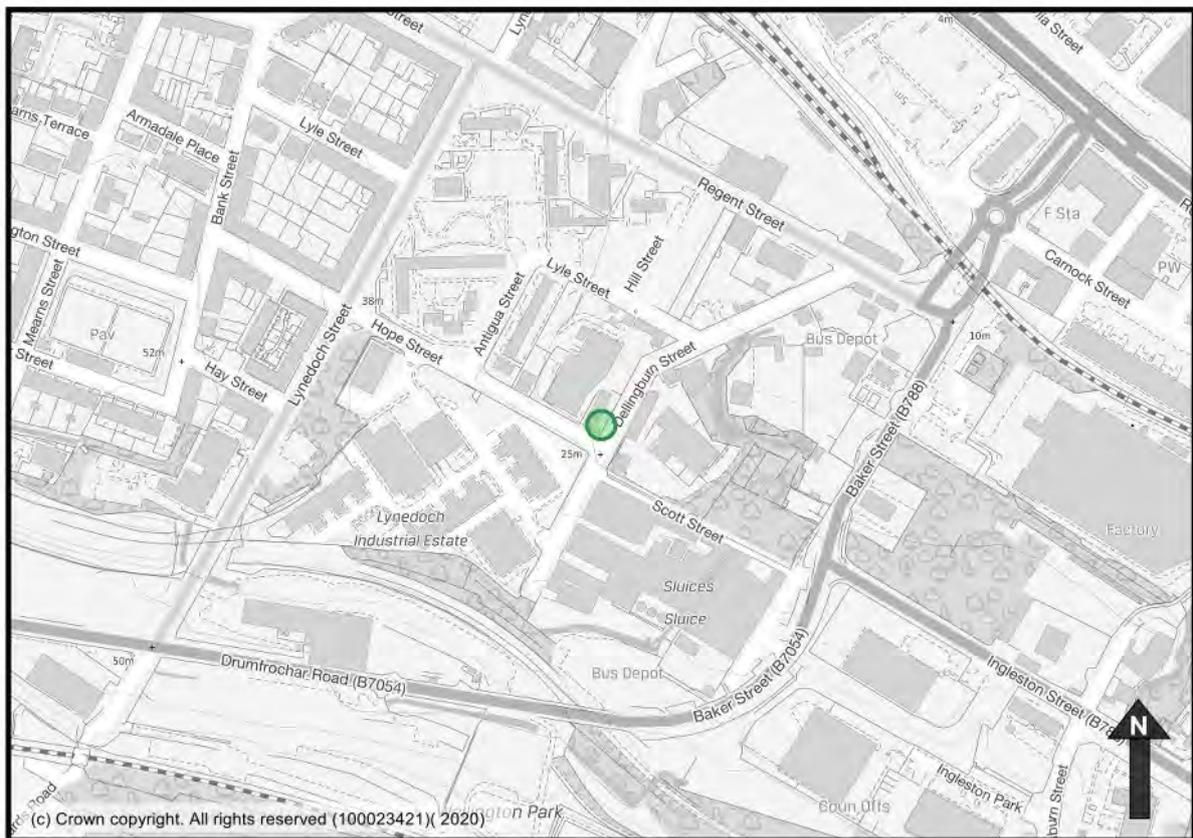


Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: Dowries, Greenock	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 226900, 670200	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Indeterminate remains	
Date Recorded: 1 December 1976	Canmore Ref No. 85186

Archaeology Notes

NS 269 702: A turf circle, 14' in diameter, without trace of stone, exists here. Newall and Scott 1957.

No trace of this turf circle could be found in the area indicated. A close network of drains has recently been constructed on this hillside and it may be that this site has been obscured by these.



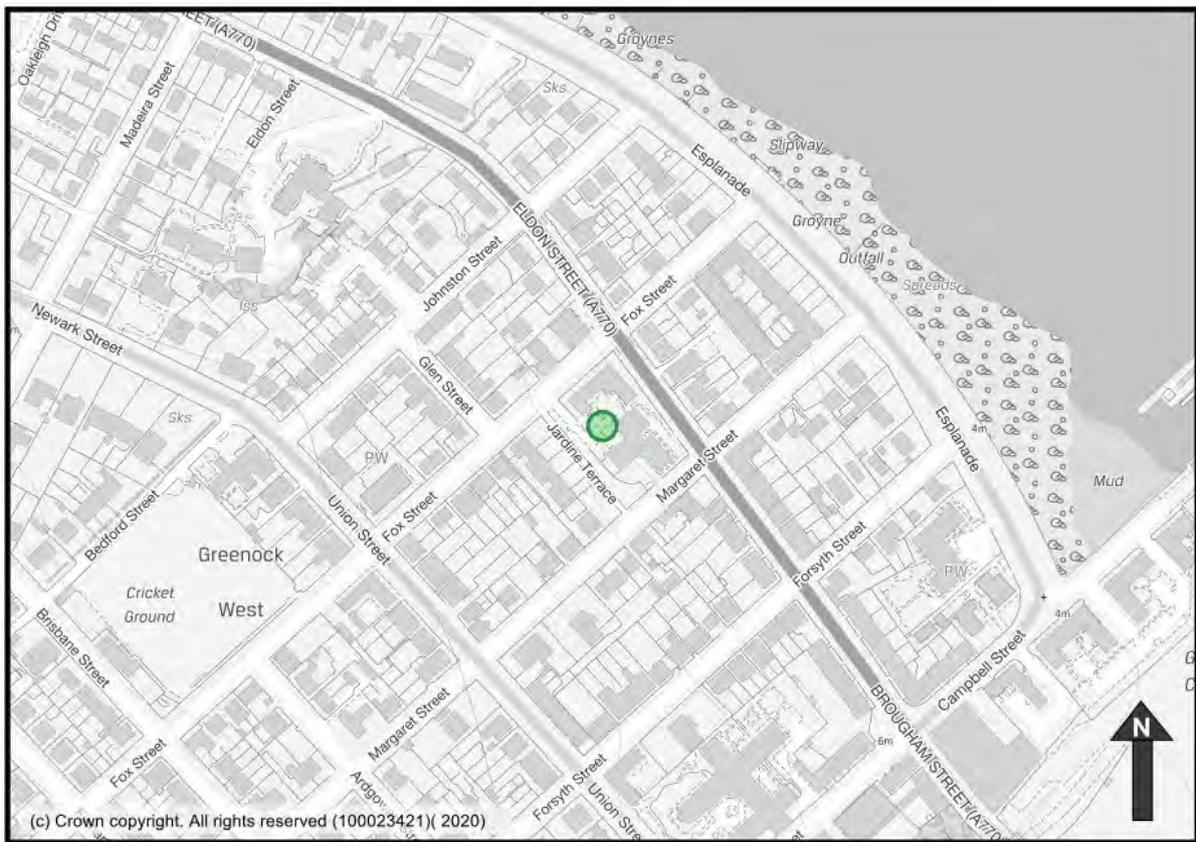
Further Reading

Newall and Scott, F and RC - 'Creuch Hill', *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, 1957, pp.29 (1957)

Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital, Eldon Street, Greenock	
Alternative Name: Margaret Street	
Grid Reference: 227050, 677240	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Hospital	
Date Recorded: 12 November 2001	Canmore Ref No. 200261

Archaeological Notes

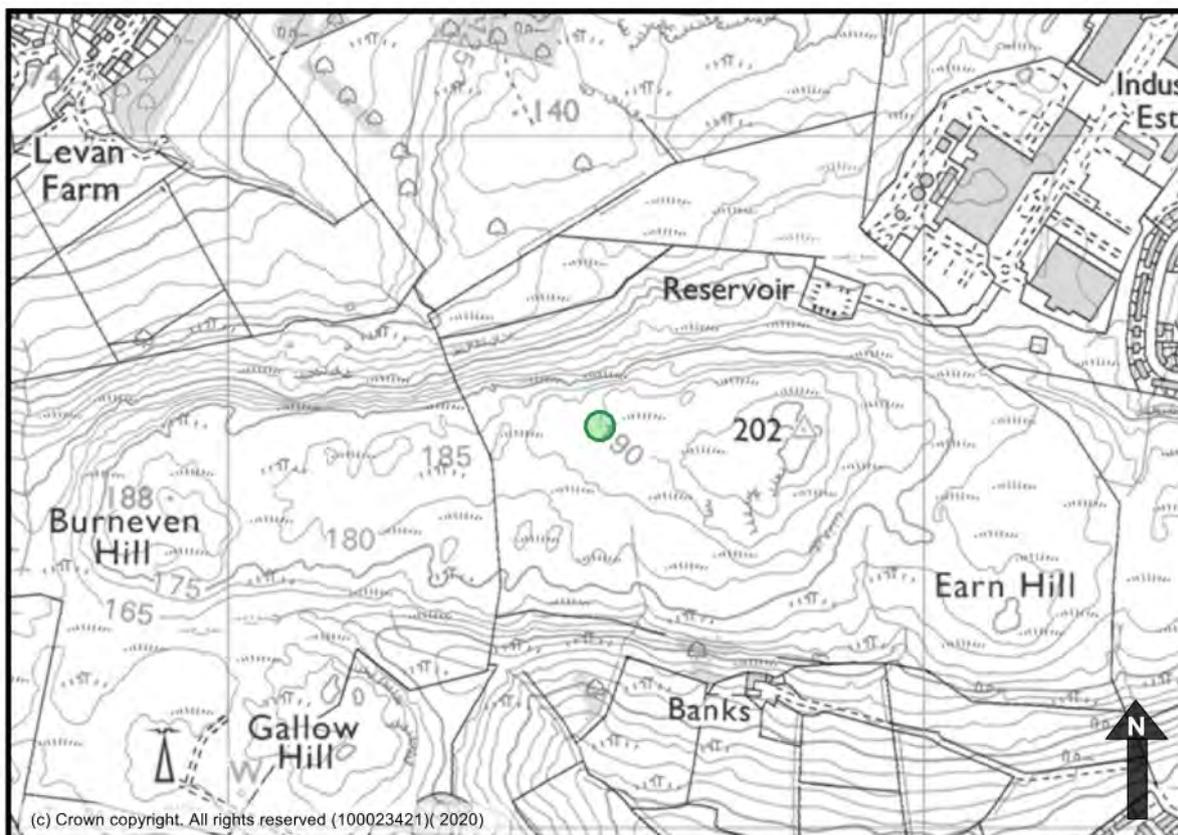
Greenock, Eldon Street, Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital was constructed between 1937 and 1939 [RIAS guide to South Clyde Estuary by F.A. Walker (1986)]. It was demolished sometime between 1989 and 2000.



Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: Earn Hill, Greenock	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 222539, 675589	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Cup-marked Rock	
Date Recorded: 20 July 2007	Canmore Ref No. Unknown

Archaeology Note

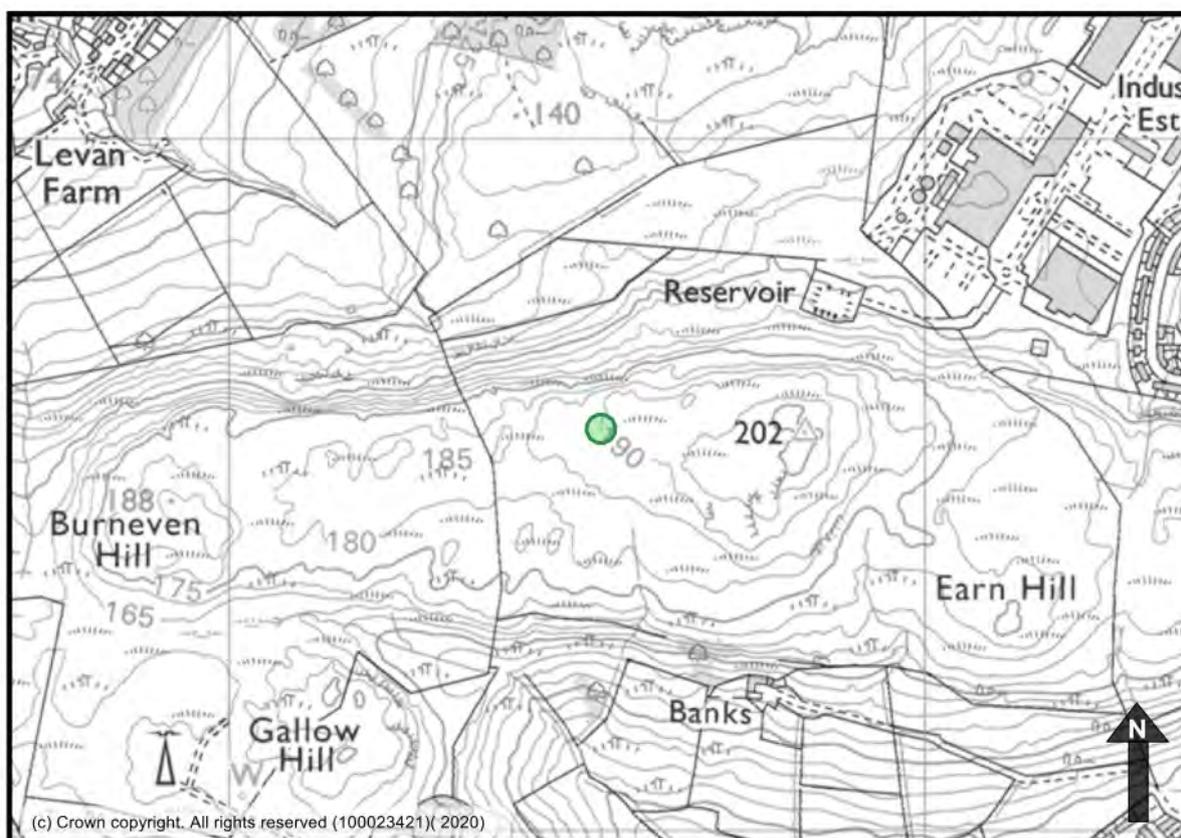
Earn Hill 2: This cup-marked rock was found on Earn Hill at NS 22539 E 75589 N (Alt 619 ft.), overlooking the Clyde. It bears a single, large, deep cup-mark on the side of the rock.



Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: Earn Hill, Greenock	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 222684, 675510	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Cup-marked Rock	
Date Recorded: 2 July 2007 - 2009	Canmore Ref No. 305459

Archaeology Note

This rock was found on Earn Hill at NS 22684 E 75510 N (Alt 622 ft.), overlooking Spango Valley. It bears a single large deep cup-mark near the base of the stone. NS 22684 75510 This possible cup-marked rock overlooks the Spango Valley and bears a single large deep cup mark close to its base. The site is at an altitude of 622ft and was recorded as part of an ongoing recording project that began in 2007.



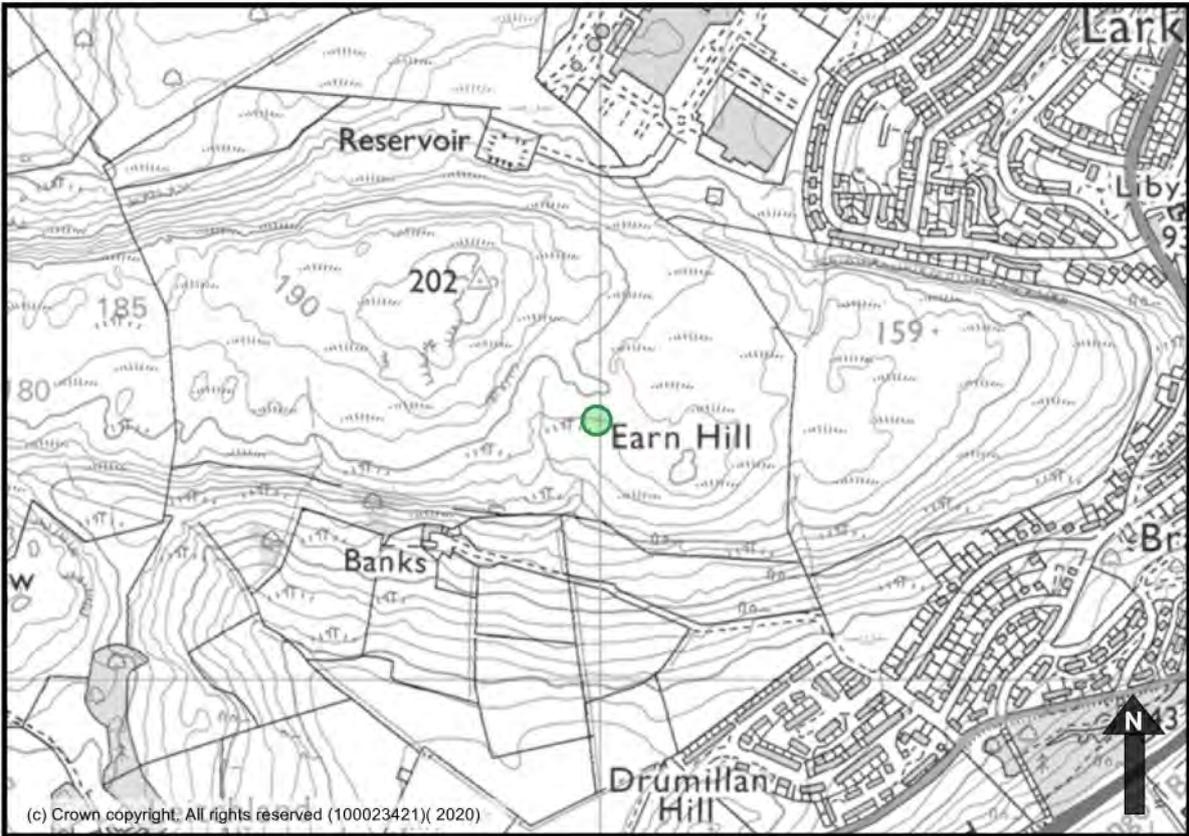
Further Reading

Pastore, L - 'Earn Hill, Inverclyde (Inverkip parish), field walking', *Discovery Excav. Scot* Volume 10, Archaeology Scotland (2010) (2009)

Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: Earn Hill, Greenock	
Alternative Name: Braeside	
Grid Reference: 223200, 675300	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Cultivation Remains, Rig	
Date Recorded: 21 June 2000	Canmore Ref No. 164082

Archaeological Notes

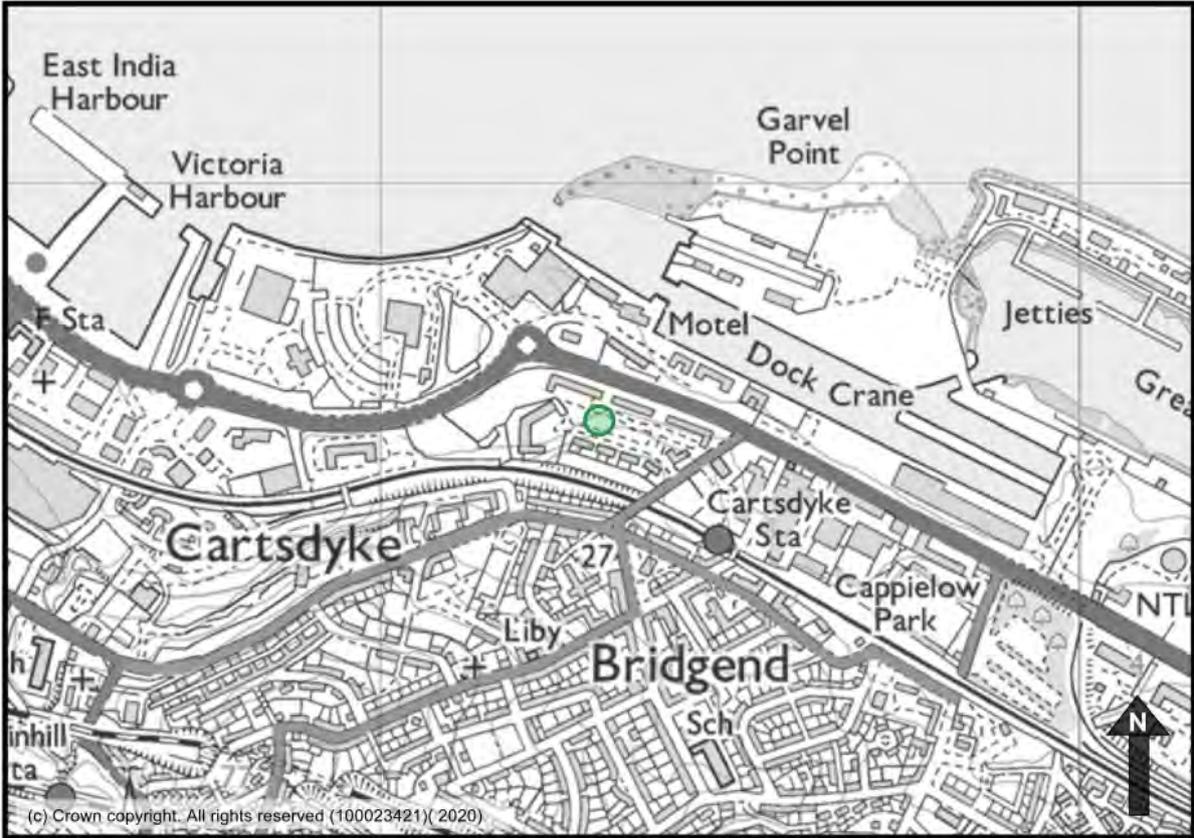
An area with cultivation remains and rig-and-furrow cultivation has been recorded from large scale vertical air photographs (OS 88/041/077-80 and 113-15, flown 1988).



Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: East Hamilton Street Works, Greenock	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 229350, 675650	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Engineering Works	
Date Recorded: Unknown	Canmore Ref No. 68373

Archaeology Notes

None

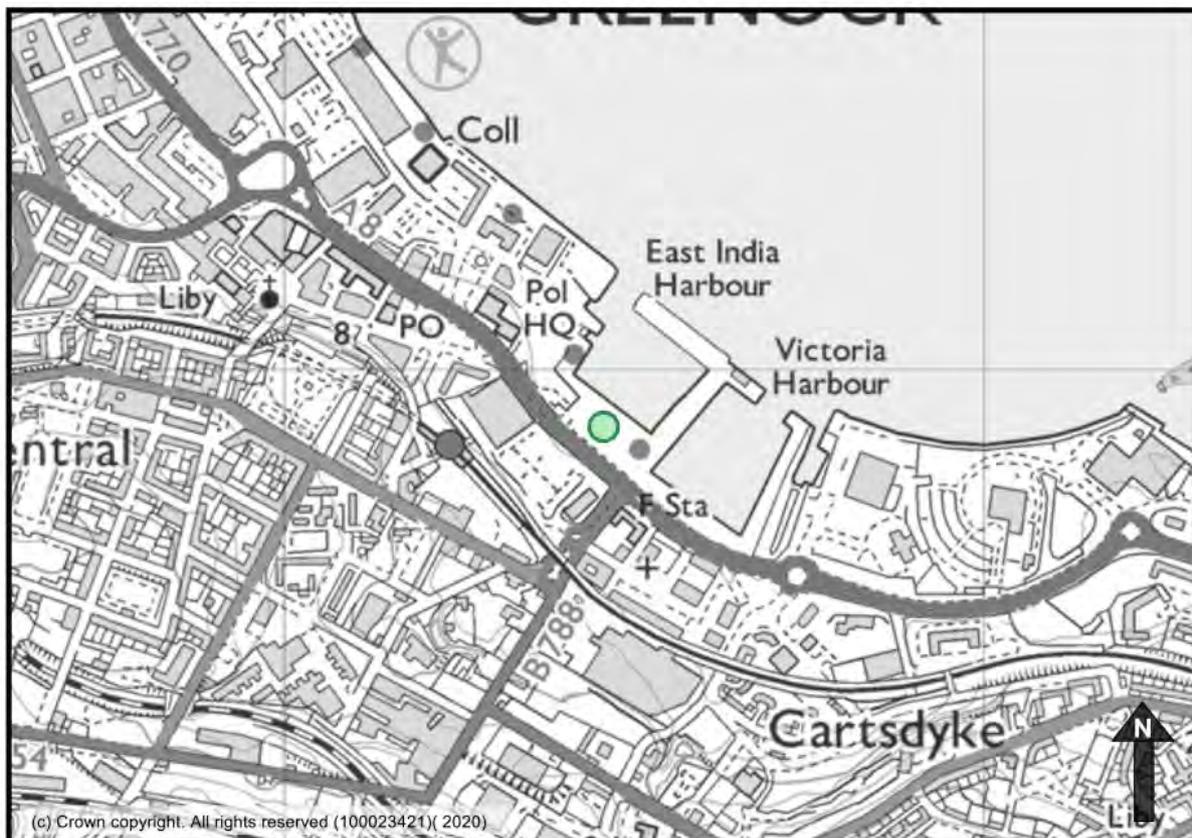


Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: East India Breast, Greenock	
Alternative Name: Rue End Street	
Grid Reference: 228390, 675950	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Warehouse (site of)	
Date Recorded: 12 January 2005	Canmore Ref No. Unknown

Archaeology Note

A section of walling, probably the footings of the late eighteenth / early nineteenth century bonded storehouses depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of the area, were unearthed during the demolition of a petrol station on Dellingburn Street at East India Harbour, in Greenock (NW corner of Dellingburn Street & Dalrymple St? Most of Dellingburn Street is now under Safeways/Morrisons' car park across Dalrymple St from the redundant petrol station).

Five photographs of the site were submitted by John Crae, Architectural Technician, Historic Scotland. These show fragments of wall revealed by the removal of the fuel tanks, not in a great deal of detail, but the priority was the removal of the tanks prior to redevelopment. What was exposed appears to be the internal construction of part of the foundations of the north elevation and a cross section of foundations the east elevation. The internal face of the north wall seems to have been stripped away during the excavation. There must be more of this building remaining below the adjacent waste ground and below Dalrymple St, as the storehouse was probably demolished to re-align and widen the road. The site appears on historical maps of the area at least as far back at 1825.



Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: East India Harbour, Greenock	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 228500, 676000	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Harbour	
Date Recorded: 24 November 2000	Canmore Ref No. 68401

Archaeology Notes

Documentary research and watching brief undertaken by Headland Archaeology Ltd, September 1997 to February 1998

Visible on vertical air photograph (OS 88/041/102, flown 1988).
Report and slides in SMR archive.

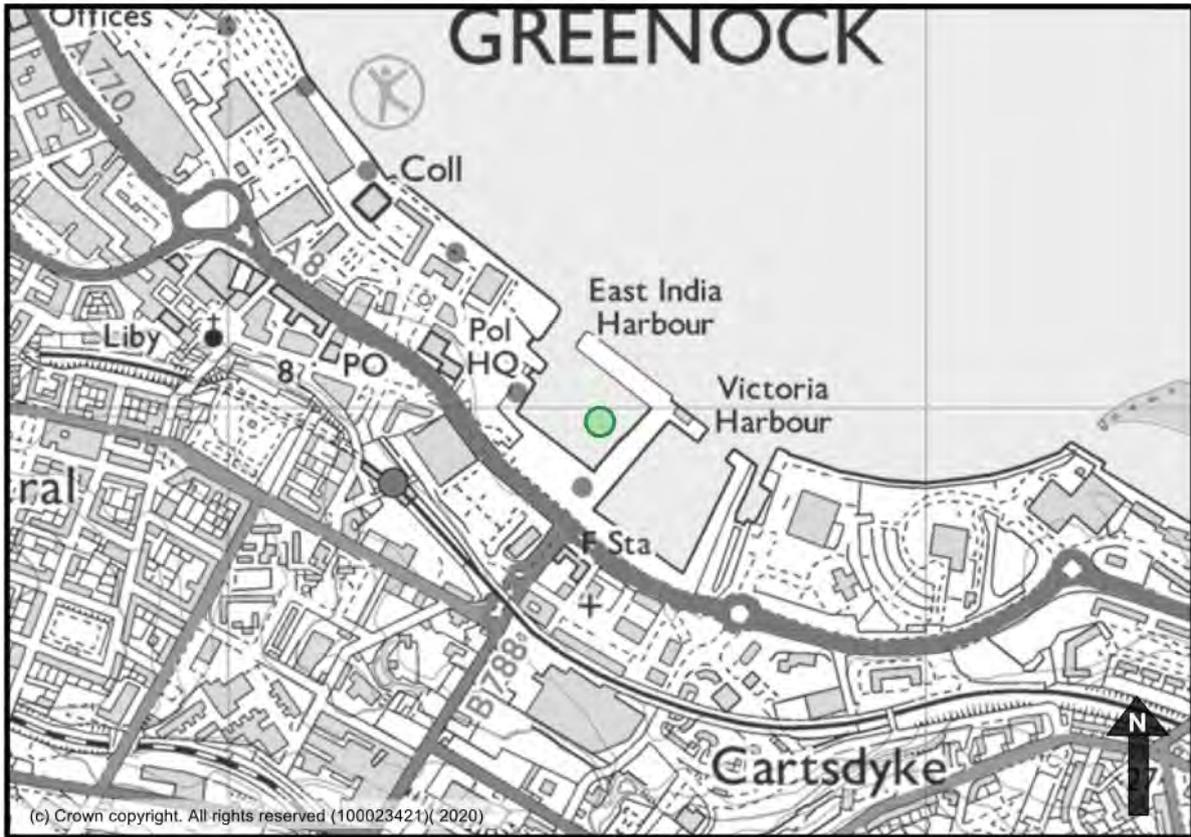
NS27NE 32.01 NS 2840 7610 Dry Docks
For Victoria Harbour see NS27NE 28
Visible on vertical air photograph, (OS 88/041/102, flown 1988)

NS 285 759 A watching brief was undertaken during the demolition and refurbishment of East India Harbour from September 1997 to February 1998. A desktop assessment of available documentary evidence relating to the harbour allowed precise dating of features revealed during the course of refurbishment. A record was made of the structure of the harbour prior to refurbishment and all demolition work was monitored. Some of the masonry from the initial harbour construction, designed by John Rennie and built from 1805-09, remained in situ.

Additions and modifications to this harbour and the quay-side furniture, which occurred throughout the working life of the harbour, were also recorded. A collection of waste material from the Clyde Pottery was recovered from the fill of one of the quays. This material dates from 1841-57.

NS 285 759 The report contains details of the work carried out and the results as stated above. It also contains a history of the site and a record of building work that has been carried out. The report does not list any recommendations for further work on the site.
Sponsor: Renfrewshire Enterprise.

NMRS MS/899/94 (Headland Archaeology Ltd. September 1997 - February 1998)
East India Harbour, built 1805, engineer John Rennie; rectangular basin, with a dry dock off the west end. The quay faces are partly masonry, partly wood-piled. On the north quay is a single-storey, iron framed, wood-clad transit shed. Now in use mainly for laying up ships.



Further Reading

Hume, JR, The industrial archaeology of Scotland. Volume 1: The Lowlands and Borders. London (1976)

L M Baker 1998 Baker, LM, 'East India Harbour, Greenock (Greenock parish), watching brief', Discovery and Excavation, Scotland 1998, pp.64, 1999 (1998)

Archaeology Site – Greenock

Site Name: East India Harbour Greenock

Alternative Name:

Grid Reference: 228400, 676100

Parish: Greenock

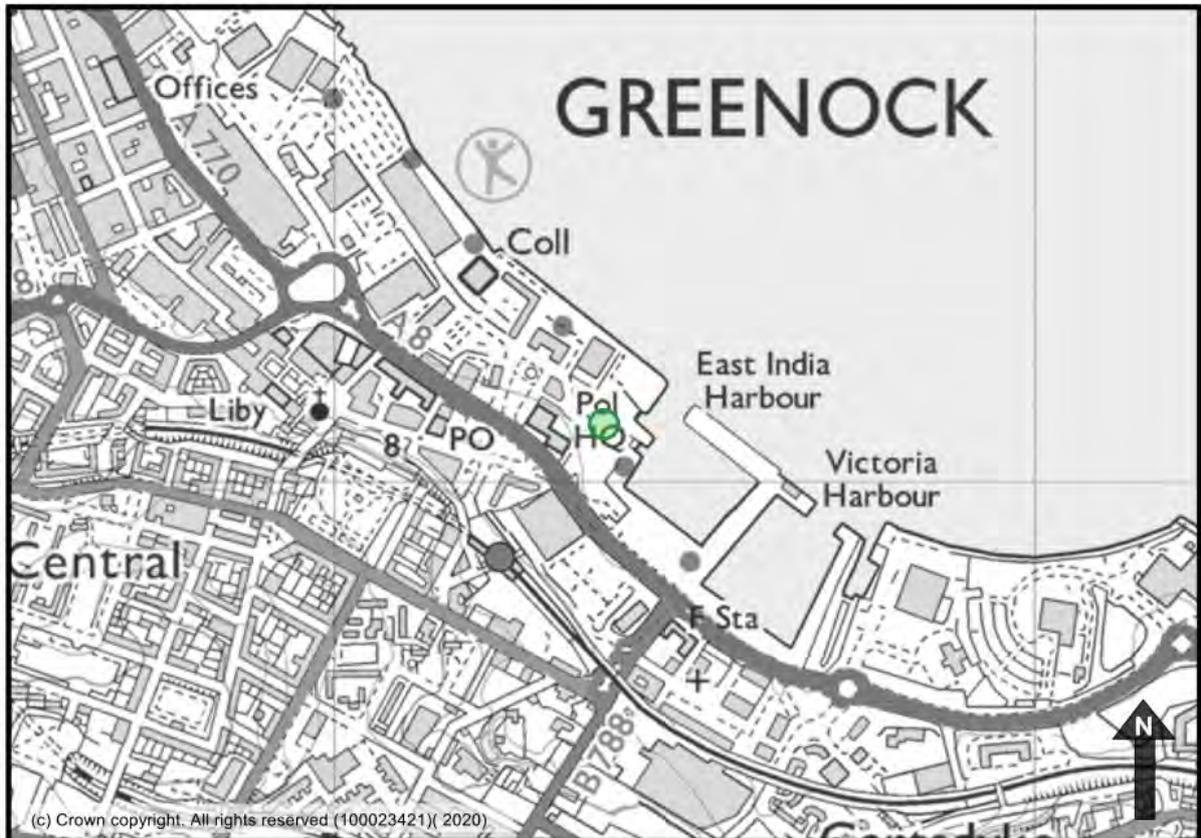
Monument Type: Dry Docks

Date Recorded: Unknown

Canmore Ref No. 105639

Archaeology Notes

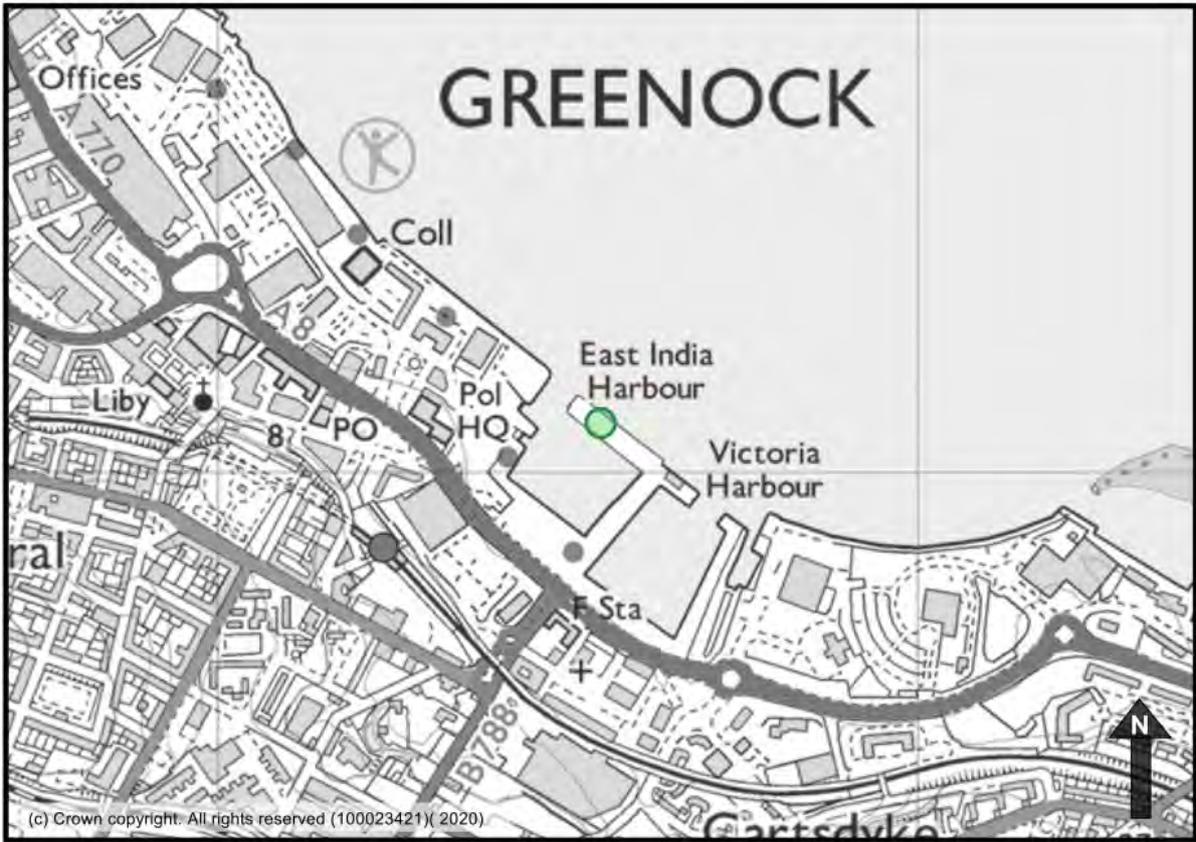
Visible on vertical air photograph, (OS 88/041/102, flown 1988)



Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: East India Harbour, Greenock	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 228550, 676050	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Warehouse	
Date Recorded: Unknown	Canmore Ref No. 121940

Archaeology Notes

None



Archaeology Site - Greenock	
Site Name: Easter Greenock Castle, Greenock	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 229295, 674925	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Castle	
Date Recorded: 3 August 2010	Canmore Ref No. 41353

Archaeology Notes

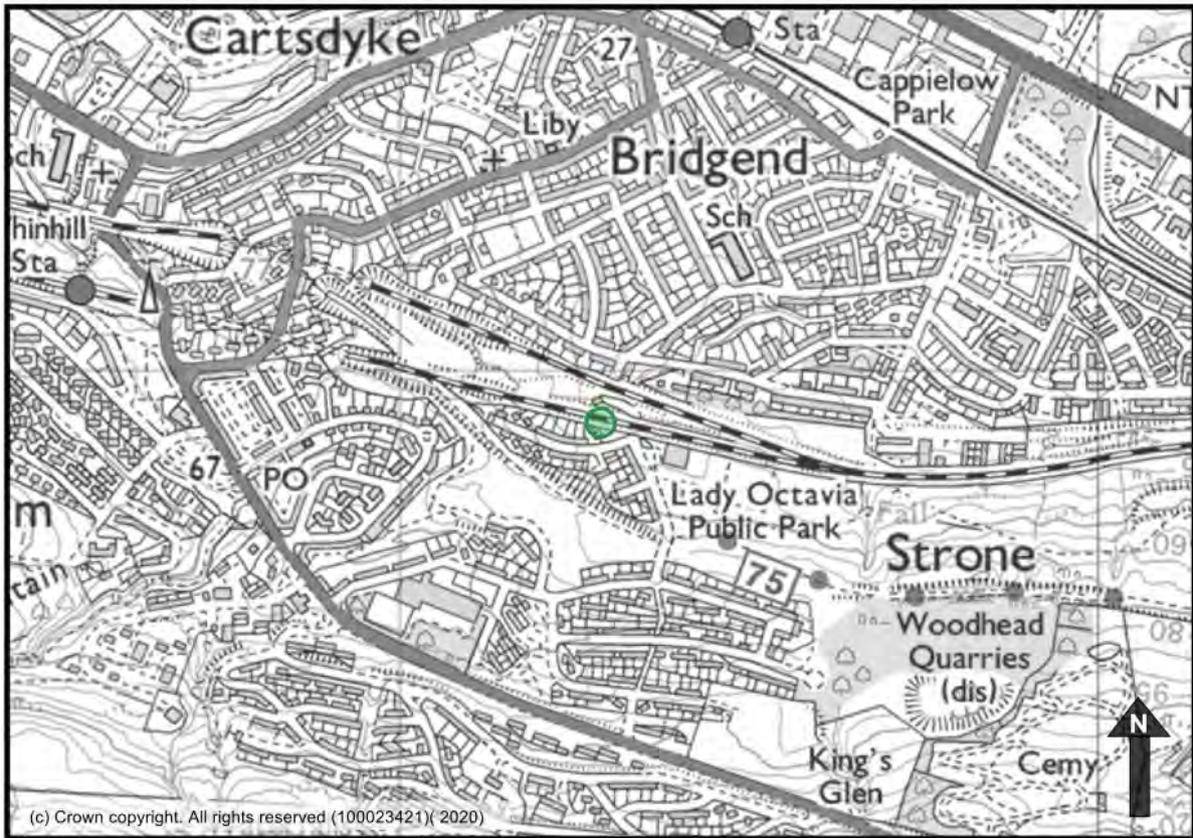
(NS 2929 7492) Site of Castle (NR)
OS 25" map (1914)

The ruins of Easter Greenock Castle stood in the angle formed by the railway, at the E end of the tunnels at Hillend. Though the lands were owned by the Crawfurds from the end of the 14th century, they do not appear to have stayed here until about the mid-16th century. A Brown 1905; G Crawford and W Semple 1782

This site is doubtless that referred to in an early description of Renfrewshire, probably written in the early 18th century, in which it is stated that about a mile below Port Glasgow, and above Crawfordsdyke, the Crawfurds of Kilbirnie "had a good estate and an ancient possession of their family well known by the name of Easter Kilbirny alias Kibery-Grenock sold 1667 by Dame Margaret Craufurd to Sir John Shaw of Greenock".
W Macfarlane 1907

No further information was obtained during field investigation in July 1955.

A marine chart of the coast of Scotland entitled Nieuwe Caart van de Rivier van Glasgow in 't Groot (New Map of the River of Glasgow at large scale) depicts a building entitled Old Castle at about this location. The imprint of the map is dated c1780 but attributed to Johannes Van Keulen (1654-1715).



Further Reading

Macfarlane, W - Geographical collections relating to Scotland, in Mitchell, Sir A and Clark, J T (eds.). Edinburgh (1906-8)

Crawfurd and Semple, G and W - History of the shire of Renfrew (1782)

Brown, A -The early annals of Greenock [s.l.] (Greenock) (1905)

Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: 89 Eldon Street, Greenock	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 226655, 677575	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Gate Lodge	
Date Recorded: 31 October 2001	Canmore Ref No. 200472

Archaeological Notes

Greenock, 89 Eldon Street, Lodge is depicted on the 2nd Edition map (Renfrewshire, 1914, sheet II.I). It was partially demolished circa 1994/5. Information from RCAHMS (LKFJ), October 2001.

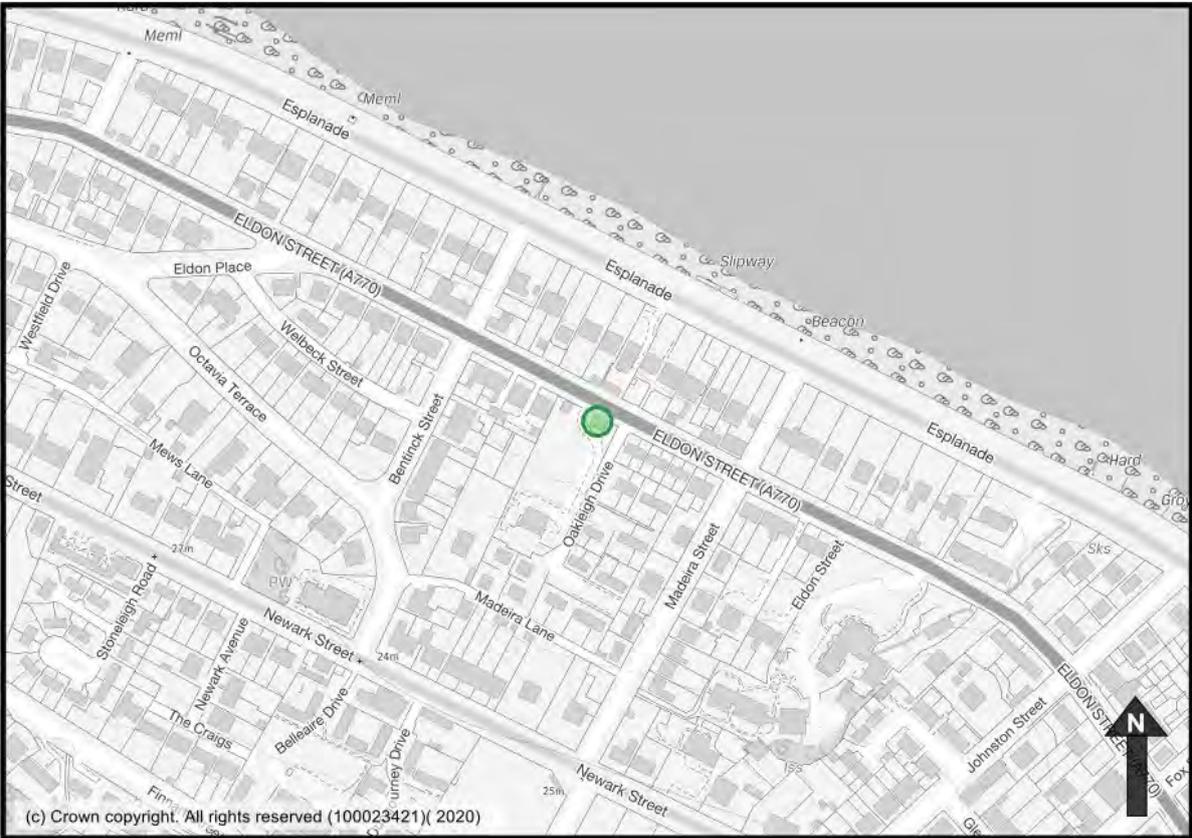
NS27NE 173.00 NS 25925 77819 89 Eldon Street, House
 NS27NE 173.02 NS 2660 7744 Stables



Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: 89 Eldon Street, Greenock	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 226600, 677440	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Stables	
Date Recorded: 31 October 2001	Canmore Ref No. 200497

Archaeological Notes

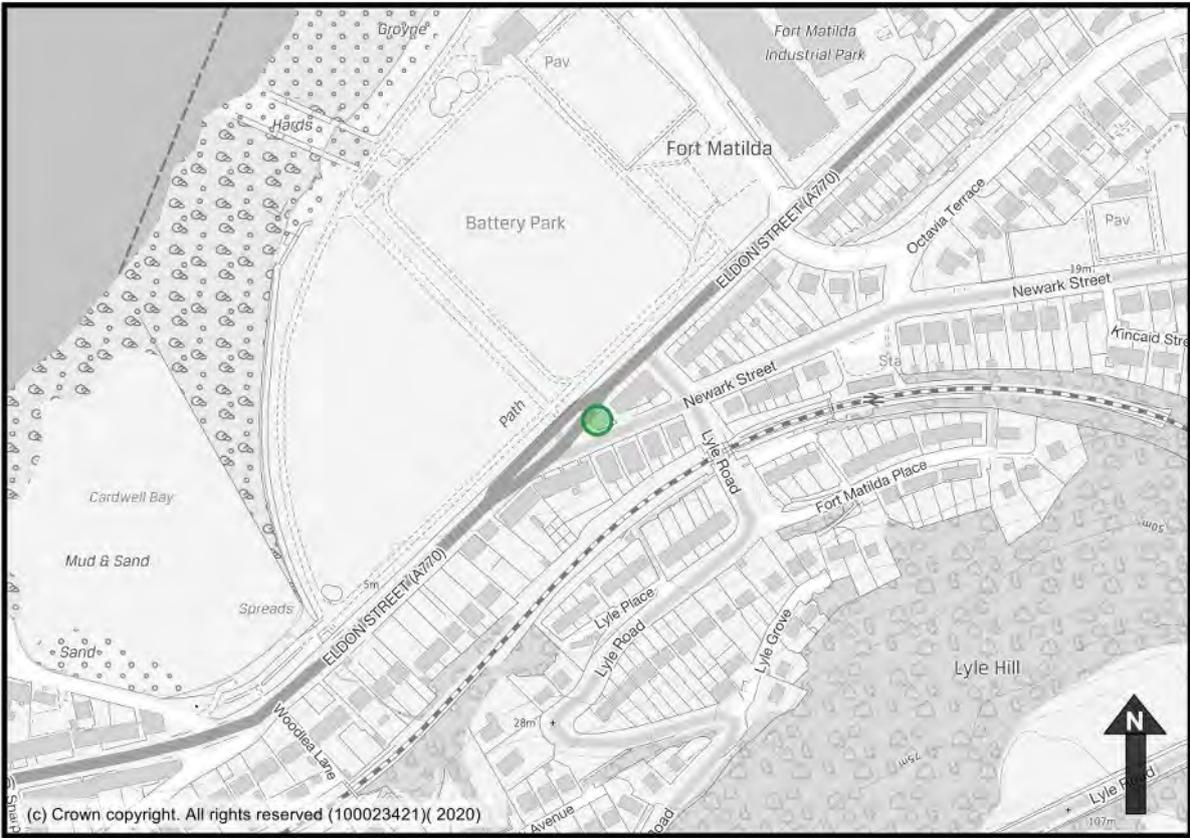
Greenock, 89 Eldon Street, Stables are depicted on the OS 2nd Edition map (Renfrewshire, sheet II.I, 1914). It was in a ruinous state when RCAHMS/TBS photo survey was taken in 1994/5. Information from RCAHMS (LKFJ), October 2001.
 NS27NE 173.00 NS 26652 77576 89 Eldon Street, House
 NS27NE 173.01 NS 26655 77575 Lodge



Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: 293 Eldon St, Greenock (Tollhouse,)	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 225409, 677503	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Tollhouse	
Date Recorded: 24 July 2001	Canmore Ref No. 192239

Archaeology Notes

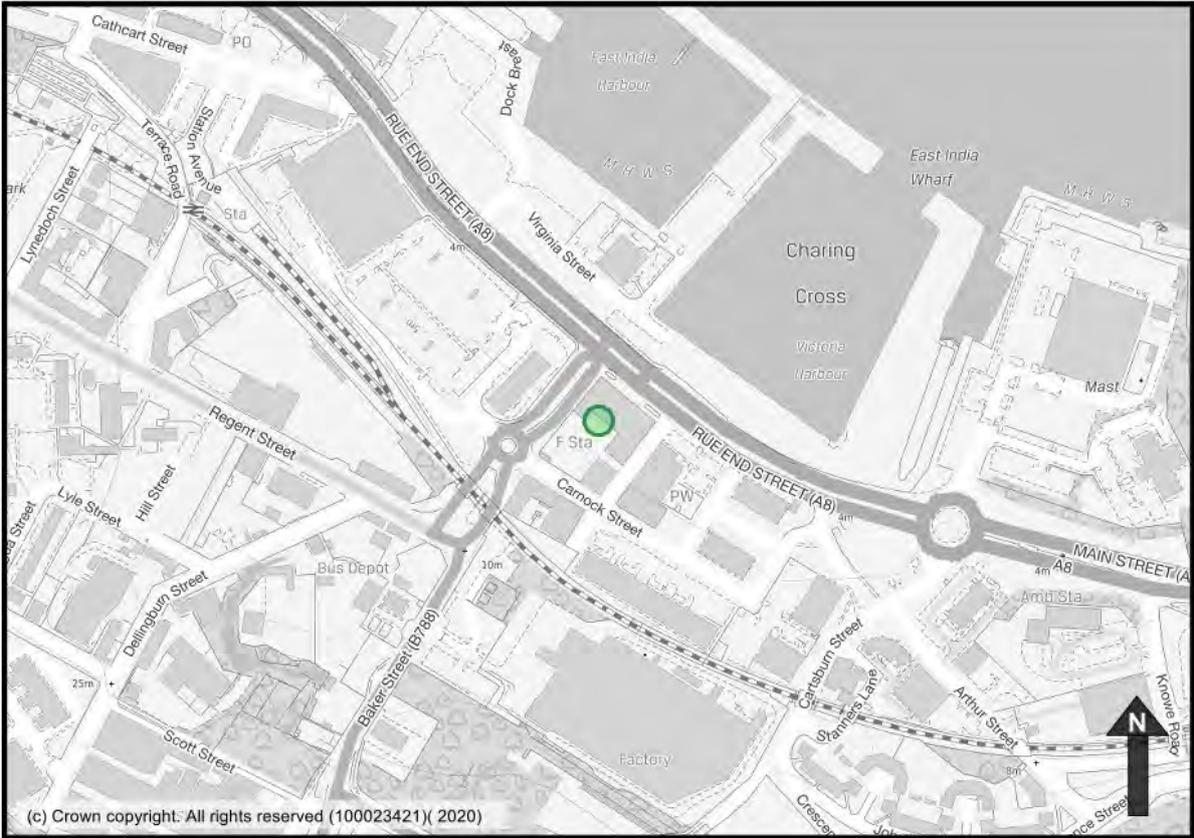
No other information from the NMRS at this time. This record may refer to a photograph of an extant site or monument or the location of a site or monument that is now gone. For industrial sites more information may be available with the next scheduled update of NMRS records.



Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: Fire Station, Rue End St, Greenock	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 228490, 675780	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Fire Station	
Date Recorded: Unknown	Canmore Ref No. 111510

Archaeology Notes

None



Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: Fleming, Reid & Co Ltd's Worsted Mills, Greenock (Knitting Factory)	
Alternative Name: Shaw's Water Mill, Shaw's Water Worsted Mills, Rockbank Woolen Mills, The Worsted Mills	
Grid Reference: 227075, 675279	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Textiles, Wool, Mill	
Date Recorded: Unknown	Canmore Ref No. 234719

Archaeology Note

NS27NE 20.00 27166 75346 Greenock, Fleming Reid and Coy Limited's Worsted Mills, General

NS27NE 20.00 27166 75346 Greenock, Fleming Reid and Co Limited's Worsted Mills, General

NS27NE 20.01 27075 75279 Greenock, Fleming Reid and Co Limited's Worsted Mills, Knitting Factory

NS27NE 20.02 27003 75283 Greenock, Fleming Reid and Co Limited's Worsted Mills, Hosiery Warehouse

NS27NE 20.03 27132 75356 Greenock, Fleming Reid and Co Limited's Worsted Mills, Offices

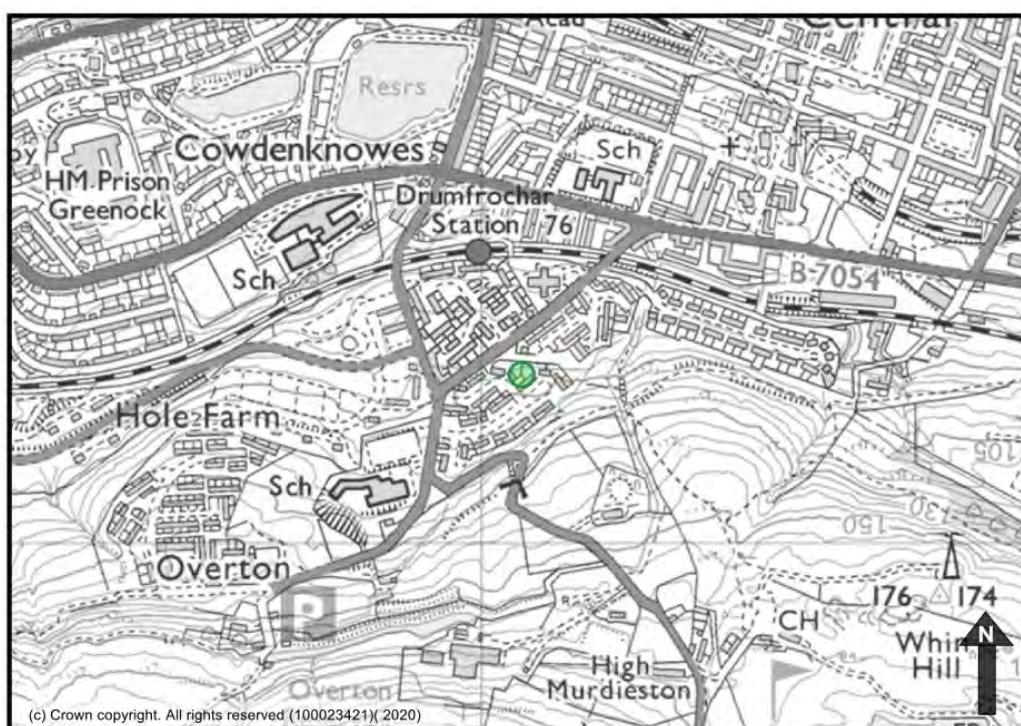
NS27NE 20.04 2716 7537 Greenock, Fleming Reid and Co Limited's Worsted Mills, Carding and Combing Block

NS27NE 20.05 27211 75392 Greenock, Fleming Reid and Co Limited's Worsted Mills, Wool Warehouse

NS27NE 20.06 2720 7543 Greenock, Fleming Reid and Co Limited's Worsted Mills, Boiler House

NS27NE 20.07 2725 7540 Greenock, Fleming Reid and Co Limited's Worsted Mills, Water Turbine House

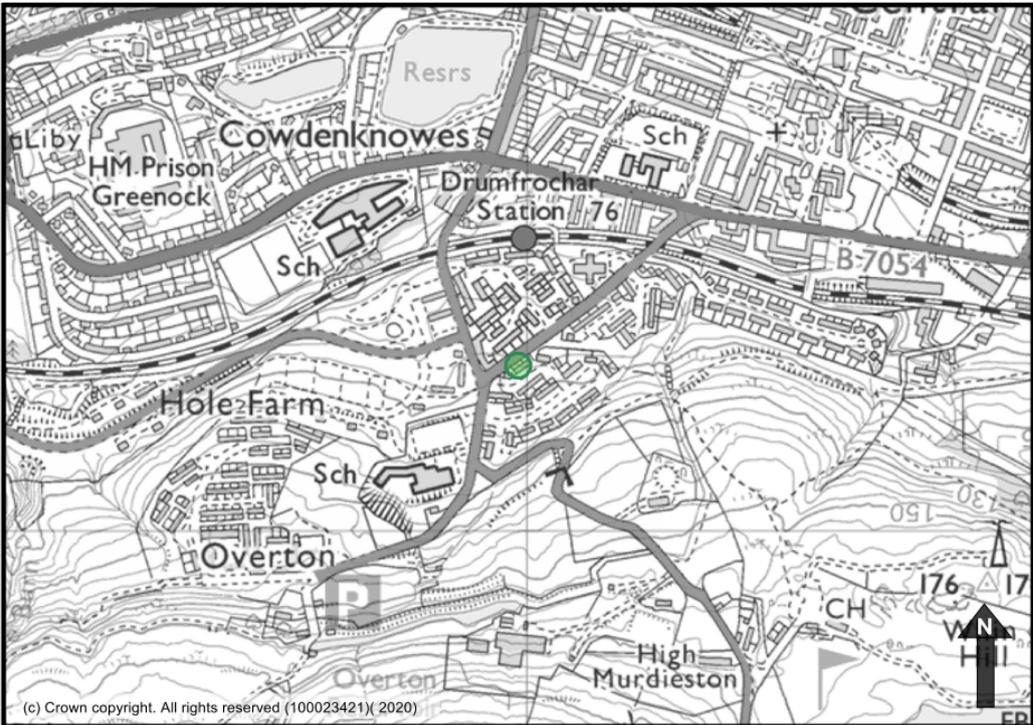
NS27NE 20.08 27151 75329 Greenock, Fleming Reid and Co Limited's Worsted Mills, Spinning Mill



Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: Fleming, Reid & Co Ltd’s Worsted Mills, Greenock (Knitting Factory)	
Alternative Name: Shaw’s Water Mill, Shaw’s Water Worsted Mills, Rockbank Woolen Mills, The Worsted Mills	
Grid Reference: 227003, 675283	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Textiles, Wool, Mill	
Date Recorded: Unknown	Canmore Ref No. 234722

Archaeology Note

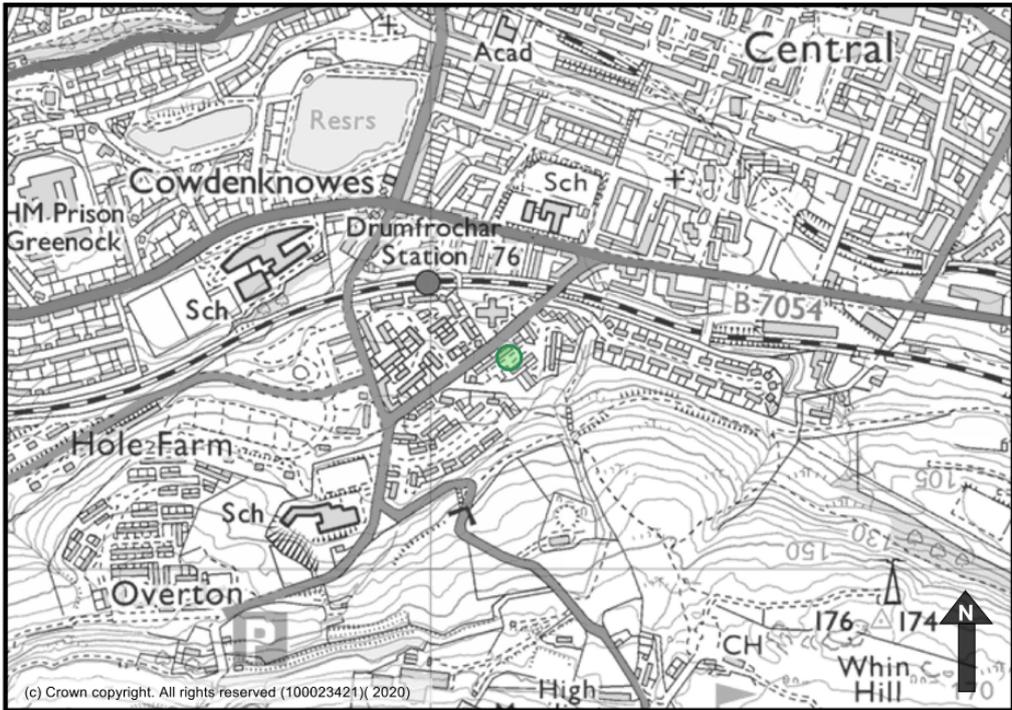
- NS27NE 20.00 27166 75346 Greenock, Fleming Reid and Co Limited's Worsted Mills, General
- NS27NE 20.00 27166 75346 Greenock, Fleming Reid and Co Limited's Worsted Mills, General
- NS27NE 20.01 27075 75279 Greenock, Fleming Reid and Co Limited's Worsted Mills, Knitting Factory
- NS27NE 20.02 27003 75283 Greenock, Fleming Reid and Co Limited's Worsted Mills, Hosiery Warehouse
- NS27NE 20.03 27132 75356 Greenock, Fleming Reid and Co Limited's Worsted Mills, Offices
- NS27NE 20.04 2716 7537 Greenock, Fleming Reid and Co Limited's Worsted Mills, Carding and Combing Block
- NS27NE 20.05 27211 75392 Greenock, Fleming Reid and Co Limited's Worsted Mills, Wool Warehouse
- NS27NE 20.06 2720 7543 Greenock, Fleming Reid and Co Limited's Worsted Mills, Boiler House
- NS27NE 20.07 2725 7540 Greenock, Fleming Reid and Co Limited's Worsted Mills, Water Turbine House
- NS27NE 20.08 27151 75329 Greenock, Fleming Reid and Co Limited's Worsted Mills, Spinning Mill



Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: Fleming, Reid & Co Ltd’s Worsted Mills, Greenock (Offices)	
Alternative Name: Shaw’s Water Mill, Shaw’s Water Worsted Mills, Rockbank Woolen Mills, The Worsted Mills	
Grid Reference: 227132, 675356	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Textiles, Wool, Mill	
Date Recorded: Unknown	Canmore Ref No. 234724

Archaeology Note

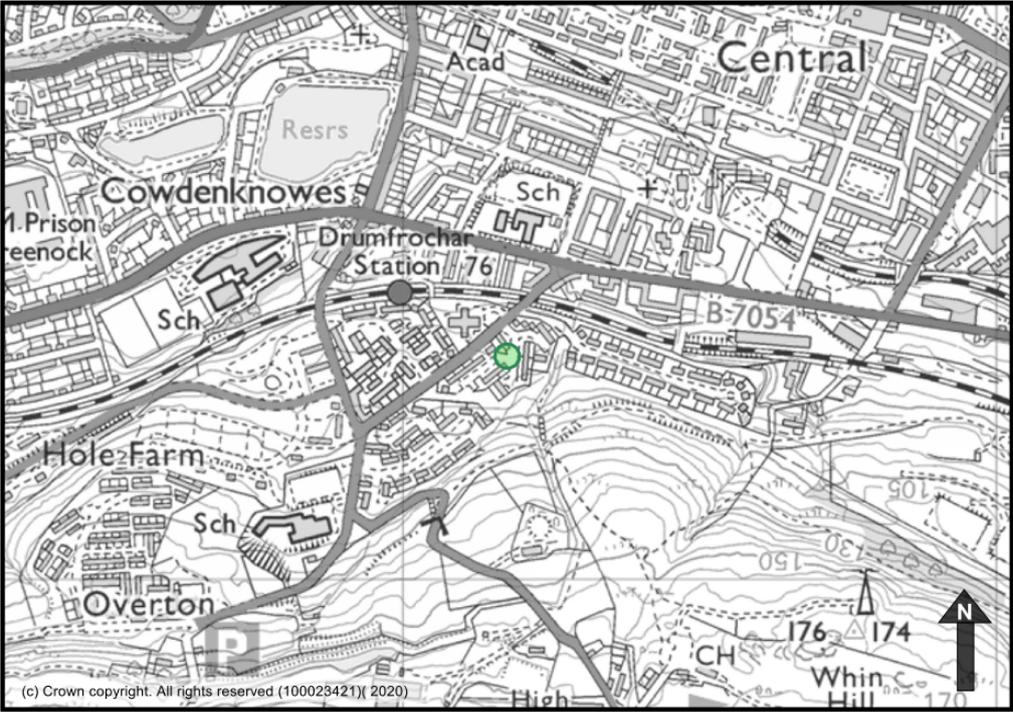
- NS27NE 20.00 27166 75346 Greenock, Fleming Reid and Co Limited's Worsted Mills, General
- NS27NE 20.00 27166 75346 Greenock, Fleming Reid and Co Limited's Worsted Mills, General
- NS27NE 20.01 27075 75279 Greenock, Fleming Reid and Co Limited's Worsted Mills, Knitting Factory
- NS27NE 20.02 27003 75283 Greenock, Fleming Reid and Co Limited's Worsted Mills, Hosiery Warehouse
- NS27NE 20.03 27132 75356 Greenock, Fleming Reid and Co Limited's Worsted Mills, Offices
- NS27NE 20.04 2716 7537 Greenock, Fleming Reid and Co Limited's Worsted Mills, Carding and Combing Block
- NS27NE 20.05 27211 75392 Greenock, Fleming Reid and Co Limited's Worsted Mills, Wool Warehouse
- NS27NE 20.06 2720 7543 Greenock, Fleming Reid and Co Limited's Worsted Mills, Boiler House
- NS27NE 20.07 2725 7540 Greenock, Fleming Reid and Co Limited's Worsted Mills, Water Turbine House
- NS27NE 20.08 27151 75329 Greenock, Fleming Reid and Co Limited's Worsted Mills, Spinning Mill



Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: Fleming, Reid & Co Ltd’s Worsted Mills, Greenock (Carding and Combing)	
Alternative Name: Shaw’s Water Mill, Shaw’s Water Worsted Mills, Rockbank Woolen Mills, The Worsted Mills	
Grid Reference: 227160, 675370	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Textiles, Wool, Mill	
Date Recorded: Unknown	Canmore Ref No. 234727

Archaeology Note

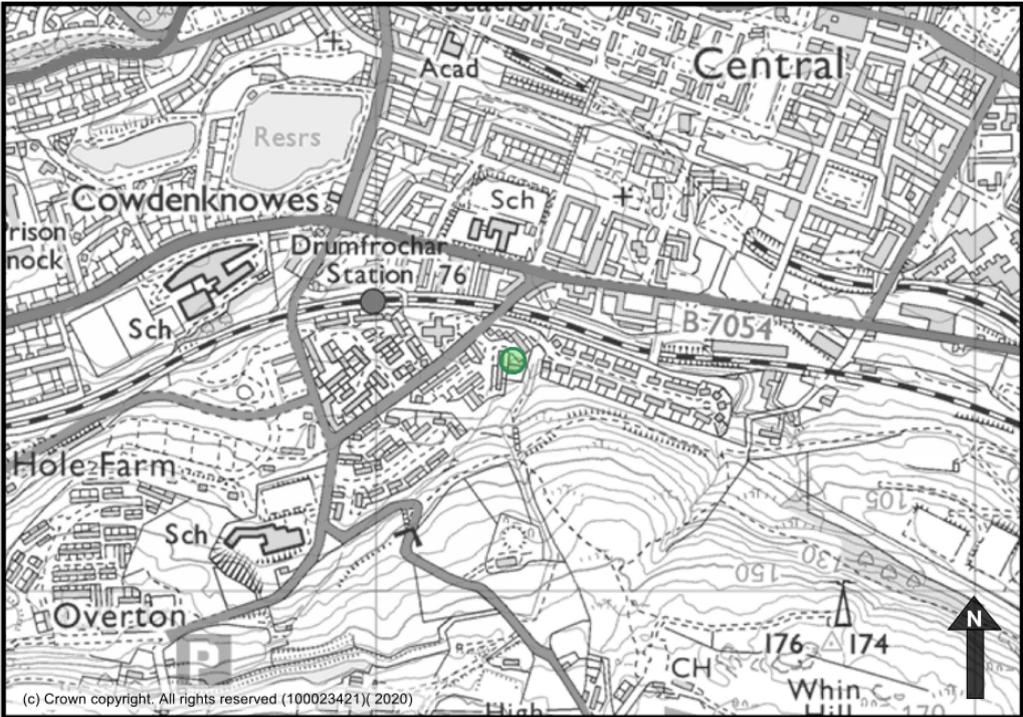
- NS27NE 20.00 27166 75346 Greenock, Fleming Reid and Co Limited's Worsted Mills, General
- NS27NE 20.00 27166 75346 Greenock, Fleming Reid and Co Limited's Worsted Mills, General
- NS27NE 20.01 27075 75279 Greenock, Fleming Reid and Co Limited's Worsted Mills, Knitting Factory
- NS27NE 20.02 27003 75283 Greenock, Fleming Reid and Co Limited's Worsted Mills, Hosiery Warehouse
- NS27NE 20.03 27132 75356 Greenock, Fleming Reid and Co Limited's Worsted Mills, Offices
- NS27NE 20.04 2716 7537 Greenock, Fleming Reid and Co Limited's Worsted Mills, Carding and Combing Block
- NS27NE 20.05 27211 75392 Greenock, Fleming Reid and Co Limited's Worsted Mills, Wool Warehouse
- NS27NE 20.06 2720 7543 Greenock, Fleming Reid and Co Limited's Worsted Mills, Boiler House
- NS27NE 20.07 2725 7540 Greenock, Fleming Reid and Co Limited's Worsted Mills, Water Turbine House
- NS27NE 20.08 27151 75329 Greenock, Fleming Reid and Co Limited's Worsted Mills, Spinning Mill



Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: Fleming, Reid & Co Ltd’s Worsted Mills, Greenock (Wool Warehouse)	
Alternative Name: Shaw’s Water Mill, Shaw’s Water Worsted Mills, Rockbank Woolen Mills, The Worsted Mills	
Grid Reference: 227211, 675392	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Textiles, Wool, Mill	
Date Recorded: Unknown	Canmore Ref No. 234730

Archaeology Note

- NS27NE 20.00 27166 75346 Greenock, Fleming Reid and Co Limited's Worsted Mills, General
- NS27NE 20.00 27166 75346 Greenock, Fleming Reid and Co Limited's Worsted Mills, General
- NS27NE 20.01 27075 75279 Greenock, Fleming Reid and Co Limited's Worsted Mills, Knitting Factory
- NS27NE 20.02 27003 75283 Greenock, Fleming Reid and Co Limited's Worsted Mills, Hosiery Warehouse
- NS27NE 20.03 27132 75356 Greenock, Fleming Reid and Co Limited's Worsted Mills, Offices
- NS27NE 20.04 2716 7537 Greenock, Fleming Reid and Co Limited's Worsted Mills, Carding and Combing Block
- NS27NE 20.05 27211 75392 Greenock, Fleming Reid and Co Limited's Worsted Mills, Wool Warehouse
- NS27NE 20.06 2720 7543 Greenock, Fleming Reid and Co Limited's Worsted Mills, Boiler House
- NS27NE 20.07 2725 7540 Greenock, Fleming Reid and Co Limited's Worsted Mills, Water Turbine House
- NS27NE 20.08 27151 75329 Greenock, Fleming Reid and Co Limited's Worsted Mills, Spinning Mill



Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: Fleming, Reid & Co Ltd’s Worsted Mills, Greenock (Boiler House)	
Alternative Name: Shaw’s Water Mill, Shaw’s Water Worsted Mills, Rockbank Woolen Mills, The Worsted Mills	
Grid Reference: 227200, 6753430	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Textiles, Wool, Mill	
Date Recorded: Unknown	Canmore Ref No. 234779

Archaeology Note

- NS27NE 20.00 27166 75346 Greenock, Fleming Reid and Co Limited's Worsted Mills, General
- NS27NE 20.00 27166 75346 Greenock, Fleming Reid and Co Limited's Worsted Mills, General
- NS27NE 20.01 27075 75279 Greenock, Fleming Reid and Co Limited's Worsted Mills, Knitting Factory
- NS27NE 20.02 27003 75283 Greenock, Fleming Reid and Co Limited's Worsted Mills, Hosiery Warehouse
- NS27NE 20.03 27132 75356 Greenock, Fleming Reid and Co Limited's Worsted Mills, Offices
- NS27NE 20.04 2716 7537 Greenock, Fleming Reid and Co Limited's Worsted Mills, Carding and Combing Block
- NS27NE 20.05 27211 75392 Greenock, Fleming Reid and Co Limited's Worsted Mills, Wool Warehouse
- NS27NE 20.06 2720 7543 Greenock, Fleming Reid and Co Limited's Worsted Mills, Boiler House
- NS27NE 20.07 2725 7540 Greenock, Fleming Reid and Co Limited's Worsted Mills, Water Turbine House
- NS27NE 20.08 27151 75329 Greenock, Fleming Reid and Co Limited's Worsted Mills, Spinning Mill

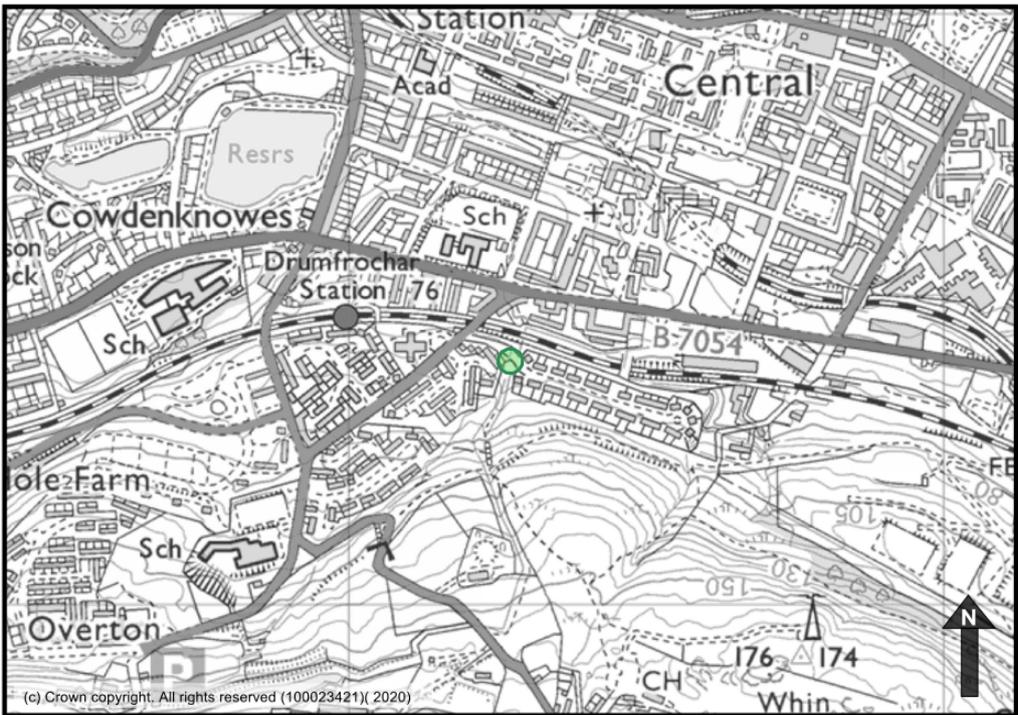


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Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: Fleming, Reid & Co Ltd’s Worsted Mills, Greenock (Turbine House)	
Alternative Name: Shaw’s Water Mill, Shaw’s Water Worsted Mills, Rockbank Woolen Mills, The Worsted Mills	
Grid Reference: 227250, 675400	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Textiles, Wool, Mill	
Date Recorded: Unknown	Canmore Ref No. 234783

Archaeology Note

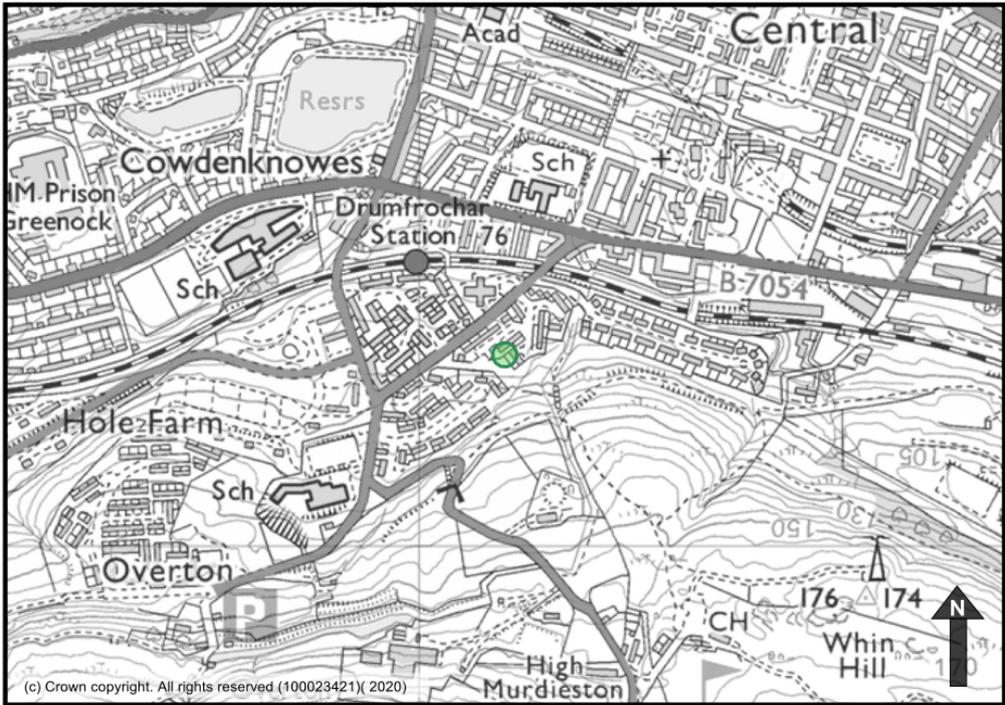
- NS27NE 20.00 27166 75346 Greenock, Fleming Reid and Co Limited's Worsted Mills, General
- NS27NE 20.00 27166 75346 Greenock, Fleming Reid and Co Limited's Worsted Mills, General
- NS27NE 20.01 27075 75279 Greenock, Fleming Reid and Co Limited's Worsted Mills, Knitting Factory
- NS27NE 20.02 27003 75283 Greenock, Fleming Reid and Co Limited's Worsted Mills, Hosiery Warehouse
- NS27NE 20.03 27132 75356 Greenock, Fleming Reid and Co Limited's Worsted Mills, Offices
- NS27NE 20.04 2716 7537 Greenock, Fleming Reid and Co Limited's Worsted Mills, Carding and Combing Block
- NS27NE 20.05 27211 75392 Greenock, Fleming Reid and Co Limited's Worsted Mills, Wool Warehouse
- NS27NE 20.06 2720 7543 Greenock, Fleming Reid and Co Limited's Worsted Mills, Boiler House
- NS27NE 20.07 2725 7540 Greenock, Fleming Reid and Co Limited's Worsted Mills, Water Turbine House
- NS27NE 20.08 27151 75329 Greenock, Fleming Reid and Co Limited's Worsted Mills, Spinning Mill



Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: Fleming, Reid & Co Ltd’s Worsted Mills, Greenock (Spinning Mill)	
Alternative Name: Shaw’s Water Mill, Shaw’s Water Worsted Mills, Rockbank Woolen Mills, The Worsted Mills	
Grid Reference: 227151, 675329	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Textiles, Wool, Mill	
Date Recorded: Unknown	Canmore Ref No. 235031

Archaeology Note

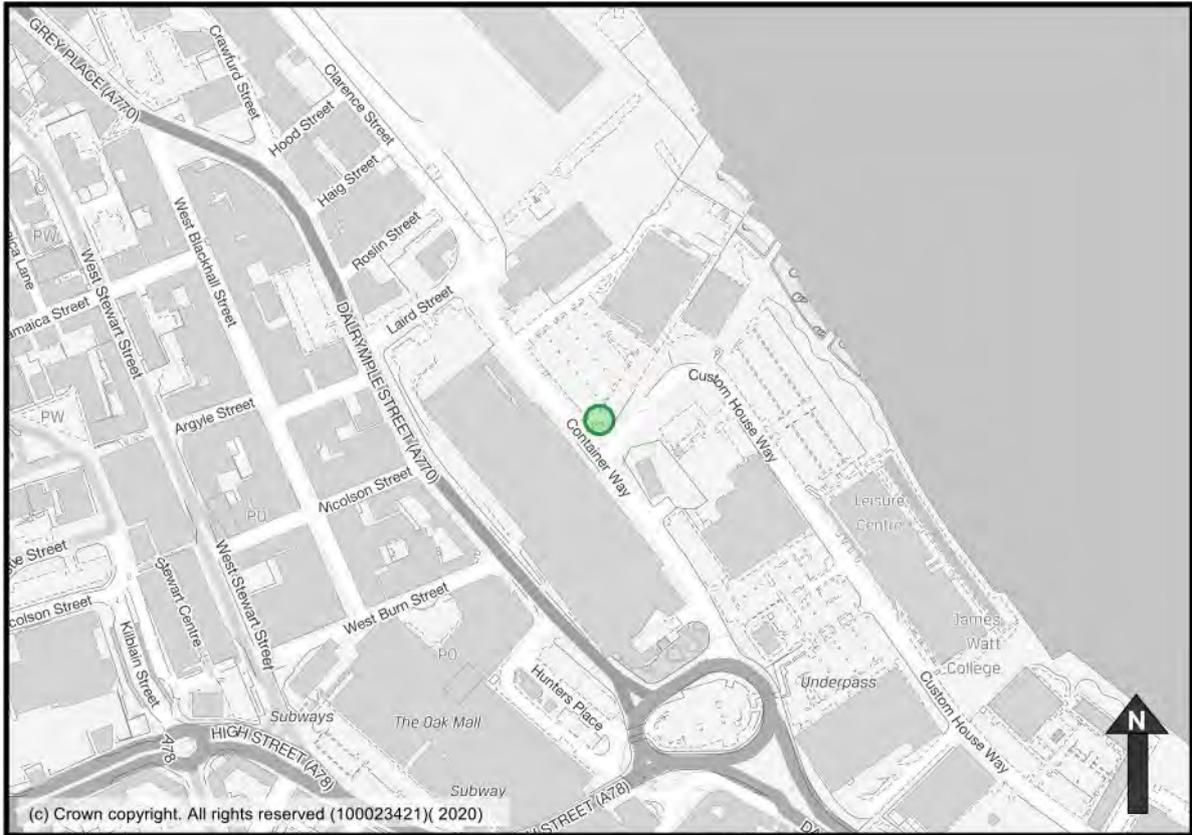
- NS27NE 20.00 27166 75346 Greenock, Fleming Reid and Co Limited's Worsted Mills, General
- NS27NE 20.00 27166 75346 Greenock, Fleming Reid and Co Limited's Worsted Mills, General
- NS27NE 20.01 27075 75279 Greenock, Fleming Reid and Co Limited's Worsted Mills, Knitting Factory
- NS27NE 20.02 27003 75283 Greenock, Fleming Reid and Co Limited's Worsted Mills, Hosiery Warehouse
- NS27NE 20.03 27132 75356 Greenock, Fleming Reid and Co Limited's Worsted Mills, Offices
- NS27NE 20.04 2716 7537 Greenock, Fleming Reid and Co Limited's Worsted Mills, Carding and Combing Block
- NS27NE 20.05 27211 75392 Greenock, Fleming Reid and Co Limited's Worsted Mills, Wool Warehouse
- NS27NE 20.06 2720 7543 Greenock, Fleming Reid and Co Limited's Worsted Mills, Boiler House
- NS27NE 20.07 2725 7540 Greenock, Fleming Reid and Co Limited's Worsted Mills, Water Turbine House
- NS27NE 20.08 27151 75329 Greenock, Fleming Reid and Co Limited's Worsted Mills, Spinning Mill



Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: Former Shipyard, Greenock	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 227950, 676550	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Shipyard	
Date Recorded: 24 November 2000	Canmore Ref No. 68392

Archaeology Notes

NMRS record (RCAHMS aerial photographs) - no further information.



Archaeology Site - Greenock	
Site Name: 'Fort Jervis', Greenock	
Alternative Name: Whiteforeland Point	
Grid Reference: 227725, 676775	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Battery, Mound	
Date Recorded: Unknown	Canmore Ref No. 41312

Archaeology Notes

In 1797, an Admiral Jervis erected a mound and a small battery here; it was mounted with twelve guns. It was removed about 30 years ago to make way for the rope walk, East Clyde Street, etc. "Fort Jervis - Feb 14th 1797" appears on a stone of the wall of the rope walk. Name Book 1856



Further Reading

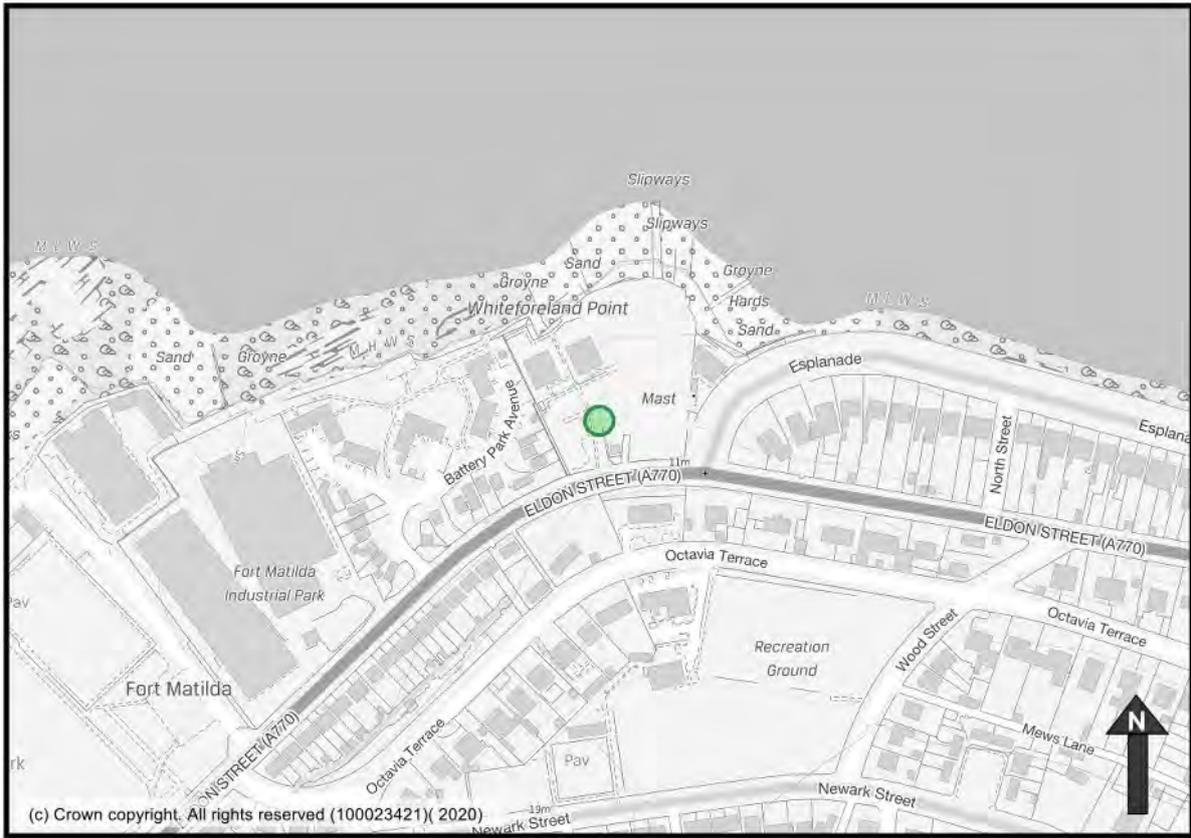
Ordnance Survey - Name Book (County), Original Name Books of the Ordnance Survey.(n/a)

Archaeology Site - Greenock	
Site Name: Fort Matilda, Greenock	
Alternative Name: Whiteforeland Point	
Grid Reference: 225810, 677947	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: , Artillery Fortifications	
Date Recorded: 7 February 1997	Canmore Ref No. 41311

Archaeology Notes

WoSAS were notified by John MacDonald (ACFA) that a wall had been found during works by Mowlem at the Navy Buildings, Eldon Street, Greenock. This was known to be the site of Fort Matilda, though it had previously been thought that all physical remains of the fort had probably been destroyed as a torpedo factory and then the modern buildings had subsequently occupied the site. The point had also apparently suffered torpedo and bomb damage in both World Wars. The wall was found to be built of hand-dressed sandstone, measuring c.0.7m thick by 2.1m deep, the mortared top being about 40cm below the current ground surface. A three metre length of the wall was revealed, one end of which had previously been truncated by a brick structure (septic tank?). The mortar on top of the wall indicated that its height had been reduced. The wall had no real foundations and was bedded in mixed gravel deposits. Approximately 1.2m of the interior face of the wall was revealed showing that only the top course of stonework was dressed. Mowlem opened the remainder of their trench (WSW of the exposed wall) to a depth of 1m - no further traces of the wall were seen.

From the location and orientation of the wall it is most likely that it was a retaining wall at the front of the earth rampart of the fort, to protect against collapse and erosion. It is difficult to assess the height of the old ground surface, but it is probably that the wall was buried during construction of the present concrete sea defence. The wall has probably been truncated by this concrete wall, and any remains further west have almost certainly been removed by the later pipe lines and pumping units. The Navy building has the same footprint as the fort, and since it has a basement it is likely to have removed all internal traces.



Further Reading

Weir, D - History of the town of Greenock Greenock (1829)

Smith, RM - The History of Greenock. Greenock (1921)

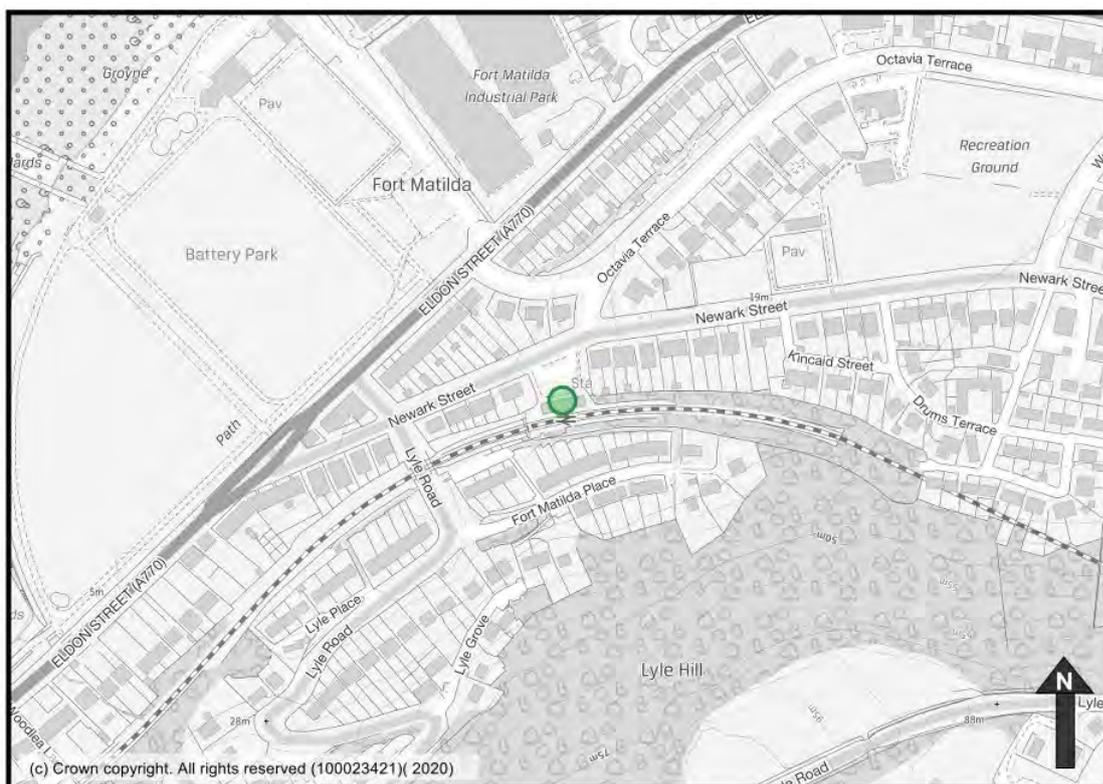
Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: Fort Matilda Station, Newark St, Greenock	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 225610, 677520	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Railway Station	
Date Recorded: 30 April 2001	Canmore Ref No. 112323

Archaeology Notes

'...built 1889 for the Caledonian Railway, architect JAMES MILLAR. A 2-platform through station, with the main offices on the up platform, in a single storey brick building with 3 gables to the street, and an integral awning with glazed side-screens.'

JR Hume 1976

James Miller, 1889, built for the Caledonian Railway, in the Arts and Crafts manner. Station offices on up-platform. Single storey, symmetrical 7-bay brick building with alternate advanced gabled bays having applied timber-framing in their heads. 2 bipartites in outer bays, 4-light windows in remaining bays with an open wide porch under central gable. Platform with glazed end screens under canopy integral to main roof. Slate roof and prominent brick stacks with blind arched panels and corniced, in the manner of Norman Shaw.



Further Reading

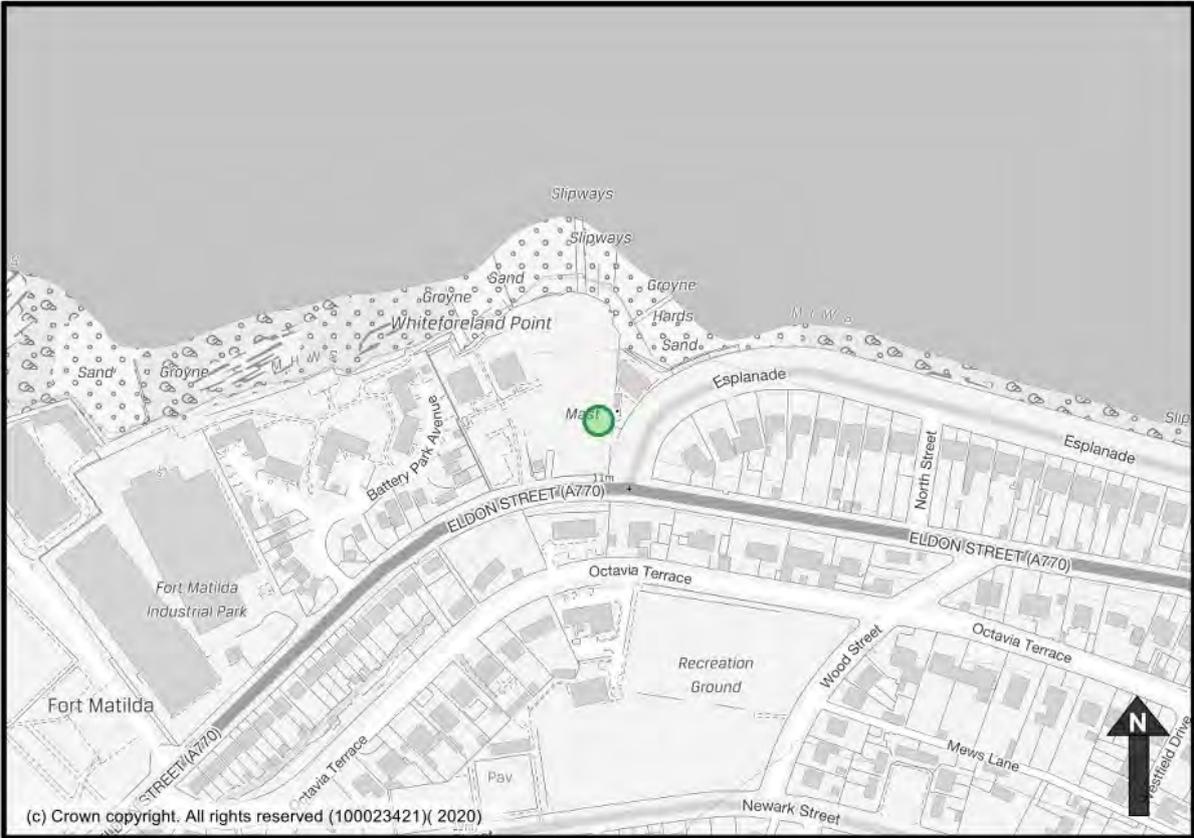
Hume, JR - The industrial archaeology of Scotland. Volume 1: The Lowlands and Borders. London (1976)

Butt, RVJ - The directory of railway stations: details every public and private passenger station, halt, platform and stopping place, past and present. Sparkford, nr Yeovil (1995)

Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: Fort Matilda Submarine Mining Station, , Greenock	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 225850, 677900	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Submarine Mining Station	
Date Recorded: 31 May 2001	Canmore Ref No. 185530

Archaeology Notes

The Clyde Submarine Mining Station is situated on the E side of Fort Matilda and occupies part of the World War I coastal battery site (NS27NE 96). The pier, huts and other buildings are extant on the E side immediately N of the junction between Eldon Street and the Esplanade.



Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: French Memorial, Lyle Hill, Greenock	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 225570, 677001	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Memorial	
Date Recorded: Unknown	Canmore Ref No. 200918

Archaeological Notes

None



Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: Garvel Dry Dock, Greenock	
Alternative Name: Garvel Dock, Garvel Graving Dock	
Grid Reference: 229534, 675889 (centred)	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Graving Dock	
Date Recorded: 12 January 2000	Canmore Ref No. 68398

Archaeology Notes

"...Garvel Graving Dock (1871), engineer WR KINIPPLE".
JR Hume 1976

Visible on vertical air photographs, (OS 88/041/100, 102, flown 1988).

Photographed by Luftwaffe before 2/10/39, at 1:15,000. Photograph in NMRS. See RCAHMS 1999 Catalogue for details (copy in SMR archive).



Further Reading

Hume, JR - The industrial archaeology of Scotland. Volume 1: The Lowlands and Borders.
London (1976)

Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: Garvel House, Greenock	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 229532, 675853	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Country House	
Date Recorded: Unknown	Canmore Ref No. Unknown

Archaeology Notes

Two-storey and basement, 5 window elevations with 3-bay pediments N. & S.; ashlar S. front, with Corinthian column door piece and urns, rubble side elevations, harled N. elevation with later bay window addition. 1777. Derived from Historic Scotland Listed Buildings data.

(2001)

Garvel House was demolished on 21/12/04, following a fire.

Gillen, V - McLean Museum, 22/12/04



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Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: Garvel Graving Dock, Greenock	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 229531, 675888	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Marine Construction, Ship Repairs, Dock	
Date Recorded: Unknown	Canmore Ref No. 68374

Archaeological Notes

Visible on vertical air photographs, (OS 88/041/100, 102, flown 1988).

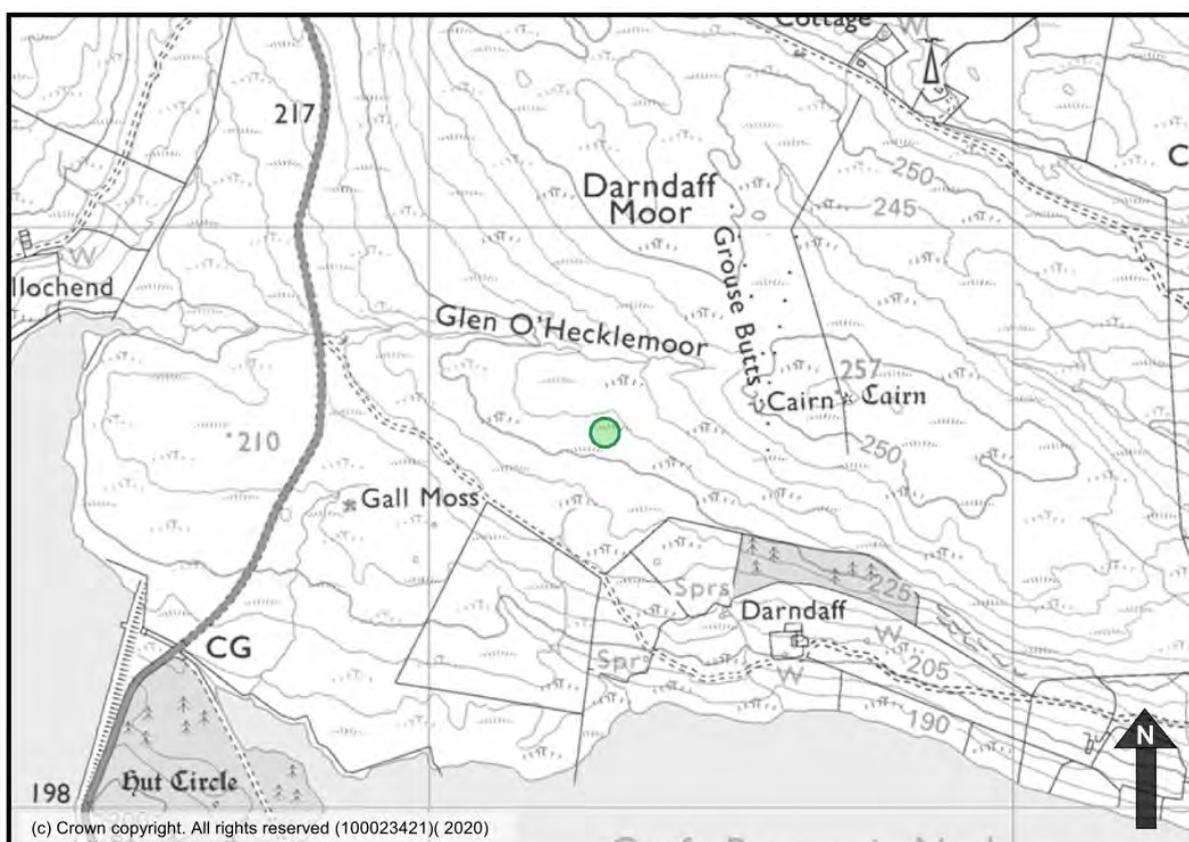


Archaeology Site - Greenock	
Site Name: Glen of Hecklemoor, Greenock	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 227295, 672645	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Natural Feature	
Date Recorded: 23 November 1964	Canmore Ref No. 41339

Archaeology Notes

(NS 2720 7272) There is a long mound with clear traces of build at the broad end, which faces E, about 400 yds W of a round cairn at Glen of Hecklemoor (NS27SE 8).
F Newall 1956

There is a natural knoll with outcrop rock on the E side at NS 2729 7264 which roughly fits the description given above. Several similar knolls occur in the immediate vicinity, all being natural features. (1964)



Further Reading

Newall, F - 'Glen of Hecklemoor', *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, 1956, pp.21 (1956)

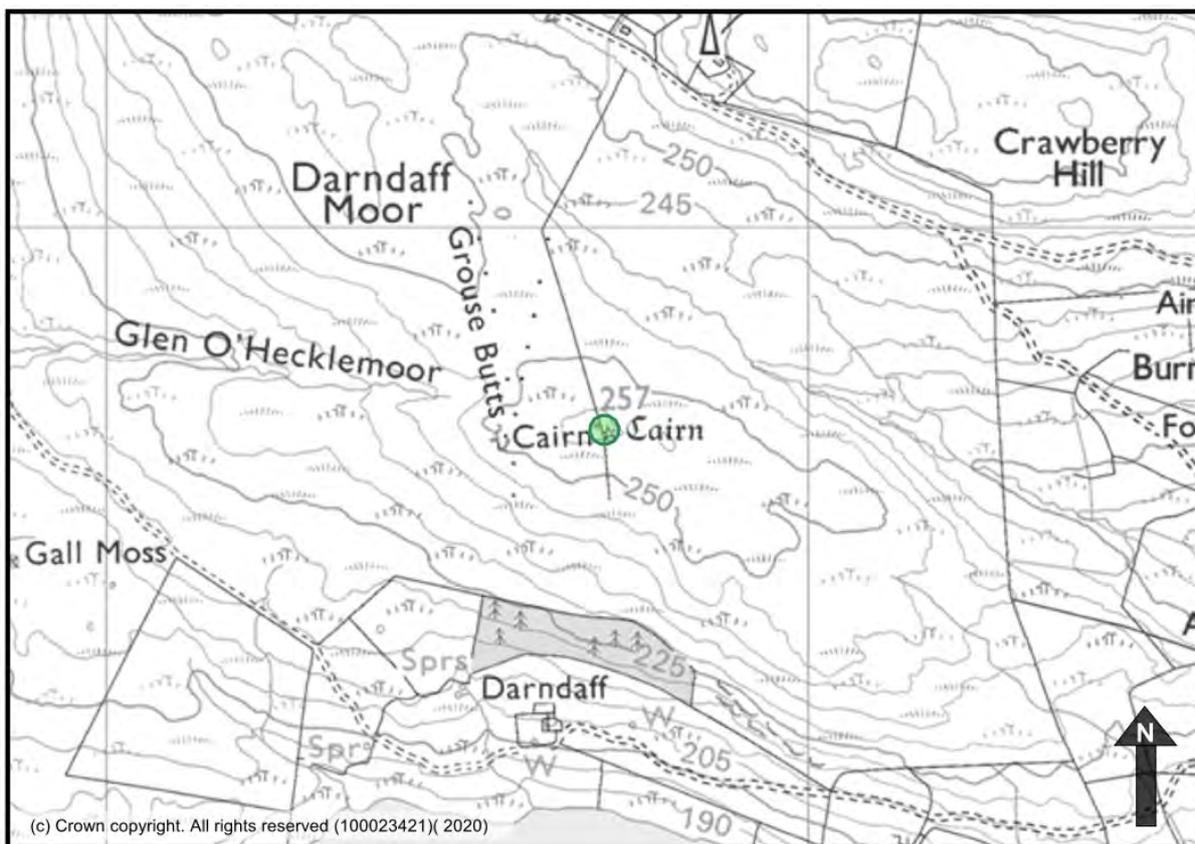
Archaeology Site - Greenock	
Site Name: Glen of Hecklemoor, Greenock	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 227705, 672700	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Cairn	
Date Recorded: 23 November 1964	Canmore Ref No. 41377

Archaeology Notes

(NS 2770 7270) Cairn (NR)
OS 25" map (1967)

NS 256727. There is a round cairn at Glen of Hecklemoor. (The reference supplied locates the cairn in Loch Thom; Glen of Hecklemoor is at NS 2772).

At NS 2770 7270, the amended position given by Mr Newall, is a sub-oval cairn, 11.0m E-W by 14.0m transversely. This cairn is now turf-covered and stands about 1.3m high at the centre, being sub-conical in section. A modern cairn, now overgrown, appears to have been constructed on its top but is barely distinguishable from the older feature. (1964)



Further Reading

Newall, F - 'Early open settlement in Renfrewshire', PSAS, Vol 95, 1961-2, pp.159-70 (1964)

Newall, F - 'Glen of Hecklemoor', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1956, pp.21 (1956)

Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: Glenbrae, Greenock	
Alternative Name: Gryfe Reservoir No. 1	
Grid Reference: 228600, 672270	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Kilns	
Date Recorded: 25 April 2000	Canmore Ref No. 142617

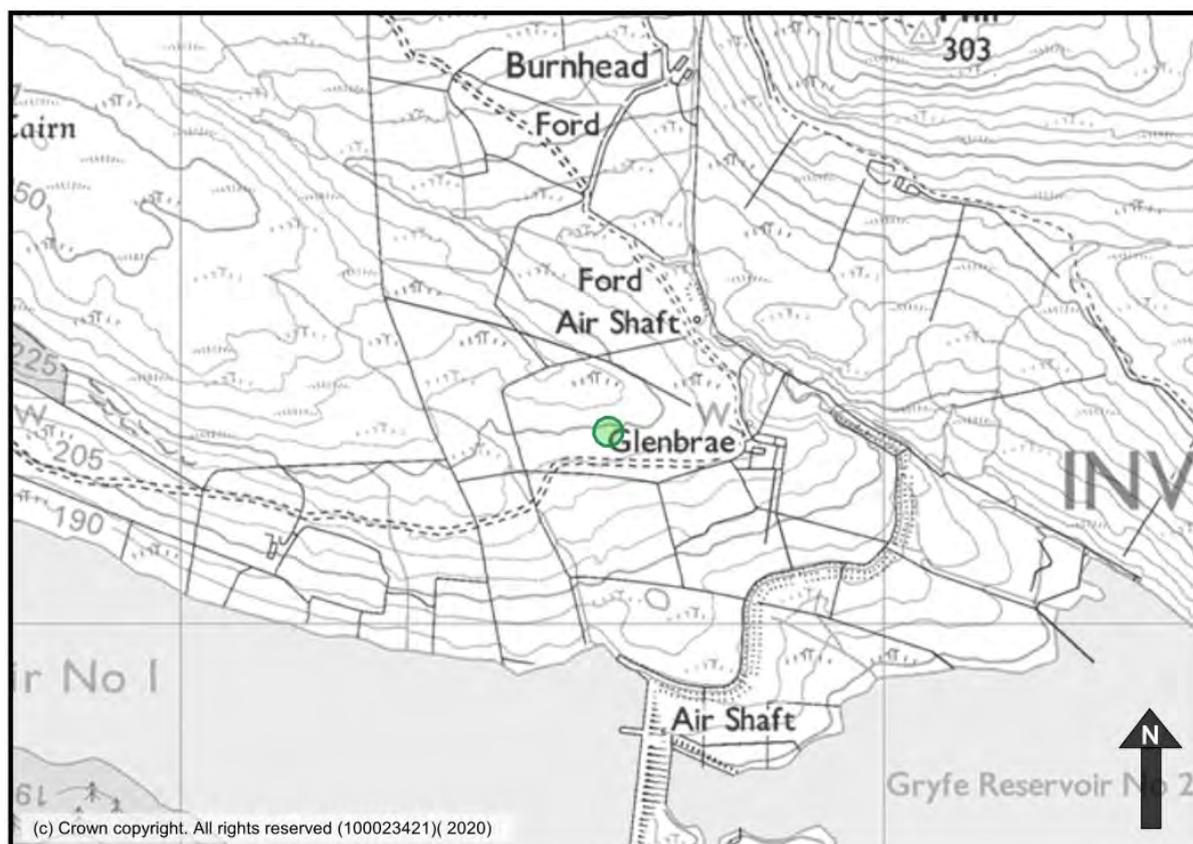
Archaeology Notes

Sites recorded during a field survey of the area around Loch Thom and the Gryffe Reservoir by members of the Muirshiel Archaeological Group.

NS 2867 7227 Early limekiln.

NS 2853 7227 Early limekiln.

A fuller report has been lodged with West of Scotland Archaeology Service and the NMRS. I Hogg 1998



Further Reading

Hogg, I - 'Loch Thom (Inverkip; Greenock parishes), field survey', Discovery and Excavation, Scotland 1998, pp.64-1999 (1998)

Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: Glenbrae, Greenock	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 228470, 672090	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Walls	
Date Recorded: 14 May 1999	Canmore Ref No. 142619

Archaeology Notes

Site recorded from MS Copy of Discovery and Excavation in Scotland 1998 from text of field survey of the area around Loch Thom and the Gryfe Reservoir.
 I Hogg 1998



Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: Glenbrae, Greenock	
Alternative Name: Gryfe Reservoir No. 1	
Grid Reference: 228630, 672190	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Structures	
Date Recorded: 14 May 1999	Canmore Ref No. 142618

Archaeology Notes

Site recorded during a field survey of the area around Loch Thom and the Gryffe Reservoir by members of the Muirshiel Archaeological Group. NS 2863 7219 Sub-rectangular structures, 5 x 7m and 5 x 3m. A fuller report has been lodged with West of Scotland Archaeology Service and the NMRS.

I Hogg 1998



Further Reading

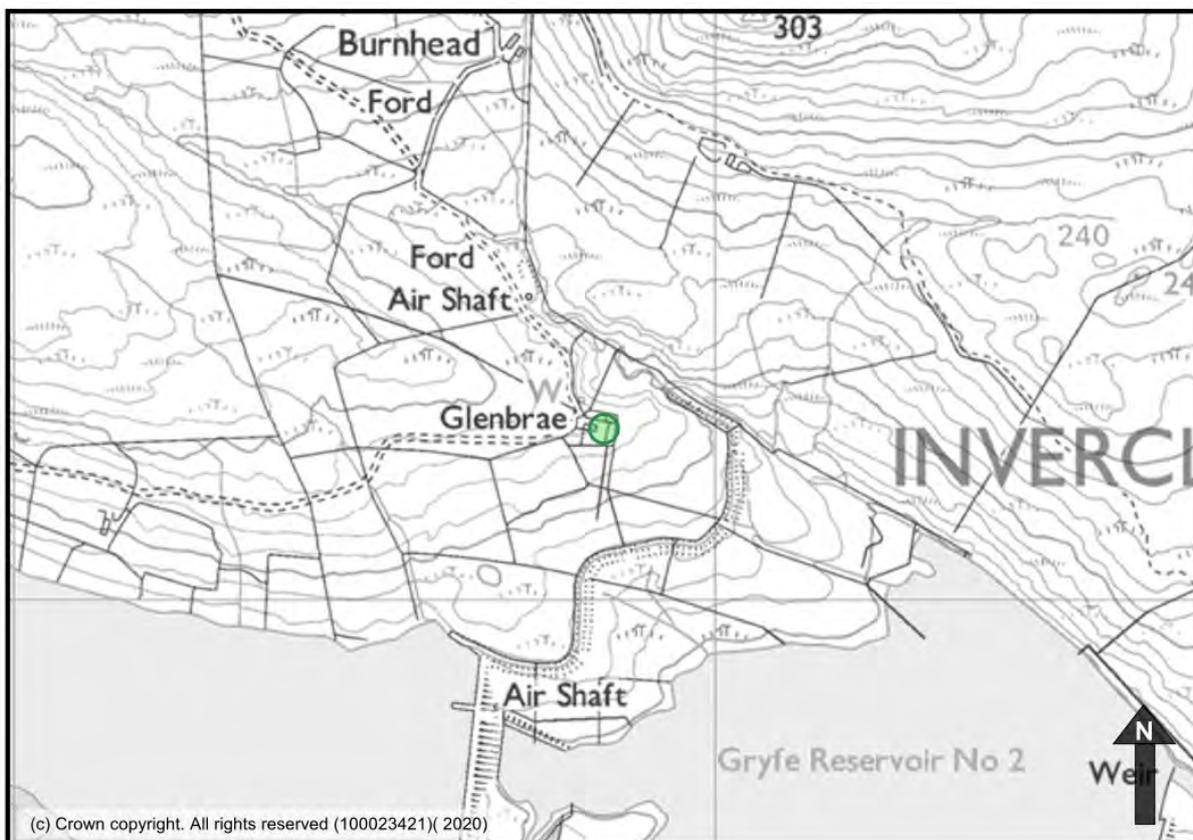
Hogg, I - 'Loch Thom (Inverkip; Greenock parishes), field survey', *Discovery and Excavation, Scotland* 1998, pp.64,1999 (1998)

Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: Glenbrae, Greenock	
Alternative Name: Gryfe Reservoir No. 1	
Grid Reference: 228840, 672250	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Structure, Farmstead (possible)	
Date Recorded: 14 May 1999	Canmore Ref No. 142616

Archaeology Notes

Site recorded during a field survey of the area around Loch Thom and the Gryffe Reservoir by members of the Muirshiel Archaeological Group. NS 2884 7225 Rectangular structure, 10 x 8m - old farmhouse (?) A fuller report has been lodged with West of Scotland Archaeology Service and the NMRS.

I Hogg 1998



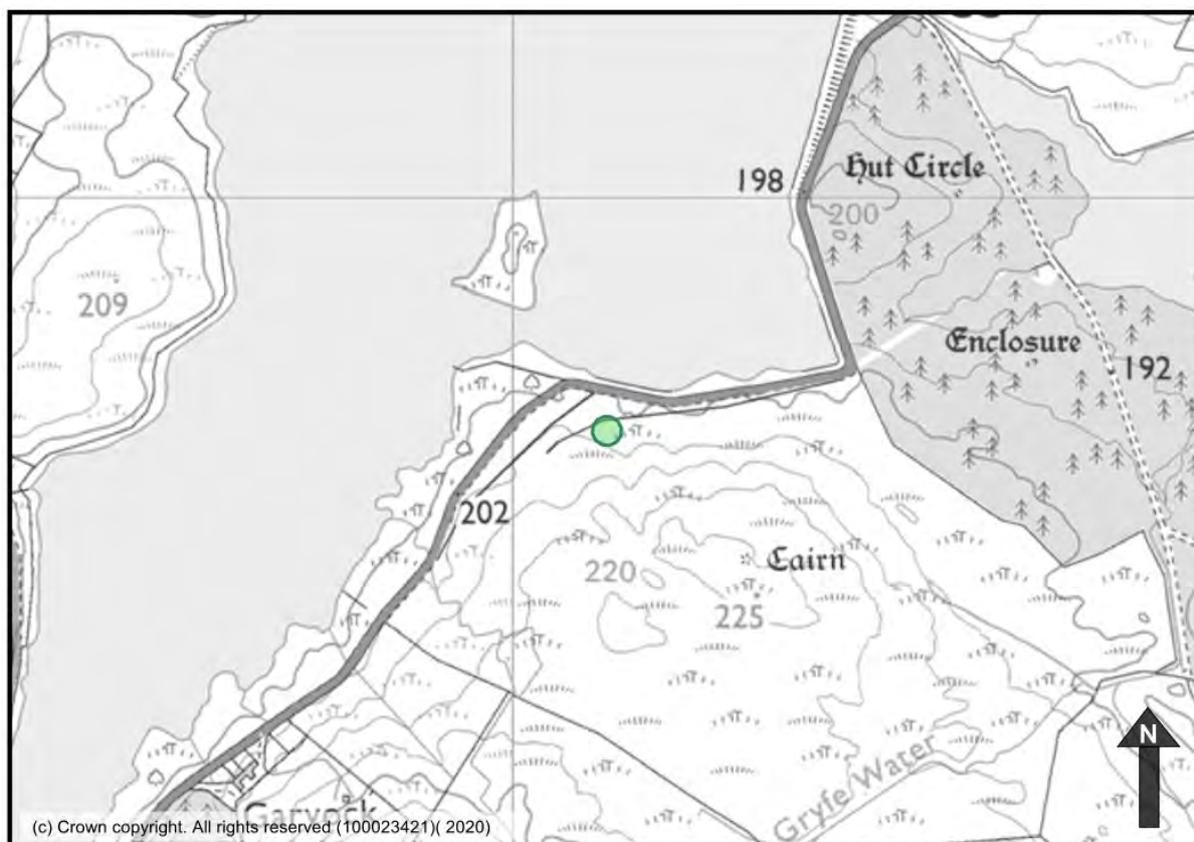
Further Reading

Hogg, I - 'Loch Thom (Inverkip; Greenock parishes), field survey', Discovery and Excavation, Scotland, 1998, pp.64, 1999 (1998)

Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: Goat Craigs, Loch Thom, Greenock	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 226170, 671690	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Drove Road	
Date Recorded: 14 May 1999	Canmore Ref No. 142601

Archaeology Notes

Site recorded during a field survey of the area around Loch Thom and the Gryfe Reservoir by members of the Muirshiel Archaeological Group. NS 2617 7169 Old Drove Road Hogg, I 1998



Further Reading

Hogg, I - 'Loch Thom (Inverkip; Greenock parishes), field survey', Discovery and Excavation, Scotland 1998, pp.64 1999 (1998)

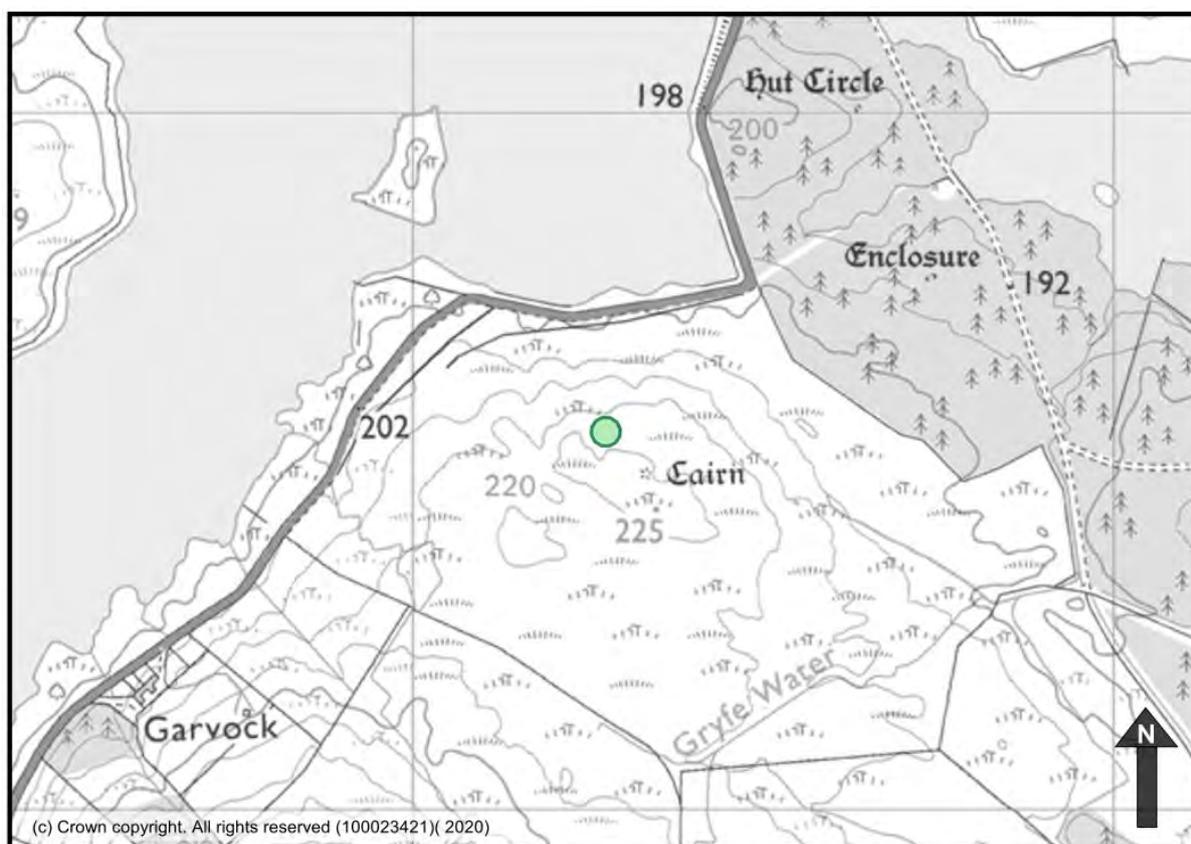
Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: Goat Craigs, Loch Thom, Greenock	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 226230, 671530	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Hut Circle	
Date Recorded: 10 October 2000	Canmore Ref No. 169419

Archaeological Notes

Site recorded as part of an ongoing survey of the area around Loch Thom, which was walked in 1999:

NS 2623 7153 hut circle platform. A full report will be lodged with the SMR and NMRS, including photographs and drawings.

I Hogg 1999



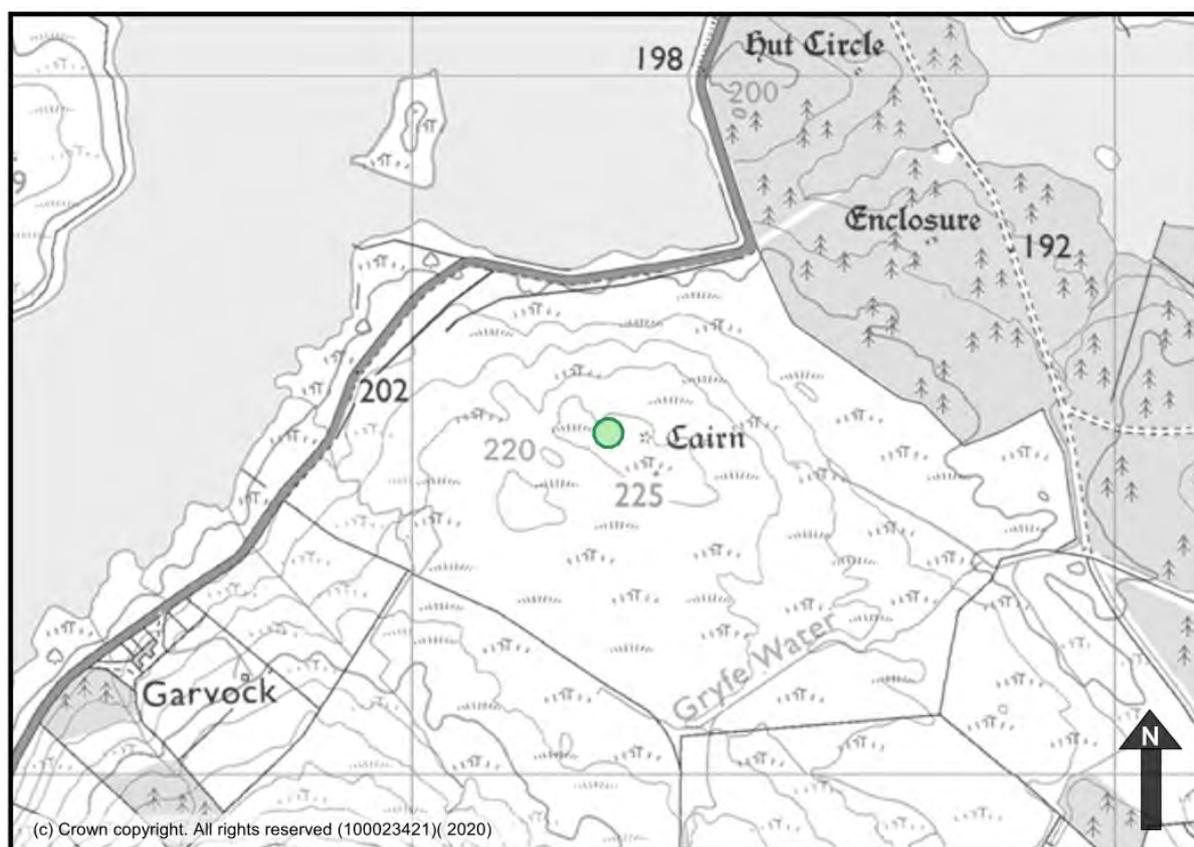
Further Reading

Hogg, I - 'Loch Thom (Inverkip parish), survey', Discovery and Excavation, Scotland, 1999, pp.62,2000 (1999)

Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: Goat Craigs, Loch Thom, Greenock	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 226059, 671671	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Cup-marked Rock	
Date Recorded: 2 July 2007	Canmore Ref No. Unknown

Archaeology Note

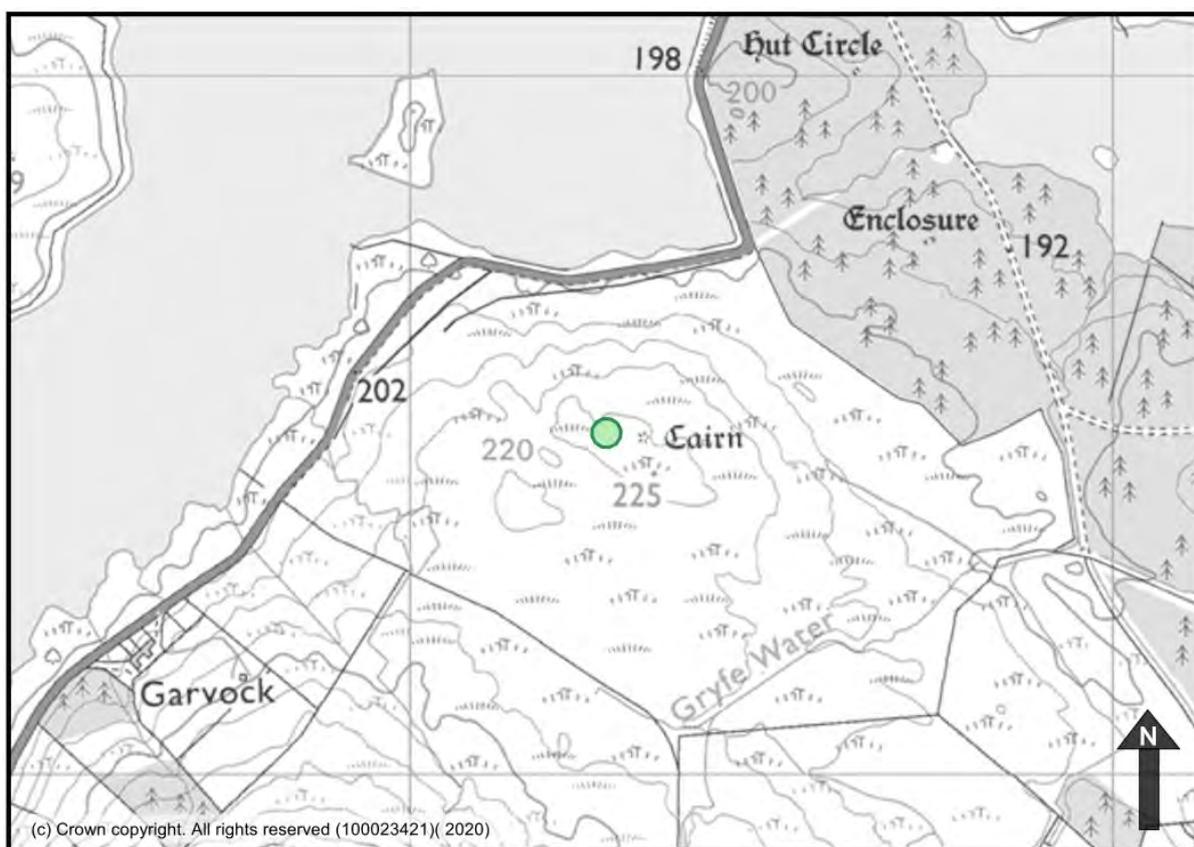
Large boulder situated on the slope of Goat Craig near to fencing. This rock appears to have one cup carved within a depressed ring mark, beside it there is another less distinctive ring depression without the cup marking.



Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: Goat Craigs, Loch Thom, Greenock	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 226062, 671679	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Cup-marked Rock	
Date Recorded: 2 July 2007	Canmore Ref No. Unknown

Archaeology Note

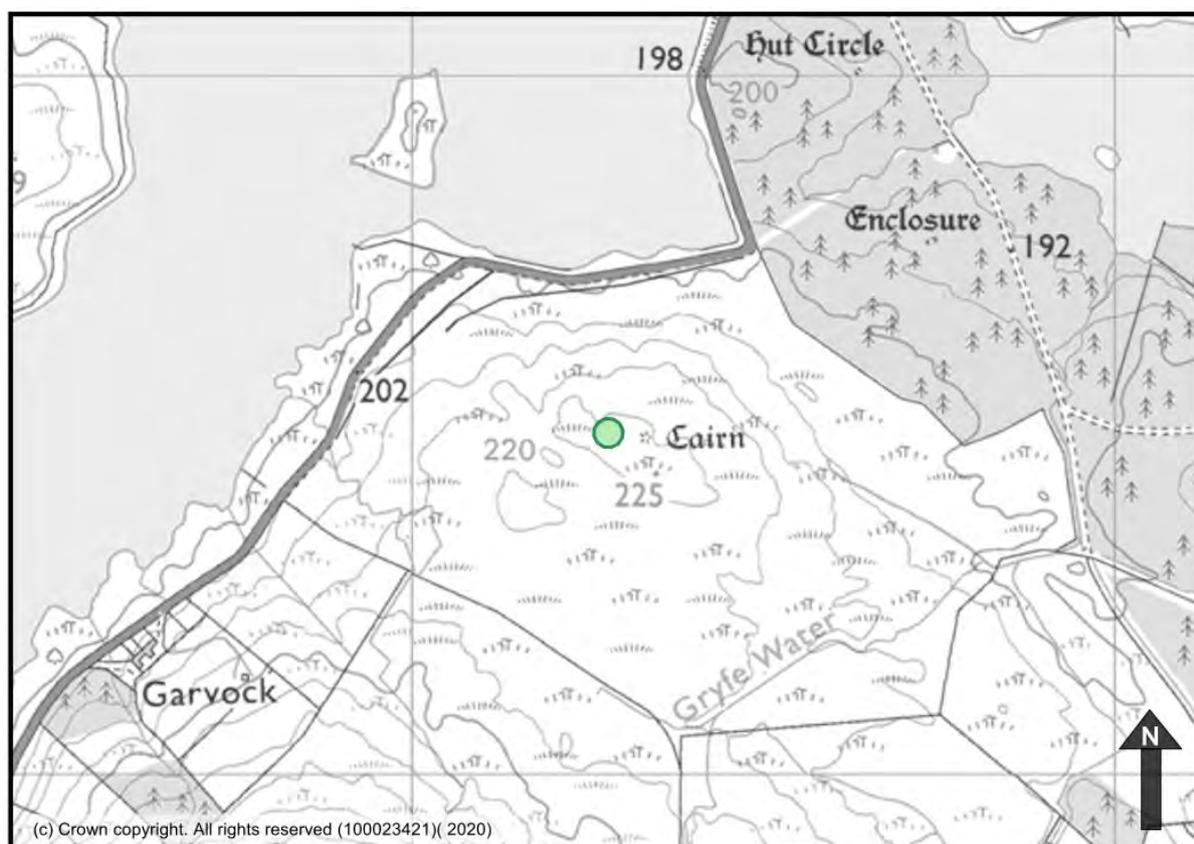
A large boulder situated on the slopes of Goat Craig beside a fence post. It has four large cup marks, two of which are near the top and that two run down the right hand side. Under these there are three smaller, shallow cup marks.



Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: Goat Craigs, Loch Thom	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 226230, 671530	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: House Platform	
Date Recorded: 18 March 1999	Canmore Ref No. Unknown

Archaeology Notes

This house platform lies at 220m OD on a plateau of land approximately 100m west of a Bronze Age cairn. The back scarp is 0.3m deep and the platform is 8m in diameter. Vegetation evidence suggests that there may be a ditch or gully surrounding the inner edge of the platform.



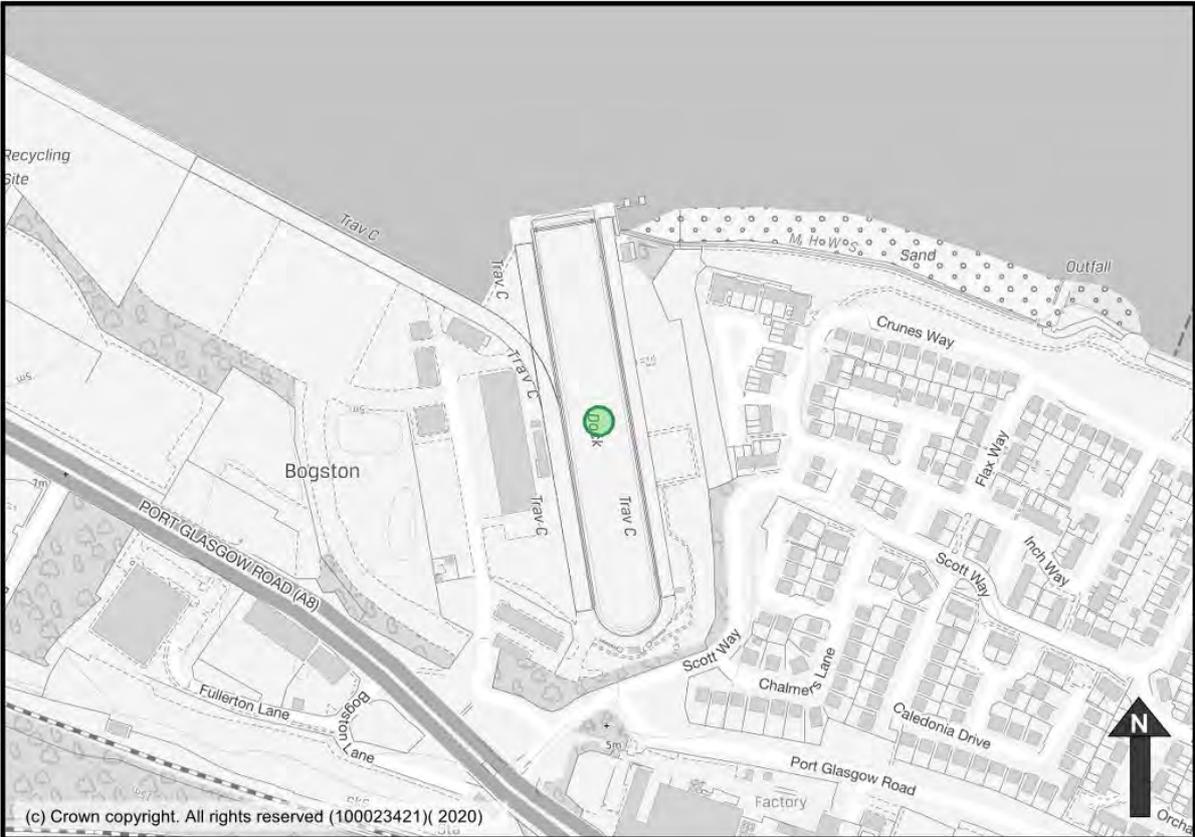
Further Reading

Hogg, I - "Loch Thom (Inverkip parish) Survey" Discovery and Excavation in Scotland 1999, p. 62. (1999)

Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: Graving Dock, Greenock	
Alternative Name: Inchgreen Dockyard	
Grid Reference: 230780, 675200	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Shipyard, Dock	
Date Recorded: Unknown	Canmore Ref No. 68400

Archaeology Notes

NS37NW 17 307 751
 Visible on vertical air photographs, (OS 88/041/060-62, flown 1988)



Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: Great Harbour, Greenock	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 230310, 675610	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Harbour	
Date Recorded: Unknown	Canmore Ref No. 68402

Archaeology Notes

NS 302 756

Visible on vertical air photographs, (OS 88/041/098, flown 1988).



Further Reading

Hume, JR - The industrial archaeology of Scotland. Volume 1: The Lowlands and Borders. London (1976) NS 312 745.

Further Reading

Weir, D - History of the town of Greenock. Greenock. (1829)

Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: Great Harbour, Greenock (East Jetty)	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 230085, 675785	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Harbour	
Date Recorded: 16 November 2001	Canmore Ref No. 202190

Archaeological Notes

None



Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: Great Harbour, Greenock (Tanker Cleaning Installation and Pier) (East Jetty)	
Alternative Name: Inchgreen Dock Yard, Firth of Clyde Dry Dock Co., Garvel Embankment	
Grid Reference: 230400, 6754690	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Shipping, Pier	
Date Recorded: 9 September 2004	Canmore Ref No. 264623

Archaeology Note

This tanker cleaning installation and pier form part of an integrated facility for the support and servicing of tankers.



Archaeology Site – Greenock

Site Name: Greenock

Alternative Name: Auchmountain

Grid Reference: 228800, 674730

Parish: Greenock

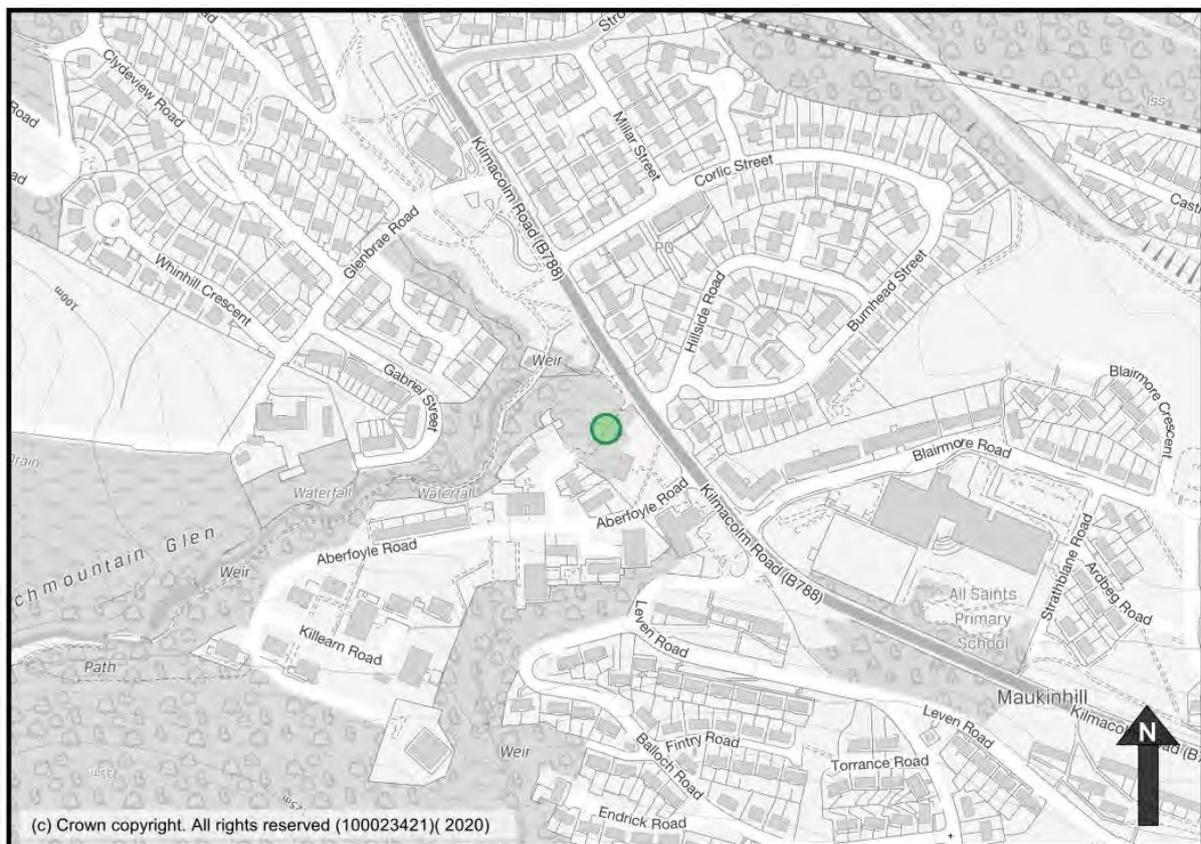
Monument Type: Farmstead

Date Recorded: 26 October 2000

Canmore Ref No. 170928

Archaeological Notes

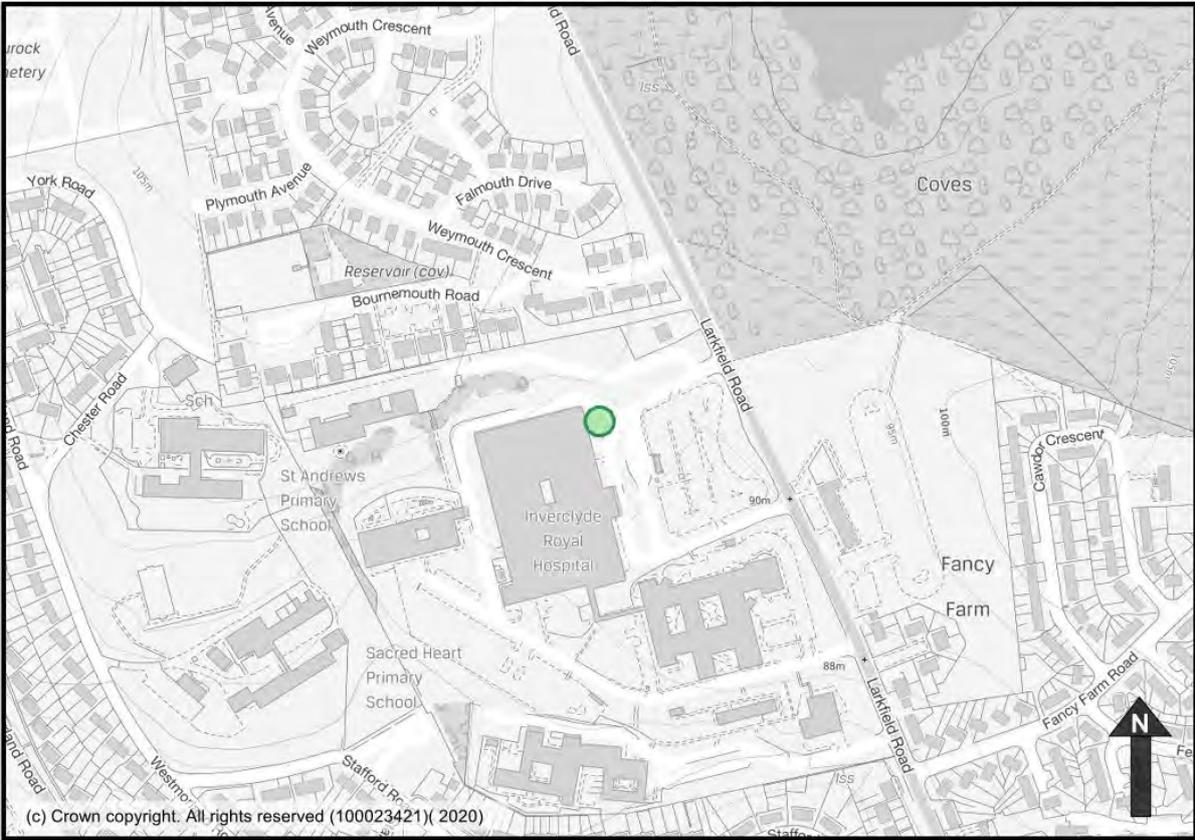
A farmstead comprising two unroofed buildings, three roofed buildings and one enclosure is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Renfrewshire 1864, sheet ii), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1980). This site now lies within the modern town of Greenock.



Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: Greenock	
Alternative Name: Auchnearn	
Grid Reference: 224640, 675970	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Farmstead	
Date Recorded: 14 July 2000	Canmore Ref No. 170918

Archaeological Notes

'The ruins of a small farm house.' Name Book 1863 A farmstead annotated Auchnearn (Ruin) and comprising one unroofed T-shaped building and one enclosure is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Renfrewshire 1863, sheet i), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1990). This site now lies within the grounds of Inverclyde Royal Hospital.



Further Reading and Sources

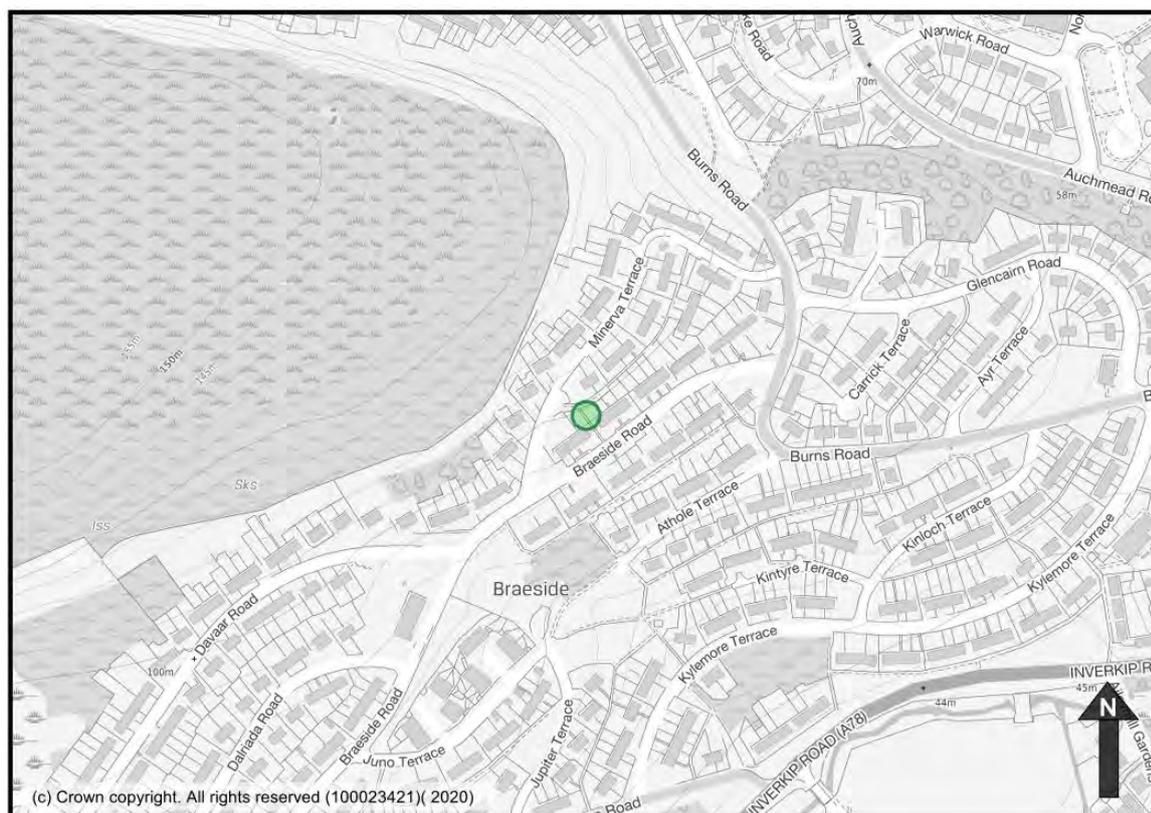
Ordnance Survey, Name Book (County), Original Name Books of the Ordnance Survey (n/a)

Archaeology Site - Greenock	
Site Name: Greenock	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 223850, 675350	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Coin Hoard	
Date Recorded: Unknown	Canmore Ref No. 41319

Archaeology Notes

On 19th May 1955, three men digging a sewer track between Burns Road and Minerva Lane, Braeside, Greenock (NS 238 753) found a cow horn containing about sixty coins at a depth of 4ft below the surface. The horn disintegrated, and a few of the coins were destroyed or given to children and not traced. The fifty coins forwarded by the procurator fiscal to the NMAS were all Scottish. Most were struck between 1543 and 1559 in the reign of Queen Mary. From the condition of the testoons and the presence of coins of James VI it appears that either the hoard was accumulated over a period or the larger coins and some of the bawbees circulated very slowly. A date in the mid 1570's is suggested for the burial of the hoard. Eighteen of the fifty coins were retained by the NMAS, and the remainder were placed in the McLean Museum, Greenock.

R Kerr and R B K Stevenson 1958



Further Reading

Metcalf, D M - 'The evidence of Scottish coin hoards for monetary history, 1100-1600', in Metcalf, D M (ed.), 'Coinage in medieval Scotland (1100-1600)', Brit Archaeol Rep, Vol 45, pp.1-59. Oxford (1977)
 Kerr and Stevenson, R and R B K, 'Coin hoards in Scotland, 1955', PSAS, Vol 89, 1955-6, pp.107-17 (1958)

Newall, F, 'Braeside, Greenock', Discovery and Excavation, Scotland 1955, pp.26 (1955)

Archaeology Site – Greenock

Site Name: Greenock

Alternative Name:

Grid Reference: 224900, 674900

Parish: Greenock

Monument Type: Bank

Date Recorded: Unknown

Canmore Ref No. 93234

Archaeology Notes

Rectangular forced earth bank with no trace of ditch, N side of Shaws Water, 200-300 yards W of Smithston Institute.



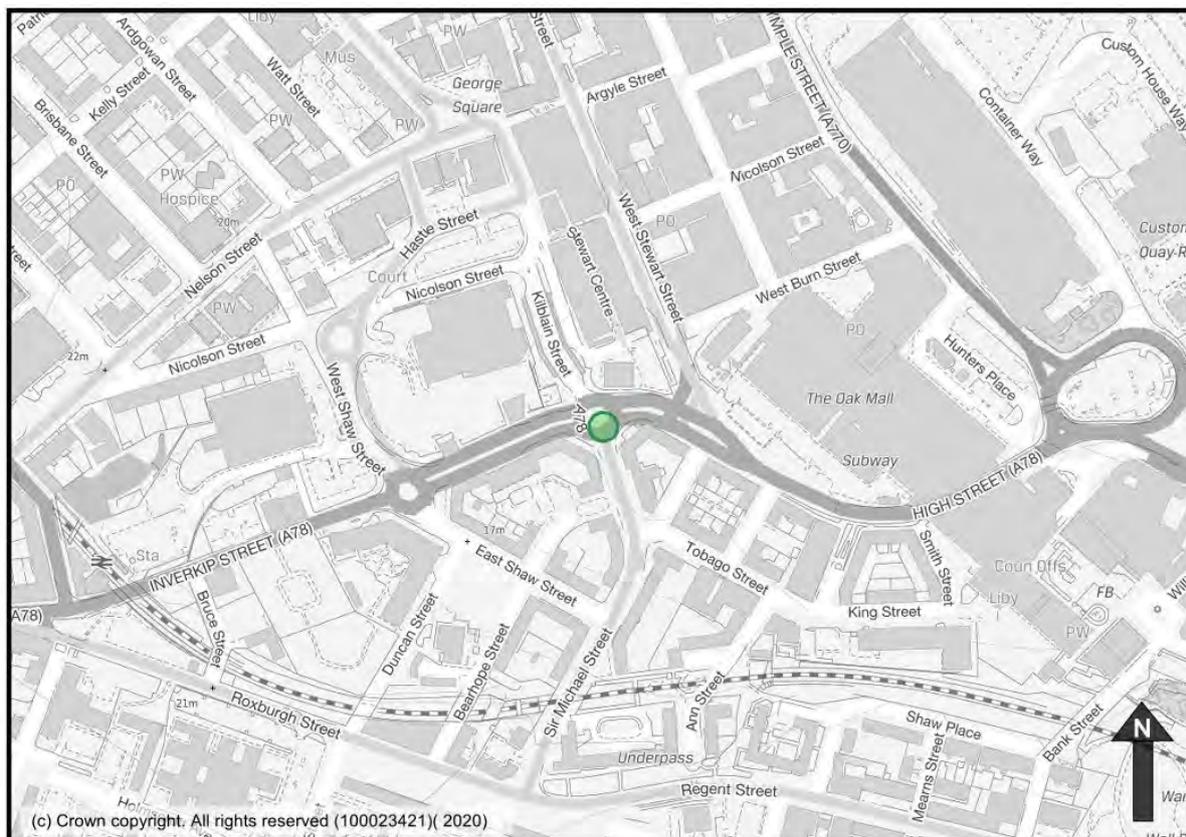
Further Reading

Newall, F - 'Renfrewshire', Council for British Archaeology, Scottish Regional Group Report, Vol 9, Part2, 1954, pp.12-13 (1954)

Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: Greenock	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 228020, 676170	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Town, Burgh	
Date Recorded: Unknown	Canmore Ref No. 75369

Archaeology Notes

Erected burgh of barony in 1635



Further Reading

Weir, D - History of the Town of Greenock (1829)

Simpson, GG (ed.) - Scotland's medieval burghs: an archaeological heritage in danger. Edinburgh (1972)

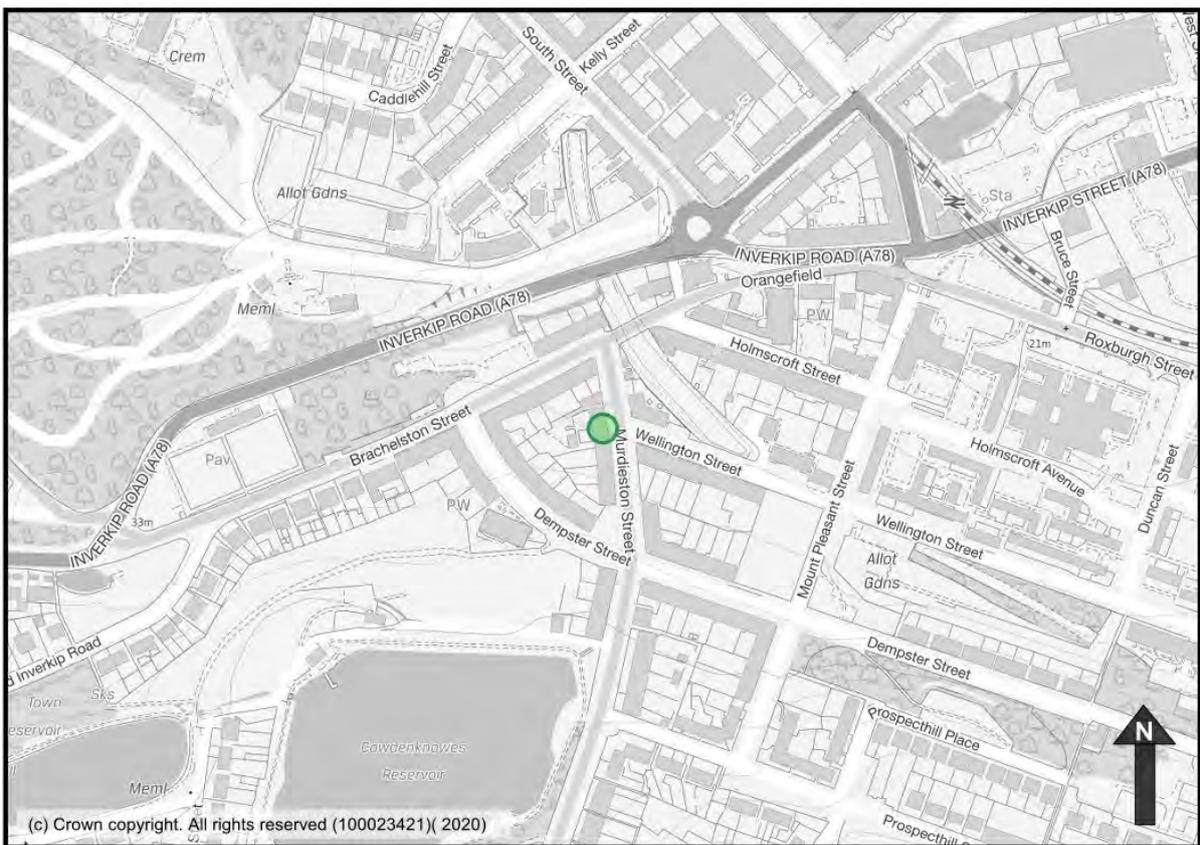
Pryde, G - The burghs of Scotland: a critical list. London (1965)

Ramsay, P - Views in Renfrewshire, with historical and descriptive notices. Edinburgh (1839)

Archaeology Site - Greenock	
Site Name: Greenock	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 227500, 676500	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: , Windmills	
Date Recorded: Unknown	Canmore Ref No. 41299

Archaeology Notes

Greenock appears to have had several windmills at different times in its history. The last was sited 'in the neighbourhood of George Square, probably on or near the site of the Watt Monument in Union Street' (G Williamson 1886). This area was known as Windmill Croft. A 1788 print of Greenock shows the mill on the high ground to the S of the Old West Church.



Further Reading

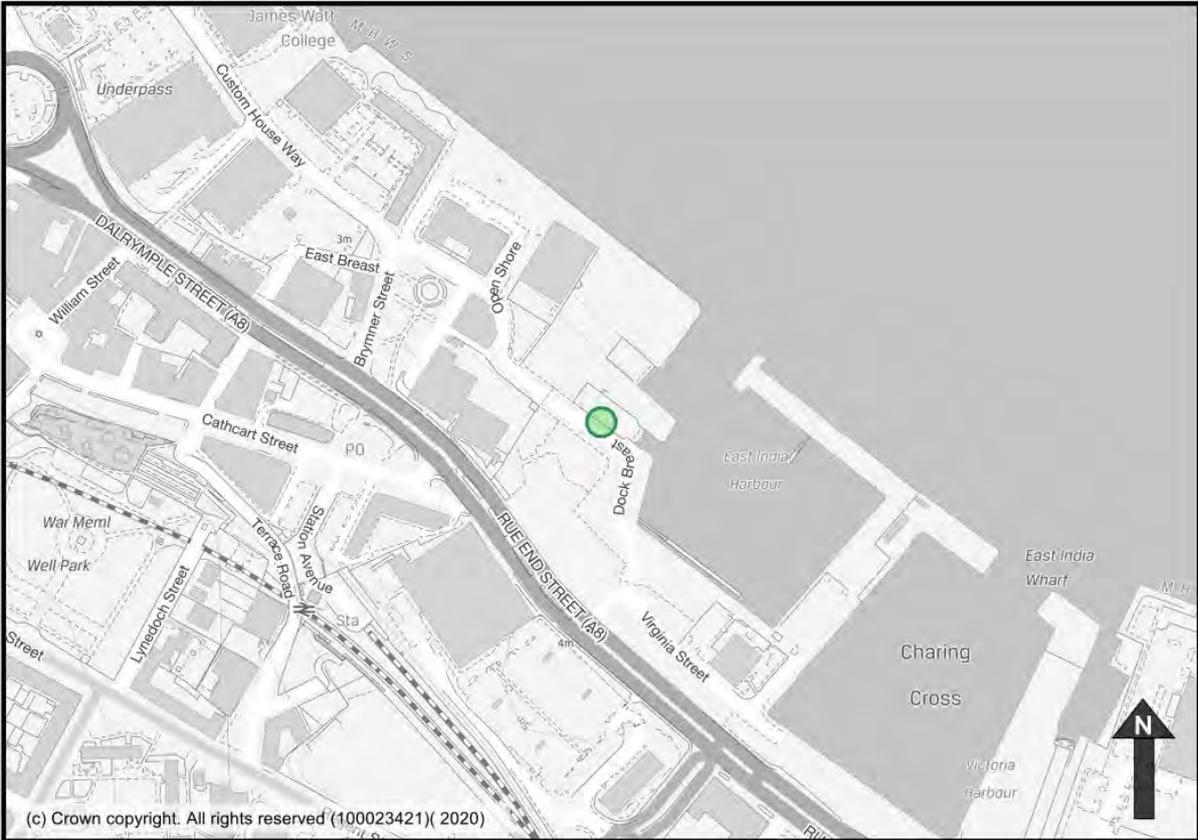
Donnachie and Stewart, IL and NK - 'Scottish windmills: an outline and inventory', PSAS, Vol 98, 1964-6, pp.276-99 (1967)

Williamson, G - Old Greenock from the earliest times to the early part of the nineteenth century with some account of the burgh of Cartburn and burgh of barony of Crawforddsyde. Paisley (1866)

Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: Greenock Dock	
Alternative Name: Greenock Harbour	
Grid Reference: 220000, 67000	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Dock	
Date Recorded: 21 April 2008	Canmore Ref No. 91551

Archaeology Notes

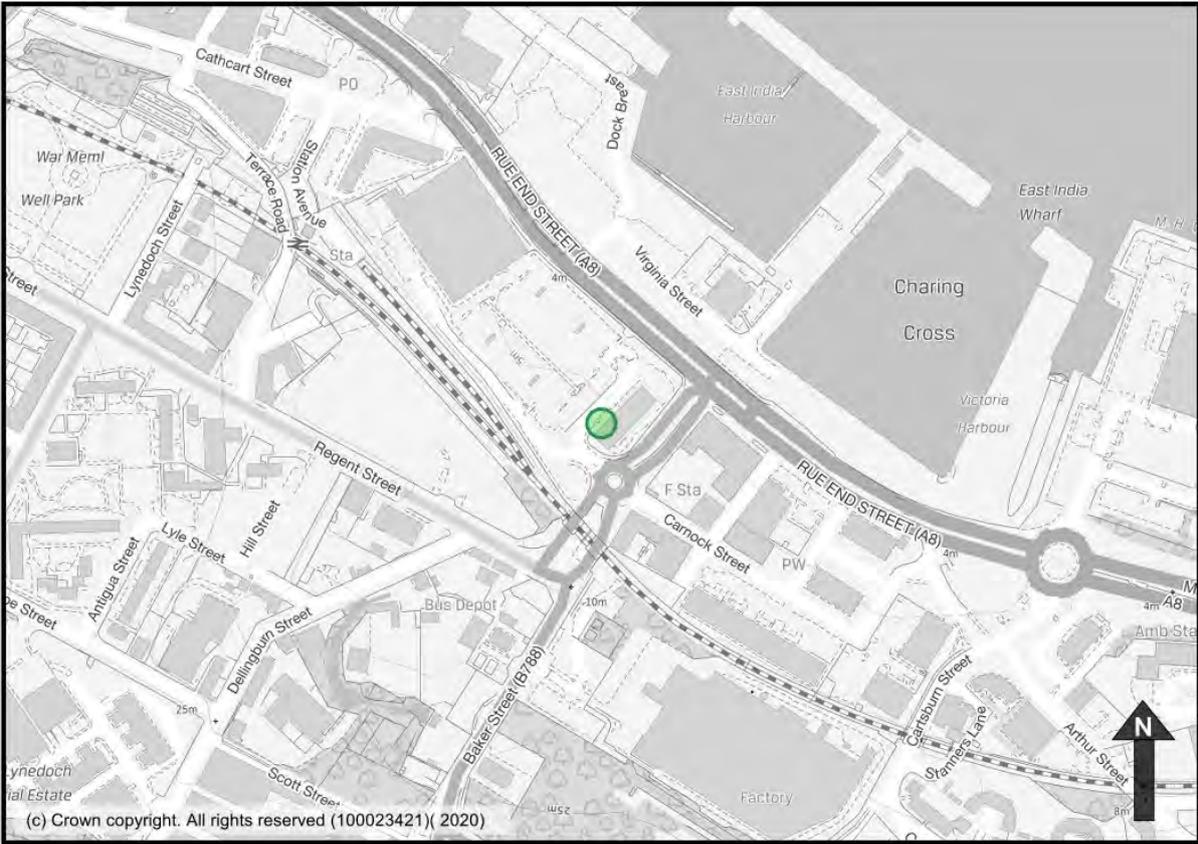
None



Archaeology Site - Greenock	
Site Name: Greenock Grain Mill, Chapel Street, Greenock	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 228410, 675800	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: , Grain Mill	
Date Recorded: 30 April 2001	Canmore Ref No. 111509

Archaeology Notes

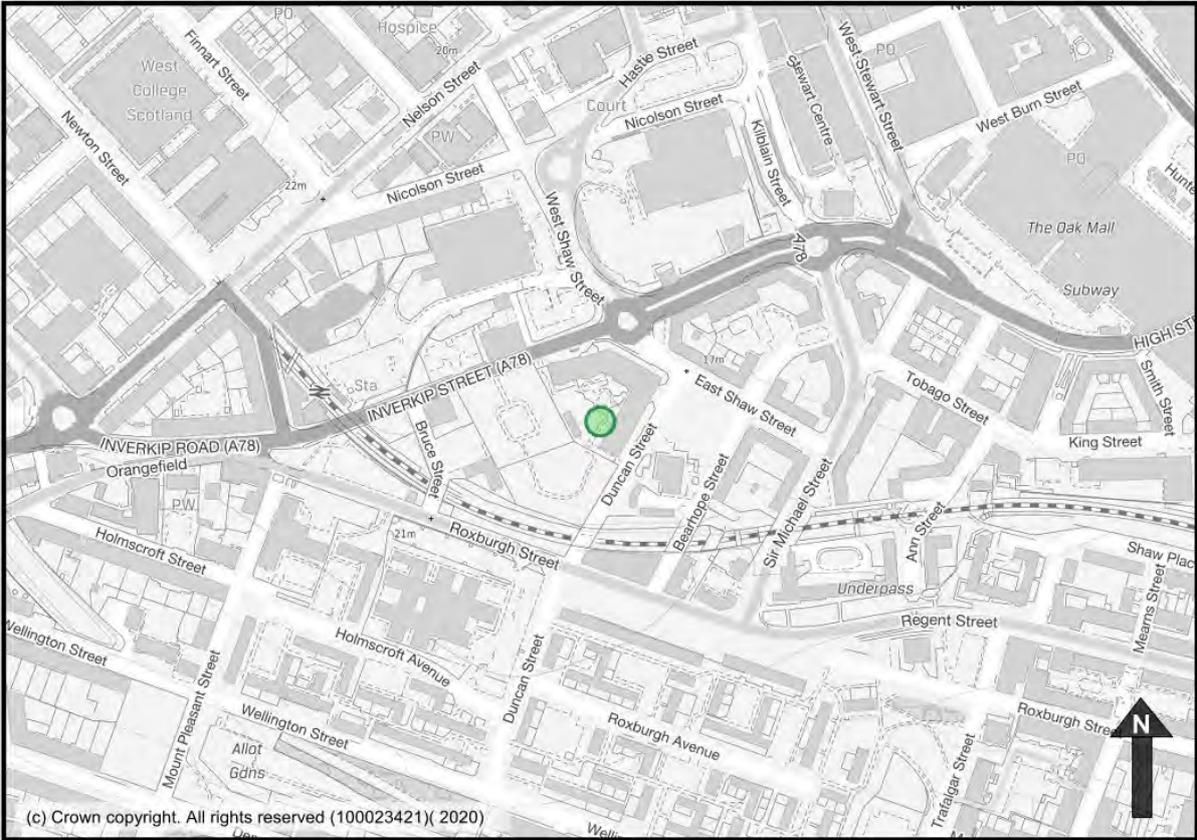
Mid 19th century, probably built as a grain mill. 5-storey, 4 regular bays, altered opening left at ground; windows above mostly square, except at top floor which has deeper cills (and 2 different glazing patterns). Barred windows at 1st floor, arch at 2nd floor over 3rd window, bipartite in 4th bay probably not original. Stugged and snecked ashlar. Full-height red brick rear wing.



Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: Greenock Royal Infirmary, 2 Duncan Street, Greenock	
Alternative Name: East Shaw St, Inverkip St	
Grid Reference: 227456, 676140	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Infirmary	
Date Recorded: 12 November 2001	Canmore Ref No. 200181

Archaeological Notes

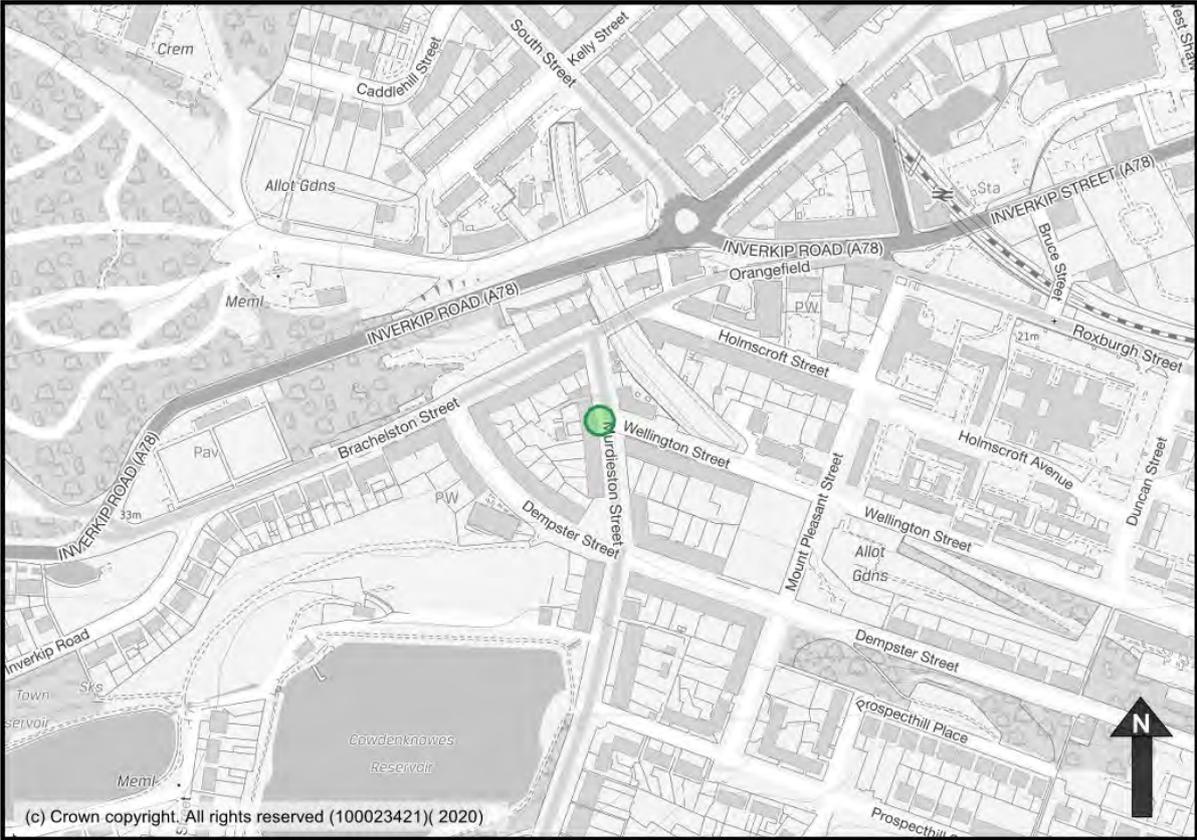
Greenock Royal Infirmary is depicted on the OS 2nd Edition map (Renfrewshire, sheet II.5, 1914). It was demolished between 1979 and 2001. Information from LKFJ (RCAHMS), October 2001.



Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: Greenock Town Centre (General)	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 227000, 676000	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Town	
Date Recorded: 21 April 2008	Canmore Ref No. 70141

Archaeology Note

None



Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: Grieve Road Housing Development , Greenock	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 225000, 676000	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Flats, Housing Estate	
Date Recorded: 22 March 2010	Canmore Ref No. 70149

Archaeology Note

None

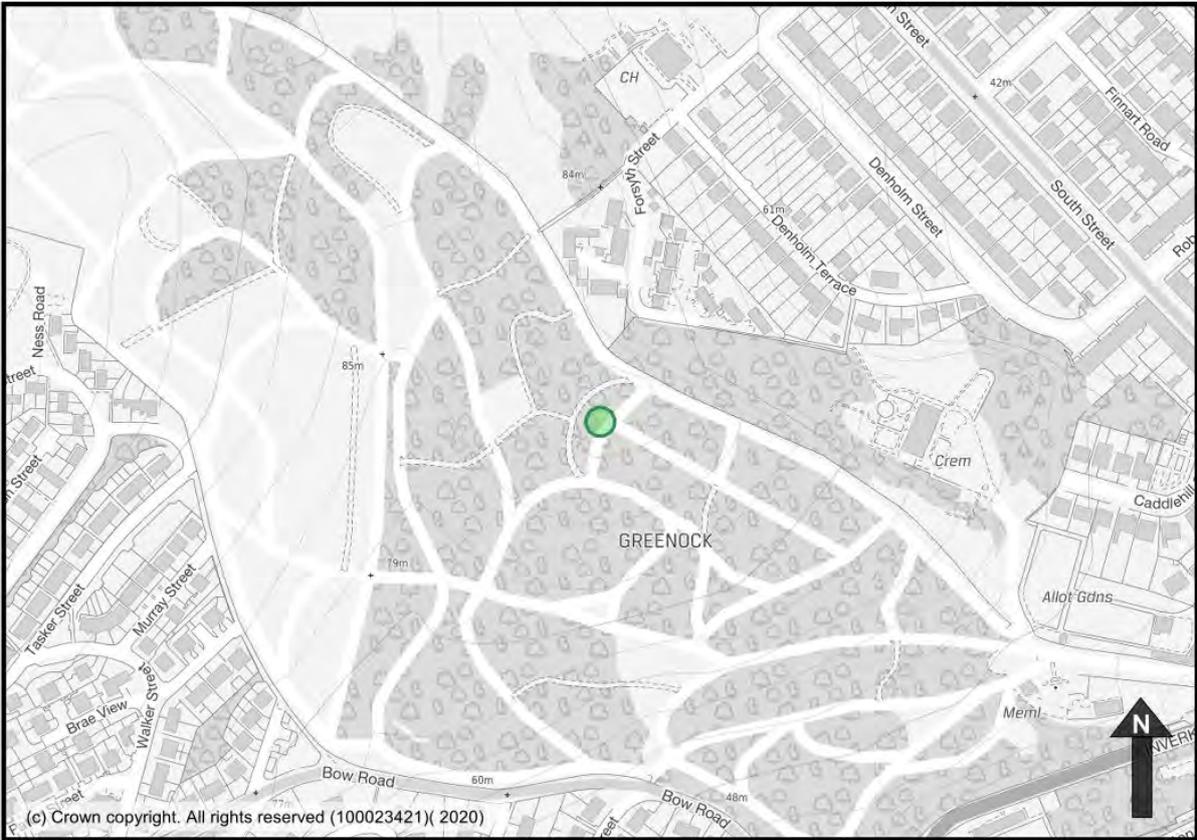


Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: Highland Mary Statue, Greenock Cemetery, Greenock	
Alternative Name: Mary Campbell Monument	
Grid Reference: 226480, 676300	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Statue, Cemetery	
Date Recorded: 1 November 2001	Canmore Ref No. 145833

Archaeology Notes

NS27NE 180.00 NS 27044 76148 Cemetery, Gates

NS27NE 180.01 NS 26430 76210 Cemetery
 Highland Mary statue was sculpted by J. Mossman in 1842. It was transferred to its present location in 1920 from Old West Kirk graveyard (according to Historic Scotland list description)



Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: Hospital, Inverkip Road, Greenock	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 225200, 675300	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Hospital	
Date Recorded: Unknown	Canmore Ref No. 105642

Archaeology Notes

None



Archaeology Site - Greenock	
Site Name: Inchgreen Gasworks, Greenock	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 230910, 675280	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Gasworks	
Date Recorded: 12 January 2000	Canmore Ref No. 42383

Archaeology Notes

Photographed by Luftwaffe before 2/10/39, at 1:15,000. Photograph in NMRS. See RCAHMS 1999 Catalogue for details (copy in SMR archive).



Further Reading

RCAHMS - Scotland from the Air: Catalogue of the Luftwaffe Photographs in the National Monuments Record of Scotland (1999)

Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: Ingleston Street Works, Greenock	
Alternative Name: John Hastie Ltd	
Grid Reference: 228400, 675400	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Works	
Date Recorded: Unknown	Canmore Ref No. 101218

Archaeology Notes

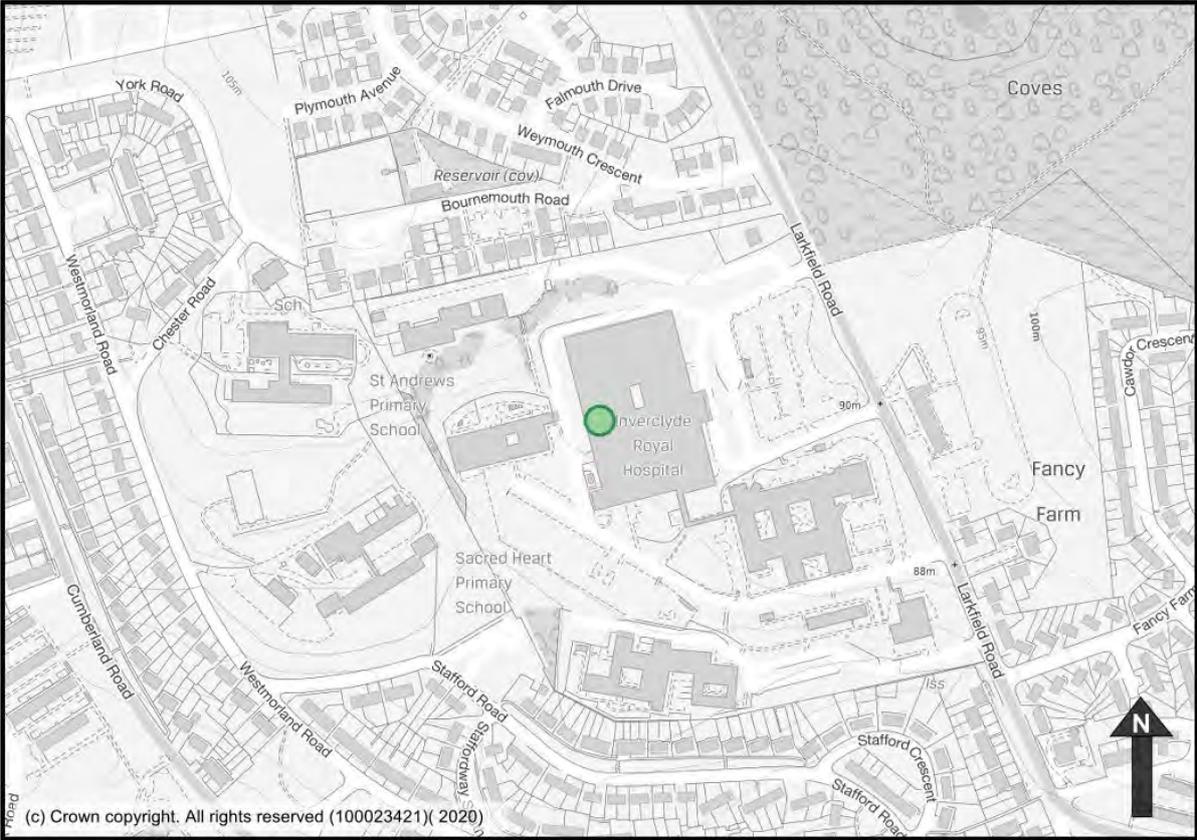
None



Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: Inverclyde Royal Hospital, Greenock	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 224620, 675920	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Hospital	
Date Recorded: Unknown	Canmore Ref No. 70151

Archaeology Notes

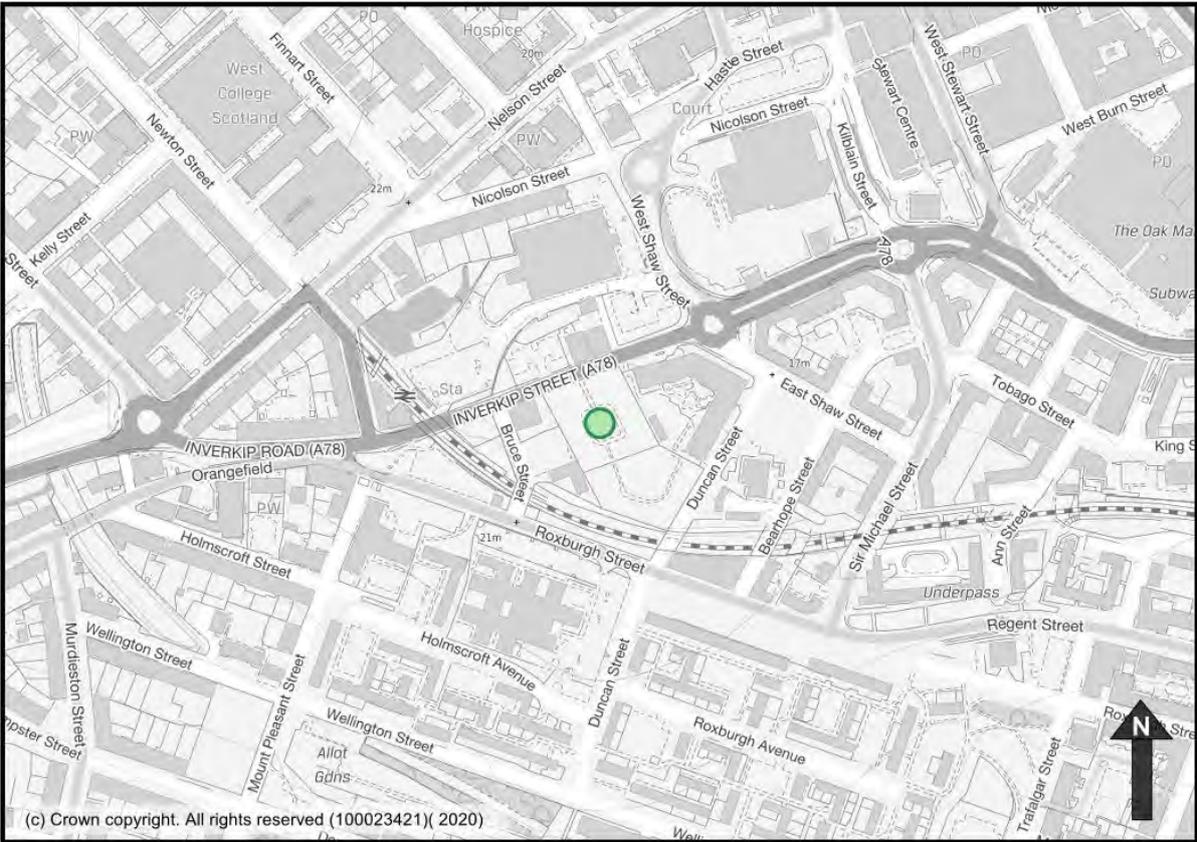
None



Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: Inverkip Street, Greenock (Burial Ground)	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 227393, 676136	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Burial Ground	
Date Recorded: 7 April 2009	Canmore Ref No. 200286

Archaeological Notes

Simple walled enclosure with arched gate: table tombs: burial place of John Galt.
 Derived from HS Listed Building Data



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Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: JG Kincaid & Co Shipbuilding Yard	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 229220 675689	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Industrial, Shipyard	
Date Recorded: Unknown	Canmore Ref No. 40496

Archaeology Note

None



Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: James Watt Dock, Greenock	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 229650, 675750	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Dock	
Date Recorded: 1 June 2005	Canmore Ref No. 68371

Archaeology Notes

NS 296 757

Visible on vertical air photographs (88/041/98, 100, flown 1988).

James Watt Dock, NS297757, 1879-86, engineer W.R. Kinipple. A roughly rectangular gated basin, with a short pier at the east end giving additional berthage. Along the south quay is a fine range of red-and-white-brick warehouses, with two 5 storey and attic, 7-bay blocks, with central hoists, and two 3-storey and attic, one 9 bays, the other 11. The lower buildings have ridged roofs, with circular windows in the attics. Immediately to the north are the Great Harbour (1880 on) and the Garvel Graving Dock (1871), engineer WR Kinipple.

James Watt Dock was approved by the Harbour Trust in June 1878. This 14 1/2 acre basin was planned from the outset as accommodation for the largest ships then using the Clyde. It was also to be the only true wet dock built on the river, and a minimum depth of 28 feet was to be maintained within it by a sliding entrance gate. This depth was greatly in excess of what was available at Glasgow at that time - Queen's Dock had only 20 feet - and it was no secret that Greenock intended to use the dock to try and regain the transatlantic trade from its upriver rival. 'When we show that thousands of pounds can be saved, the Anchor Lone steamers will be compelled to come here', boasted one Greenock Trustee, while laying the foundation stone in August 1881 found Greenock's provost announcing that ' he did not often take the prophetic line, but he had the impression that the dock will be taken advantage of to a considerable extent by the large liners, because of the risks attending the passage of the river to Glasgow. The James Watt Dock was opened in August 1886 and the 2,133 yards of berthage which it provided once again increased the extent of the shipping accommodation at Greenock to almost the same as that available at Glasgow. But unlike the port's earlier docks and quays, the new dock was not immediately filled with ships eager to make use of its facilities. Trade did not 'naturally follow', and while the James Watt Dock was rightly acclaimed as 'one of the most perfect in the Kingdom', the general cargo steamers continued to pass its entrance on their way upriver. The Harbour Trustees soon realised that prophecies and promises were no substitute for the real evidence of overcrowding that the more conservative members of the Navigation Trust demanded, and with trade well below what was expected, it was not long before the Greenock Harbour Trust found itself in serious financial straits. The cost of the James Watt Dock had soared from an estimated £208,000 to over £850,000 on completion and, together with earlier expenditure on the associated Great Harbour scheme, it raised the debt of the Greenock Harbour Trust to nearly 2 1/4 million. By 1886 interest payments on its borrowings were absorbing nearly one third of Greenock's £60,000 annual revenue, whereas four years before interest had taken only one twelfth of an income that was £10,000 greater. With mounting debt combining with declining revenue, disaster was not long in forthcoming. Only a year after its new dock was opened with such high hopes, the Greenock Harbour Trust was forced to announce that it was unable to either to pay that year's loan interest, or to redeem any of its bonds"



Further Reading

Hume, JR - The industrial archaeology of Scotland. Volume 1: The Lowlands and Borders. London (1976)

Riddell, JF - Clyde Navigation: A History of the Development and Deepening of the River Clyde (1979)

Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: James Watt Dock, Greenock	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 229575, 675685	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Cantilever Crane	
Date Recorded: 24 November 2000	Canmore Ref No. 68372

Archaeology Notes

Visible on vertical air photographs (OS 88/041/98, 100, flown 1988).

1917 by Sir William Arrol and Co Ltd for the Greenock Harbour Trust. 150 ton grant, steel cantilever crane on the S side of James Watt Dock. Lattice girder tower supporting roller track on which rotates the asymmetrical cantilever truss gib with motor room and counter weight at short end. Constructed during the 1st World War then there was great competition for materials. This crane was a considerable achievement and is (1988) still in complete working order. About 42 giant cantilevered cranes were constructed worldwide and the Glasgow firm of Arrols were responsible for 40. 27 were located in Britain, 15 survive but 7 (1988) are at serious risk. In Scotland 7 remain, and the 2 Arrol cranes at Rosyth are under threat (1988).



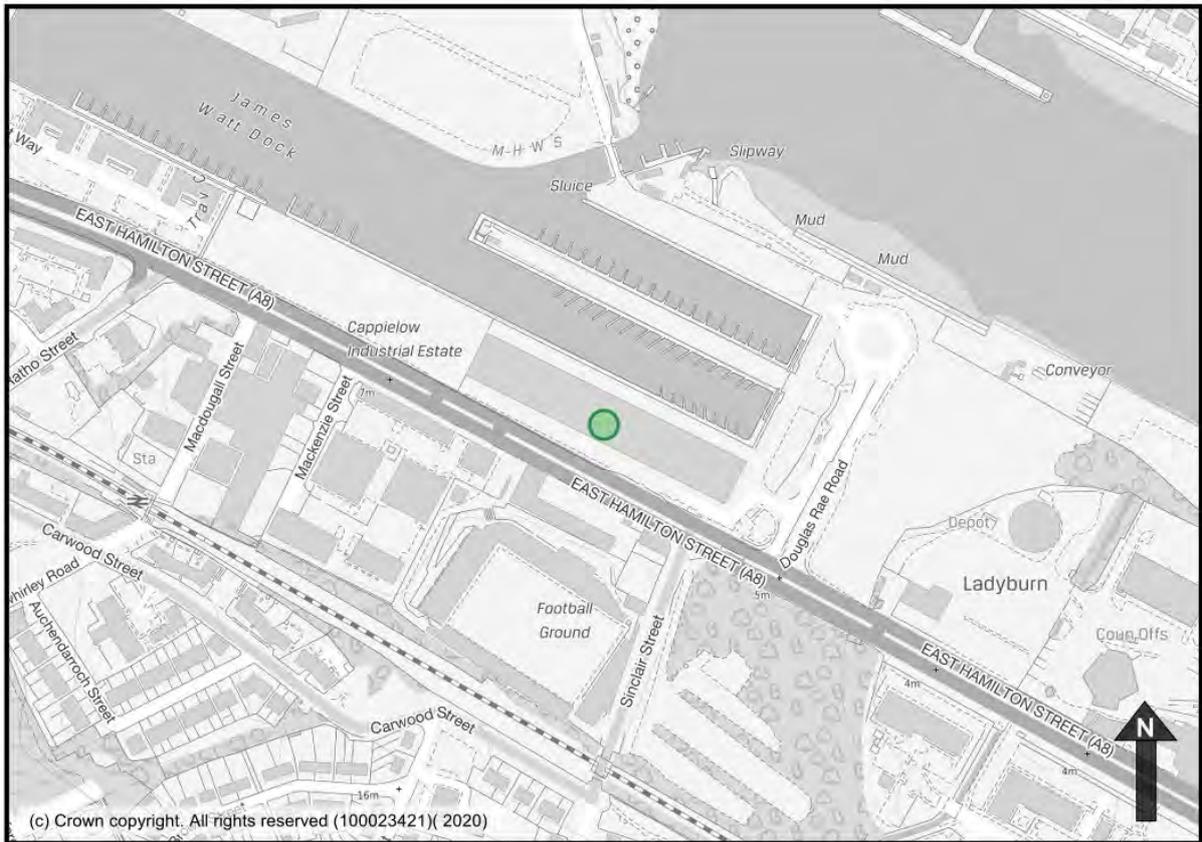
Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: James Watt Dock, East Hamilton St, Greenock	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 229820, 675530	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Warehouse	
Date Recorded: 24 November 2000	Canmore Ref No. 68370

Archaeology Notes

This raw sugar warehouse (c. 1885) is now disused.

Built c.1885. Long warehouse, with high first storey, built of red brick with arches, pilaster-strips and window-margins in yellow brick. At west end is a 4-storey and loft block 7 bays wide, the bays being separated by pilaster-strips; Central bay has door at 2nd, 3rd, 4th, with hoist over. To East of this block is a 2-storey, 18-bay range; windows are grouped in recessed arches in 9 pairs each with gable over (containing circular window). To East of this range is another 4-storey, 7-bay block followed by another 2-storey range, 22 bays wide, windows grouped in 11 pairs, the E. end having 6 recessed arches, The gable-ends of the 4-storey blocks have 8 stepped recessed arches. Built beside the contemporary James Watt Dock which was built by John Waddell Edinburgh to the design of W R Kinipple.
HS Listed Buildings data 2000)

(Location cited as NS 297 757). James Watt Dock [NS27NE 17.00], 1879-86, engineer WR Kinipple. A roughly rectangular gated basin, with a short pier at the E end giving additional berthage. Along the S quay is a fine range of red- and white-brick warehouses [NS27NE 15], with two 5-storey and attic, 7-bay blocks, with central hoists, and two 3-storey and attic, one 9-bay, the other 11. The lower buildings have ridged roofs, with circular windows in the attics. Immediately adjacent to the N are the Great Harbour (NS37NW 18.00), 1880 on, and the Garvel Graving Dock (1871), engineer W R Kinipple.



Further Reading

Hume, JR - The industrial archaeology of Scotland. Volume 1: The Lowlands and Borders. London (1976)

Archaeology Site - Greenock	
Site Name: James Watt Dock Training School, Greenock	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 229595, 675895	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: , Works	
Date Recorded: Unknown	Canmore Ref No. 41300

Archaeology Notes

None



Archaeology Site - Greenock	
Site Name: Kilblain House, Greenock	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 227450, 676450	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Chapel, coins	
Date Recorded: 22 July 1955	Canmore Ref No. 41313

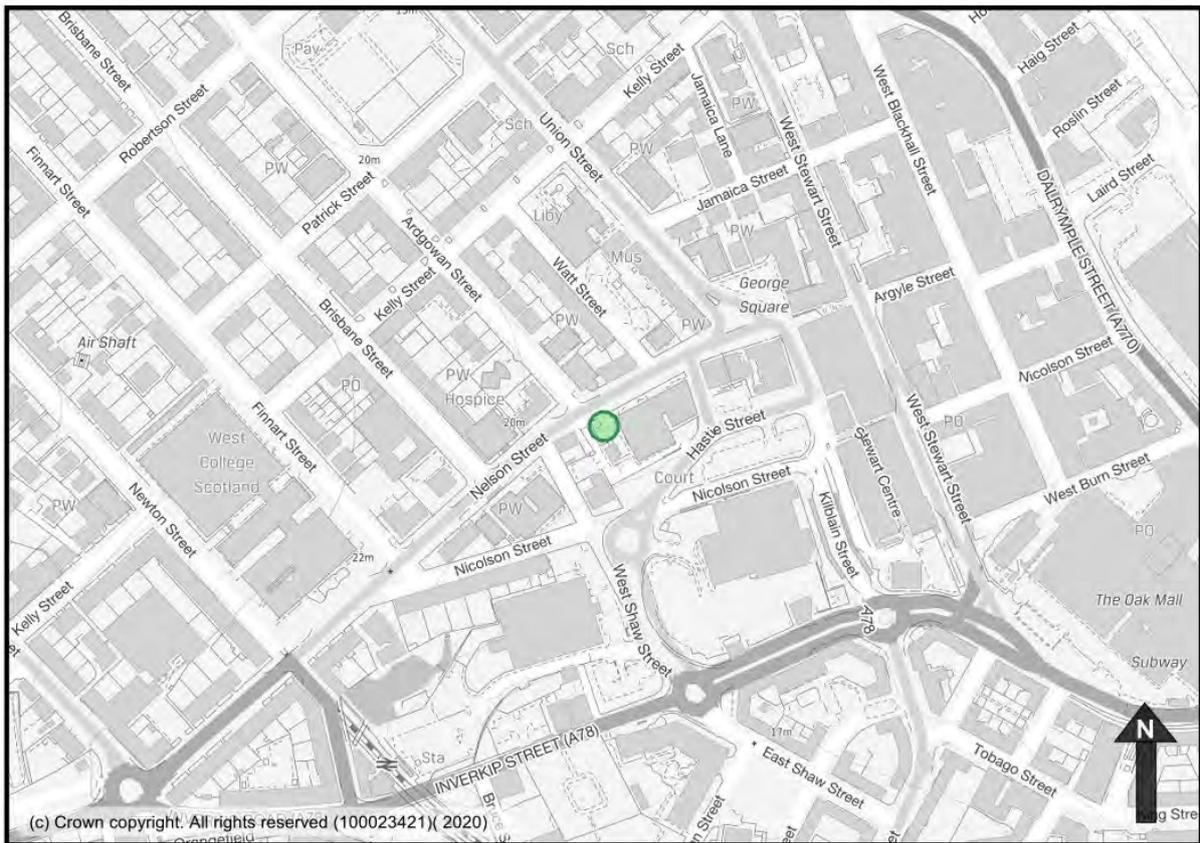
Archaeology Notes

Kilblain House (at NS 2745 7641 on OS 1:500 1857) takes its name from an old burying place which was formerly close by.

Name Book 1857

The remains of a Catholic chapel stood a little below Kilblain. It is believed that the chapel was closed down at the Reformation. When the tenant was removing its stones, he found a variety of coins, in particular Cruikstone (Cruikstoun) Dollars. (These are silver pennies issued in 1565).

No further information was found during field during investigation.



Further Reading

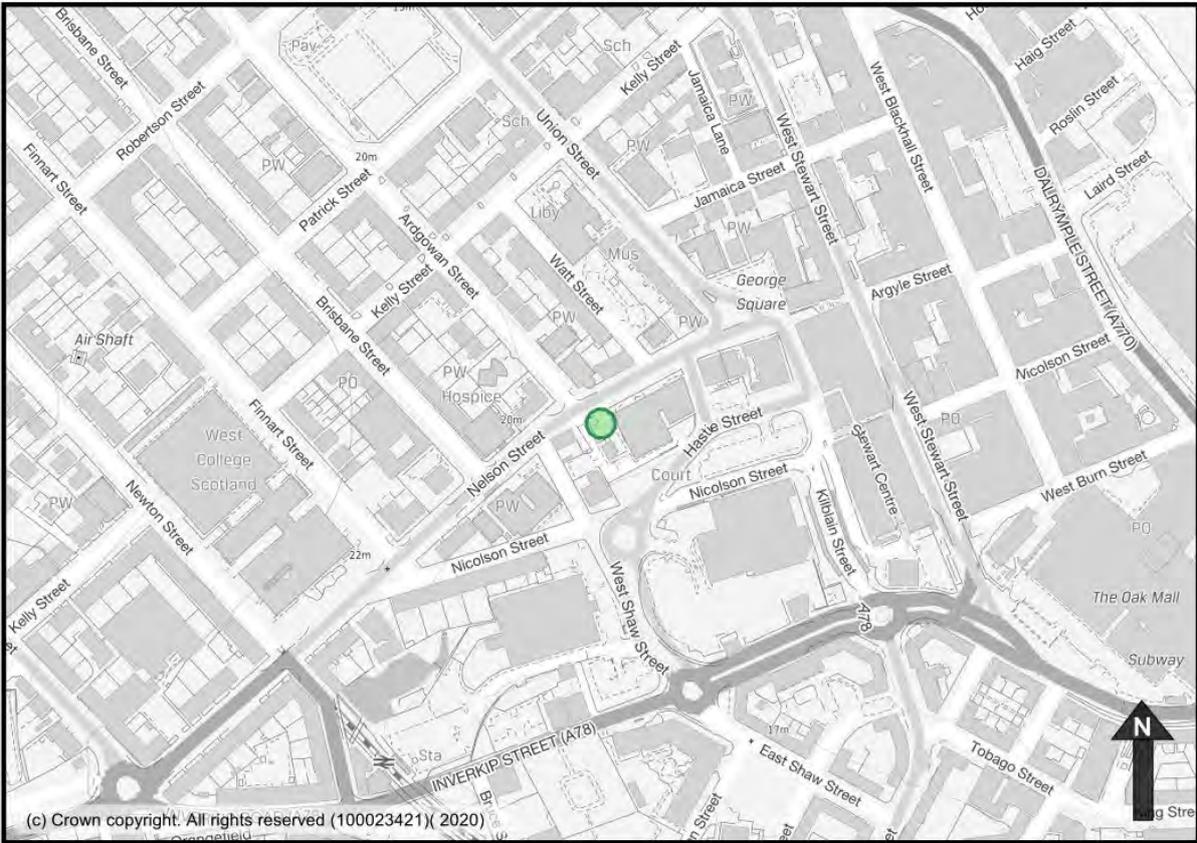
Weir, D - History of the town of Greenock Greenock (1829)

Ordnance Survey -Name Book (County), Original Name Books of the Ordnance Survey n/a)

Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: Kilblain Street Engine Works, Greenock	
Alternative Name: John Hastie Ltd	
Grid Reference: 227450, 676420	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Works	
Date Recorded: 24 November 2000	Canmore Ref No. 68389

Archaeology Notes

None



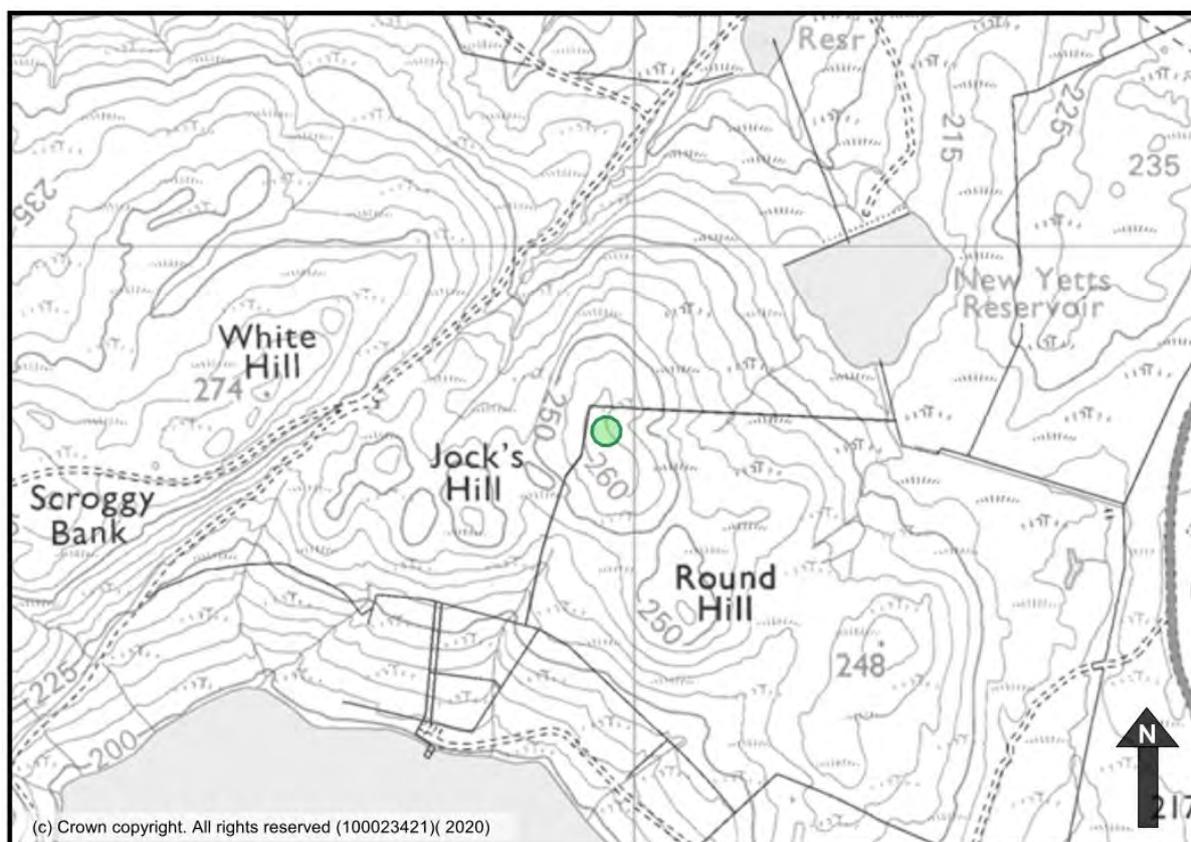
Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: Killochend, Greenock	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 226000, 673700	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Enclosure	
Date Recorded: 1 December 1976	Canmore Ref No. 85624

Archaeology Notes

NS 260 737

On a height N of Loch Thom, a turf-walled enclosure, 39' by 43' over a wall spread 3-4'.
Newall and Newall 1971b

Not located. No structure such as that described above could be found in the area indicated.



Further Reading

Newall and Newall, A S and F, 'Inverkip, Loch Thom: turf walled enclosure', *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, 1971, pp 37. (1971)

Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: Ladyburn, Greenock	
Alternative Name: Woodhead Quarries	
Grid Reference: 229679, 674672	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Smithy, Track, Lade (possible)	
Date Recorded: Unknown	Canmore Ref No. 89404

Archaeology Notes

NS 2968 7470.

Site of smithy trackway and lade: details held in Strathclyde Sites and Monuments Record. SRC SMR 1994

Close comparison of the OS 1st edition and current maps puts the location of the smithy building at around NS 29679 74672, beneath the embankment of the railway. No lade is shown on the 1st edition map. The smithy would appear to have served the Woodhead Quarries (shown on the OS 1st edition map) located about 150-200m to SE and E. (2001)



Further Reading

SRC SMR - 'Submission by Strathclyde SMR (for year to 31 October 1994)', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1994, pp.50-1, 61, 62, 63, 64, 67, 68, 71, 72, 75, 80 (1994)

Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: Larkfield, Greenock	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 224690 676580	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Rig	
Date Recorded: 17 May 2004	Canmore Ref No. 254116

Archaeology Note

An area of narrow straight rig has been recorded on oblique aerial photographs (RCAHMSAP 2002) around and underlying an anti-aircraft battery (NS27NW 20).



Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: Larkfield Battery, Greenock	
Alternative Name: Coves Reservoir No.2	
Grid Reference:	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Gun emplacement	
Date Recorded: 26 April 2011	Canmore Ref No. 89403

Archaeology Note

Second World War gun emplacement: details held in Strathclyde Sites and Monuments Record.

SRC SMR 1994a.

Situated at Larkfield near Coves Reservoir, this anti-aircraft battery consists of four concrete gun emplacements and a command post with two magazine buildings. There are also two additional holdfasts. The battery is in reasonable condition considering it is exposed to vandalism. Information from Mr J Guy, August 1996

This World War II heavy anti-aircraft battery is situated on the W side of Coves Reservoir at the end of a track from Hilltop Road. The brick and concrete command post and four gun-emplacements with two magazines still survive. An additional two holdfast can also be seen. Records show that this battery was armed with 4 4.5-inch guns. J Guy 2001; NMRS MS 810/11, Part 2, 80-1; Vol.2 (appendix), 7

This four/six-emplacement battery is visible on postwar RAF vertical air photographs (106G/UK 1317, 7227-8, flown 27 March 1946) which show that the crew accommodation camp was situated to the SW on the other side of Hilltop Road. The camp would appear to have consisted of some 33 huts of both wooden and Nissen types. The two additional emplacements are of square shape in comparison to the original four which are of the more standard circular type.

Information from RCAHMS (DE), December 2002

This six-emplacement heavy anti-aircraft battery is situated in Coves Public Park about 145m E of Hilltop Road and about 186m NW of Coves No.2 Reservoir (NT27NW 165.01).

An arc of four concrete and brick gun-emplacements spaced about 13m apart and each is a octagonal structure measuring about 12m across with a centrally positioned n oval-shaped holdfast. There is evidence of a cable trench to the holdfast can be seen in an earth filled straight narrow trench running to the outer edge of the emplacement. All the emplacements have or had ready-use ammunition lockers and crew shelters. The northernmost gun emplacement has one 'Walkinshaw' brick built into the wall.

The two later (1942-43) gun emplacements have recently been demolished, but two low mounds of earth to the immediate NW and SW of the command post show where these were located.

Within the arc of gun-emplacements is the brick and concrete command centre, single storey with a flat roof. A further building, an open roofed compartmentalised building immediately to the NW, may be additional accommodation relating to the extra guns.

About 54m NE of the command position is a flat roofed brick and concrete engine room. There is little evidence in the interior of the engine mountings, apart from three steel fixing points in the floor. The building is heavily covered in modern graffiti.

About 49m NNW and 42m E of the command post are the magazines. Both have internal subdivisions and that to the N is below the level of the other parts of the battery, and has two sunken curved paths. One curves towards the NW emplacement where it links with a brick built stepped rear entrance, the other curves towards the engine room.

The anti-aircraft battery is visible on large scale (1:5000 scale) vertical air photographs (106G/UK/1019, frames 5035-5037, flown 26 November 1945), which show the two additional gun-emplacements are of a different type to the other four. Also visible is the hutted camp on the other side of Hilltop Road of which little remains apart from the concrete roadway and several possible hut bases. The hutted camp consisted of at least 32 huts, mainly wooden with pitched roofs with possibly seven air-raid shelters. The battery is also visible on RAF WW II oblique air photograph (F309, frame 3662, flown 6 June 1941), which shows the site before the additional two gun emplacements were built.

Records held in the National Archives (London) suggest that the battery was armed with four mobile 3.7-inch calibre guns in June 1942 and by November 1943 6 static 3.7-inch guns and had been disarmed by December 1945. Though Guy notes that this battery was armed with 4.5-inch guns, it is known that what actually happened on the ground does not always match the official records of supply. The Records also show that the manning of the battery was by 42 Brigade, 130 Regiment.

Visited by RCAHMS (DE, AL, SC), 17 April 2008

The large flat roofed brick and concrete building about 54m NE of the command position has been identified as a gun store (J Guy; J Bamber 2008), and is not an engine room. In addition there is a small extension to this building which was a toilet.

Information from RCAHMS (DE), August 2008

Battery scheduled 25th of March 2011 as 'Larkfield Battery, anti-aircraft battery 175m ESE of 1 Hilltop Road'. Site comprises the remainder 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 900m above sea level.

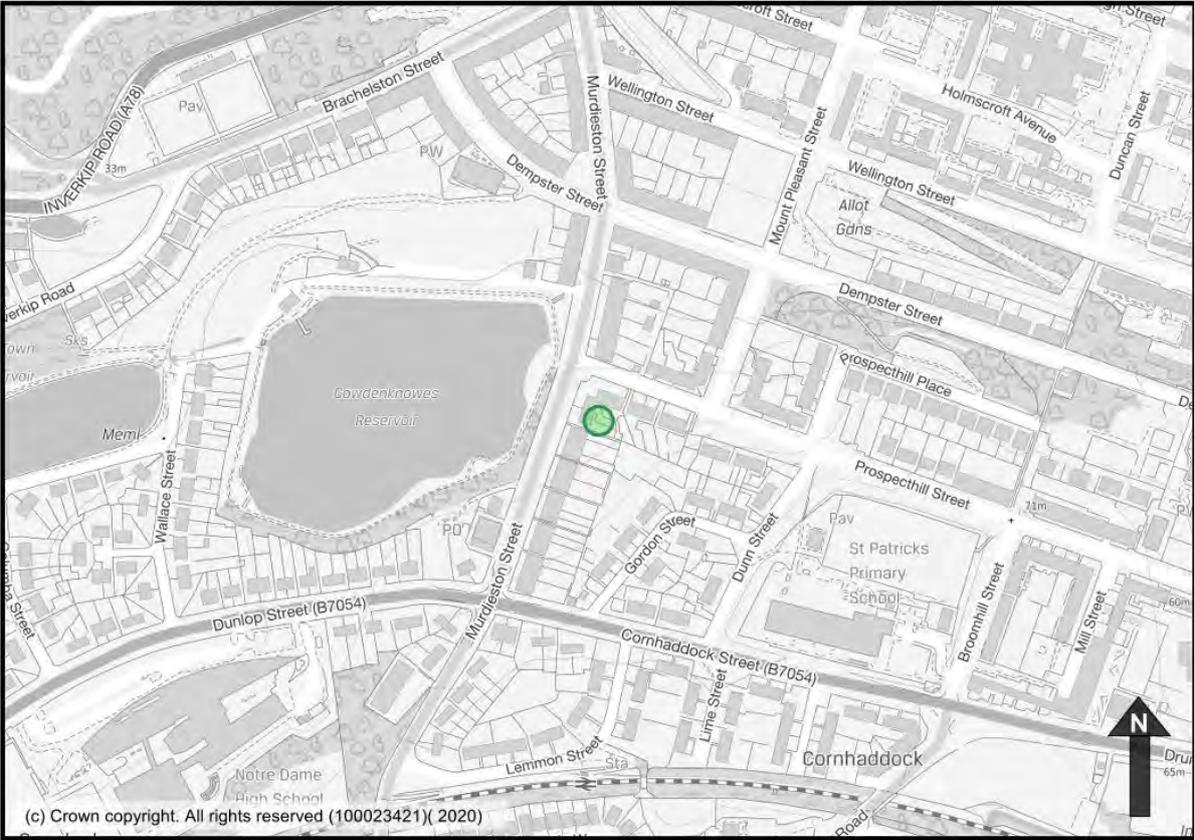


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Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: Low Cornhaddock, Greenock	
Alternative Name: Ardgowan Estate	
Grid Reference: 227014, 675752	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Farmstead	
Date Recorded: 5 November 2001	Canmore Ref No. 200929

Archaeological Notes

Low Cornhaddock is depicted on the OS 2nd Edition map (Renfrewshire, sheet II, 1898). It has since been demolished.
 Information from RCAHMS (HMLB), November 2001.

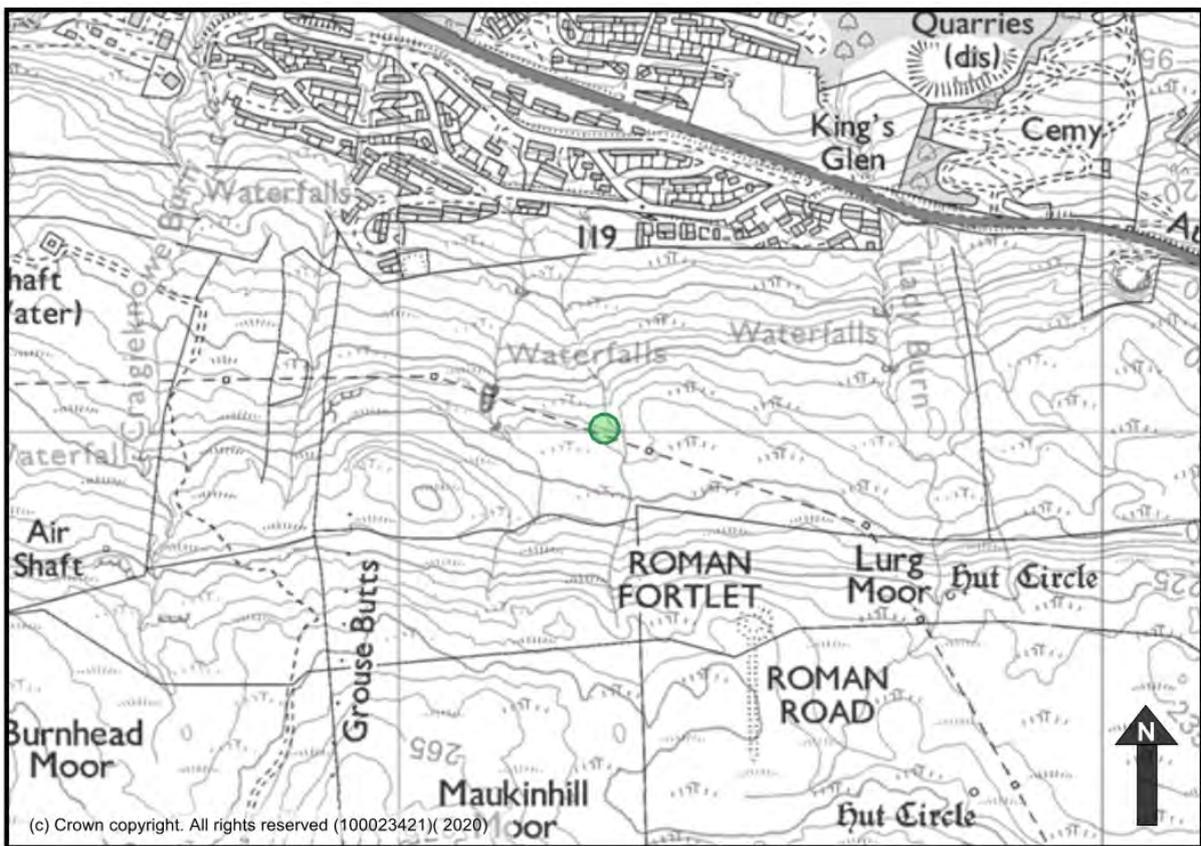


Archaeology Site - Greenock	
Site Name: Lurg Moor, Greenock	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 229350, 674050	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Whorl, Bone Ring , Flakes	
Date Recorded: 4 November 1964	Canmore Ref No. 41332

Archaeology Notes

NS 293 740. A small phyllitic spindle whorl, a bone ring, and flakes of flint and quartz have been found on a small rock ridge 400 yds NW of the main knapping site (NS27SE 9).
 F Newall 1961

No further information regarding the site. The articles were not found at Paisley Museum although they are stated by Mr Newall to have been sent there. He found them on the ground between 1954 and 1960.



Further Reading

Newall, F, 'Lurg Moor', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1961, pp.43 (1961)

Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: Lurg Moor, Greenock	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: From 229320, 674050 to 229500, 673990	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Rig, Cultivation Remains	
Date Recorded: 14 May 2001	Canmore Ref No. 85592

Archaeology Notes

NS 29 74
 Visible on Ordnance Survey large scale photographs 88/041/018-19.
 RCAHMS 23 August 1995

Site recorded during a desk-based and field survey undertaken as part of Scottish Power's Inverclyde overhead transmission line proposals. NS 2932 7405 - NS 2950 7399 Field banks and cultivation remains.



Further Reading

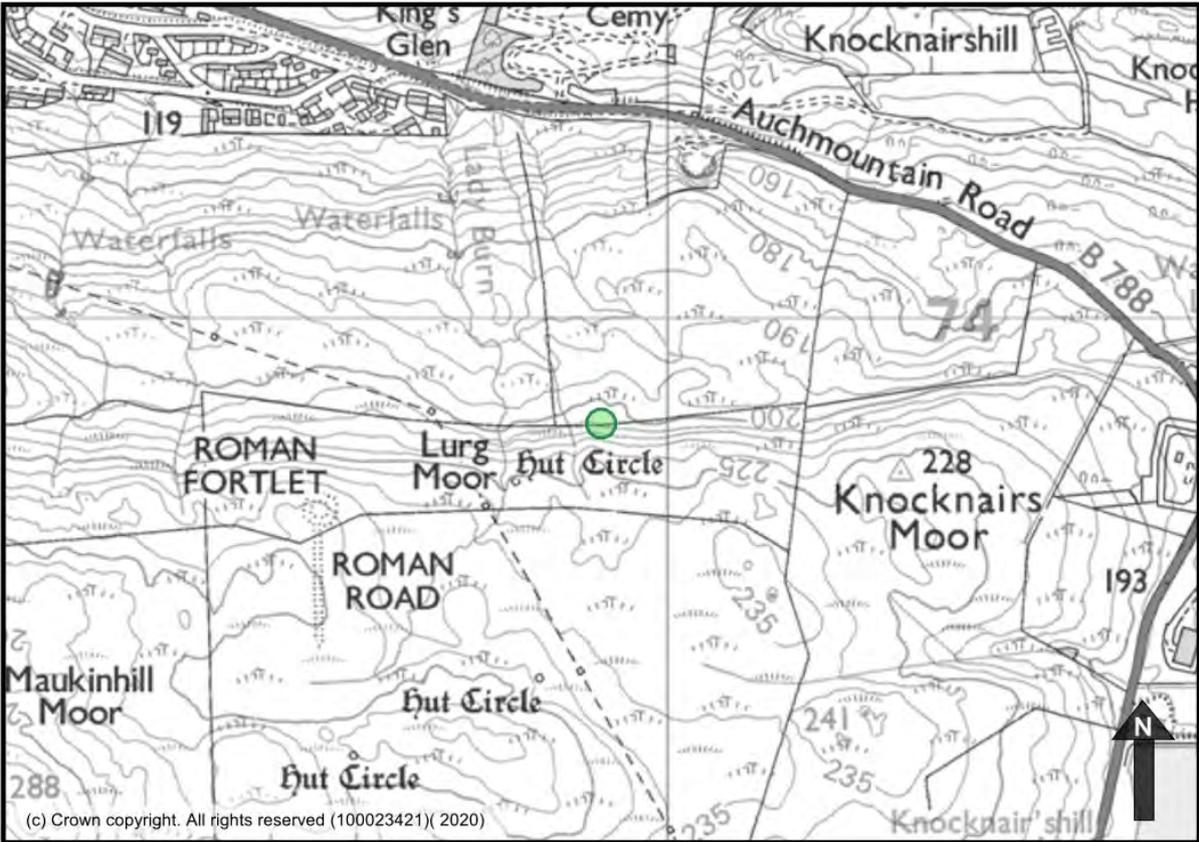
Alexander, D and McGill, C - 'Devol Moor to Spango Valley (Greenock; Port Glasgow; Kilmacolm parishes), archaeological assessment', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1997, p.52 (1997)

Alexander and McGill, D and C - 'Devol Moor to Spango Valley (Greenock; Port Glasgow; Kilmacolm parishes) archaeological assessment', *Discovery and Excavation, Scotland*, 1997, pp.52-53,1998 (1997)

Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: Lurg Moor, Greenock	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: -	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Track	
Date Recorded: 18 March 2013	Canmore Ref No. Unknown

Archaeology Note

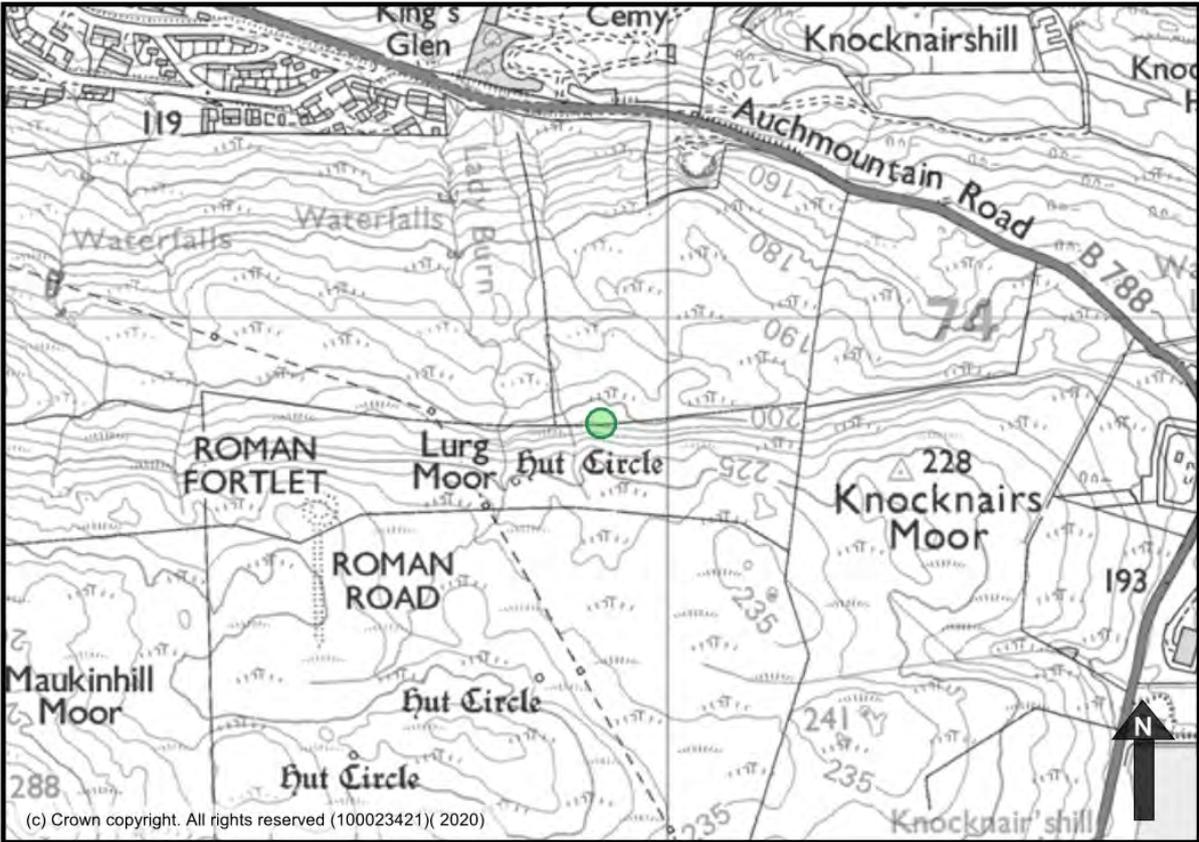
Location evidence begins approximately 65 Meters NE of Ruins of Newall Stone Circle, WOSAS PIN 5951. Site consists of a curved road/path from area of circle down to marsh/grass plain below where it turns into a cambered surface consistently 3 meters wide. Visible on Google Maps and Bing, its location and orientation have been confirmed over several site visits using tape and compass. Beginning at an elevation of 216 meters (road is lost from here as it approaches area of circle) the surface winds down through the cliff face, cut through in spaces and at a consistent 3 meters except for one small washout point, until it opens up below as a cambered surface, again 3 meters wide, before getting lost in the marshes at an elevation of 202 meters. Likely predates motorised transport as it passes under two walls based on deterioration to be of significant age, besides being impractical for such transport.



Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: Lurg Moor, Greenock	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: -	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Track	
Date Recorded: 18 March 2013	Canmore Ref No. Unknown

Archaeology Note

None



Archaeology Site - Greenock	
Site Name: Lurg Moor, Greenock	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 229500, 673730	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Roman Fortlet	
Date Recorded: 24 August 1995	Canmore Ref No. 41342

Archaeology Notes

(NS 2950 7373) ROMAN FORTLET (R)
OS 1:10000 map (1980)

The Roman fortlet on Lurg Moor, which was probably built in the mid-2nd century AD (R W Feachem 1952) was first observed on a National Survey air photograph in 1952. Measuring 160ft by 140ft overall, its E and W sides are well-preserved, the ramparts being 2 1/2ft high and the ditch 3 1/2ft deep. A causeway, about 15ft wide, runs S from the S gate for over 100yds (JRS 1953) (Newall gives the length as 1/4 mile, visible in part as a hollow way). The area W and S of the fortlet may have been an annexe; S of the fortlet and along the N side of the marsh is a line of heavy stones which may have formed part of a rampart. The remains of an earthen mound running N-S may mark the W limit of the annexe.

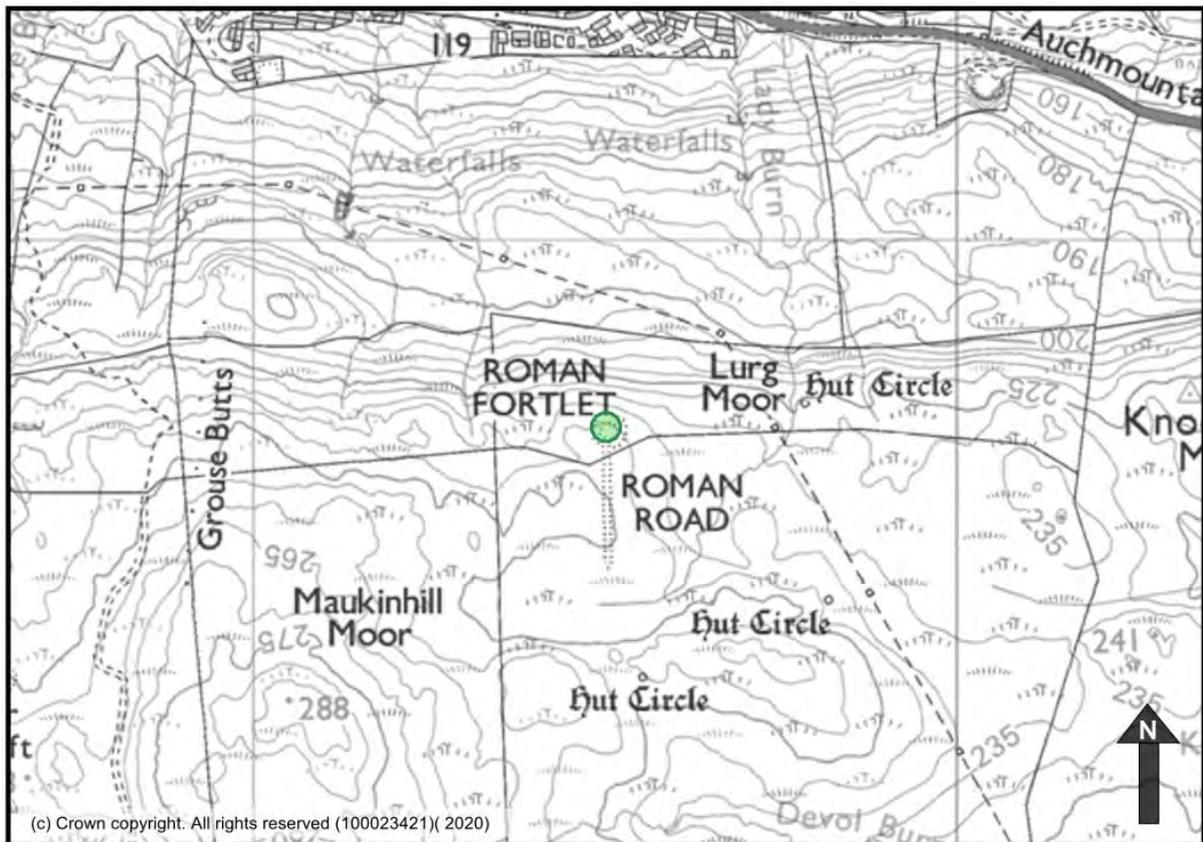
About a dozen fragments of Antonine (A S Robertson 1966) pottery were found by Newall at NS 295 736, immediately SW of the fortlet. This pottery and a fragment of glass, also found by Newall, are in the Hunterian Museum, Glasgow.

This Roman fortlet is generally as described by the previous authorities. It measures 52.0m E-W by 44.0, transversely, and has a broad, heather-covered rampart about 10.0m wide. This rampart is best preserved on the E side where it has an internal height of 0.8m and an external height of 1.6m. Here the rock-cut outer ditch is also well-preserved, the scarp being 0.8m high. The causeway runs due S from the entrance in the S side of the fortlet, and can be easily traced for some 170.m, when it fades out on a rocky knoll above an area of boggy ground. It is about 5.0m in average width, and on places it has a distinct camber about 0.4m height. It has been built with small stones but here and there use has been made of natural rock outcrops.

There is insufficient evidence on the ground to support Newall's assertion that there was an annexe S and W of the fortlet.

There is a central gateway on the N side of the fortlet, the causeway from the S passing through the fortlet, and proceeding for some distance down the steep slope to the N.

Visible on Ordnance Survey large scale aerial photograph 88/041/018.



Further Reading

Stevenson, JB - Exploring Scotland's heritage: the Clyde estuary and Central Region. Edinburgh (1985)

Wilson, DR 'Air-reconnaissance and Roman military antiquities in Britain', Scottish Archaeological Forum, Vol 7, 1975, pp.13-30 (1976)

Robertson, AS - 'Miscellanea Romano-Caledonica', PSAS, Vol 97, 1963-4, pp.180-201 (1966)

St Joseph, JKS - 'Air reconnaissance of Roman Scotland, 1939-75', Glasgow Archaeol J, Vol 4, 1976, pp.1-28 (1976)

Hanson and Maxwell, W S and G S, Rome's north-west frontier: The Antonine Wall. Edinburgh (1983)

Breeze, DJ - Roman Scotland: a guide to the visible remains. Newcastle-upon-Tyne (1979)

JRS - 'Roman Britain in 1952', J Roman Stud, Vol 43, 1953, pp.104-32 (1953)

Feachem, RW - 'Roman fortlet, Greenock', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1952, pp.11 (1952)

Newall, F - 'Lurg Moor, Roman fortlet', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1959, pp.29 (1959)

Newall, F - 'Lurg Moor', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1955, pp.25-6 (1955)

Newall, F - 'Roman fortlet, Lurg Moor', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1976, pp.54 (1976)

Archaeology Site - Greenock	
Site Name: Lurg Moor, Greenock	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 229550, 673380	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Hut circle, Structures, Flint Scraper	
Date Recorded: 5 November 1964	Canmore Ref No. 41335

Archaeology Notes

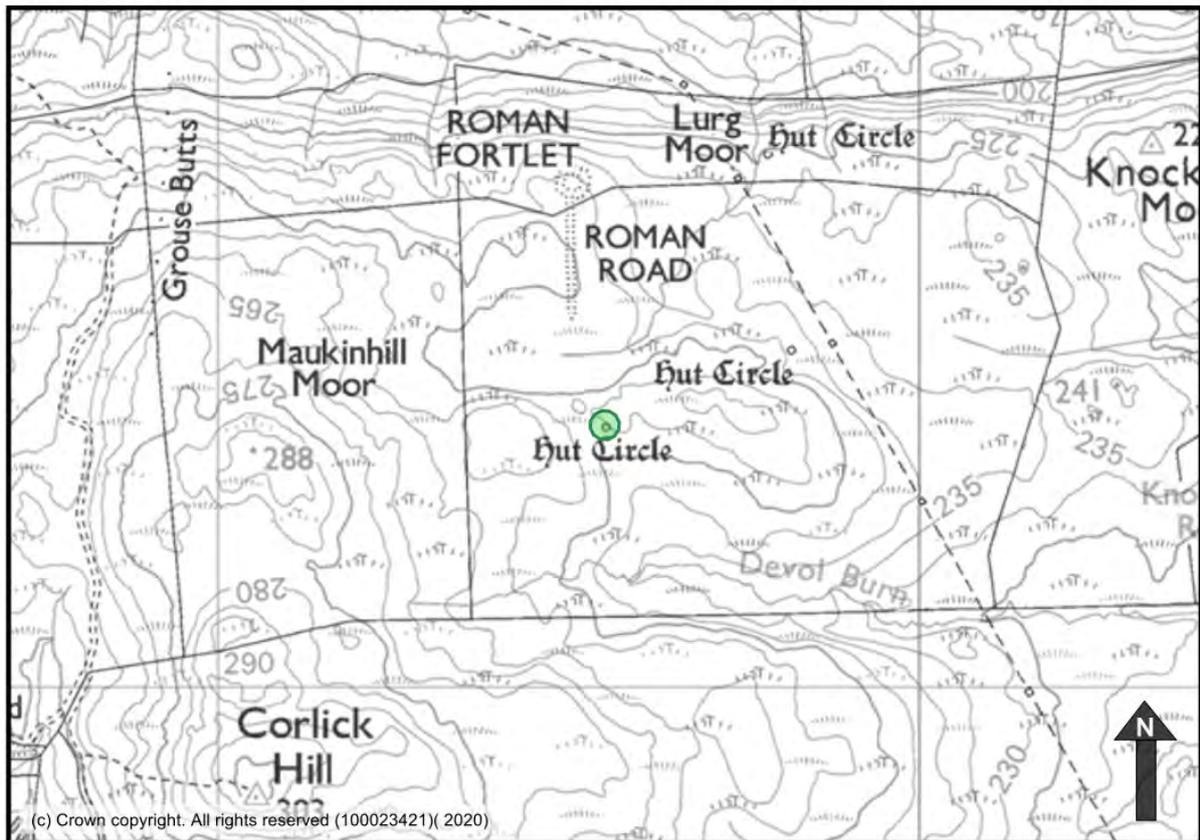
(NS 2955 7338) Hut Circle (NR)
OS 25" map (1967)

This hut circle is 12ft in diameter, with a 2 1/2ft wide wall broken by a 5ft gap in the S. A fine fractured stone disc was found within it. A penannular N annexe, 10ft by 6 1/2ft was apparently entered independently from the SE.

A white flint scraper was found 8ft S of this hut, and a further 10ft S, there is a second hut, 14ft in diameter.

A low mound, 24ft across, NW of the first-mentioned hut may be a cairn rather than a hut. By analogy with sites at Martin Glen (NS26NW 9) and Rottenburn (NS26NE 14), these hut circles are probably of Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age date.
F Newall 1964; 1955; 1957; 1959; 1976

The bare outline of a small hut circle visible as a course of stones was located. It measures 4.5m in diameter with an entrance 1.2m wide on the S. Attached to its N side is a smaller, sub-circular annexe, some 3.0m in diameter. Immediately S of the entrance is the outline of a rectangular structure, 6.0m E-W by 4.0m transversely. No information was obtained regarding the finds and no trace of a cairn was seen in the vicinity. (1964)



Further Reading

Newall, F - 'Early open settlement in Renfrewshire', PSAS, Vol 95, 1961-2, pp.159-70 (1964)

Newall, F - 'The Roman signal fortlet at Outerwards, Ayrshire', Glasgow Archaeol J, Vol 4, 1976, pp.111-23 (1976)

Newall, F - 'Lurg Moor', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1955, pp.25-6 (1955)

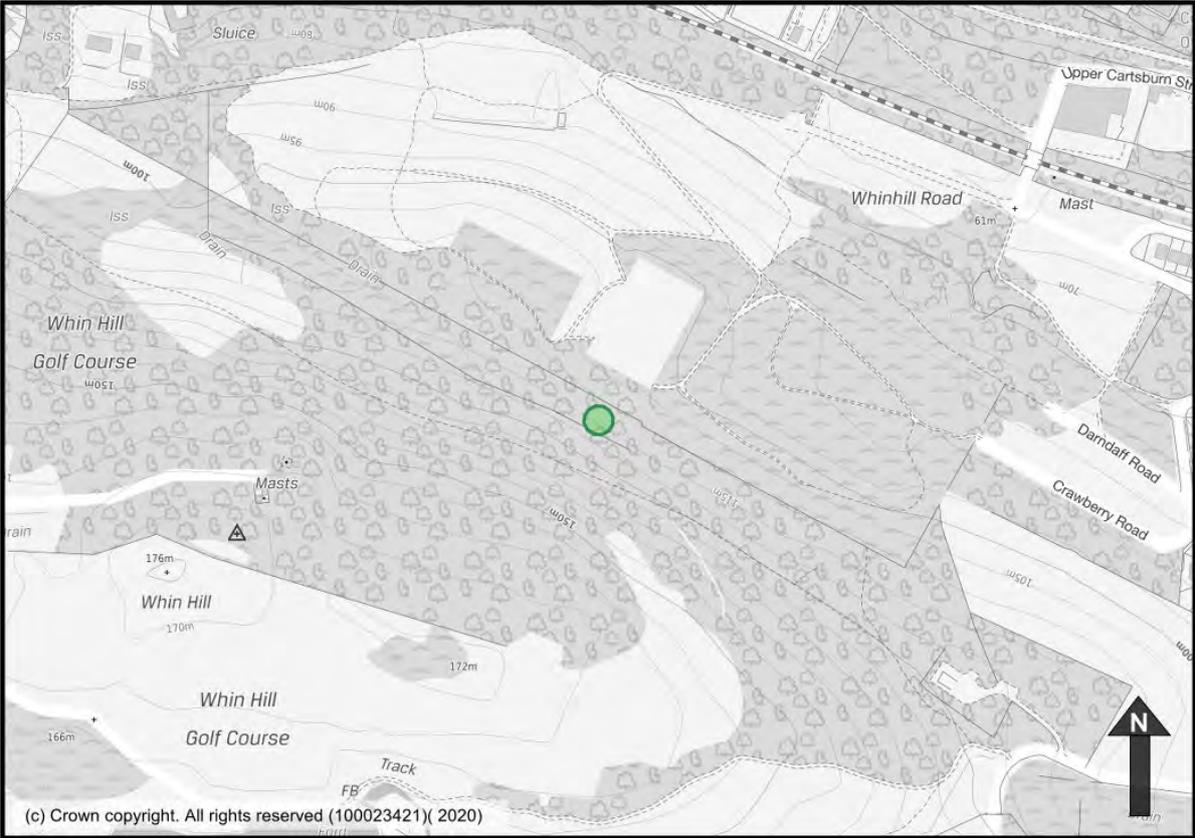
Newall, F - 'Greenock', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1959, pp.29 (1959)

Newall, F - 'Lurg Moor', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1957, pp.30-1 (1957)

Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: Lynedoch Street, Greenock (General)	
Alternative Name: Regent Street	
Grid Reference: 228000, 675000	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Housing Estate	
Date Recorded: 22 March 2010	Canmore Ref No. 70144

Archaeology Note

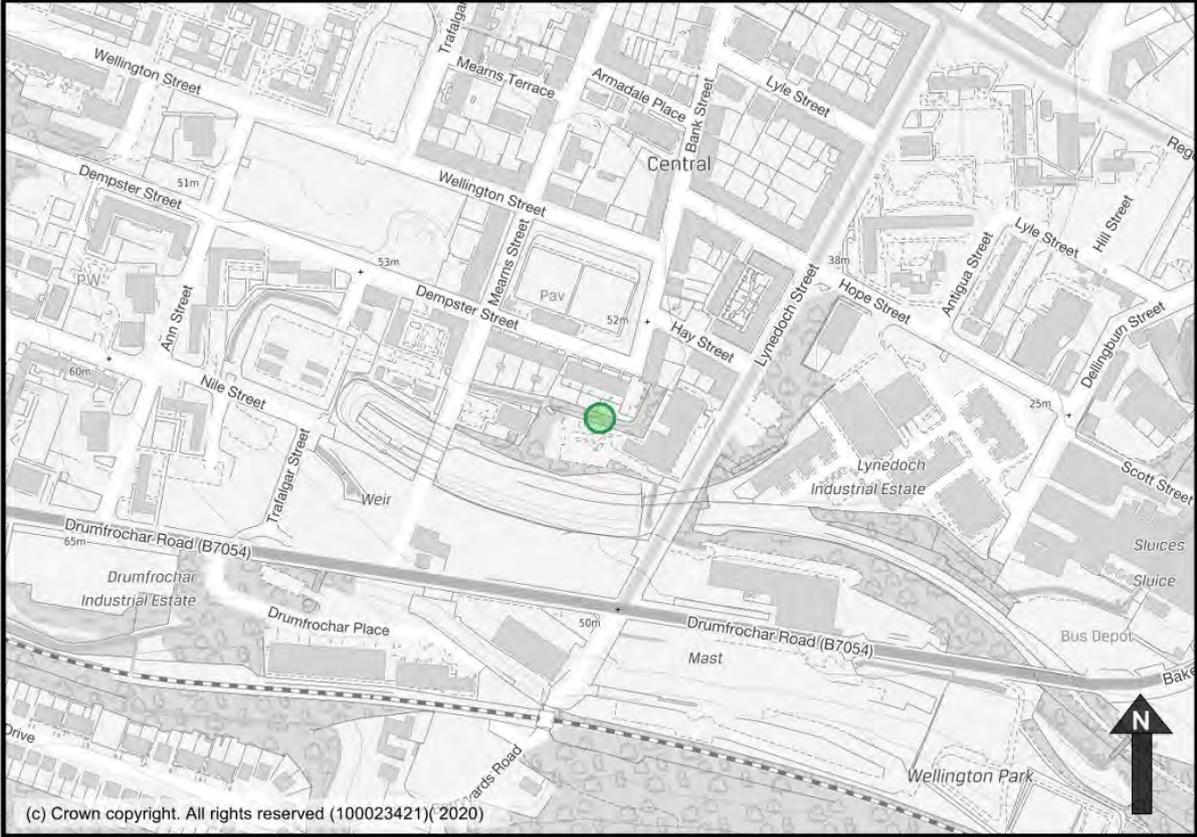
None



Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: Lynedoch St, Greenock (Weaving Factory)	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 227800, 675580	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Industrial, Mill	
Date Recorded: Unknown	Canmore Ref No. 153051

Archaeology Notes

None



Archaeology Site - Greenock	
Site Name: Mansion House, Greenock	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 228155, 675960	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: , House	
Date Recorded: 6 November 2002	Canmore Ref No. 41301

Archaeology Notes

There is now no trace of the Mansion House at Greenock, which stood on the summit of a high, steep bank overlooking the Clyde. It was taken down in 1886 and the railway passes through the site. In 1540, Sir Alexander Schaw obtained a grant of the forfeited lands of Wester Greenock Schaw. The lands were conveyed with the "auld castellated, castell, tour, fortalice and manor place new buildt". The old part of the house removed in 1886 may at least in part date to this period, though doubtless much altered a century later. Various dates, '1635', '1637' and '1674' were carved on stones on the house; between 1679 and 1699 the house became partly ruinous, and a square rectangular block was built on the site of the ruins some time before 1740. After the house was abandoned by the family, it was let to various tenants and the vaulted ground floor was used as a prison (see plan made in 1750, and illustrations).

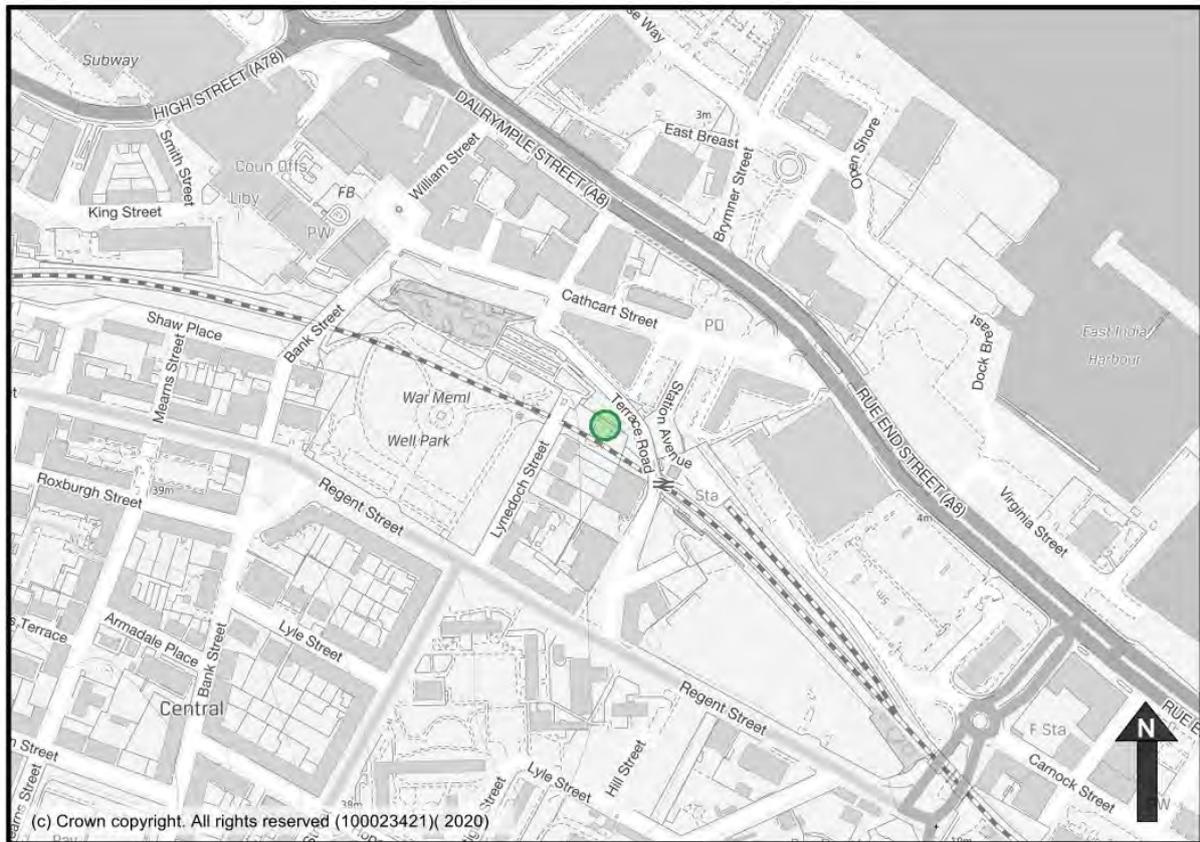
There is no trace of this mansion.
Visited by OS (JD) 22 July 1955

An engineer's site investigation trial pit which had been excavated through the tarmac surface near the northernmost corner of a modern Day Nursery building revealed a masonry passage-drain approximately 0.5m wide and apparently running south, south-west to north-north-east, with a flat slabbed roof over its southern portion, and an arched vault over its deeper northern portion. The depth of the drain feature was not discernible because of rubble deposits within its walls. Access to the arched section was not possible at the time of the field visit, but it appeared to have been blocked deliberately in the past. The southern end appeared to have been cut through by a service trench leading to the modern Day Nursery building, visible as a linear repair in the tarmac surface, so the southward extent of the feature is unknown.

The materials, and the construction and stone-serving techniques used are consistent with a feature of sixteenth to seventeenth century date. The topography of the site would suggest that the purpose here was to carry water to the steep slope to the north-east, where it could be discharged beyond the buildings.

Given the known history of the site, it is likely that the remains are related to the manor acquired by the Schaw family in the sixteenth century, or with the additions to it which they subsequently made to it over the next hundred years or so. The First Edition Ordnance Survey map shows an irregular mansion building which appears to be made up of discrete elements. There appears to be a narrow gap or light-well in the centre of the building, perhaps separating wings of different date. This feature lies in approximately the same location and on the same alignment as the drain. It is impossible to be precise about the relationship to the recorded residences, but the presence of an arched element to the drain may suggest that it was carried under a load-bearing wall. In this case, this might be the north-eastern wall of one of the residences, or the enclosing wall of a barmkin, or fortalice from the earlier periods. The material overlying the masonry drain was consistent with an interpretation as building rubble, levelled to form the hard core bed for the modern surfaces. This indicates that relatively little material was taken off-site, a supposition supported by the presence of a low retaining wall around the modern surfaces at the fence-lines to north and east, suggesting that older ground levels were lower than at present. It is therefore reasonable to suppose that old ground

surfaces may be preserved under the present day surfaces, and that further remains of the late medieval castle and its early modern period successors may survive within the site.



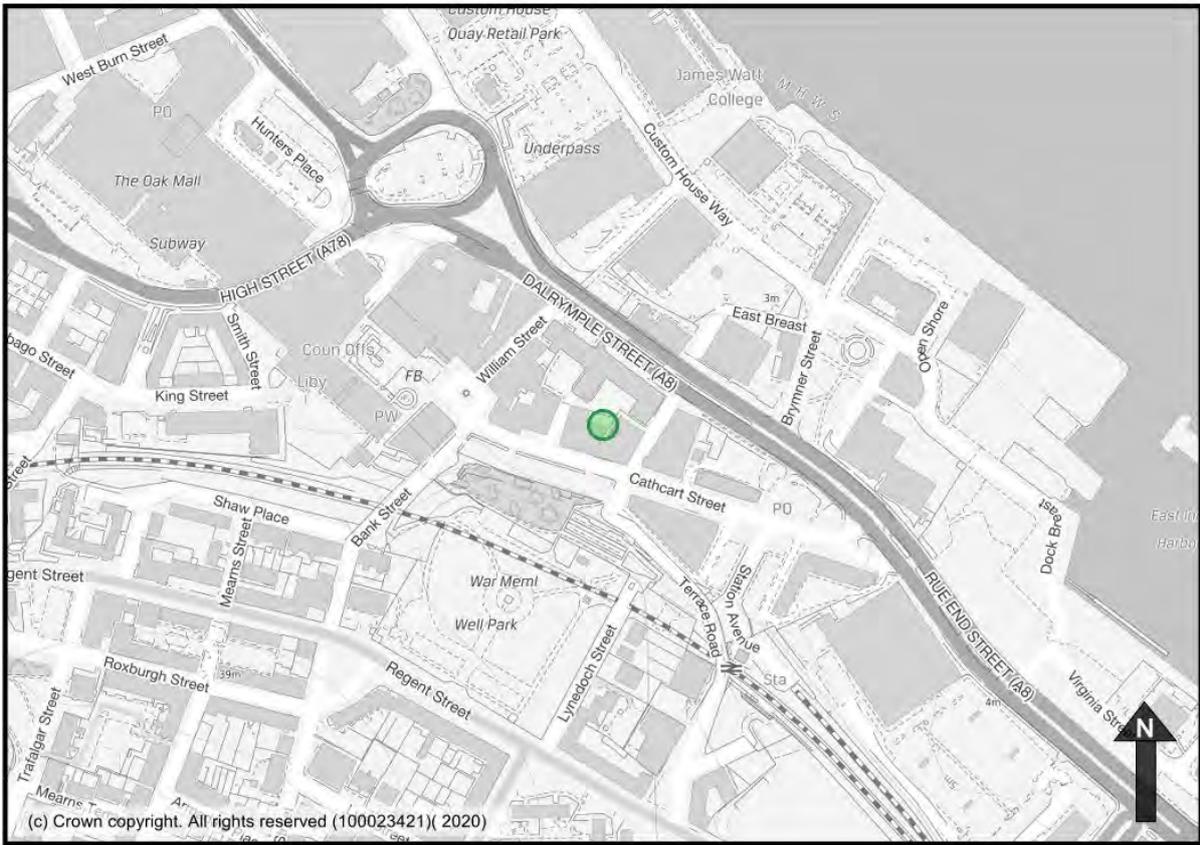
Further Reading

MacGibbon and Ross, D and T - The castellated and domestic architecture of Scotland from the twelfth to the eighteenth centuries Edinburgh (1887)

Archaeology Site - Greenock	
Site Name: Market Cross, Greenock	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 228150, 676150	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: , Market Cross	
Date Recorded: Unknown	Canmore Ref No. 41306

Archaeology Notes

The ancient market cross of Greenock stood in the space between the foot of Cross Shore Street and the foot of Broad Close. 'The cross was formed in the pavement most probably by delineating the cardinal points of the compass within a circle ... it bore the figures 1669, formed of white pebbles.'



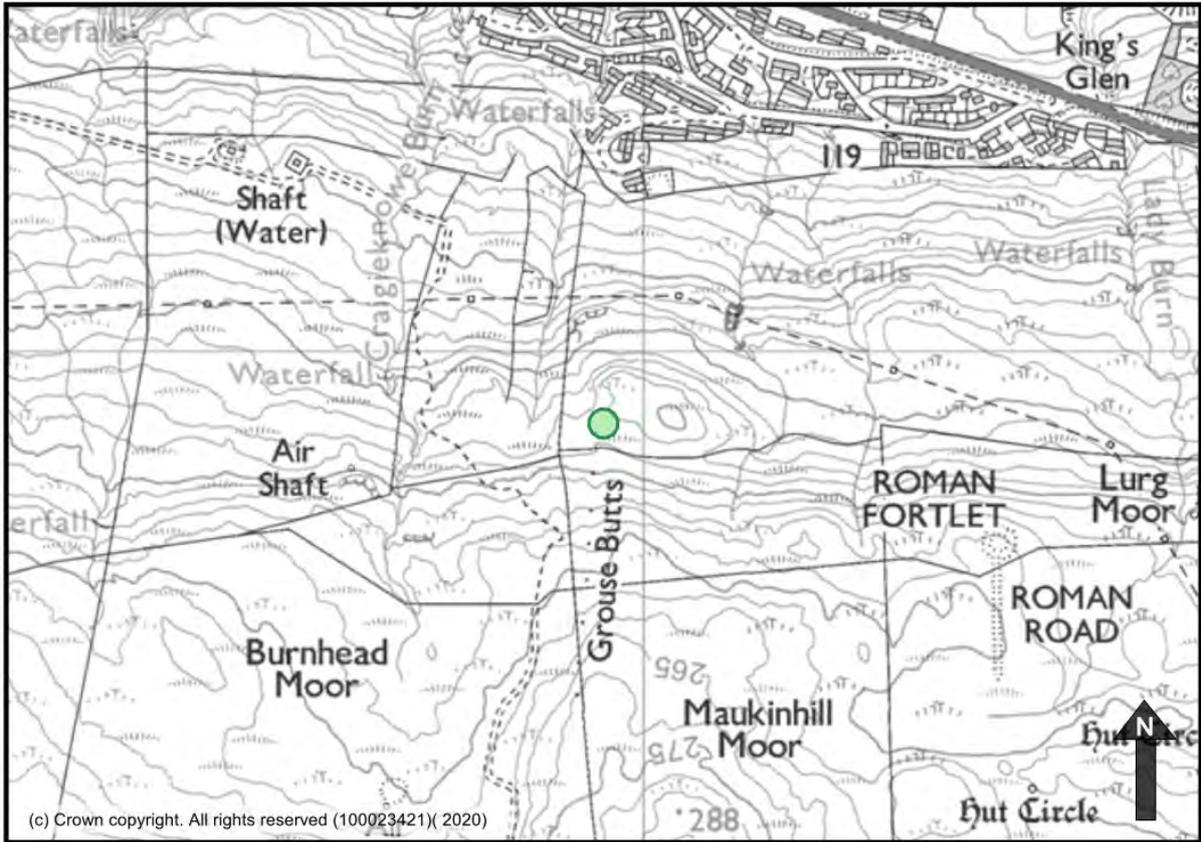
Further Reading

Weir, D - History of the town of Greenock, Greenock (1829)

Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: Maukinhill Moor, Greenock	
Alternative Name: Lurg Moor	
Grid Reference: 228942, 673891	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Hut Circle	
Date Recorded: 19 June 2012	Canmore Ref No. Unknown

Archaeology Note

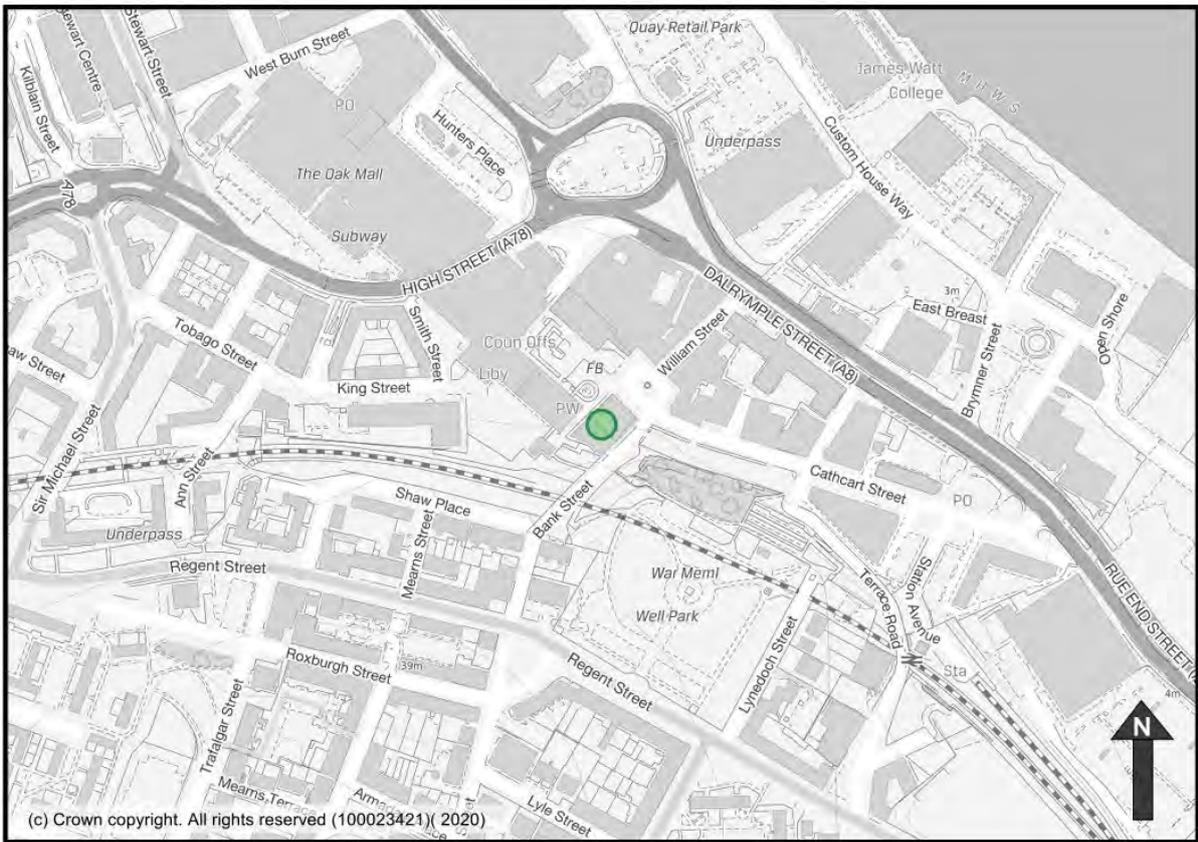
The site sits at an elevation of 215 meters, approximately 360 meters directly above Luss Avenue. The circle itself still has the entryway visible as well as the entire circle being complete, approximately 7.5 meters in diameter. The site probably escaped destruction by virtue of a rock outcropping 12 meters behind and a wall 12 meters in front that is just below the surface and has a length of about 70 meters. There is an additional wall 100 meters east that is roughly 30 meters in length, again just below the surface. Just above is a nice site of terraced quarrying, which may date to the same period. The rock in the area immediately surrounding the site has some signs of being worked but nothing especially exciting. There is also a wall that runs around the outcropping to its west and down the hillside, which may be part of the same era.



Archaeology Site - Greenock	
Site Name: Mid Kirk, Cathcart Square, Greenock	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 227970, 676100	Parish:
Monument Type: , Church	
Date Recorded: 24 November 2000	Canmore Ref No. 41307

Archaeology Notes

Rectangular plan, stuccoed with 2-storey treatment, painted ashlar Renaissance facade, with tetrastyle R-Ionic portico and 146' spire. Church 1760: design for facade supplied by Lord Cathcart (apparently obtained in Bristol): designer of body of church apparently James Ewing, builder: galleries, seating, Anderson and Watt; spire 1787 (the 1760 design slightly shortened). HS Listed Buildings data



Further Reading

Weir, D - History of the town of Greenock. Greenock.(1829) OSA, The statistical account of Scotland, drawn up from the communications of the ministers of the different parishes, in Sir John Sinclair (ed.), Edinburgh.(1791) NSA , The new statistical account of Scotland by the ministers of the respective parishes under the superintendence of a committee of the society for the benefit of the sons and daughters of the clergy. Edinburgh (1845)

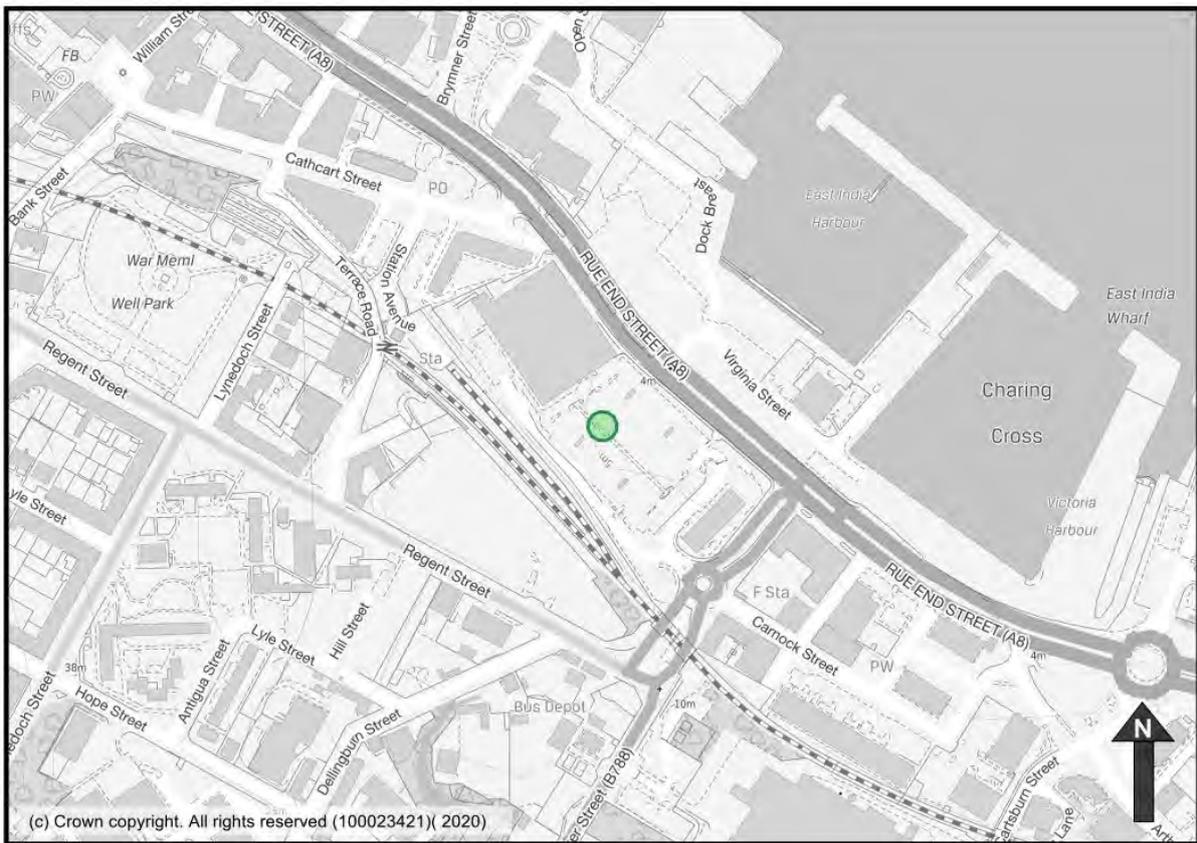
Williamson, G - Old Greenock from the earliest times to the early part of the nineteenth century with some account of the burgh of Cartburn and burgh of barony of Crawforddsyde. Paisley (1866)

Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: Morrison's Store, Rue End Street, Greenock	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: -	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Watching Brief	
Date Recorded: 27 September 2000	Canmore Ref No. 168522

Archaeological Notes

Site Report

NS 2835 7587 A programme of archaeological evaluation and watching brief work was undertaken at the site of a propose supermarket in Greenock, centred on the intersection of Chapel Street and Virginia Street. A desk-based assessment had identified a number of areas of archaeological sensitivity. The most significant of these was the putative site of the remains of St Lawrence's Chapel and its associated burial ground (NS27NE 4). Other possible archaeological sites included a designed landscape associated with a post-medieval mansion house, the post-medieval settlement of Crawfurdsdyke and its associated field system, the site of East Parish Church and manse, and a grain mill. During the evaluation and watching brief, none of these sites was identified and no other significant archaeological material was encountered.



Further Reading

Duffy, A - 'Safeway store, Rue End Street, Greenock (Greenock parish), evaluation and watching brief', *Discovery and Excavation, Scotland* 1999, pp.62, 2000 (1999)

Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: Municipal Buildings, Clyde Square, Greenock	
Alternative Name: Wallace place, Dalrymple St, Hamilton Place	
Grid Reference: 227987, 676208	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Municipal Buildings	
Date Recorded: Unknown	Canmore Ref No. 199820

Archaeological Notes

None

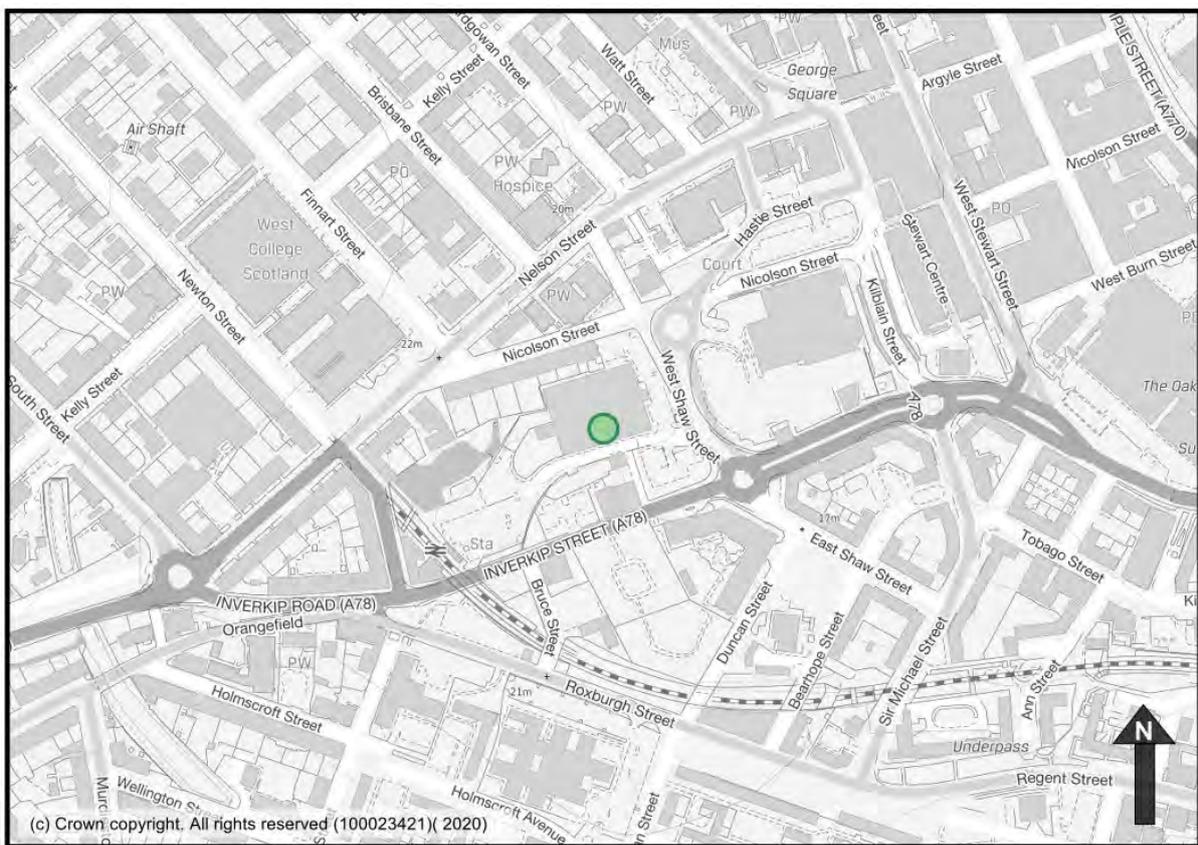


Archaeology Site - Greenock	
Site Name: Nicholson St and West Shaw St, Greenock (Walker's Sugar Refinery)	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 227375, 676245	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Sugar Refinery	
Date Recorded: 11 May 1988	Canmore Ref No. 41305

Archaeology Notes

(Location cited as NS 275 763). Walker's complex includes a very fine red-and-white-brick, 8-storey, 8-bay block as well as other smaller buildings of late 19th-century date. JR Hume 1976.

Only surviving section is on SW corner of junction of West Shaw Street and Nicolson Street; section E of West Shaw Street demolished by date of visit.



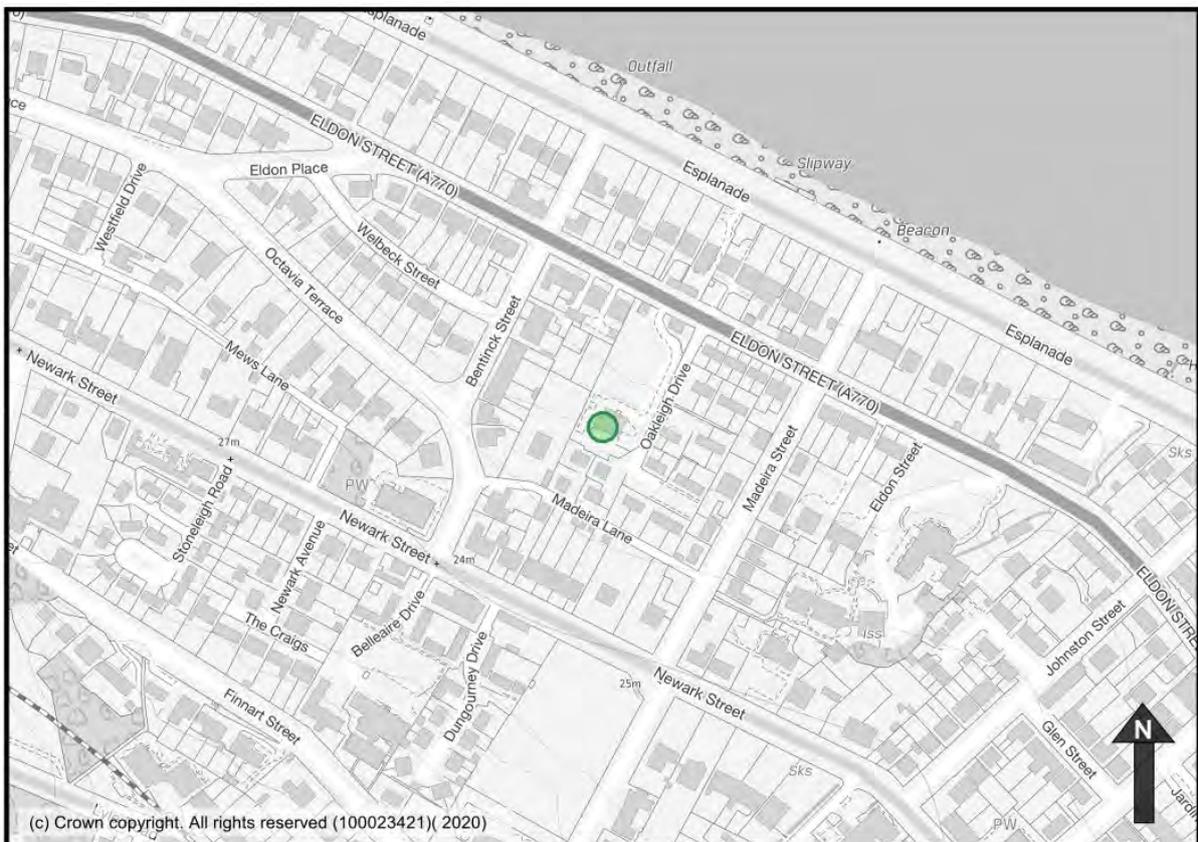
Further Reading

Hume, JR - The industrial archaeology of Scotland. Volume 1: The Lowlands and Borders. London (1976)

Archaeology Site - Greenock	
Site Name: 11 Oakleigh Drive, Greenock	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 226640, 677500	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Chert Arrowhead	
Date Recorded: Unknown	Canmore Ref No. 41316

Archaeology Notes

A grey chert tanged arrowhead, 5.9cms by 2.9cms, has been found in the garden of 11 Oakleigh Drive Greenock.



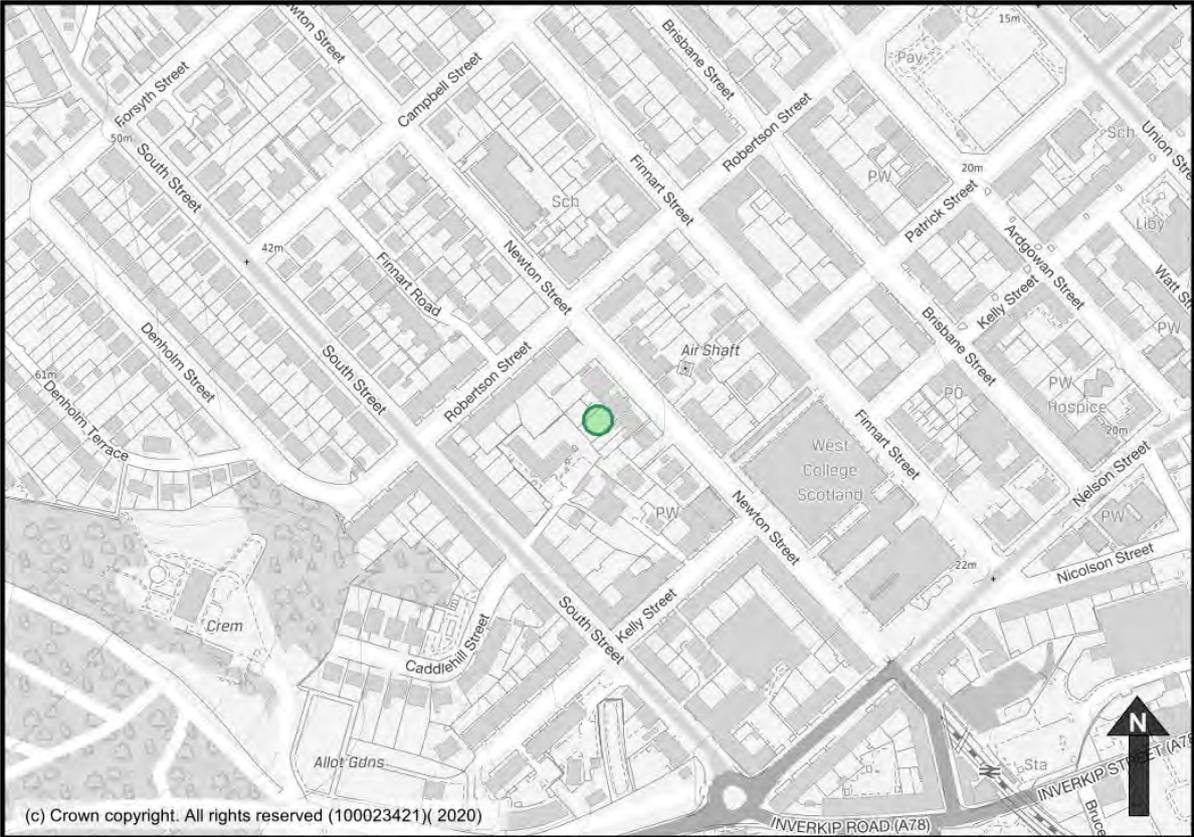
Further Reading

Arthington, J - 'Greenock, chert arrowhead', *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, 1974, pp.58 (1974)

Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: Observatory, Greenock	
Alternative Name: Margaret Street	
Grid Reference: 226970, 676414	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Observatory	
Date Recorded: 12 November 2001	Canmore Ref No. 201191

Archaeological Notes

Greenock, Observatory is depicted on OS 1st Edition map (Renfrewshire, sheet II, 1864). It is no longer standing.



Archaeology Site - Greenock	
Site Name: Old West Church, Greenock	
Alternative Name: Old West Kirk	
Grid Reference: 227875, 676545 Original location; 227320, 677120 Location since 1925	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: , Church, Manse, Burial ground	
Date Recorded: 22 July 1955	Canmore Ref No. 41297

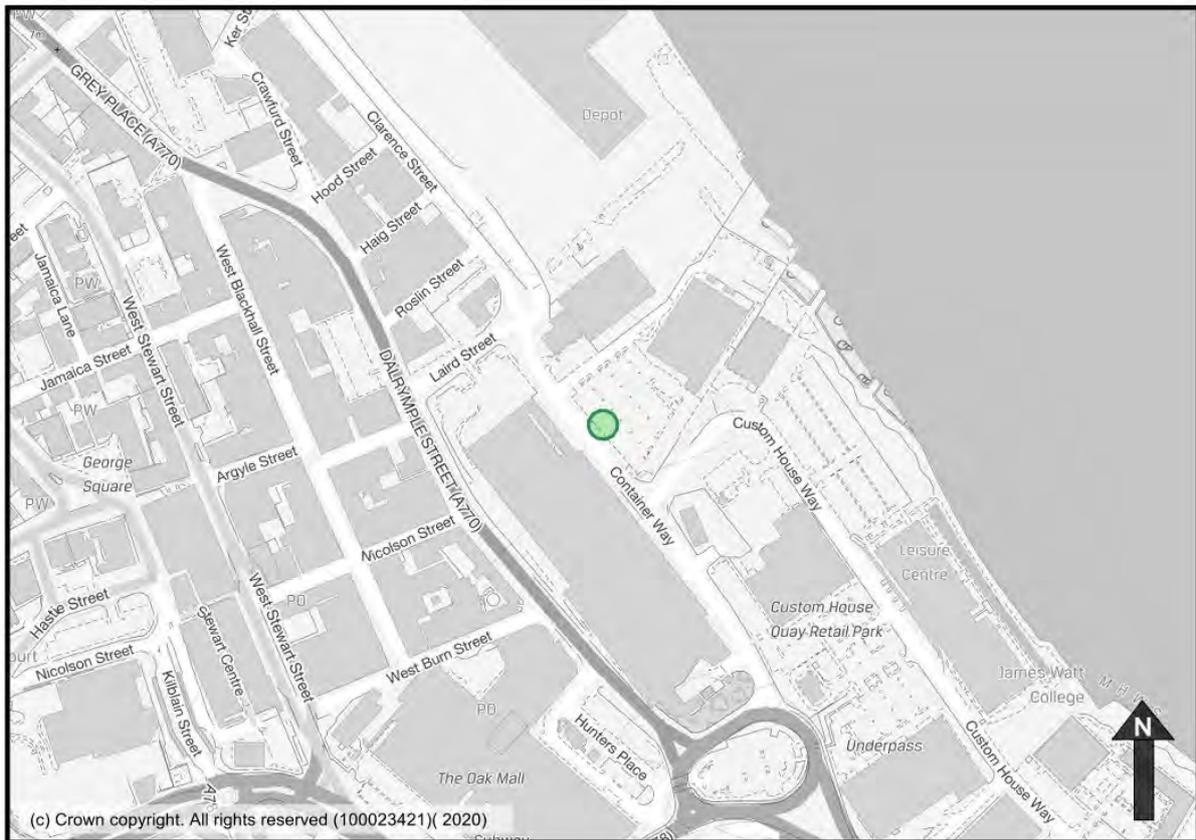
Archaeology Notes

(NS 2787 7654) Church (NR) (site of) (NAT)
 OS 6" map (1970)
 (NS 2787 7654) Old West Church (NR) (In ruins) (NAT)
 (NS 2787 7654) Old Manse (NR) AD 1625 (NAT)
 OS 1:500 map (1859)

Greenock's first church, the "Old West Church" was built in 1591. According to the NSA, an addition was made in 1670, to increase the accommodation, and the ONB states that the burial aisles for the Stewart and Cartsburn families were added about 1730. A new church was being built in 1840 (at NS 2733 7634) as a replacement, and though described above as "In ruins", this building was still roofed in 1856. In 1925, the church was dismantled and re-erected at NS 2732 7712; the grave stones from the associated cemetery were also removed.

Though Weir states that the manse was also built in 1591, the date '1625', carved on a coping stone of the NE gable of this two-storeyed house was believed by local informants in 1856 to be the date of erection. (No doubt it was demolished at the same time as the church) the sites of both buildings being occupied by the Harland and Wolff shipbuilding yards.
 J L Dow 1975; NSA 1845 (P M'Farlan); Name Book 1856; D Weir 1829

There is no trace of either church or manse. The sites are now enclosed by modern shipyards.
 Visited by OS (JD) 22 July 1955



Further Reading

Weir, D - History of the town of Greenock. Greenock (1829)

NSA - The new statistical account of Scotland by the ministers of the respective parishes under the superintendence of a committee of the society for the benefit of the sons and daughters of the clergy. Edinburgh (1845)

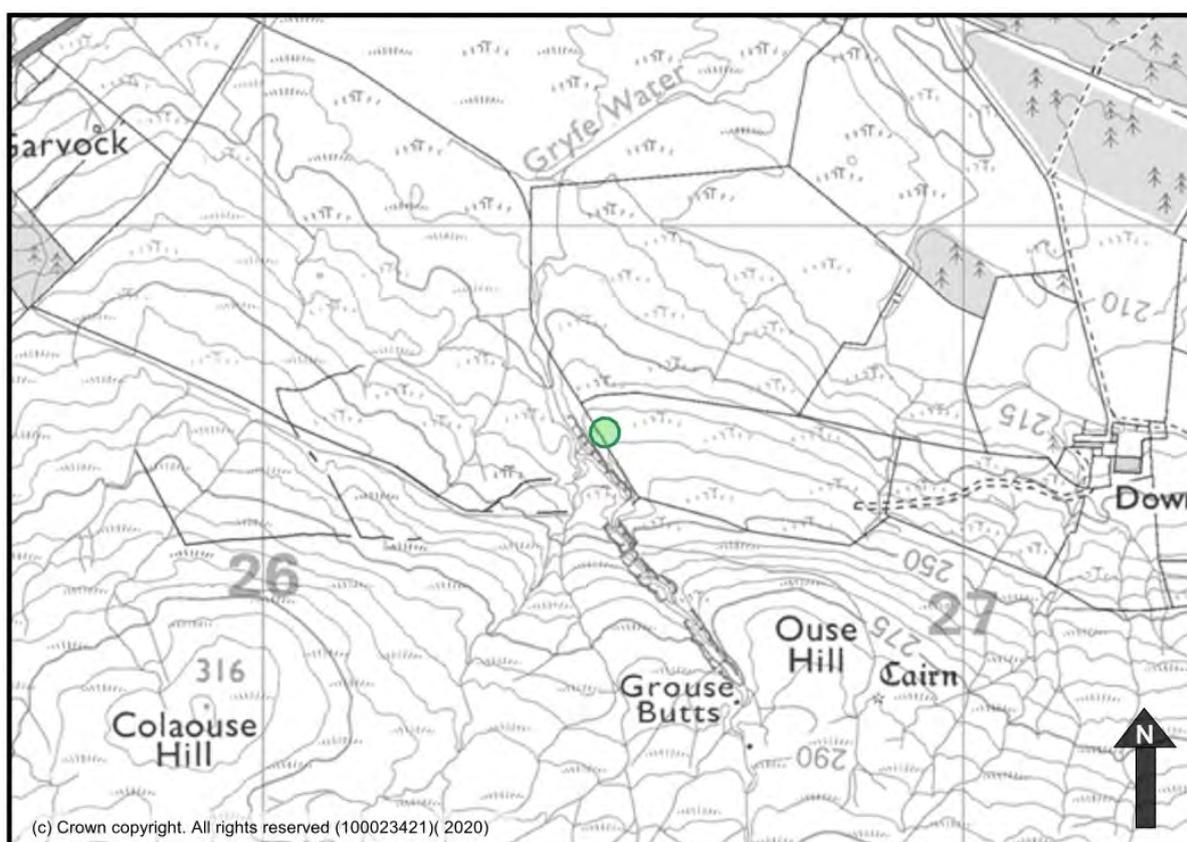
Ordnance Survey - Name Book (County), Original Name Books of the Ordnance Survey.(n/a)

Dow, JL – Greenock (1975)

Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: Ouse Hill, Greenock	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 226500, 670700	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Shieling huts (possible)	
Date Recorded: 23 August 1995	Canmore Ref No. 85623

Archaeology Notes

Between the Gryfe headstream tributaries from Ouse Hill are two turf outlined oval hut foundations 8.5m by 7.3m and, annexed, 4.6m by 3.4m. Entrance to larger at NE, at junction with smaller. To N, on a lower terrace is a third oval hut mound, slightly hollowed at centre, with vestigial wall mound on W and NW. Overall 8.2m by 6.4m.



Further Reading

McKinnon and Newall, D and F - 'Inverkip, Ouse Hill: foundations', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1976, pp.56. (1976)

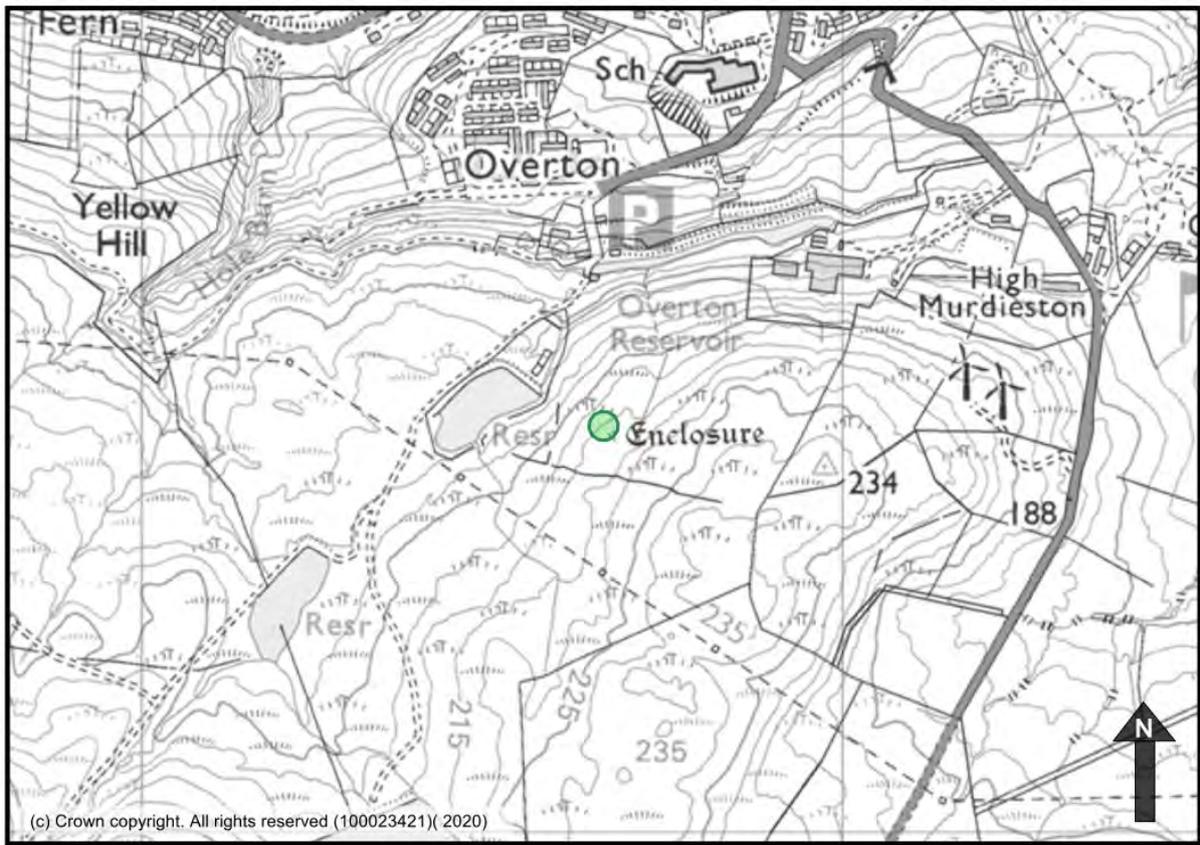
Archaeology Site - Greenock	
Site Name: Overton, Greenock (Alum Dam)	
Alternative Name: Waterside Cottage	
Grid Reference: 226675, 674575	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Enclosure(s)	
Date Recorded: 8 March 2011	Canmore Ref No. 41364

Archaeology Notes

NS 267 747

Visible on Ordnance Survey large scale aerial photograph 88/041/070.

RCAHMS 24 August 1995



Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: Overton, Greenock	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 226750, 674750	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Rig, Cultivation Remains	
Date Recorded: 23 August 1995	Canmore Ref No. 85600

Archaeology Notes

NS 266 747 There is a hut circle at Alum Dam, 30ft in diameter within a heavily-built turf-and-stone wall between 4ft and 7ft thick, with a 5ft entrance in the E.

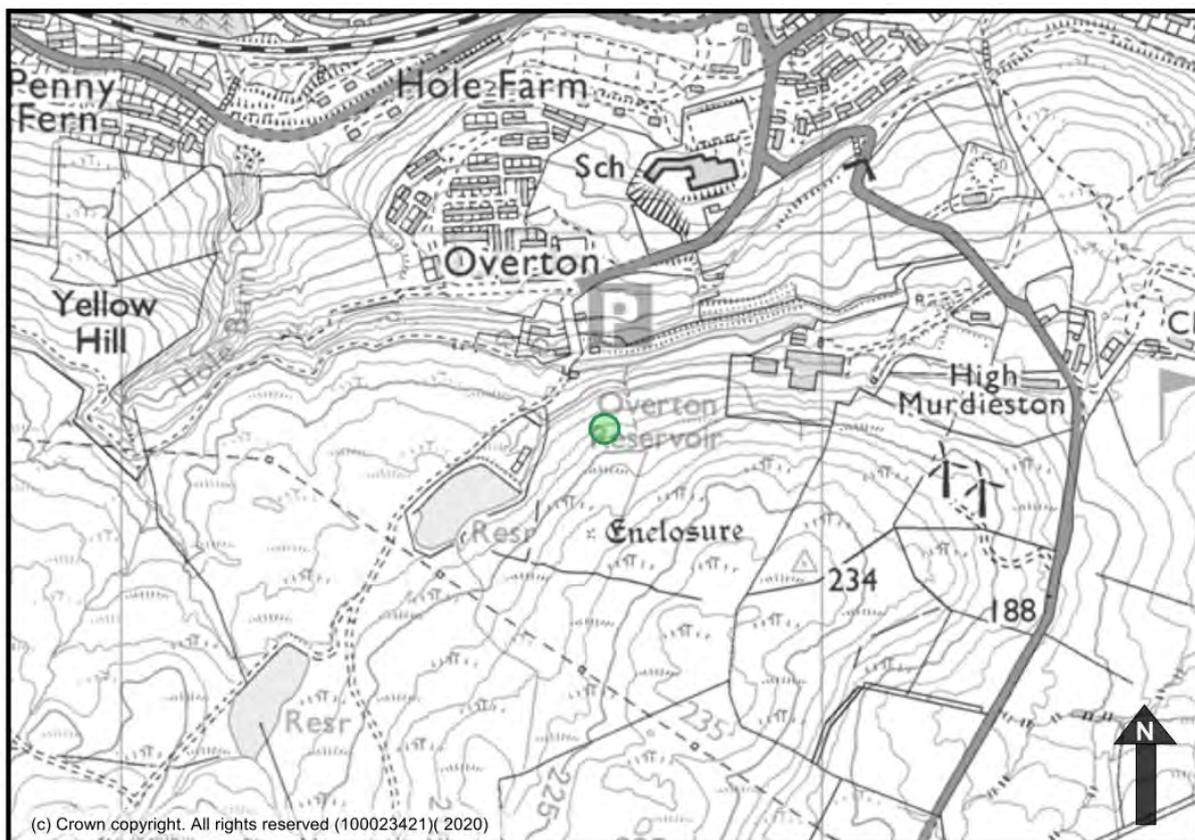
At NS 2667 7457 is a hut circle or enclosure corresponding roughly to Newall's description. It measures 11.0m E-W by 10.0m transversely, formed by a turf bank showing some stone, 2.5m in maximum width. This bank has an internal maximum height of 0.4m and an external maximum height of 0.3m. The entrance, 2.0m wide, is in the E.

Visited by OS (WDJ), 2 November 1964

Assuming that the above site is No.3 on Newall's plan he indicates a second hut (No.4) a short distance SE, and a third (No.2) to SW, about half-way towards Loch Thom. They do not appear to be recorded elsewhere, though No.2 may be alluding to [NS27SE 48](#). The scale of Newall's plan is too small to give more precise location.

By analogy with sites at Martin Glen ([NS26NW 9](#)) and Rottenburn ([NS26NE 14](#)), Newall considers that these "hut circles" are probably of Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age date.

Scheduled as 'Waterside Cottage, hut circle 230m S of... the remains of a hut circle... visible as a well-defined circular earthwork... in an area of rough grazing on a NW-facing terrace at around 215m above sea level.'



Further Reading

Newall, F - 'Early open settlement in Renfrewshire', PSAS, Vol 95, 1961-2, pp.159-70 (1964)

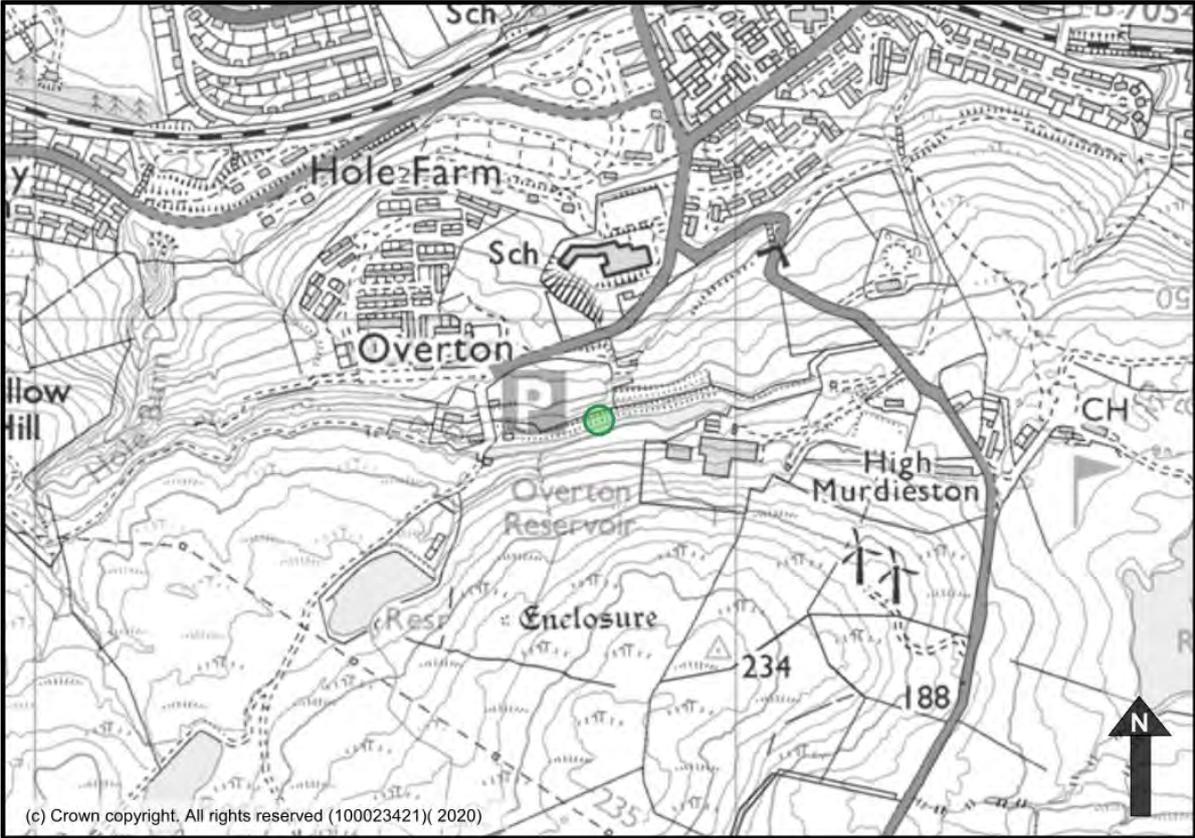
Newall, F - 'The Roman signal fortlet at Outerwards, Ayrshire', Glasgow Archaeol J, Vol 4, 1976, pp.111-23 (1976)

Newall, F - 'Gotter Burn', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1957, pp.30 (1957)

Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: Overton Reservoir, No. 8, Greenock	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 226850, 674850	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Reservoir, Dam	
Date Recorded: 23 August 1995	Canmore Ref No. 85596

Archaeology Notes

NS 268 748
 Visible on Ordnance Survey aerial photograph 88/041/070.



Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: Overton Reservoir No. 8, Greenock	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 226550, 674650	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Reservoir, Dam	
Date Recorded: 23 August 1995	Canmore Ref No. 85597

Archaeology Notes

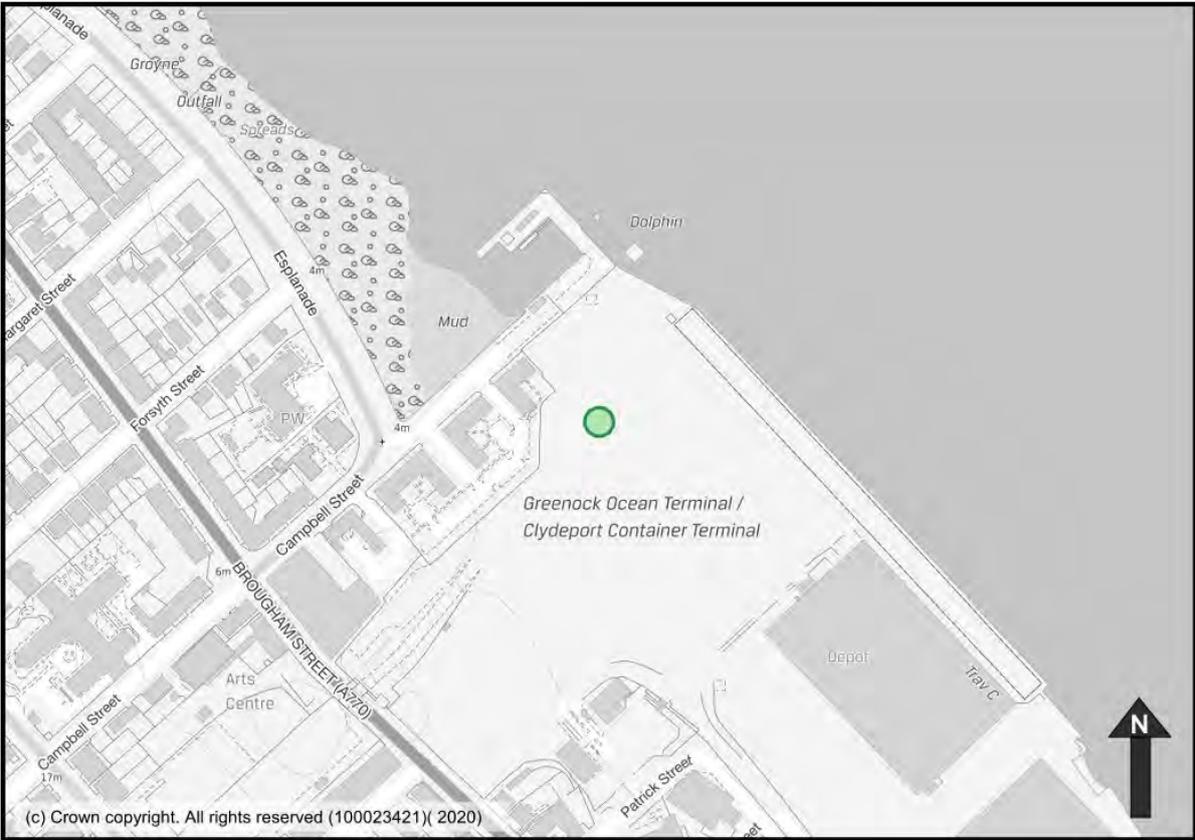
NS 265 746
 Visible on Ordnance Survey aerial photograph 88/041/070.
 RCAHMS 23 August 1995



Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: Princes Pier, Greenock	
Alternative Name: Clydeport Container Terminal, Princes Pier Railway Station, Albert Harbour Station	
Grid Reference: 227500, 677100	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Pier, Container Terminal	
Date Recorded: 9 July 1998	Canmore Ref No. 131523

Archaeological Notes

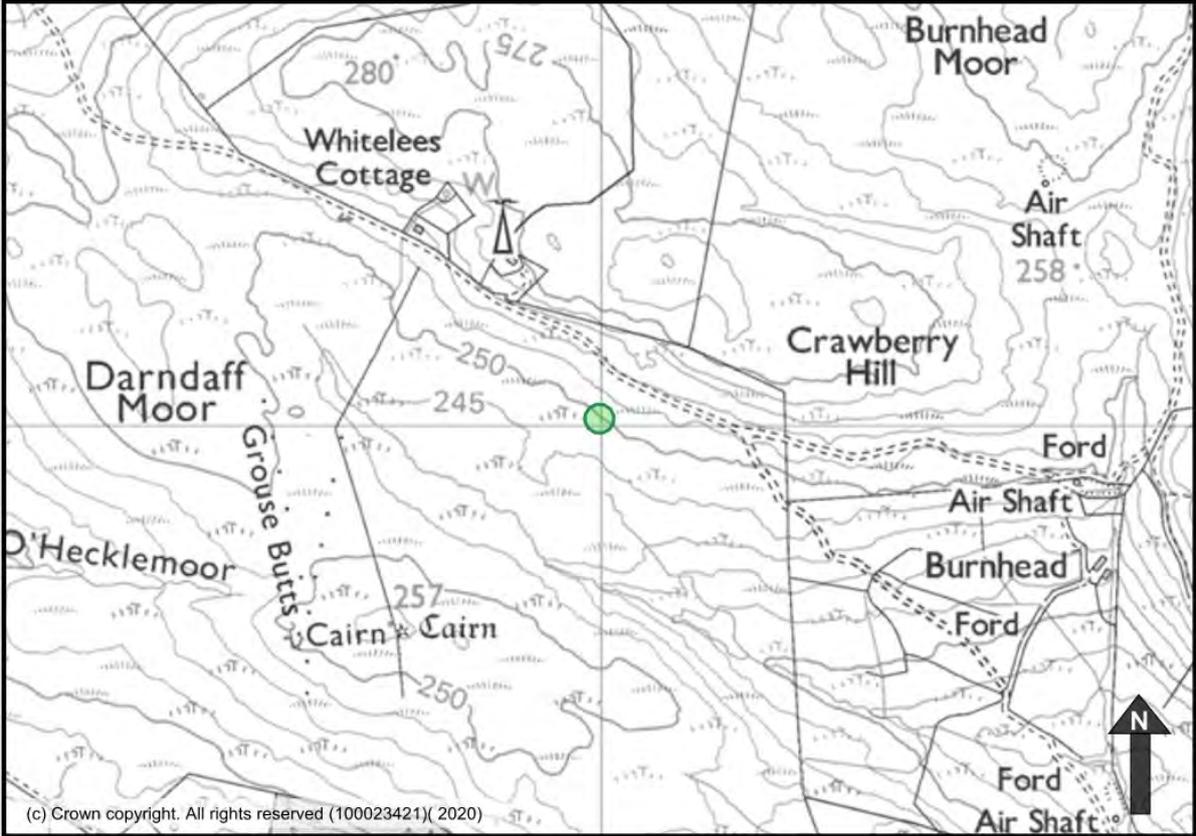
Clydeport Container Terminal, formerly Greenock Princes Pier railway station built for the Glasgow and South-Western Railway Company.



Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: Radio Station, Burnhead Moor, Greenock	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 228000, 673000	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Radio Station	
Date Recorded: Unknown	Canmore Ref No. 199111

Archaeology Notes

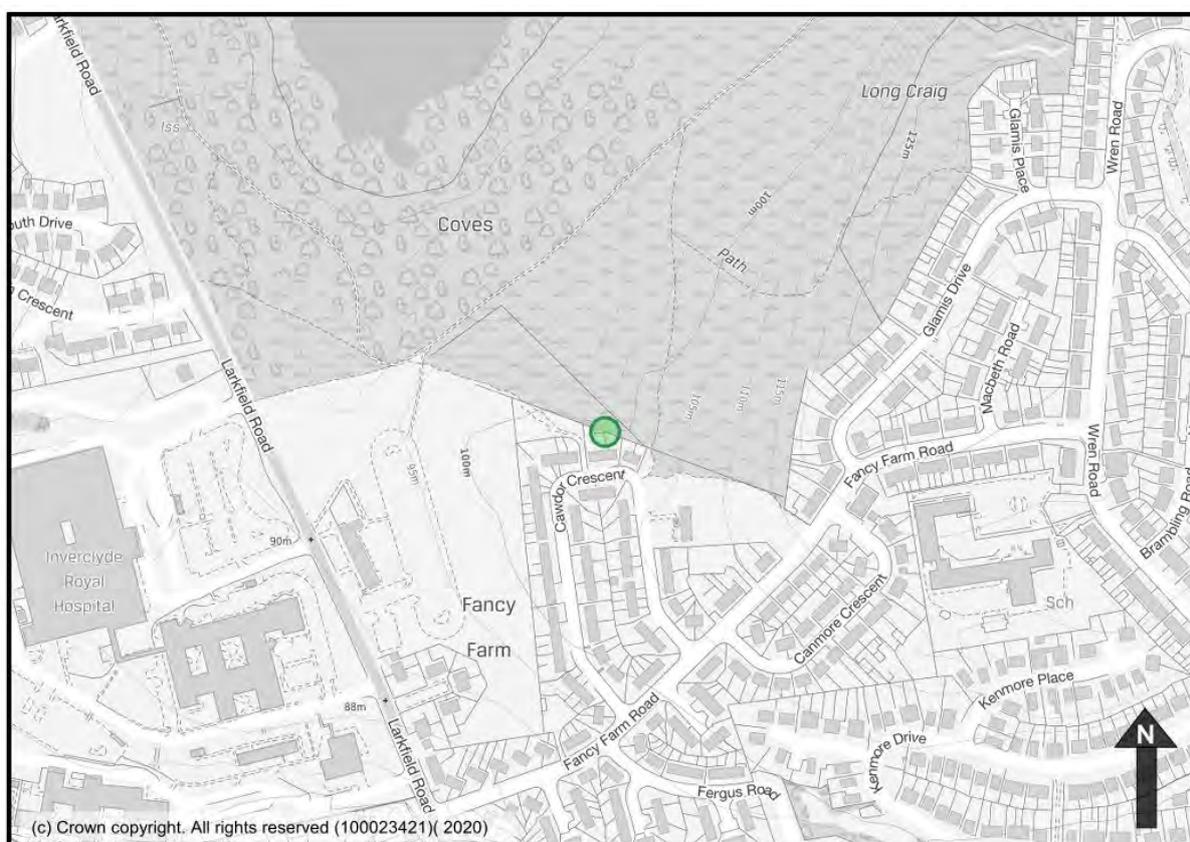
None



Archaeology Site - Greenock	
Site Name: Ravenscraig, Greenock	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 225500, 676500	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Roman coin	
Date Recorded: Unknown	Canmore Ref No. 41314

Archaeology Notes

A cast copy of a sestertius of Nero was found on 2 May 1959 at a new building site, Ravenscraig, embedded in peat soil, while digging foundations (T McPhail, McLean Museum, Greenock).



Further Reading

Robertson, AS - 'Roman coins found in Scotland, 1951-60', PSAS, Vol 94, 1960-1, pp.133-83 (1963)

Archaeology Site - Greenock	
Site Name: Ravenscraig, Greenock	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 226010, 676070	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Building	
Date Recorded: 14 April 2000	Canmore Ref No. 40443

Archaeology Notes

One unroofed building is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Renfrewshire 1864, sheet ii), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1993).



Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: Repair Quay, Graving Dock, Port Glasgow Road, Greenock	
Alternative Name: Inchgreen Dock Yard, Firth of Clyde Dry Dock Co., Bogston, Ladyburn	
Grid Reference: 230340, 675460	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Marine Construction, Ship and Boat Repair, Quay	
Date Recorded: Unknown	Canmore Ref No. 264625

Archaeology Note

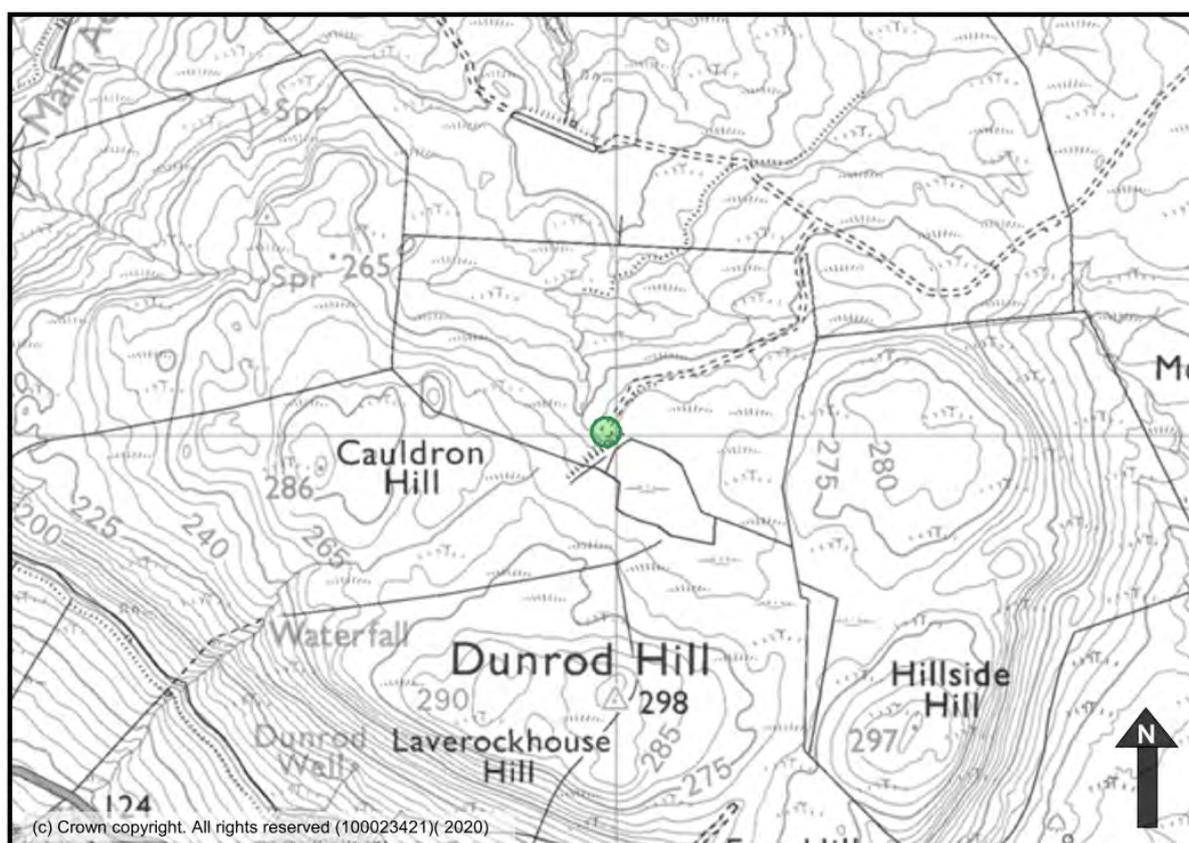
None



Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: Reservoirs No.s 1 and 2, Greenock	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: -	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Watching Brief	
Date Recorded: 14 May 1999	Canmore Ref No. 142284

Archaeological Notes

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during breaching work carried out for safety reasons. These reservoirs form part of an extensive system of water works constructed in the early 19th century by Robert Thom for supplying water to Greenock. The sides of the breaches were left and their make-up was recorded by drawing and photography. This revealed that Dam 1 contained a large amount of peat interspersed with thinner layers of boulder clay. Dam 2, in contrast, was almost completely constructed of layers of boulder clay. It appears likely that much of the material used in both dams was quarried from the area of the intended reservoir. No earlier archaeological remains were discovered within the reservoirs, or around the edges where the topsoil had been eroded by water action.



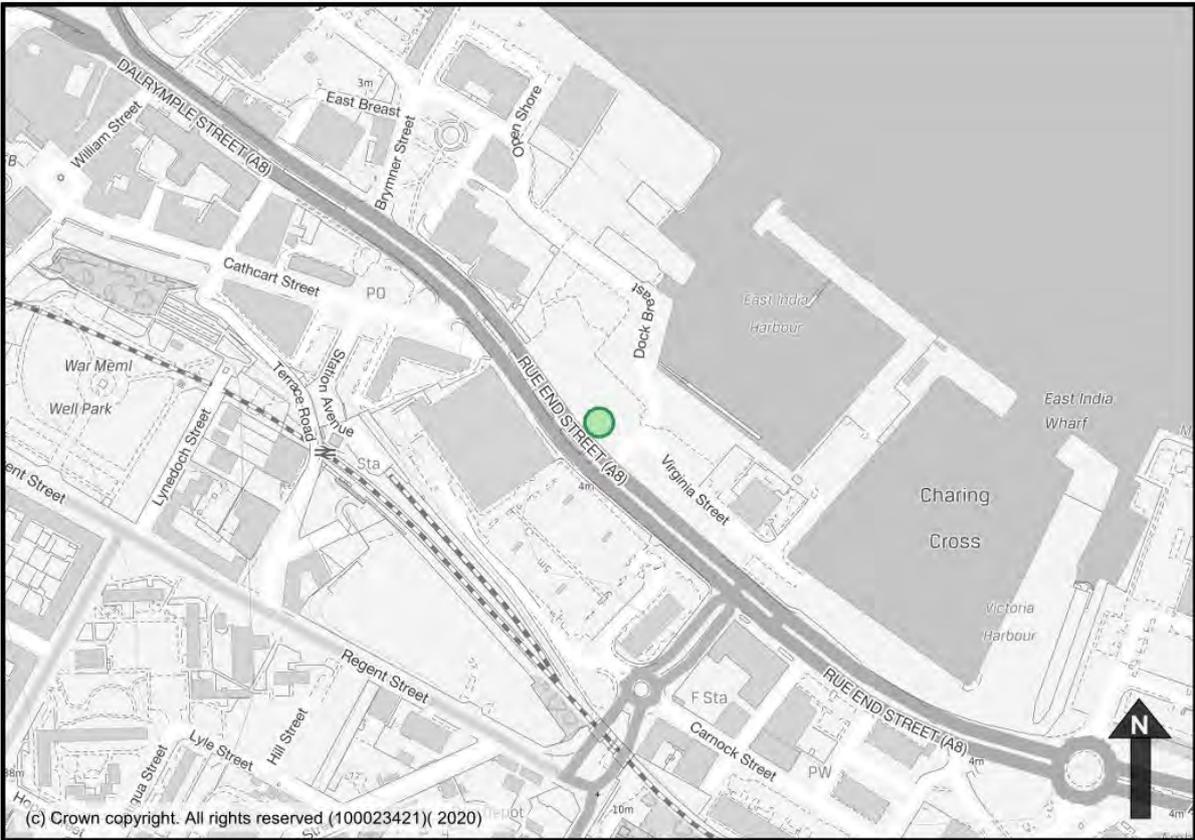
Further Reading

Alexander, D - 'Greenock Reservoirs Nos 1 & 2 (Inverkip parish), 19th-century dam sections',

Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: 142 Rue End St, Greenock	
Alternative Name: Engineering Works, John Drummond & Sons Ltd, Virginia Street	
Grid Reference: 228390, 675950	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Factory	
Date Recorded: Unknown	Canmore Ref No. 243308

Archaeology Note

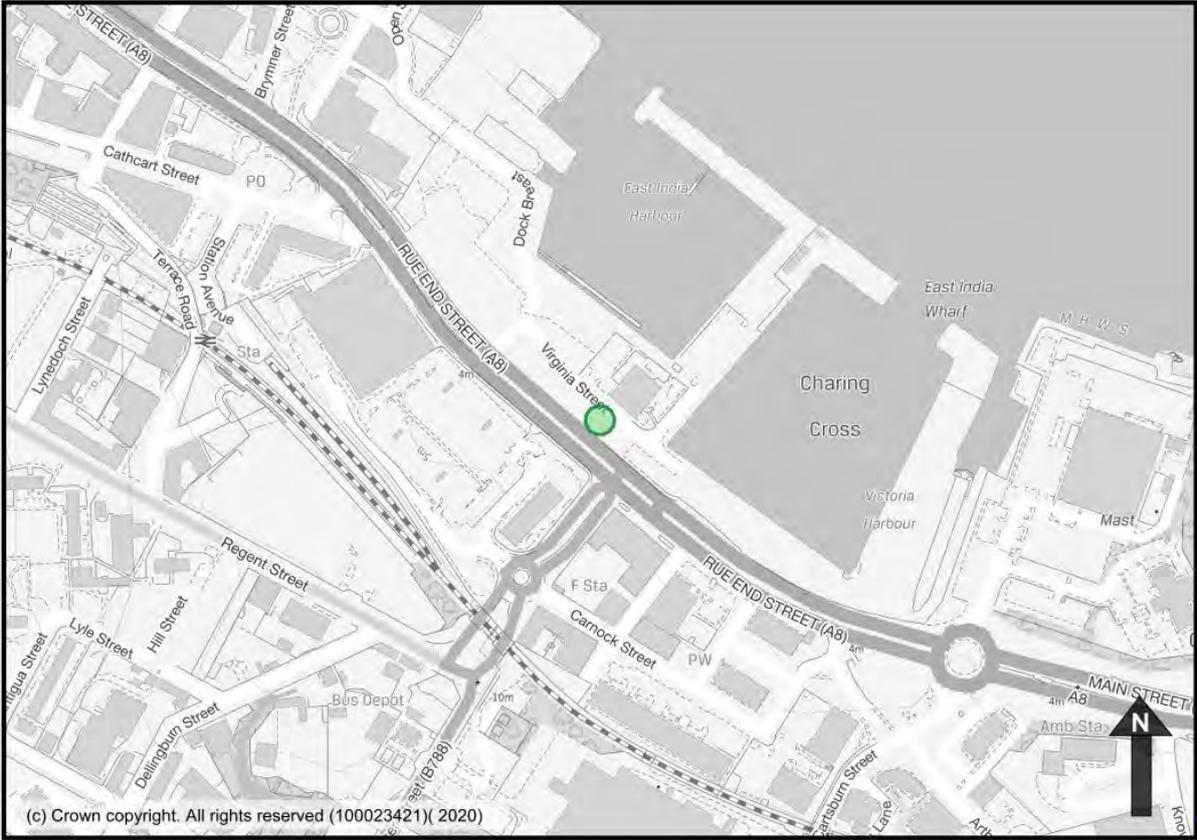
None



Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: Rue End St, John Hastie and Co. Greenock	
Alternative Name: John Hastie Greenock Ltd	
Grid Reference: 228430, 675810	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Works	
Date Recorded: Unknown	Canmore Ref No. 86395

Archaeology Notes

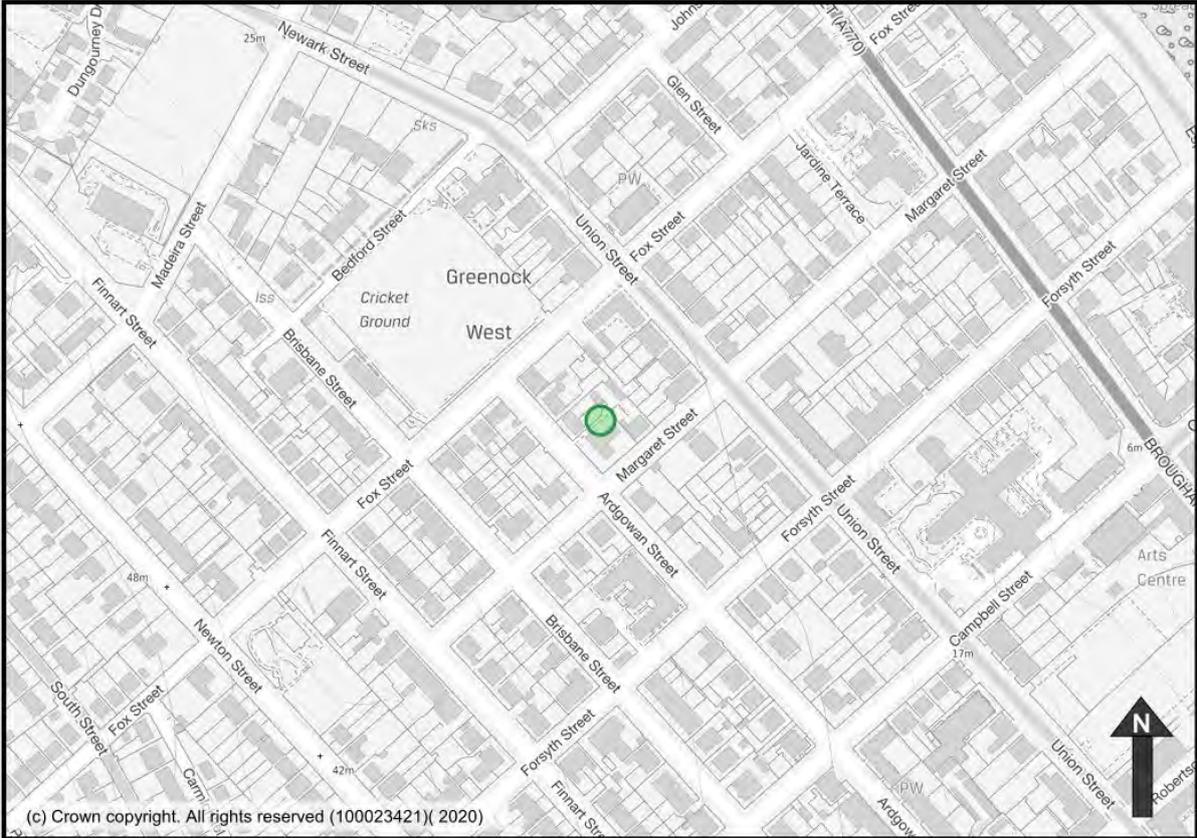
None



Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: St Andrew’s Church of Scotland, Ardgowan Street, Greenock	
Alternative Name: Margaret Street	
Grid Reference: 226870, 677040	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Church	
Date Recorded: 12 November 2001	Canmore Ref No. 201312

Archaeological Notes

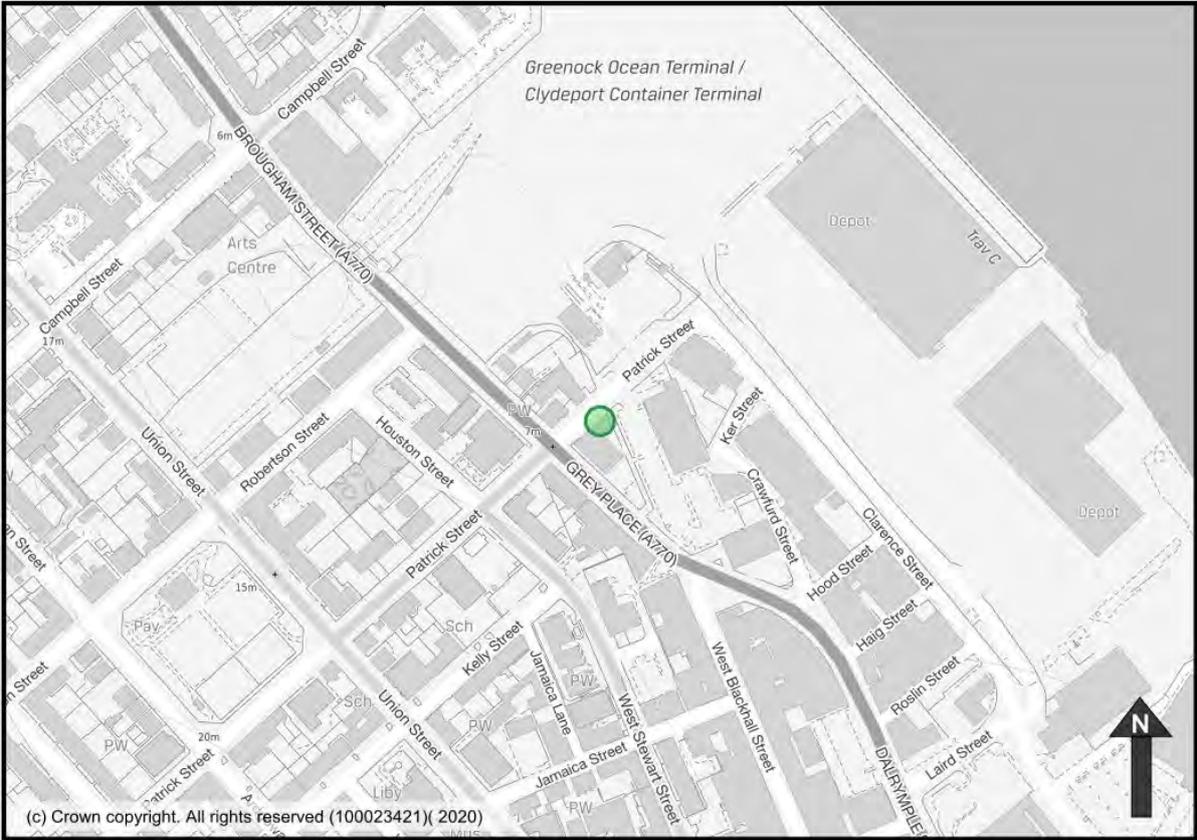
St Andrew's Church, Ardgowan Street/ Margaret Street, Greenock is depicted on the OS 2nd Edition map (Renfrewshire, sheet II.5, 1914). It was demolished after 1965.



Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: St Columba's Gaelic Church, Grey Place, Greenock	
Alternative Name: Patrick Street	
Grid Reference: 227510, 676800	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Church	
Date Recorded: 9 January 2002	Canmore Ref No. 201316

Archaeological Notes

Greenock, Grey Place / Patrick Street, St. Columba's Gaelic Church is depicted on the OS 2nd Edition map (Renfrewshire, sheet II.5, 1914). It has since been demolished. Information from RCAHMS, (LKFJ), Jan, 2002.



Archaeology Site - Greenock	
Site Name: St Lawrence's Chapel, Greenock	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 228345, 675875	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Chapel, Burial ground	
Date Recorded: Unknown	Canmore Ref No. 41310

Archaeology Notes

(NS 2834 7587) St Lawrence's Chapel (NR) (site of)
 OS 1:1250 map (1970)

A chapel stood on the shore of the Bay of St Lawrence, to which it gave the name. It was in a good state of preservation in 1760. Traces of it were discovered in the early 19th century when house foundations were being dug at the W corner of Virginia Street. A number of human bones were found, proving that a burial ground must have been attached.

St Lawrence's Chapel at Greenock was destroyed at the time of the Reformation.

Modern offices now occupy this site; no further information obtained.
 Visited by OS (JD) 22 July 1955



Further Reading

Weir, D - History of the town of Greenock, Greenock (1829)

Leighton, JM - Select views of the River Clyde. Glasgow (1830)

Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: St Lawrence's RC Church, 6 Kilmacolm Rd, Greenock	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 228570, 675280	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Church	
Date Recorded: 30 April 2001	Canmore Ref No. 121393

Archaeology Notes

Gillespie Kidd and Coia, 1951-4. Large Scandinavian - inspired church with aisled nave, low tower-chancel presbytery all with parallel steep-pitched roofs at different levels, with presbytery at right angles linked by transept. Red brick with sandstone dressings. Slated roofs.

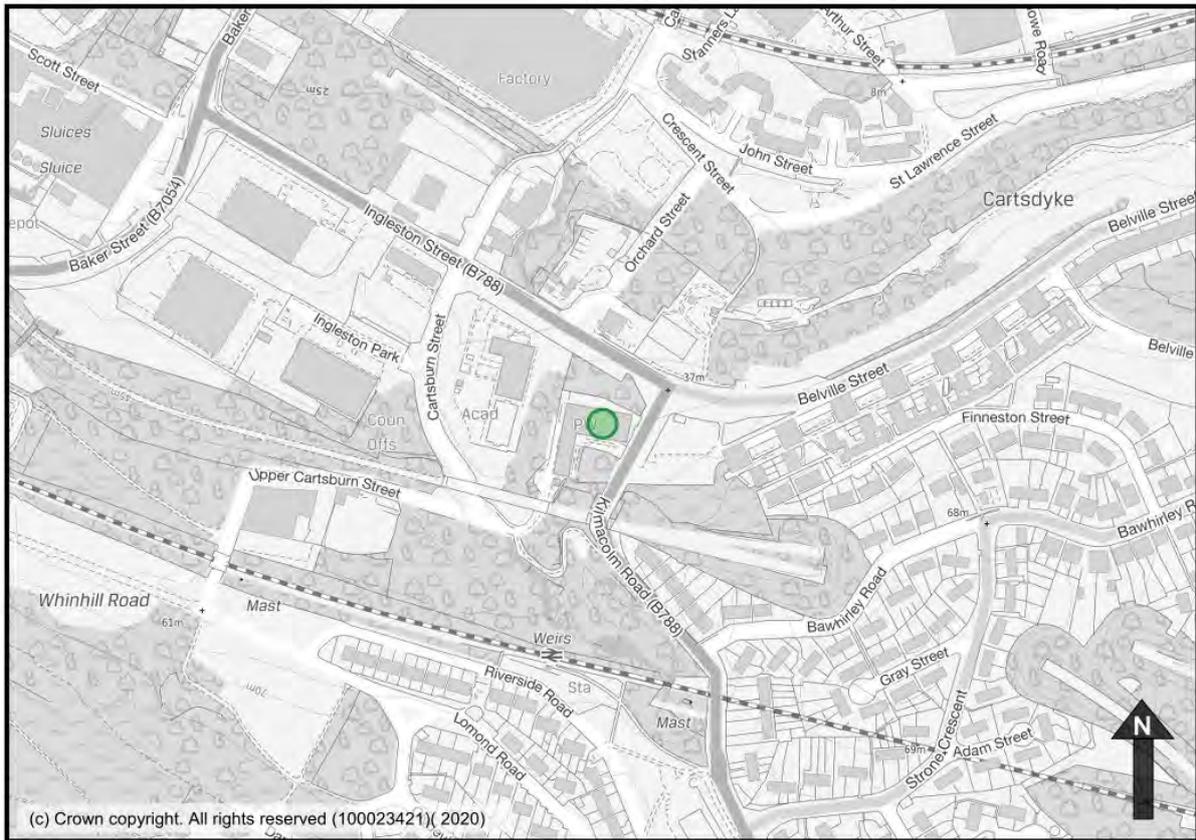
CHURCH: 10-bay nave and aisles, tower chancel one and two windows wide at different levels, and shallow windowless rectangular-plan roof-glazed sanctuary, shallow projection on porch. Windows in aisles small rectangular, in clearstory and tower 'gothic' triangles. Circular windows liturgical W end of nave, porch, and in Liturgical E end of tower. Liturgical W end of nave has lean-to aisles expressed, porch with paired double doors and giant steeply pitched pedimental gable containing pair of narrow rectangular windows with circular windows above. Doorways flanked by small square windows, repeated to right and left of porch. Prominent sandstone skewputs and gable heads with diagonal brick coursing below skewers, which extend well above roof line on geographical S a tall transept, with similar details to the church links to the presbytery. Transept flat roofed, with tapering octagonal wooden ventilator.

INTERIOR: concrete ribs in Gothic arched form divide bays, with smaller arches in aisles. Plastered pointed vault above clearstory level. Stations of the Cross between ribs for 7 bays on each side, by William Crosbie. Chancel arch inset in basic frame, with sanctuary arch and reredos echoing form. Plain wooden pews, silvered light fittings and sanctuary lamp, latter by Jack Mortimer. Alabaster pulpit.

PRESBYTERY: low two storey 12 bay building with square windows.

PLINTH, WALLS AND RAILINGS: church sits on brick-faced plinth, surrounded by railings, which continue as mixed walls and railings round remaining sides. Railings mid steel, part echoing C R Mackintosh.

Derived from HS Listed Buildings data.



Further Reading

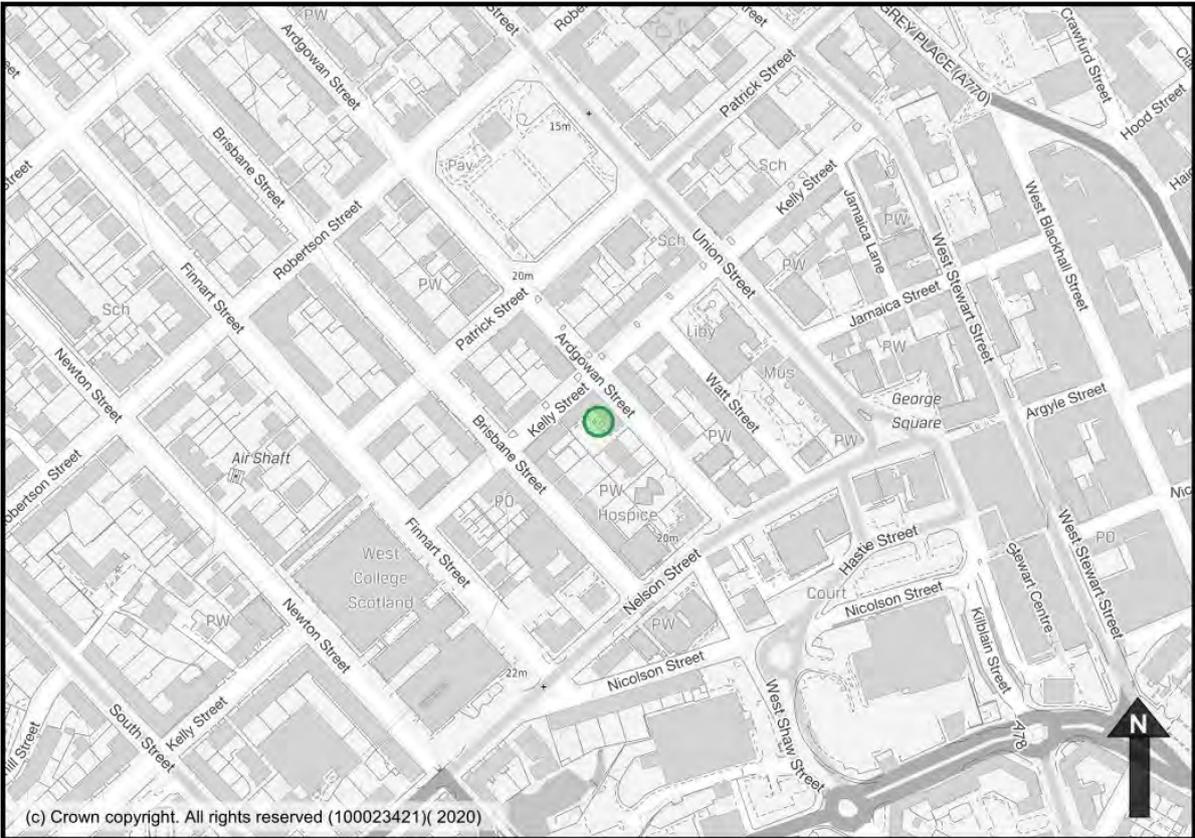
Rogerson, RWKC Jack Coia: His Life and Work. Glasgow (1986)

St Lawrence's Roman Catholic Church - 'A modern church interior: St Lawrence's, Greenock', Architectural Prospect, 1956, pp.8 (1956)

Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: St Mark's Greenbank Church, Greenock	
Alternative Name: Kelly St, St Mark's Church of Scotland, Free West Church	
Grid Reference: 227290, 676490	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Church	
Date Recorded: 16 October 2001	Canmore Ref No. 199165

Archaeology Notes

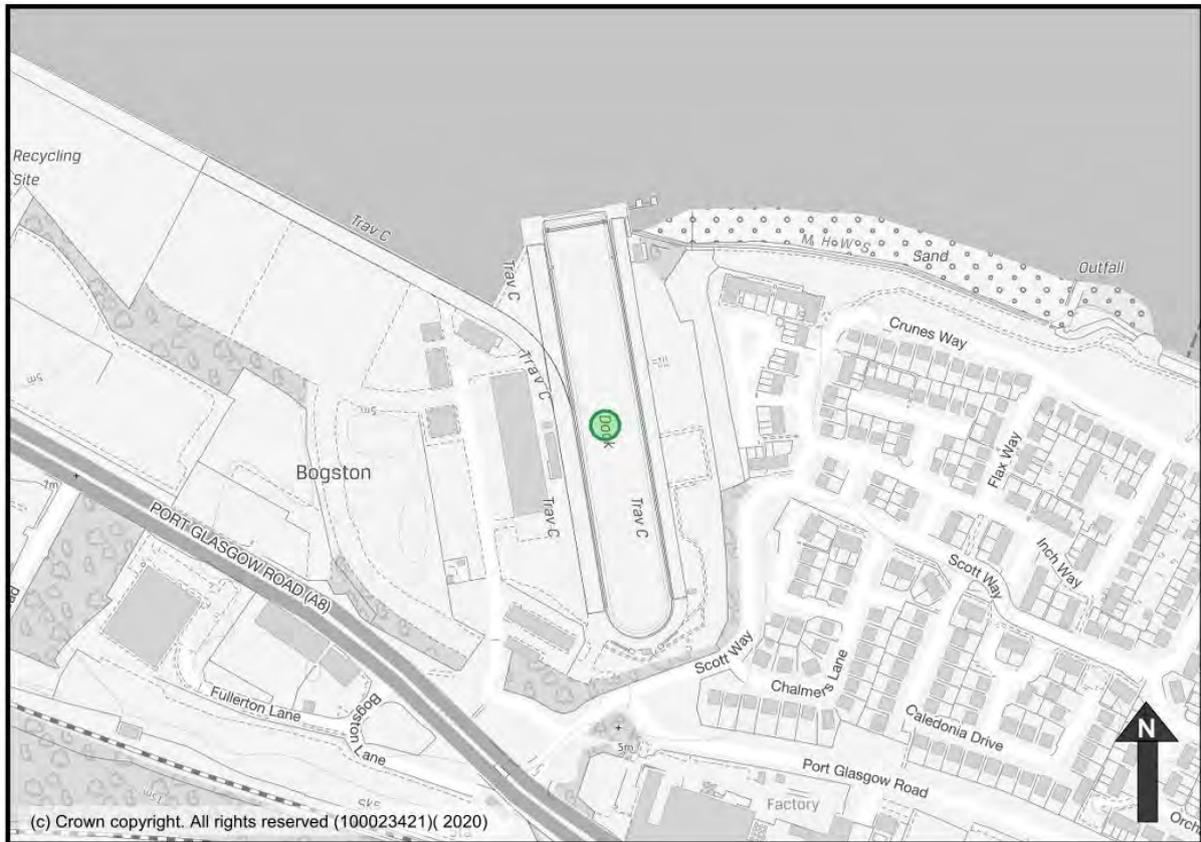
Greenock, Ardgowan Street / Kelly Street, St Mark's Church is depicted on the OS 2nd Edition map (Renfrewshire, sheet II.5, 1914). It was demolished in 1992. Information from RCAHMS (LKFJ), October 2001.



Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: Scott's Dry Dock, Greenock	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 228718, 675790	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Dry Dock	
Date Recorded: 27 April 2001	Canmore Ref No. 70139

Archaeology Notes

Built 1810 by Scott and Son. A small masonry dry dock, still in use, now the oldest on the Clyde.



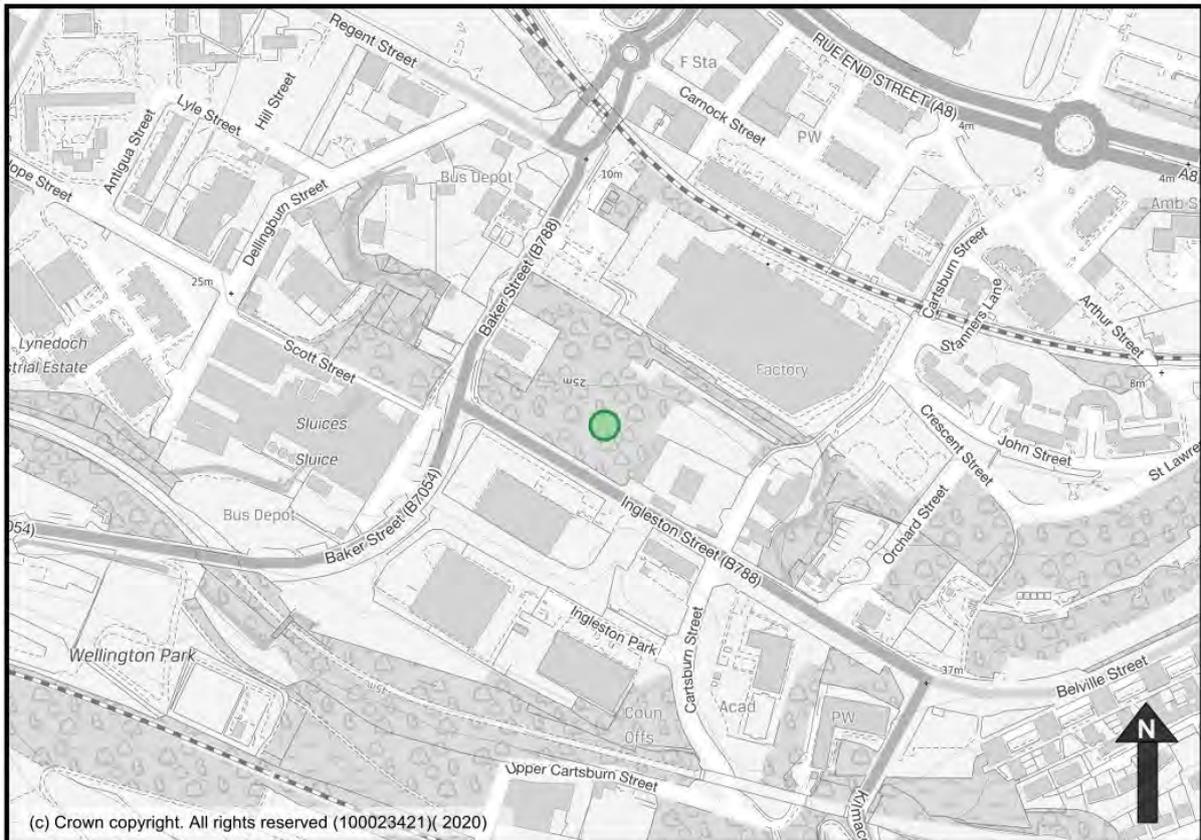
Further Reading and Sources

Hume, JR - The industrial archaeology of Scotland. Volume 1: The Lowlands and Borders. London (1976)

Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: Scott's Engine Works, Greenock	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 228450, 675550	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Engineering Works	
Date Recorded: 24 November 2000	Canmore Ref No. 68393

Archaeology Notes

NMRS record (RCAHMS aerial photographs) - no further information.



Further Reading

Sir William Arrol and Company Limited, Bridges, Structural Steel Work, and Mechanical Engineering Productions. London (1909)

Scott Lithgow - Scott Lithgow, 17, 1977, Greenock (Pamphlet) (1977)

Wolf, G - The new Sulzer marine diesel engine with 105cm bore, (Pamphlet) (1968)

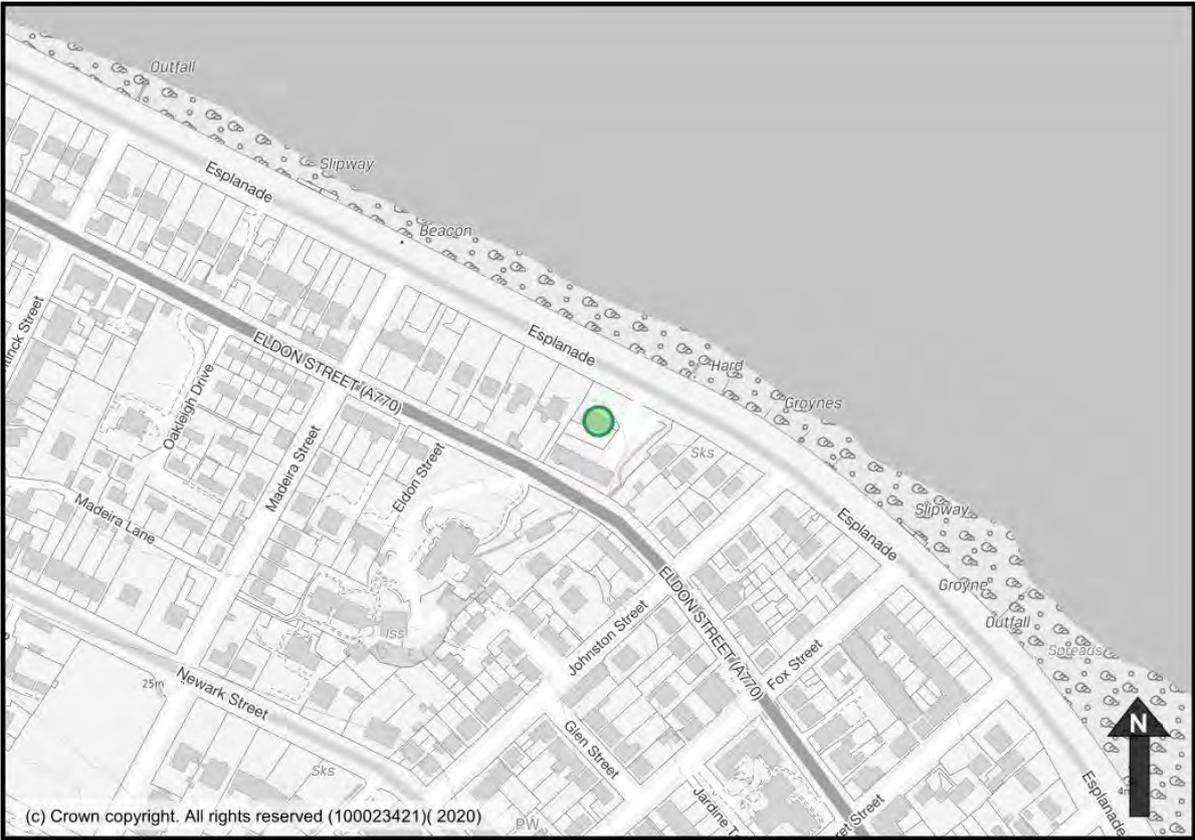
Sulzer Engines - Sulzer RND marine diesel engine types, (Pamphlet) ([1972])

Scott's Shipbuilding and Engineering Co. Ltd - The Scott-Still Engines of the Motorship 'Eurybates', [S.I.] (Pamphlet) (1928)

Archaeology Site - Greenock	
Site Name: Seafield Cottage, Greenock	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 226950, 677550	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: , Cottage	
Date Recorded: 24 November 2000	Canmore Ref No. 41298

Archaeology Notes

None



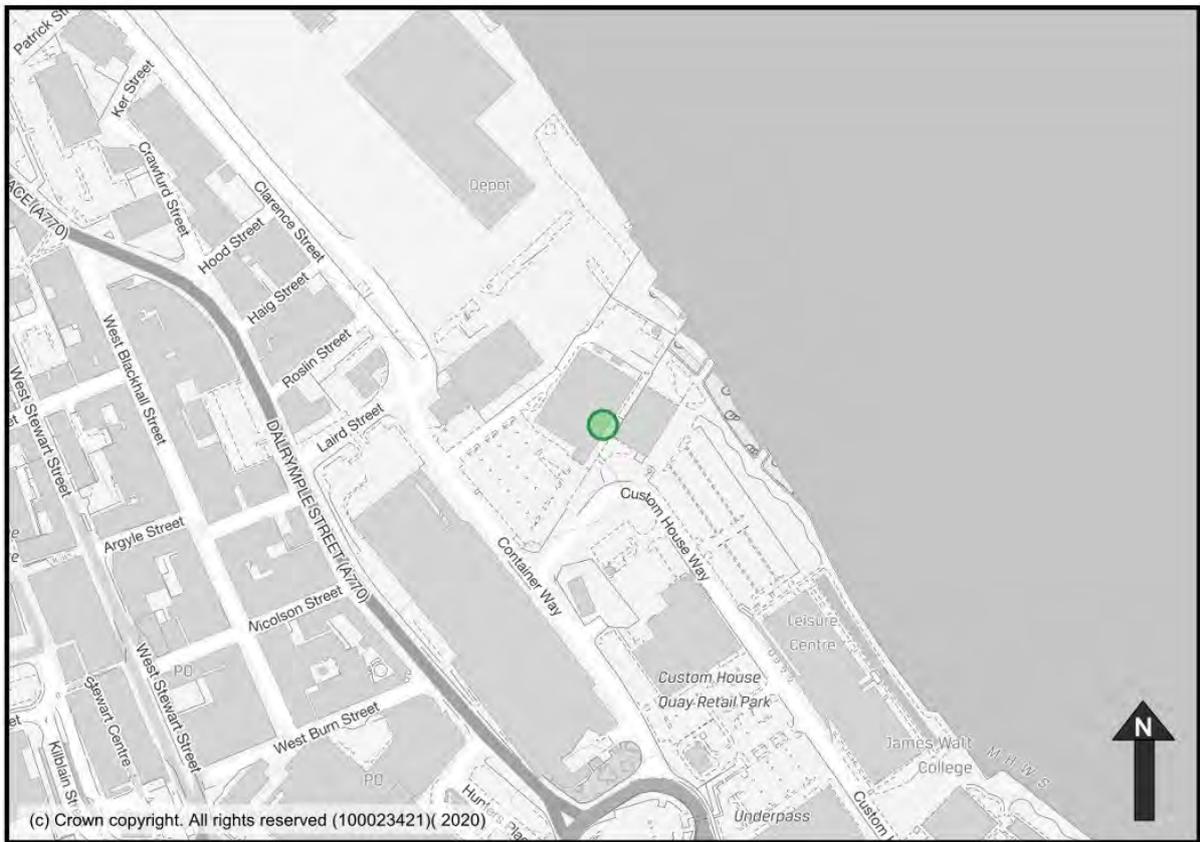
Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: Seaplane Base, Greenock	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 227950, 676580	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Seaplane Base	
Date Recorded: Unknown	Canmore Ref No. 94161

Archaeology Notes

NS 2795 7658 (centred)

Greenock RAF station owed its beginnings to the pre-war licensed seaplane base. A flying boat maintenance base was established officially at Greenock on October 10 1940. The station suffered from lack of accommodation for personnel and there was considerable local opposition to the requisitioning of billets. An ex-servicemens' club and Greenock Social Club were taken over and it was not until September 1942 that a hutted camp was completed at Darroch Park. The last aircraft left Greenock during July 1945 and a few weeks later the base reverted to Care and Maintenance Command. Civil flying boats visited the berths during the early 1950s.

DJ Smith 1983.



Further Reading

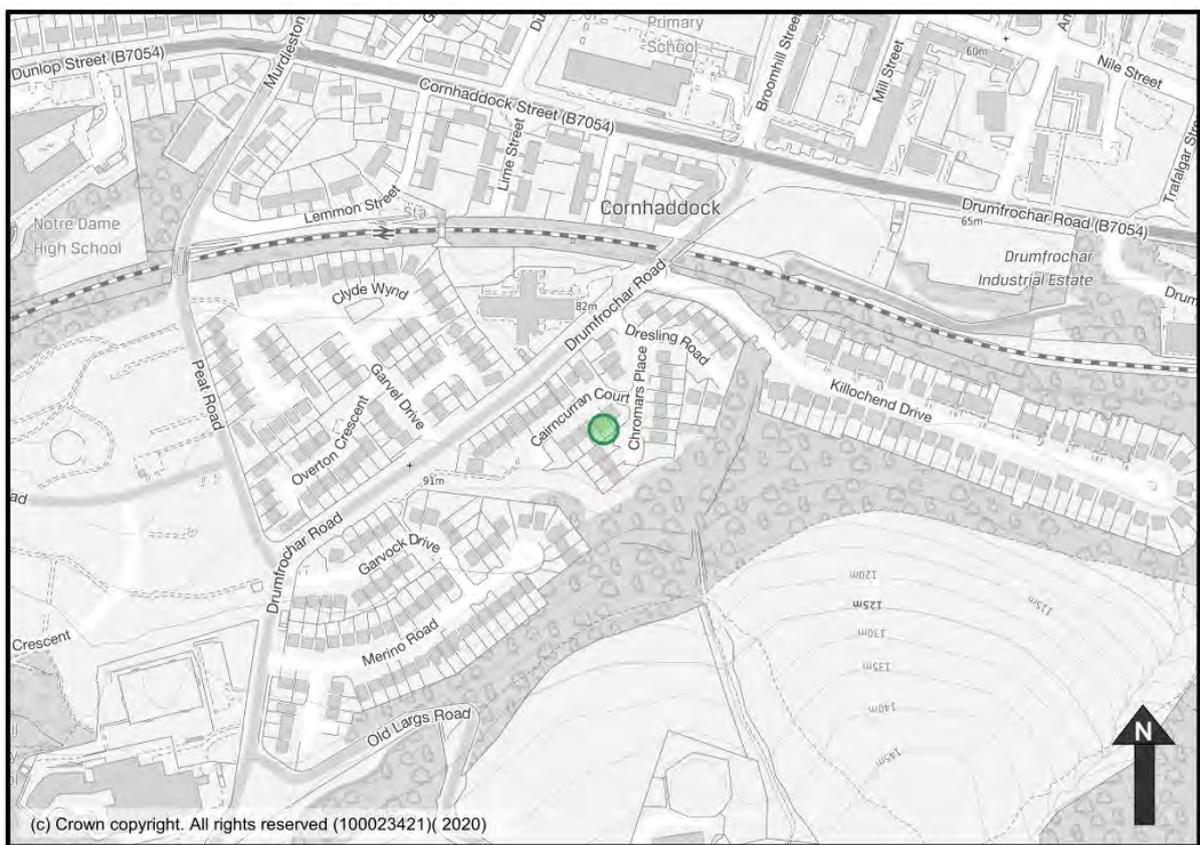
Smith, DJ - Action stations 7: military airfields of Scotland, the North-East and Northern Ireland. Cambridge (1983)

Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: Shaw's Water Mill, Greenock	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 227150, 675350	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Woolen Mill	
Date Recorded: 24 November 2000	Canmore Ref No. 68387

Archaeology Notes

Shaws Water Mill, a disused 19th century woollen mill in Greenock, Inverclyde. Founded 1840 by Fleming, Reid & Co., it is dominated by a six-storey, 22-bay red-brick mill building built in 1881. 2-storey gatehouse with clock tower. It derived power from the Shaw's Water Works.

Visible on RCAHMS aerial photographs taken in 1988.
Slides in SMR archive.



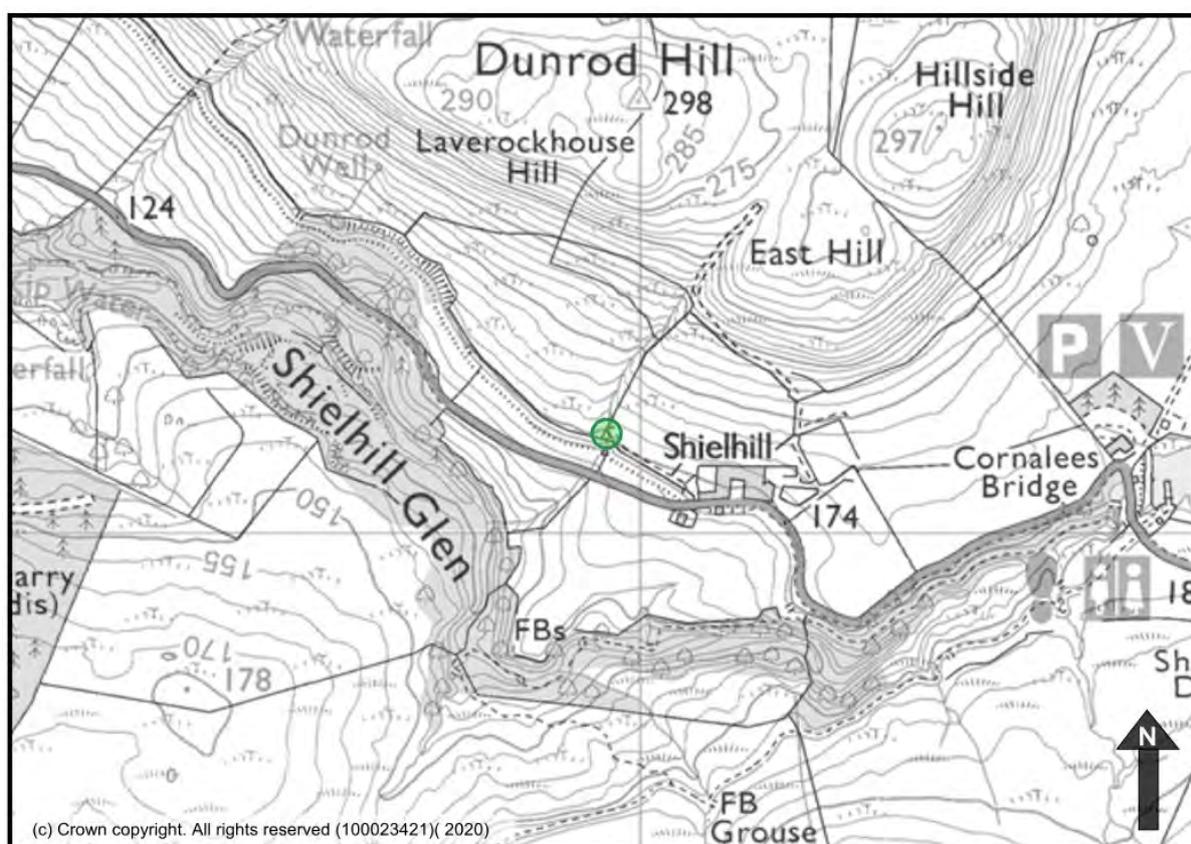
Further Reading

Hume, JR - The industrial archaeology of Scotland. Volume 1: The Lowlands and Borders. London (1976)

Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: Shielhill, Greenock Cut, Greenock (Sluice and Water Waster)	
Alternative Name: Loch Thom – Overton Water Cut, Overton, Greenock Waterworks	
Grid Reference: 223940, 672125	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Sluice	
Date Recorded: July 2007	Canmore Ref No. 55738

Archaeology Note

This structure was built to ensure that the Cut at this point would not overflow thus allowing excess water to run off safely. Ingress is on the downslope side of the Cut embankment.



Further Reading

Shaws Water Scheme, A brief account of the Shaws Water Scheme and present state of the works: with copies of the feu charter and regulations to be entered into between the company and the feuers of mill sites: tables of contents of reservoirs: and drawings and descriptions. Printed at The Columbian Press, Greenock, (1829) (1829).

Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: Sir Gabriel Wood’s Mariners’ Home, 67 Newark Street, Greenock	
Alternative Name: Mariners’ Asylum	
Grid Reference: 226096, 677538	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Asylum	
Date Recorded: Unknown	Canmore Ref No. 201169

Archaeological Notes

None



Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: South Street, Greenock	
Alternative Name: Inverkip Rd, Entrance to Cemetery	
Grid Reference: 227044, 676148	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Cemetery, Gates	
Date Recorded: 7 April 2009	Canmore Ref No. 200289

Archaeological Notes

NS27NE 180.00 NS 27044 76148
 NS27NE 180.01 NS 26430 76210 Cemetery
 NS27NE 58.00 NS 2648 7630 Highland Mary Monument

Established in 1846. 80 acre sloping, wooded site with a wide assortment of finely carved, primarily 19th and 20th century gravestones in mainly classical or Gothic styles and in a variety of types, including Celtic crosses and obelisks. Some with particularly good quality bas-relief sculpture and some finely carved statuary. Some 18th century tombstones, relocated from site of previous Greenock Church (See Notes). Includes small marble pedimented temple style mausoleum on raised site and large, highly decorated Gothic memorial to Walter Baine, Provost of Greenock (1840-44).

'HIGHLAND MARY': 1842. John Mossman. Tall pointed arch stele on rectangular stepped base, divide into 3 panels. Upper panel with Greek bas-relief of weeping maiden representing 'Grief'. Middle panel bas-relief of two figures, representing last meeting of Robert Burns and Highland Mary. Inscribed on lower panel: 'O Mary! Dear departed shade! Where is thy place of blissful rest' Situated close to James Watt Cairn.

JAMES WATT CAIRN: (NS 26488 76322) tall, massive cubic monument with large rectangular block base, with stepped levels ending at trabeated structure engraved with 'WATT'. Constructed from variety of stones from across the world, including marble and granite. Plaques to front and side inscribed with names and details of donors.

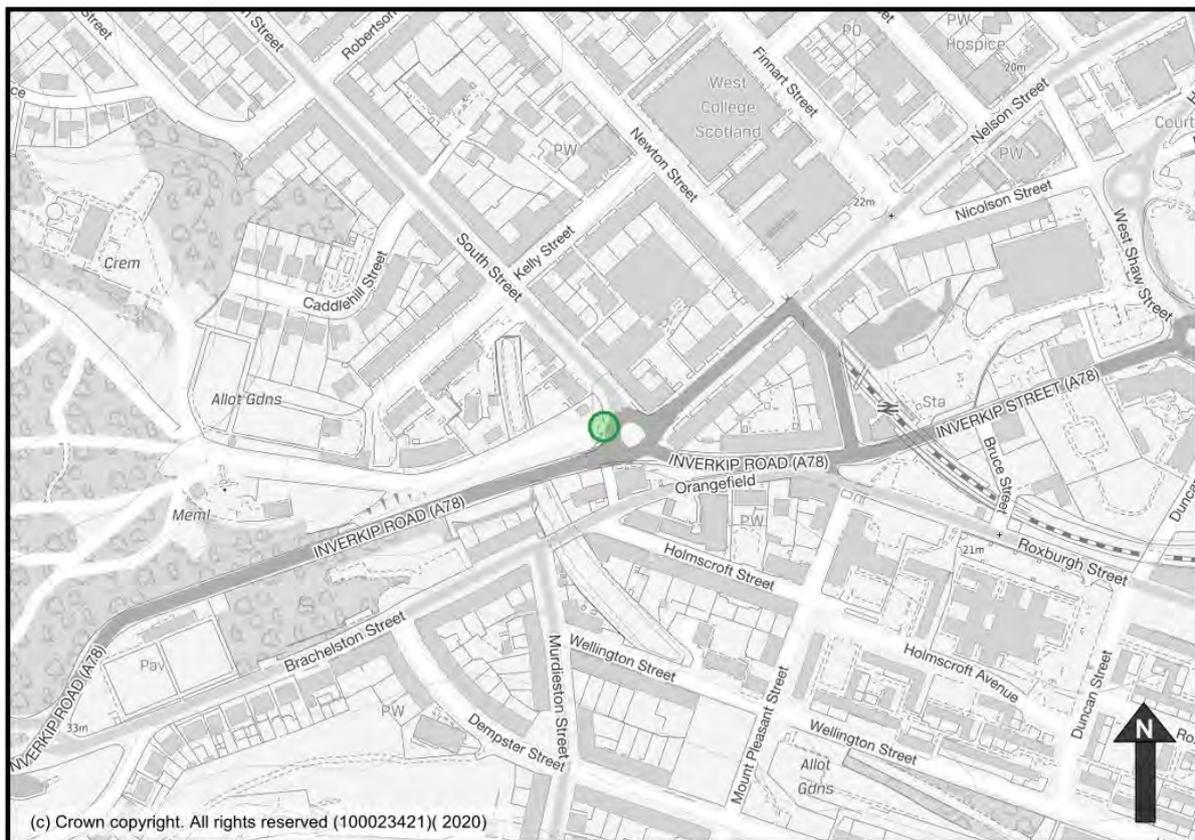
CEMETERY GATES AND GATEPIERS: (NS 27045 76152). 1847, Charles Wilson, architect; McCulloch and Co (Glasgow), ironfounders. At entrance to W. Pair of large Greek Revival square-plan stone piers with clasping pilasters to angled corners. Carved Greek detailing. Flat square caps. Tall, double sided ornate cast iron gates and railings with wreath surmounted by St Andrews cross motif, also echoed in gate pier design.

BOUNDARY WALLS: surrounding cemetery and lying to the S of the crematorium. Tall, rubble with flat coping. Greenock Cemetery is a particularly fine example of a nineteenth century cemetery, established for a prosperous town and containing a fine collection of 19th and 20th century gravestones in a wide variety of types and styles. The cemetery itself is contained within a boundary wall and the careful planting of trees and shrubs provides an evocative setting. Some of the stones possess excellent carving and detail and many display maritime themes with ships and anchors. Greenock Cemetery was established in 1846 as the expansion of the population of the town meant that the previous burial ground was inadequate. This particular site was chosen as it was secluded and not able to be viewed from the river. The Greenock Cemetery Company, formed in 1846, laid out the ground. Previous objections to the Council regarding the word 'necropolis' meant that this was always called a 'cemetery'. A small area near the SW boundary wall, close to the entrance was set aside as a paupers' burial area.

The cemetery contains some 18th century tombstones, moved from the Old West Church. This church was established in 1589, and was situated close to Harland and Wolff shipyard.

In 1917, the shipyard was extended and the church was dismantled and rebuilt in a different location. The tombstones were then moved to the Cemetery. 'Highland Mary', or Mary Campbell had a brief, but intense relationship with the poet Robert Burns and they planned to emigrate from Greenock to Jamaica. Mary died at Greenock, in 1786, however, before the emigration could take place. She was originally interred in the graveyard at the Old West Kirk, but the stone was transferred here in 1920. John Mossman (1817-1890) came from a family of sculptors and there are many examples of his public work in Glasgow. He was a founder member of the Glasgow School of Art.

The James Watt Cairn was begun as a project by the Watt Club of Greenock in 1854, initially to erect a tower as a memorial to James Watt. Never completed, this tower was to have been 289 feet. Stones were gifted from all areas of the world as a gesture to recognise the importance of James Watt in his contribution to industry. The stones were finally assembled and completed in 1936, the 200th anniversary of James Watt's Birth. James Watt was born in Greenock in 1736 and gained international reputation and renown by improving existing steam engines, leading to the widespread use of steam power in industry and transport. The cemetery gatepiers and gates are particularly fine monumental structures which add considerable value to the streetscape and provide a definitive entrance to the Cemetery. Charles Wilson (1810-1863) was a notable Glasgow based architect who worked throughout Scotland, including the Free Church College in Glasgow. 'Highland Mary' (Mary Campbell Monument), and the Cemetery Gates were previously listed separately, at Category B Derived from HS Listed Building Data



Archaeology Site – Greenock

Site Name: Strone, Greenock

Alternative Name:

Grid Reference: 228565, 674743

Parish: Greenock

Monument Type: Farmstead

Date Recorded: 16 October 2003

Canmore Ref No. 170927

Archaeological Notes

A farmstead comprising one unroofed L-shaped building, two roofed buildings and three enclosures is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Renfrewshire 1864, sheet ii). Four roofed buildings and five enclosures are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1980).

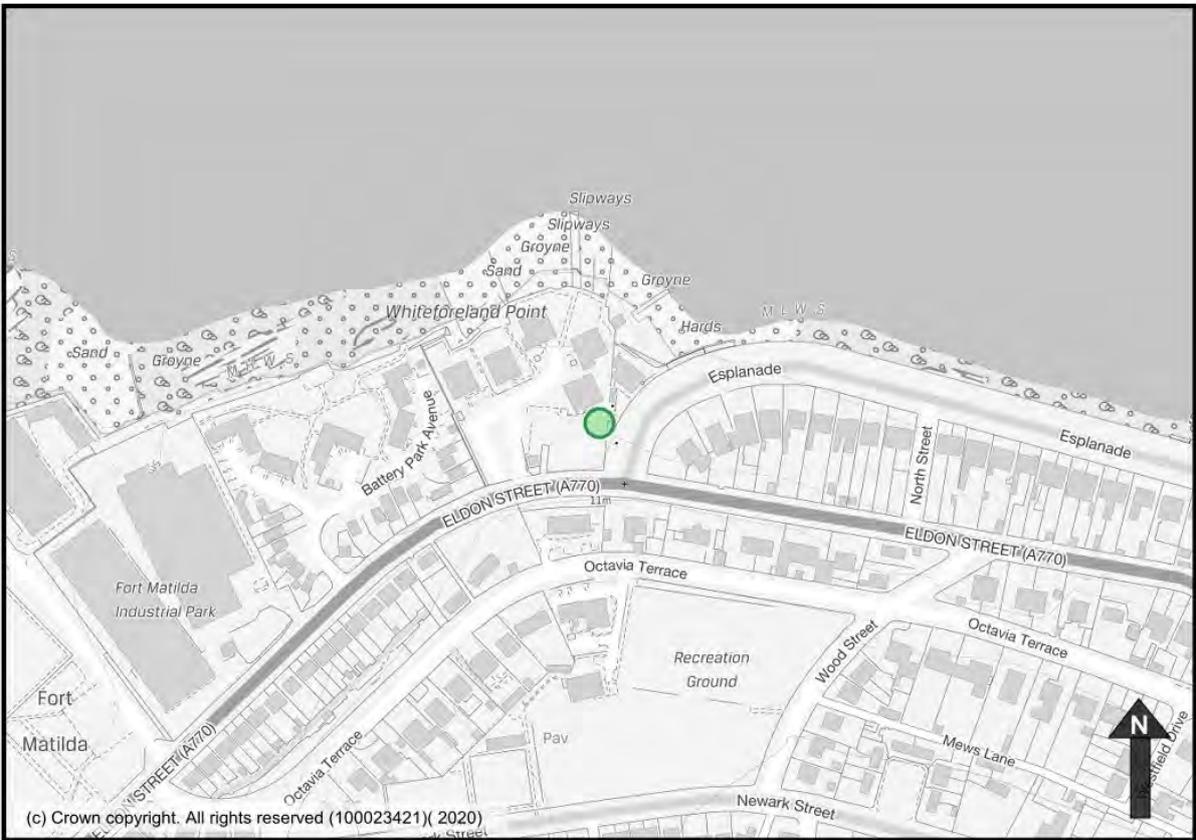


Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: Submarine Mining Station, Fort Matilda, Greenock	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 227559, 673418	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Submarine Mining Station	
Date Recorded: 31 May 2001	Canmore Ref No. 185530

Archaeology Notes

The Clyde Submarine Mining Station is situated on the E side of Fort Matilda and occupies part of the World War I coastal battery site (NS27NE 96). The pier, huts and other buildings are extant on the E side immediately N of the junction between Eldon Street and the Esplanade.

J Guy 2001; NMRS 810/11, Part 2, 83-4



Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: Sugar Refinery, Greenock	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 227700, 676700	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Sugar Refinery	
Date Recorded: 24 November 2000	Canmore Ref No. 68391

Archaeology Notes

None

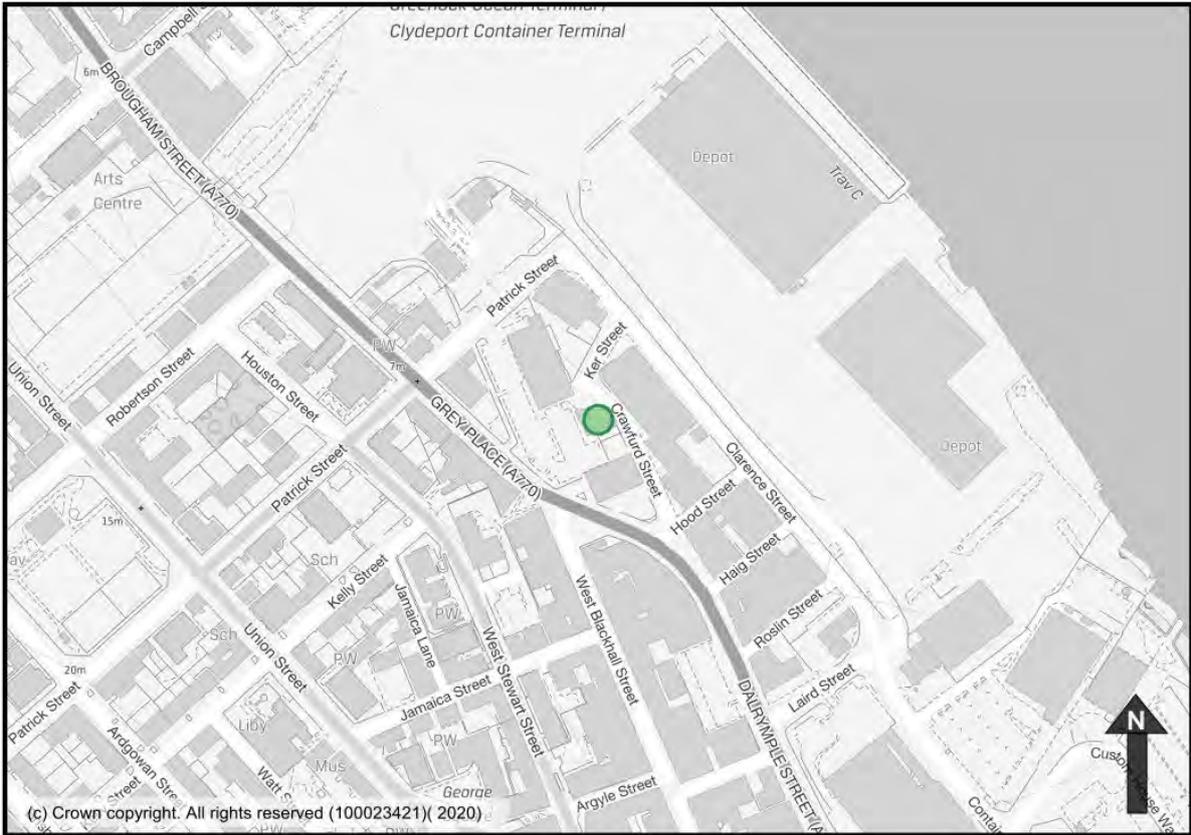


Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: Sugar Refinery, Crawford St and Ker St, Greenock	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 227650, 676750	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Sugar Refinery	
Date Recorded: 24 November 2000	Canmore Ref No. 68390

Archaeology Notes

NS 276 767
 (Location cited as NS 276 768). Founded on this site in 1831. A 5-storey, red-and-white brick, flat-roofed building, with a rounded front and round-headed windows. The bays are separated by pilasters. Now a store.
 J R Hume 1976.

Later 19th century. Free-standing big 5-storey block built of red brick with contrasting yellow brick dressings. Plain ground floor includes some large vehicle openings; pilaster strips divide bays above; round-headed openings throughout mostly retaining original glazing. West corner curved to street junction; decorative bracketted eaves; concealed roof.
 HS Listed Buildings data.
 Slides in SMR archive.



Further Reading

Hume, JR - The industrial archaeology of Scotland. Volume 1: The Lowlands and Borders. London (1976)

Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: Sugar Refinery, Roxburgh St, Bearhope St and Sir Michael St, Greenock	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 227500, 676020	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Sugar Refinery, Warehouse	
Date Recorded: 30 April 2001	Canmore Ref No. 119426

Archaeology Notes

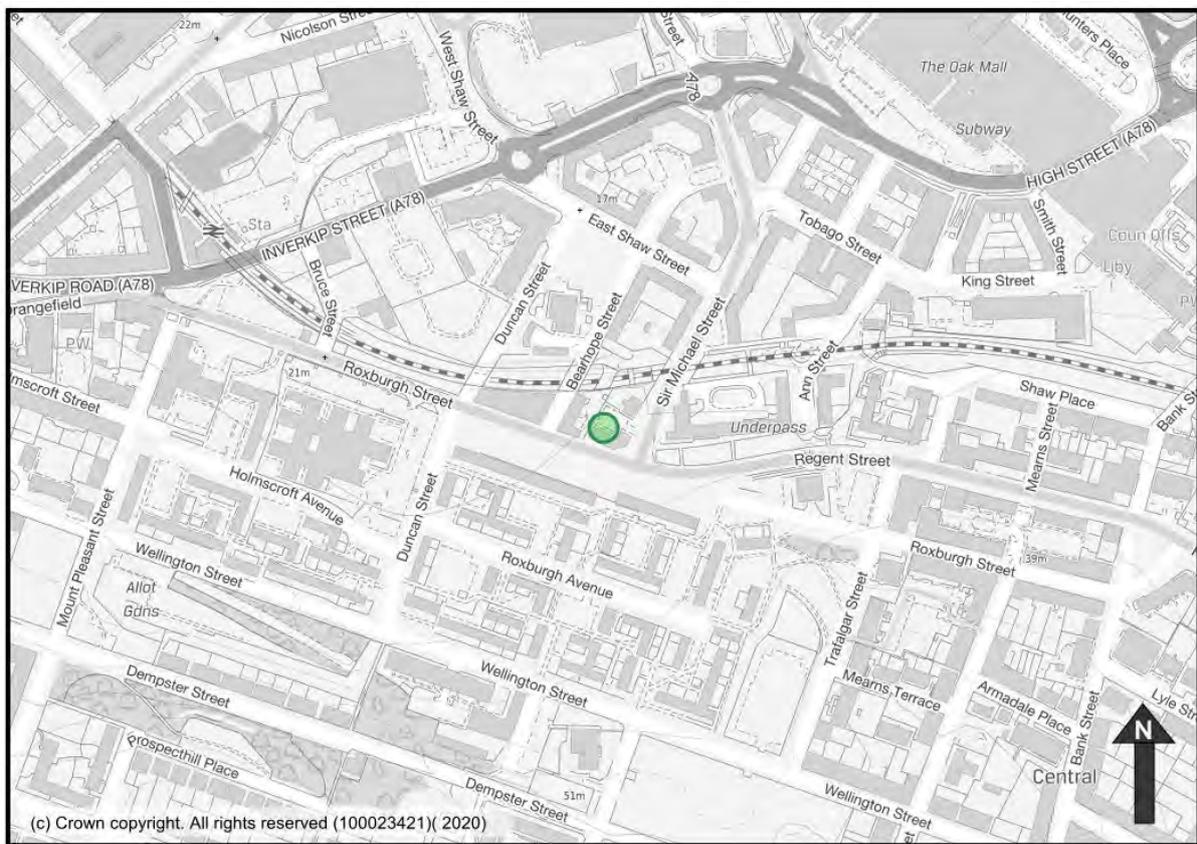
NS 2752 7601

Warehouse [NAT]

OS 1:2500 map, 1976.

(Location cited as NS 276 763). Mid19th century. A 6-storey and attic, 6-by-6 bay rubble block with 3-storey and attic store. Now a warehouse.

Mid 19th century as part of sugar refinery (related buildings at corner St Michael Street now demolished). 3-storeys plus loft, shallow in depth, rectangular-plan and gabled, long 7-bay front to Bearhope Street. Sneaked rubble, ashlar dressings, slate roof. Several glazing patterns; openings mostly segmental-arched, shallow depth windows above ground; round-arched wide opening to Bearhope Street now a window; flat-lintelled wide opening to Roxburgh Street also altered; masonry extends eastwards at single storey level, modern 1st floor added, fire escape on east wall. Derived from HS Listed Buildings data.



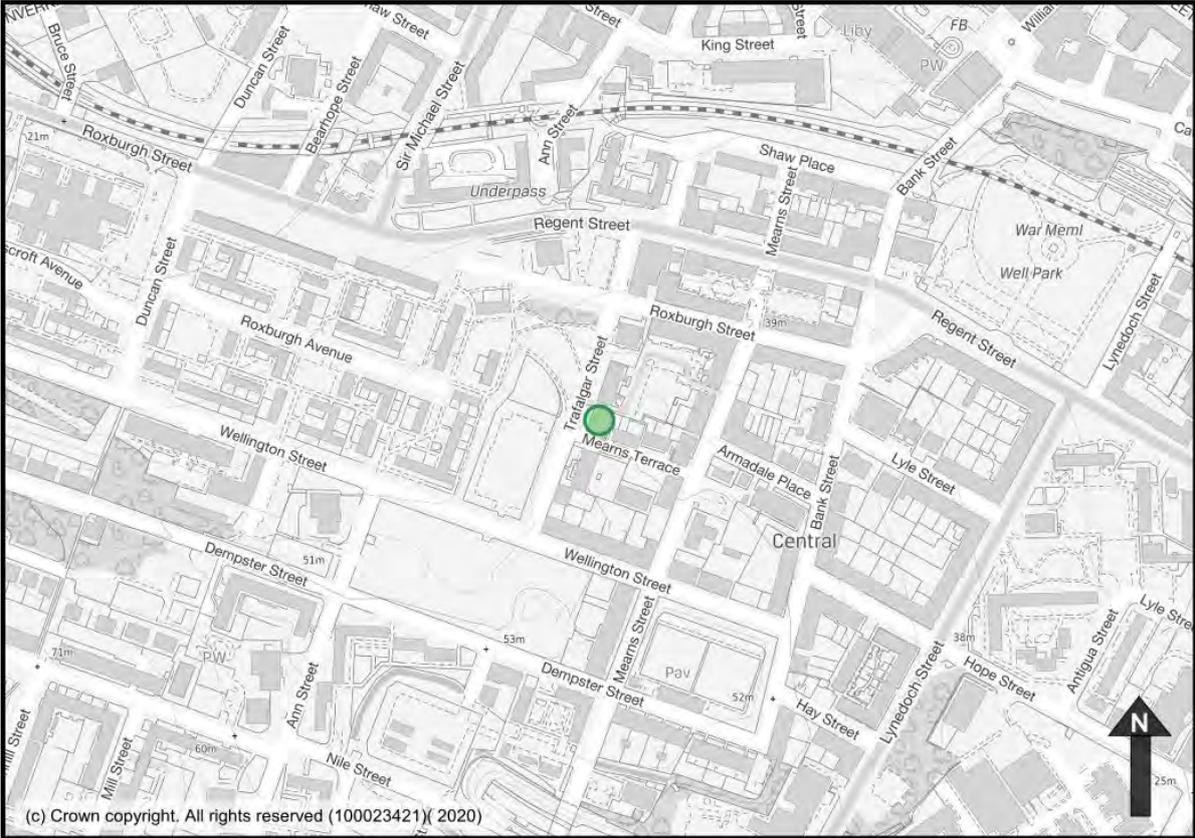
Further Reading

Hume, JR - The industrial archaeology of Scotland. Volume 1: The Lowlands and Borders. London (1976)

Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: Synagogue, Trafalgar St, Greenock	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 227709, 675846	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Synagogue	
Date Recorded: 16 November 2001	Canmore Ref No. 202173

Archaeological Notes

Greenock, Trafalgar Street U.F. Church is depicted on the OS 2nd Edition map (Renfrewshire, sheet II.5, 1914). It was demolished after 1993.



Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: Tannery and Leather Works, Greenock	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 227800, 675580	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Industrial, Tannery	
Date Recorded: Unknown	Canmore Ref No. 152392

Archaeology Notes

Works not located at time of update 30/11/99.



Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: Tesco's Superstore, Greenock	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: -	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Watching Brief	
Date Recorded: 9 August 2000	Canmore Ref No. 166415

Archaeological Notes

A watching brief was conducted in August and September 1999 during the redevelopment of several areas around the Tesco superstore and its car park. The site lies in the area of medieval Greenock, the 16th to 18th century parish graveyard and 18th to 19th century tenements, commercial buildings and shipbuilding yards. However, only general occupation deposits dating to the 18th century or earlier were noted at the base of the main trench, 1.5-2m below the current ground surface. Otherwise, no features of great archaeological significance were encountered and no artefactual material was recovered.



Further Reading

Sharman, P - 'Tesco's superstore, Greenock (Greenock parish), watching brief', Discovery and Excavation, Scotland 1999, pp.62, 2000 (1999)

Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: Tobacco Warehouse, Clarence St, Greenock	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 227710, 676700	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Warehouse	
Date Recorded: 3 May 2001	Canmore Ref No. 201906

Archaeology Notes

Later 19th century. Tobacco Bond, large 5-storey 10x6 bay block with quadruple-gabled front to Clarence Street. Built of red brick with contrasting yellow brick dressings. Ground floor has blocked/blind round-arched openings set in big rectangular panels, some (barred) segmental arched lights; bays divided above ground by giant pilaster strips, wide rectangular openings at 1st floor, segmental arched windows above; most original small-paned windows survive; decorative blocked eaves, oculus in each gable. Slated roofs. Derived from HS Listed Buildings data.



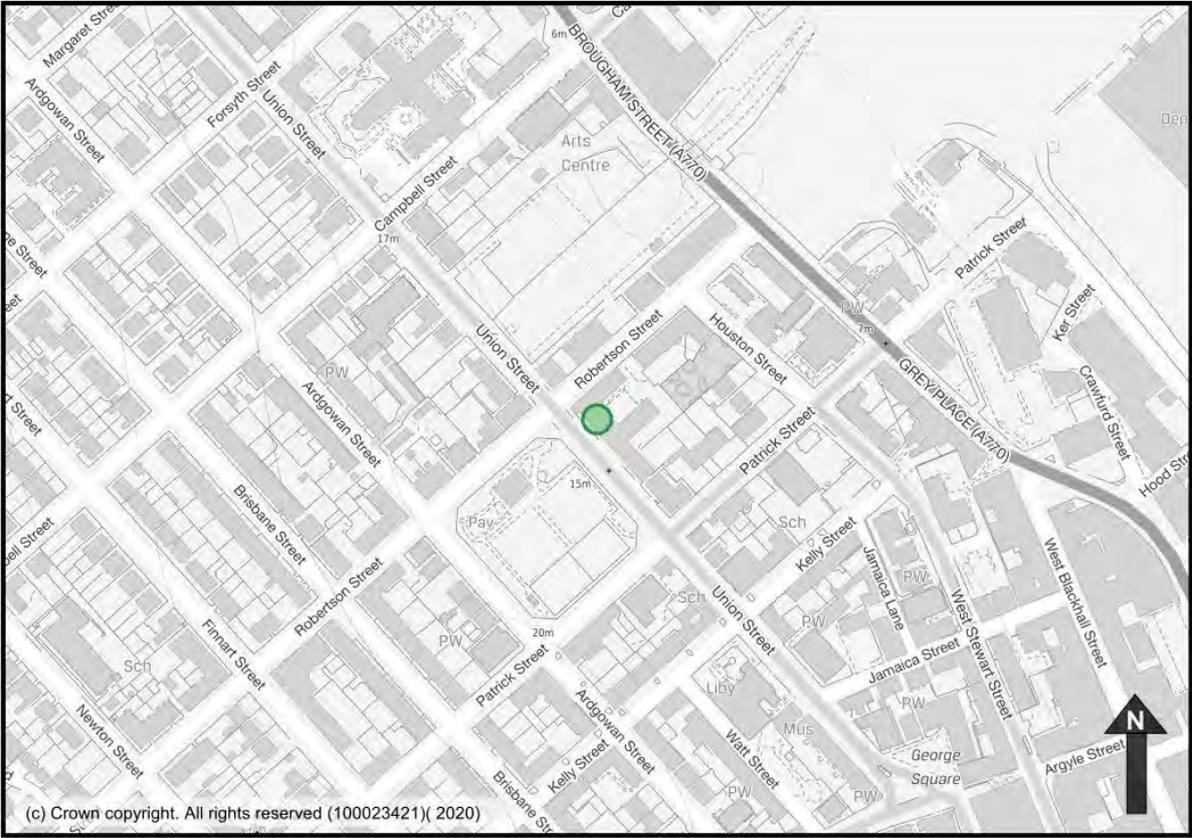
Further Reading

Hume, JR - The industrial archaeology of Scotland. Volume 1: The Lowlands and Borders. London. (1976)

Archaeology Site - Greenock	
Site Name: Tontine Hotel, 5 Ardgowan Square, Greenock	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 227275, 676745	Parish:
Monument Type: Town House, Hotel	
Date Recorded: 24 November 2000	Canmore Ref No. 41308

Archaeology Notes

3-storey basement and attic, 5-window frontage with 3-bay pediment, fine ashlar: single storey wings linked by quadrants (1803). Porch extended and glazed c.1900.
 HS Listed Buildings data



Further Reading

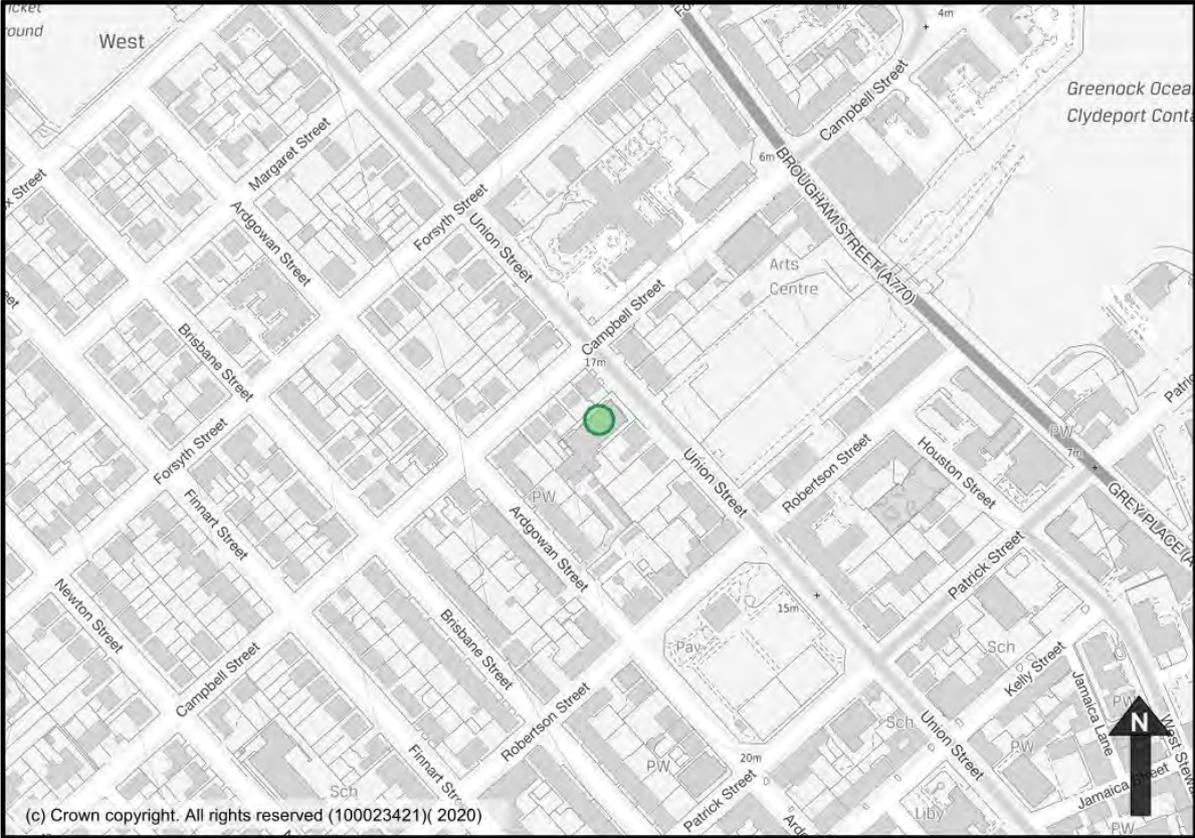
Weir, D - History of the town of Greenock, Greenock (1829)

Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: Trinity Church of Scotland, Union Street, Greenock	
Alternative Name: St Andrew's Church	
Grid Reference: 227126, 676831	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Church	
Date Recorded: 8 November 2001	Canmore Ref No. 201474

Archaeological Notes

This church is currently (2001) known as St Andrew's. Early pointed, bull-faced rubble with tower. Arcaded interior, clerestory; plaster-vaulted; John Starforth, architect, 1871. Ecc. building in use as such.

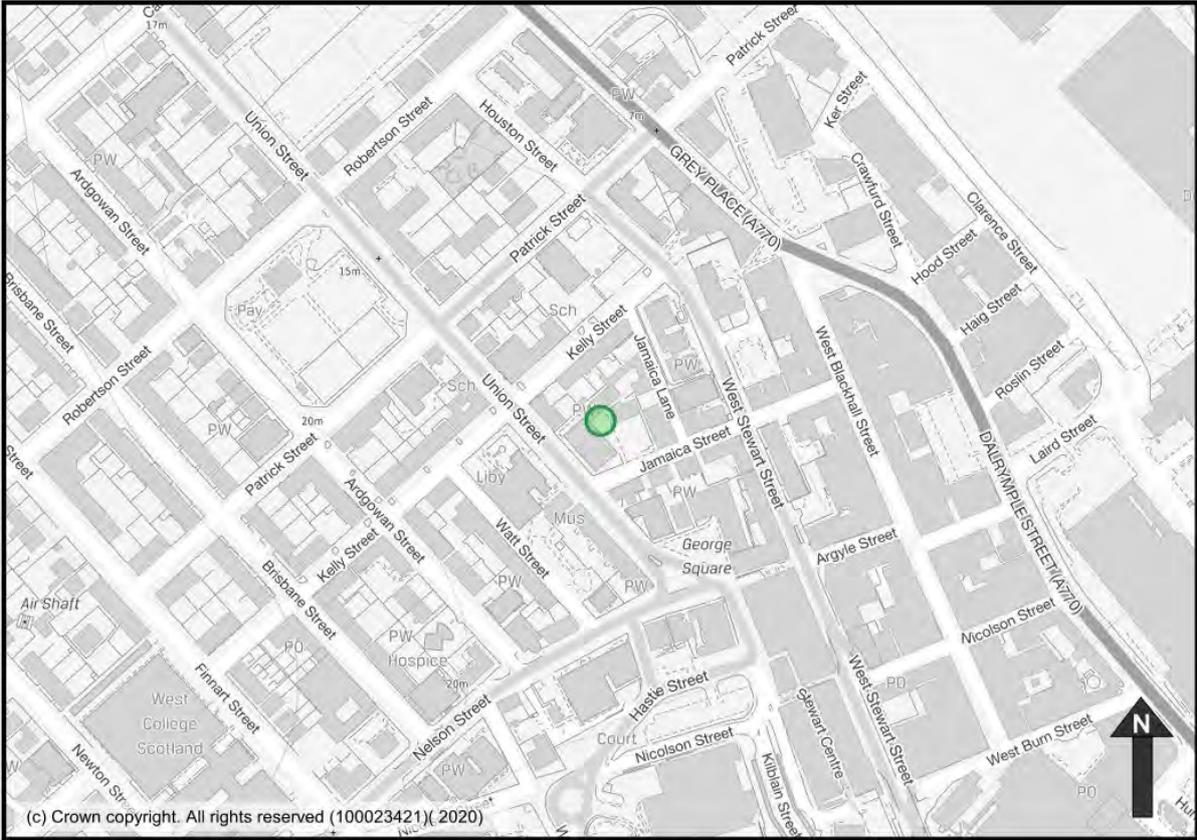
Derived from HS Listed Building Data



Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: Union Church, Union Street, Greenock	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 227444, 676598	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Church	
Date Recorded: 12 November 2001	Canmore Ref No. 201753

Archaeological Notes

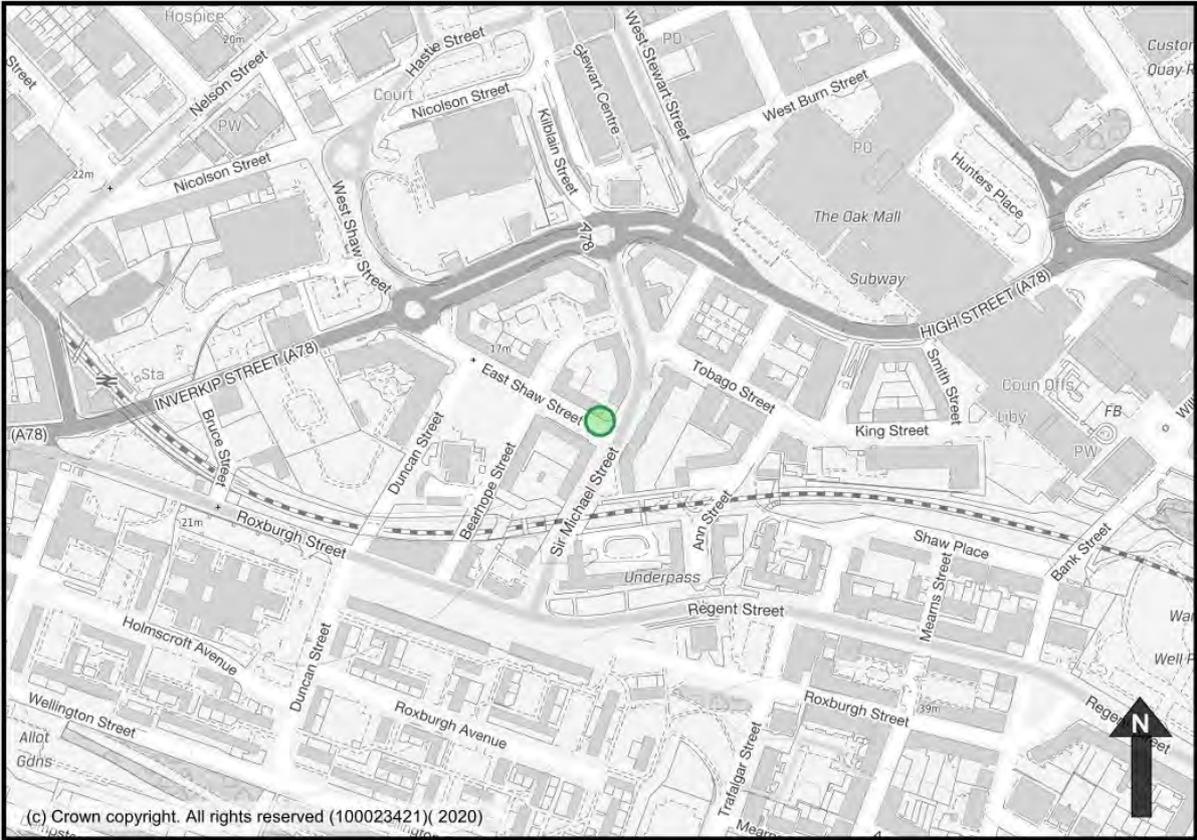
Greenock, Union Street, Union Church is depicted as U.F. Church on OS 2nd Edition map (Renfrewshire, sheet II.5, 1914).



Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: United Presbyterian Church, Sir Michael St, Greenock	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 227600, 676130	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Church	
Date Recorded: 14 November 2000	Canmore Ref No. 172763

Archaeological Notes

This is the site of the UP church shown on OS 1:500 Greenock Town Plan, 1856. It appears on OS 1:2 500 Renfrewshire sheet II plan 5, 1902 as UF church (AC 14 November 2000).



Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: Upper Bow Farm Development , Greenock	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 226000, 676200	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Housing Estate	
Date Recorded: 22 March 2010	Canmore Ref No. 70149

Archaeology Note

None



Archaeology Site - Greenock	
Site Name: Upper Gryfe Reservoir, Greenock	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 228650, 671850	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Enclosure	
Date Recorded: 3 August 2010	Canmore Ref No. 41360

Archaeology Notes

NS 286718. There is a 42' diameter circular enclosure at the E end of the reservoir, partly covered by the reservoir wall.

F Newall 1969



Further Reading

Newall, F - 'NS 286718', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1969, pp.42 (1969)

Archaeology Site - Greenock	
Site Name: Upper Gryfe Reservoir, Greenock	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 227650, 672150	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Hut circle (possible)	
Date Recorded: 3 August 2010	Canmore Ref No. 41361

Archaeology Notes

NS 276721. Weathering out from beneath peat, and founded in glacial brash, i.e. pre-Late Bronze Age in this area, is a group of four circular or sub-circular foundations. A group of three massive erratics has, tangential to the S, a circle 23' in diameter over a 4' wide wall. To the immediate N, partly contiguous to the circle, and accepting the erratics as an E wall, is an oval outline 19' E-W by 12' over a 3'6" wide wall, and N of this, also contiguous, an outline of knot-grass in double ridges, 4' across with a central gap, encloses an area 27' overall E-W, the N arc being eroded by a stream bed. Some 20' E of this complex, an independent circle is 29' in diameter over a 5' thick wall.

F Newall 1969

Newall indicates this on his map as the site of round houses, which, by analogy with sites at Martin Glen (NS26NW 9) and Rottenburn (NS26NE 14) are probably of Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age date.

F Newall 1976



Further Reading

Newall, F - 'The Roman signal fortlet at Outerwards, Ayrshire', Glasgow Archaeol J, Vol 4, 1976, pp.111-23 (1976)

Newall, F - 'Upper Gryfe Reservoir', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1969, pp.42 (1969)

Archaeology Site - Greenock	
Site Name: Upper Gryfe Reservoir, Greenock	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 228100, 671600	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Hut circle (possible), Structures	
Date Recorded: Unknown	Canmore Ref No. 41370

Archaeology Notes

NS 281716. A stone-walled circle 23' overall, 18' internally, entered on E, the 1'6" wide entrance being flanked externally by two large boulders, the S one of which closes a chamber, 4' wide and some 20' long contained between the SE are of the house, and an outer 3' wide wall which curves round the S and E. A short 3' wide cross wall seals the W end of this chamber, but the outer wall continues W for a further 7'. This may once have connected with a single stone wall lying W of the circle, running N, then curving W. Within this, an alignment of wall footing, curving S at E and W ends, suggests a sub-rectangular build, 12' E-W. To NE of the circle, enclosed within a second single-stone wall circuit, is a very massively constructed rectangular build, 25' E-W x 17'. The N wall, of boulders, is 3' - 5' wide. The E wall continues S for fully 65', interrupted by two gaps.

F Newall and H Sinclair 1969



Further Reading

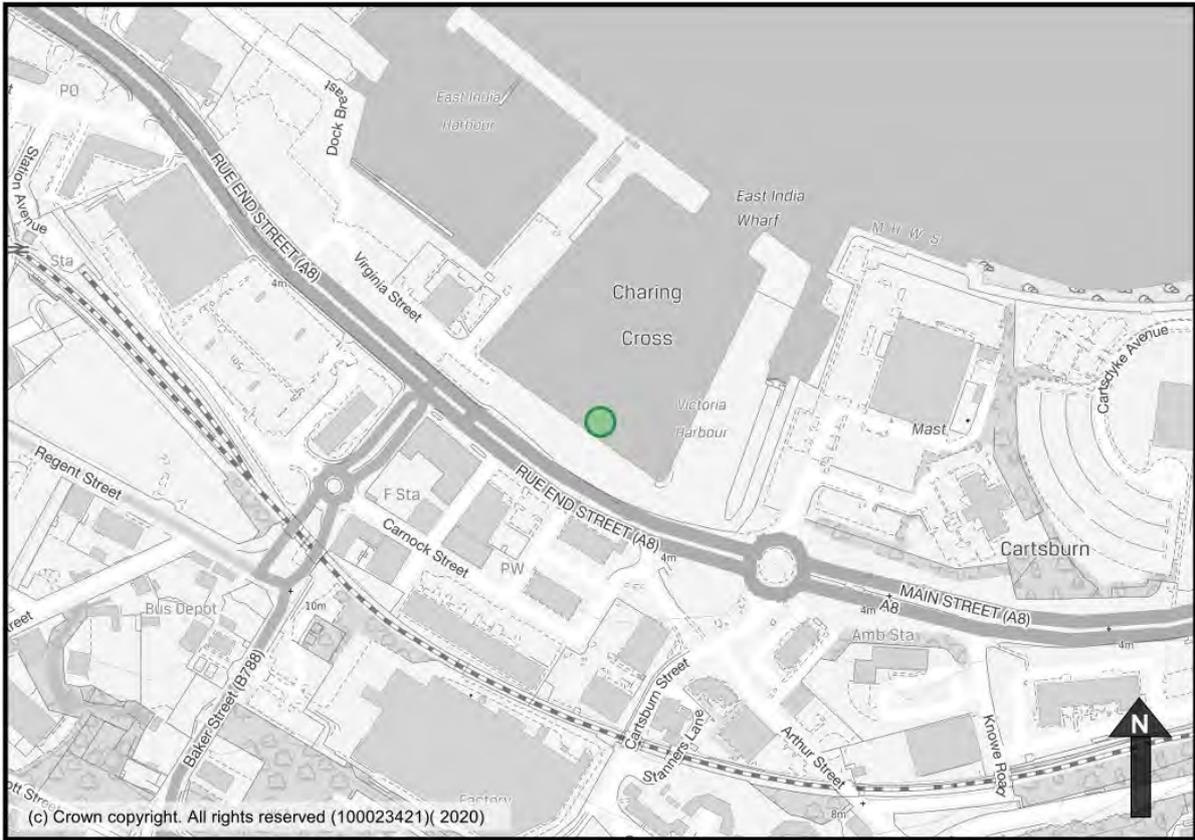
Newall and Sinclair, F and HM - 'Upper Gryfe Reservoir', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1991, pp.41 (1991)

Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: Victoria Harbour, Greenock	
Alternative Name: Victoria Quay	
Grid Reference: 228620, 675880	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Harbour	
Date Recorded: 17 September 2007	Canmore Ref No. 68395

Archaeology Notes

Visible on RCAHMS aerial photographs taken in 1988.
 Visible on vertical air photograph, (OS 88/041/102, flown 1988).

(location cited as NS 287 759). Victoria Harbour, built 1846-50, engineer Joseph Locke. A rectangular basin formed by a pier shared with the East India Harbour, south and east quays, and two short piers at the seaward side. On the south quay is a single-storey, 3-bay hydraulic pumping station with a 3-storey accumulator tower, now disused. On the north quay is a 1-by-10-bay transit shed. The works are all ashlar.
 John Hume 1976.



Further Reading

Hume, JR - The industrial archaeology of Scotland. Volume 1: The Lowlands and Borders. London (1976)

Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: Waterfront Retail Park, Greenock	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 295770, 665040	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Retail Park	
Date Recorded: 21 April 2008	Canmore Ref No. 275716

Archaeology Note

An archaeological watching brief was carried out at this location, ahead of a planned car park construction at Waterfront retail park. The area is located SE of the former Albert Harbour (now Container Terminal) and NW of the West Harbour (now Leisure Centre). Excavation of the site revealed that a large amount of subsoil and topsoil had been dumped for landscaping purposes. Beneath this and layers of industrial waste (brick, gravel, mortar) was found a concrete floor surface, strengthened with iron and containing railway tracks. This was associated with the industrial works that used to be present here. It was not possible to date the concrete floor surface at this time, although it appeared to have been built into compact deposits of clay containing industrial debris. This may have been used to fill in previous works or voids to level the site.



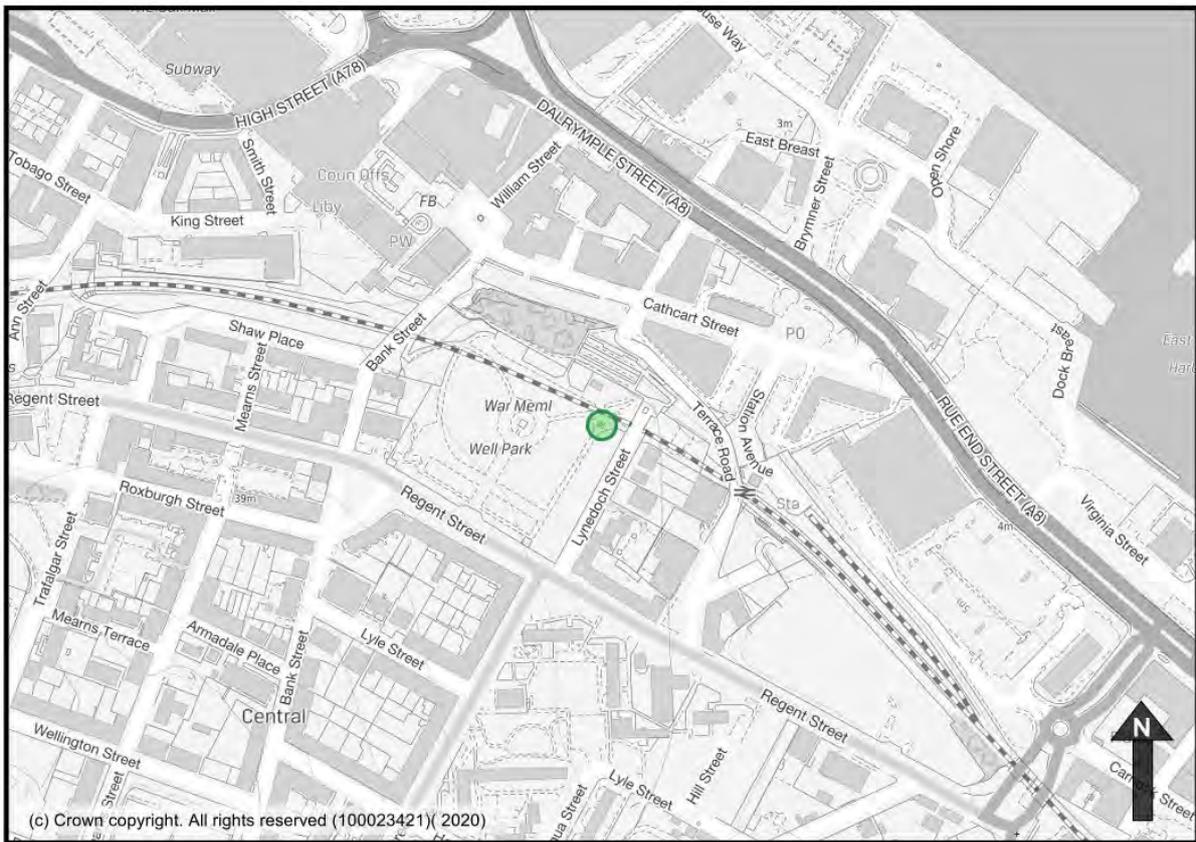
Archaeology Site - Greenock	
Site Name: Well Park, Greenock	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 228085, 675975	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Well	
Date Recorded: 7 April 1964	Canmore Ref No. 41315

Archaeology Notes

This ornamental well is dated 1629. It stands in what was formerly the Well Park adjacent to the Mansion House (NS27NE 2). It was erected by John Schaw, and bears his initials together with those of his wife, Helen Houstoun.

D MacGibbon and T Ross 1889

This well still remains as described and illustrated. (1964)



Further Reading

MacGibbon and Ross, D and T - The castellated and domestic architecture of Scotland from the twelfth to the eighteenth centuries Edinburgh (1887)

Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: Well Park, Regent St, Greenock	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 227997, 675918	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Gate Pier, Gates, Gateway	
Date Recorded: 5 November 2001	Canmore Ref No. 200940

Archaeological Notes

NS27NE 8.00 NS 2808 7597 Well
 NS27NE 8.01 NS 28034 75979 War Memorial
 NS27NE 8.03 NS 28107 75986 Public Conveniences
 NS27NE 8.04 NS 28019 75956 Well Park, General
 NMRS Report date for above text 05/11/01

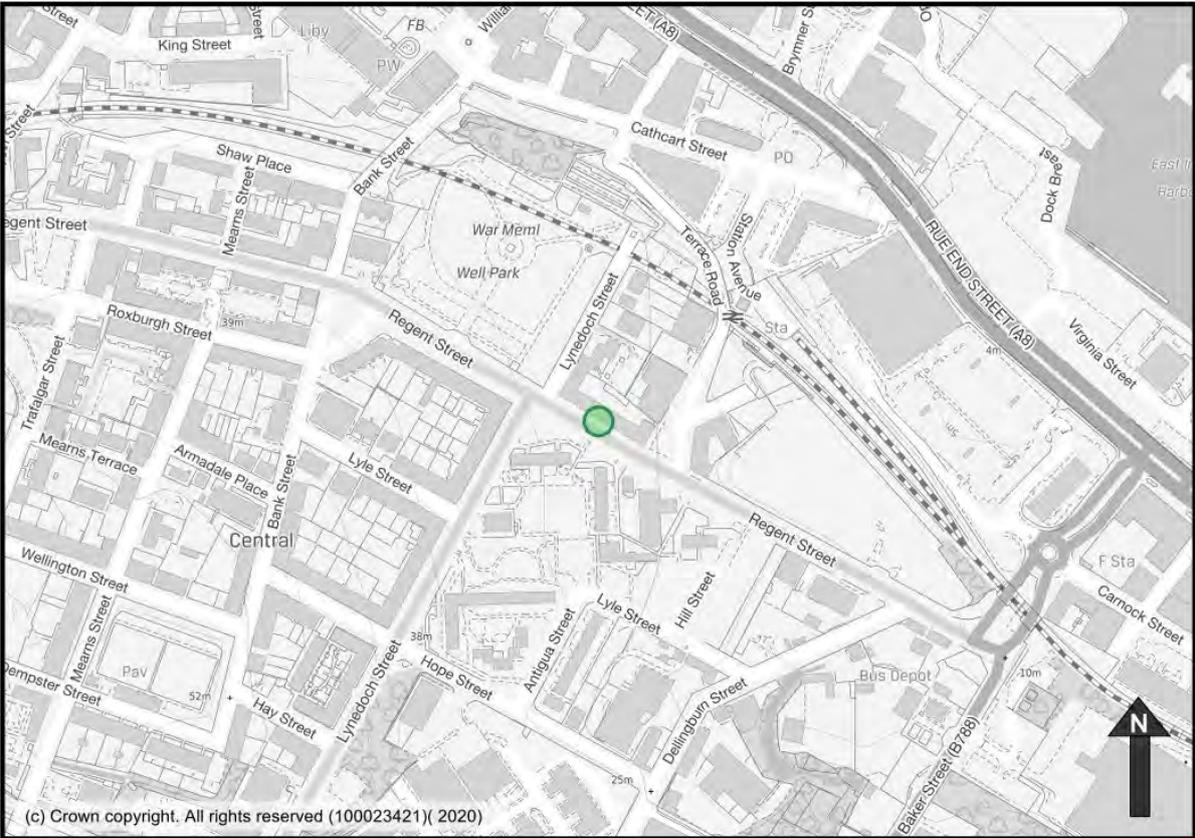


Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: Well Park Buildings, Greenock	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 228212, 675876	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Well	
Date Recorded: 6 November 2002	Canmore Ref No. 201300

Archaeology Notes

NS 2282 6758

Phone call, followed by a fax map received by WoSAS from Douglas Taylor, Property Services. Mr Taylor reports that Transco uncovered a well at this location whilst digging a trench for a pipeline. No other information and no visit as of this date.



Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: Well Park, Lynedoch St, Greenock	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 228107, 675986	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Public Convenience	
Date Recorded: 5 November 2001	Canmore Ref No. 200941

Archaeological Notes

NS27NE 8.00 NS 2808 7597 Well
 NS27NE 8.01 NS 28034 75979 War Memorial
 NS27NE 8.02 NS 27997 75918 Wall and Gateway
 NS27NE 8.04 NS 28019 75956 Well Park, General
 NMRS Report date for above text 05/11/01



Archaeology Site - Greenock	
Site Name: West Garshangan, Greenock	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 227790, 670840	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Hut circle (possible)	
Date Recorded: 1 December 1976	Canmore Ref No. 41345

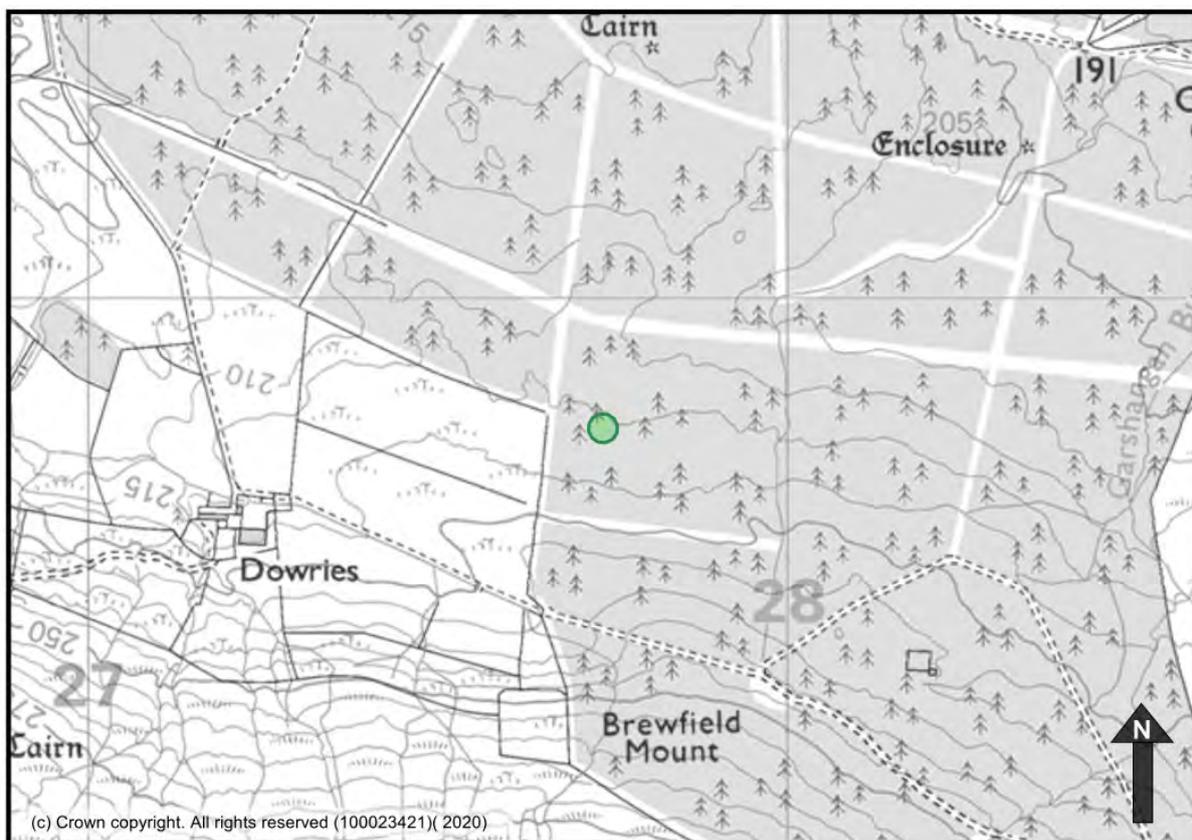
Archaeology Notes

NS 2779 7084. There is a Gryfe 'A' type hut (c/f NS27SE 20), 15ft in diameter with a 3ft wide wall, entered from the east, in the crook of the West Garshangan headstream.

F. Newall 1964; 1955

This site falls in an area recently afforested and could not be located.

Visited by OS (TRG) 1 December 1976



Further Reading

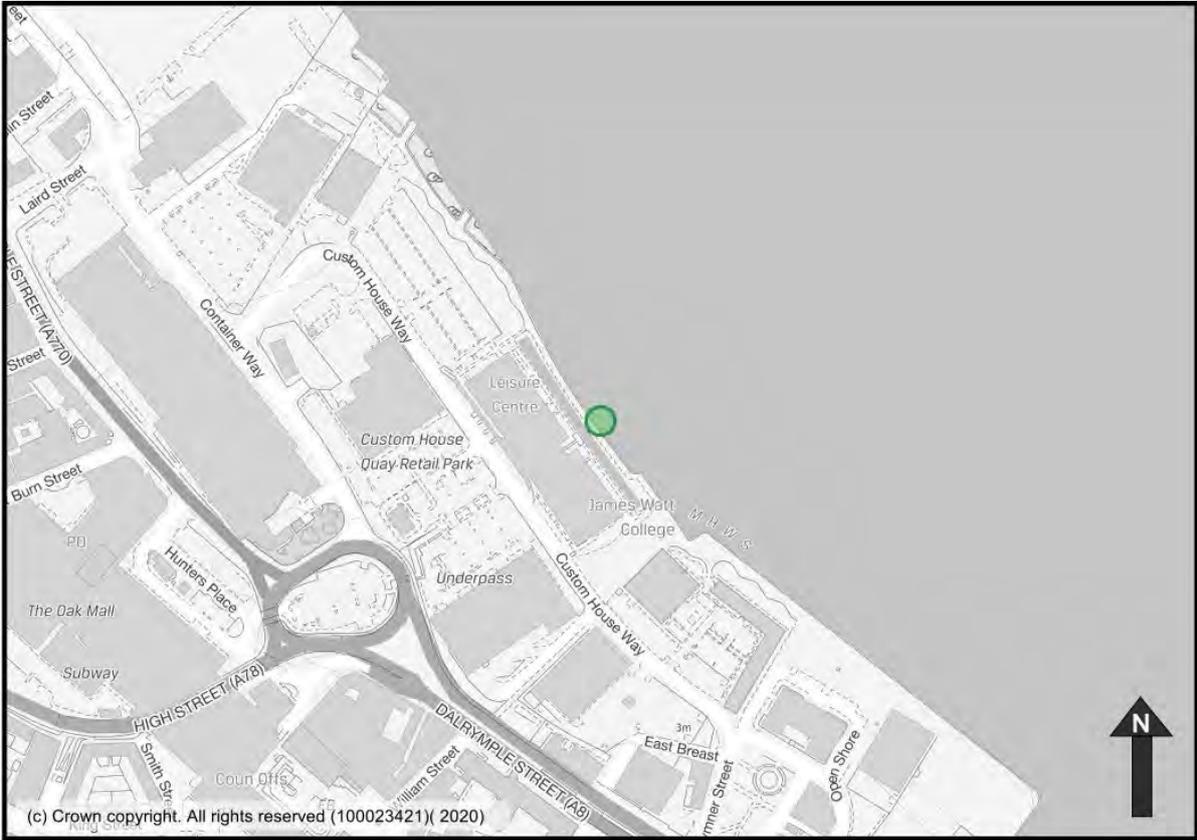
Newall, F - 'Early open settlement in Renfrewshire', PSAS, Vol 95, 1961-2, pp.159-70 (1964)

Newall, F - 'Lurg Moor', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1955, pp.25-6 (1955)

Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: West Harbour, Greenock	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 228156, 676280	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Harbour	
Date Recorded: 3 May 2001	Canmore Ref No. Unknown

Archaeology Notes

According to Kinipple, the West Harbour was the original harbour at Greenock, developing from the late 17th century onwards. The first substantial harbour was built in 1707-10, by first building two piers and then excavating the interior. This excavation was apparently undertaken by gardeners from Edinburgh. Quay walls were added in 1764, and a graving dock was added by James Watt in 1785, along with many other phases of alteration and improvement. Kinipple, undated article in SMR archive.



Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: Westburn Refinery, Lynedoch St, Greenock	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 227850, 675450	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Sugar Refinery	
Date Recorded: 27 April 2001	Canmore Ref No. 68388

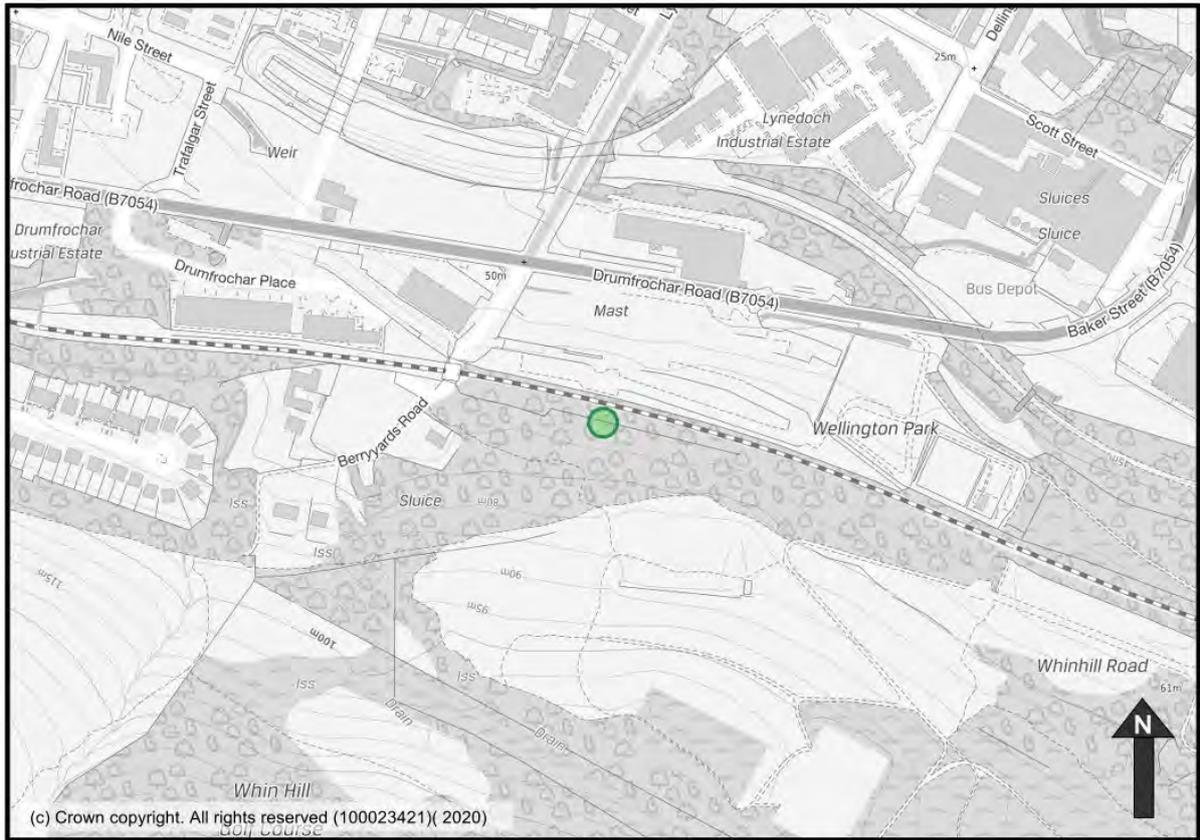
Archaeology Notes

(Location cited as NS 278 753). Westburn refinery was damaged by bombing during the Second World War and partly rebuilt, but some classic red-brick, 6- and 7-storey blocks remain.

This is the last working sugar refinery in Scotland. (1995)

Westburn Refinery was founded in 1896 as 'Berryards Refinery', and operated continuously until 1997, apart from a spell between 1941 and 1946, during which it was extensively re-built following air-raid bomb damage. After its take-over by Tate & Lyle in 1976, it became the last survivor from a group of at least a dozen sugar refineries which combined to make Greenock one of the most important sugar producing centres in the UK. The Greenock Refinery produced sugar from raw cane sugar, which was delivered to the James Watt Dock, where it was stored in huge polychrome-brick warehouses. Closure of the refinery resulted from tight European Union quotas and high taxes on cane sugar, which is imported mostly from the Caribbean, the purpose being to protect the interests of European sugar beet farmers. The result has been that, although sugar cane is 70% sugar and sugar beet only 17%, trade restrictions allowed Tate & Lyle to retain only one cane refinery, the company choosing to opt for its plant in London.

The Greenock Refinery occupies a site of 9.5 acres, at the heart of which are six- and seven-storeyed red-brick buildings, within which most of the refining processes took place. There are also detached office buildings at the west side of the site, and a large block of buildings on the north side containing filling, packing, despatch and warehousing departments. Steam for many processes was provided by coal-fired boilers in a boiler house which also contained it's own steam-powered electricity generating station. There were plans to demolish most of the refinery buildings following closure.
(1997)



Further Reading

Hume, JR - The industrial archaeology of Scotland. Volume 1: The Lowlands and Borders. London (1976)

Tate and Lyle - Tate and Lyle Sugars Greenock refinery, (Pamphlet) (199[?])

Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: Westburn Refinery, 150 Lynedoch St, Greenock	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 227760, 675410	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Industrial, Offices	
Date Recorded: 27 July 2000	Canmore Ref No. 143600

Archaeology Notes

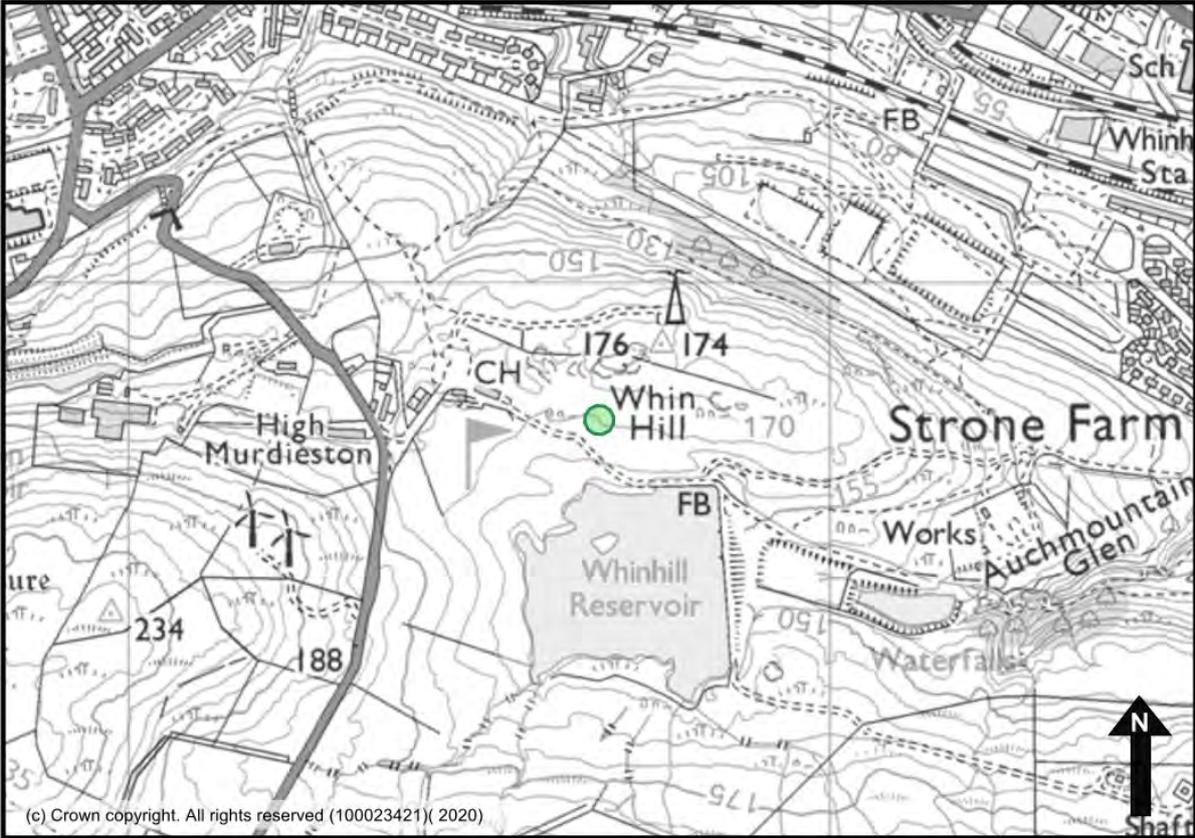
No other information from the NMRS at this time. This record may refer to a photograph of an extant site or monument or the location of a site or monument that is now gone. For industrial sites more information may be available with the next scheduled update of NMRS records.



Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: Whinhill, Greenock	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 227750, 674850	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Rig, Cultivation Remains	
Date Recorded: 23 August 1995	Canmore Ref No. 85594

Archaeology Notes

NS 277 748
 Visible on Ordnance Survey large scale aerial photographs 88/041/066-70.



Archaeology Site – Greenock

Site Name: Whinhill, Greenock

Alternative Name: Whinhill

Grid Reference: 227550, 674950

Parish: Greenock

Monument Type: Anti-aircraft Battery

Date Recorded: 30 April 2001

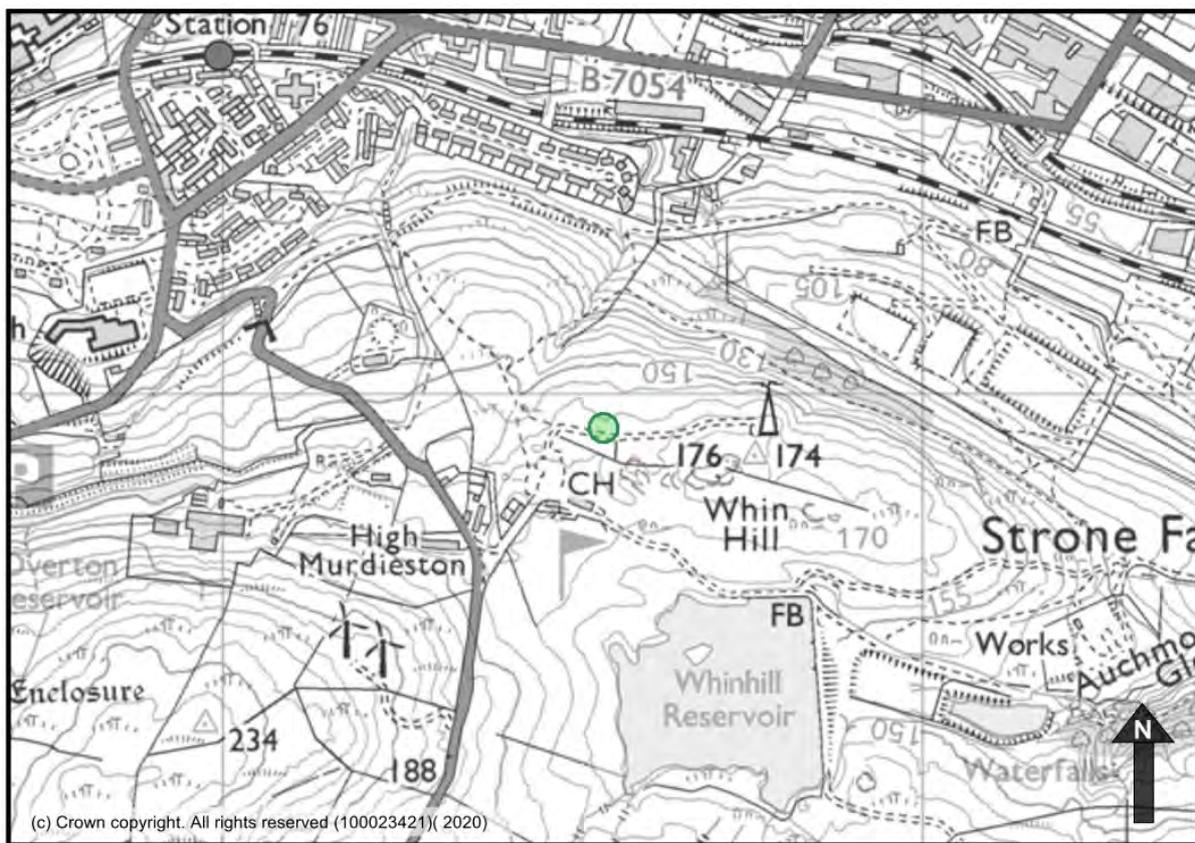
Canmore Ref No. 119855

Archaeology Notes

Centred NS 2755 7495

The site of a four gun heavy anti-aircraft battery now lies within what is depicted on the OS 1:10000 map (1980) as a small forestry plantation.

Information from RCAHMS (DE) July 1997



Further Reading

Redfern, NI - Twentieth century fortifications in the United Kingdom, York (1998)

Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: Whinhill, Greenock	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 228100, 674900	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Cultivation Terraces (possible)	
Date Recorded: 18 February 1999	Canmore Ref No. 138396

Archaeological Notes

Site recorded during a desk-based and field survey undertaken as part of Scottish Power's Inverclyde overhead transmission line proposals. NS 281 749 Terraced areas
D Alexander and C McGill 1997



Further Reading and Sources

Alexander and McGill, D and C - 'Devol Moor to Spango Valley (Greenock; Port Glasgow; Kilmacolm parishes), archaeological assessment', Discovery and Excavation, Scotland, 1997, pp.52-53 1998 (1997)

Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: Whinhill Golf Course, Greenock	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 227590, 674923	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Cup-marked Rock	
Date Recorded: 15 April 2008	Canmore Ref No. 305448

Archaeology Note

A cup-marked rock was found near to the site of the Whinhill Golf Course Club house, just outside the boundary fence beside the 18th hole. (Cut grass around the rock suggests it is part of the Course grounds). This large rock overlooks the Clyde with panoramic views to the hills beyond. It bears one large oblong shaped carving on its north-facing slope and a circular cup mark on the top. There is at least one other possible less defined carving on the rock's eastern edge.

Pastore, L.

NS 27590 74923 A cup-marked rock was found just outside the boundary fence of the club house. This large rock overlooks the Clyde and the hills beyond. It bears one large oblong carving on its northern slope and a circular cup mark on its top. There is at least one other possible carving on the rock's eastern edge. The site is at an altitude of 522ft and was recorded as part of an ongoing recording project that began in 2007.



Further Reading

Pastore, L - 'Whinhill Golf Course, Inverclyde (Greenock parish), field walking', Discovery Excav Scot Volume 10, Archaeology Scotland (2010) (2009)

Archaeology Site – Greenock

Site Name: Whinhill Reservoir, Greenock

Alternative Name:

Grid Reference: 227750, 674550

Parish: Greenock

Monument Type: Reservoir, Dam, Aqueduct, Water Treatment Plant

Date Recorded: 23 August 1995

Canmore Ref No. 85595

Archaeology Notes

NS27SE 53 277 745

Reservoir and dam linked by aqueduct to the water treatment plant (NS282746). Visible on Ordnance Survey aerial photograph 88/041/068.



Further Reading

Alexander and McGill, D and C - 'Devol Moor to Spango Valley (Greenock; Port Glasgow; Kilmacolm parishes), archaeological assessment', *Discovery and Excavation, Scotland*, 1997, pp.52-53, 1998 (1997)

Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: Whitelees Moor, Greenock	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 227105, 673824	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Cup-marked Rock	
Date Recorded: 20 July 2007	Canmore Ref No. 305450

Archaeology Note

The rock was found at NS 27105 73824 (Alt. 700ft), in the Whitelees Moor area, close to the private road that leads to Whitelees cottage. One panel bears a very large bowl-sized cup-mark, its width measuring approx. 20cm. The carving appears conical in shape and runs to a depth of around 6.5cm. This stone may be similar to those found in Ireland called 'Bullaun' stones, the conical recess being identical to ones like the 'Deer Stone' found in Glendalough. Some of these stones were 'portable', and based on it's size and shape it could be that this Whitelees stone is 'portable', but this would require a more detailed examination.

NS 27105 73824 Four cup-marked boulders were found close together in an outcrop of rocks near to the private road leading to Whitelees cottage.

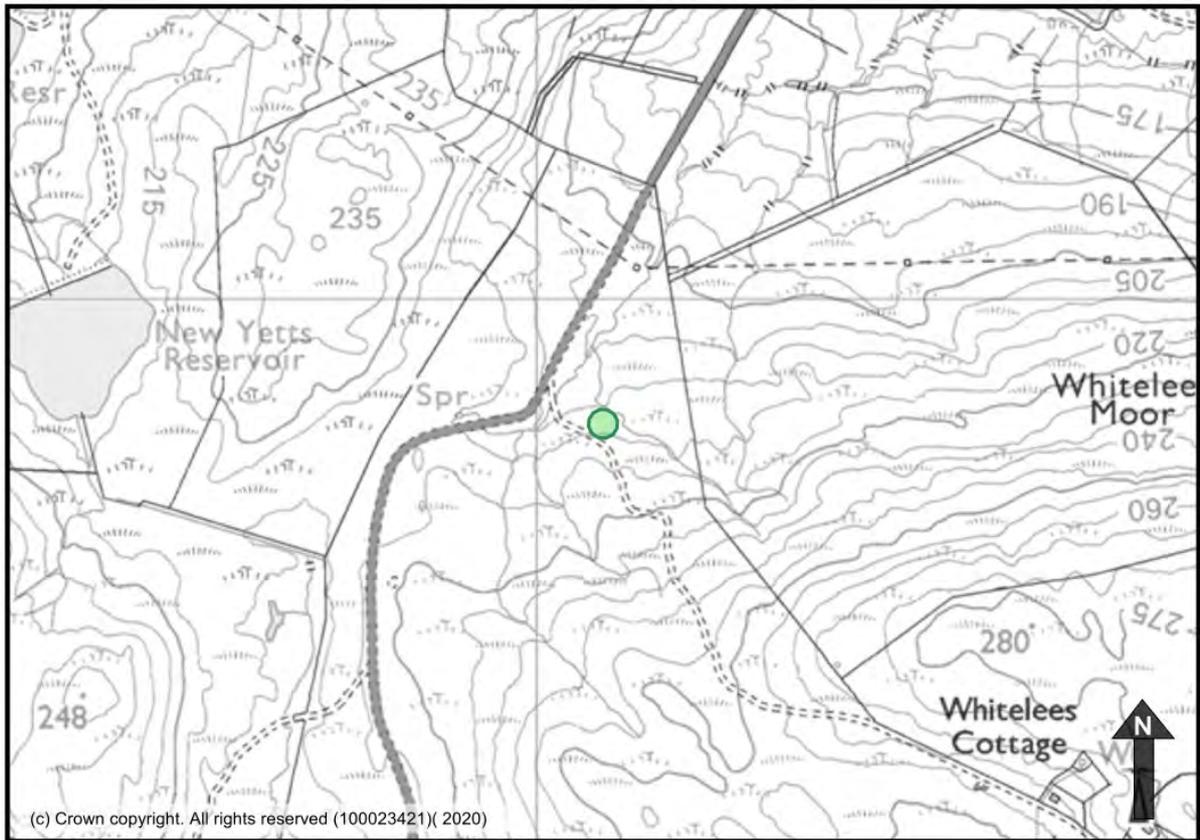
NS 27105 73824 Panel 1 (altitude 700ft) bears a very large bowl-sized cup mark, c200mm wide and 65mm deep. The carving appears to be conical in shape.

NS 27102 73820 Panel 2 (altitude 681ft) bears one cup mark, c130mm wide and c35mm deep.
NS 27107 73827 Panel 3 is a small cup-marked stone.

NS 27092 73834 Panel 4 is an unusual stone with three carvings. A large cup and two smaller, almost tear drop-shaped cups.

This carved rock looks like a face when viewed from the right angle.

Photographs may be viewed at <http://rockartuk.fotopic.net/c1353381.html>



Further Reading

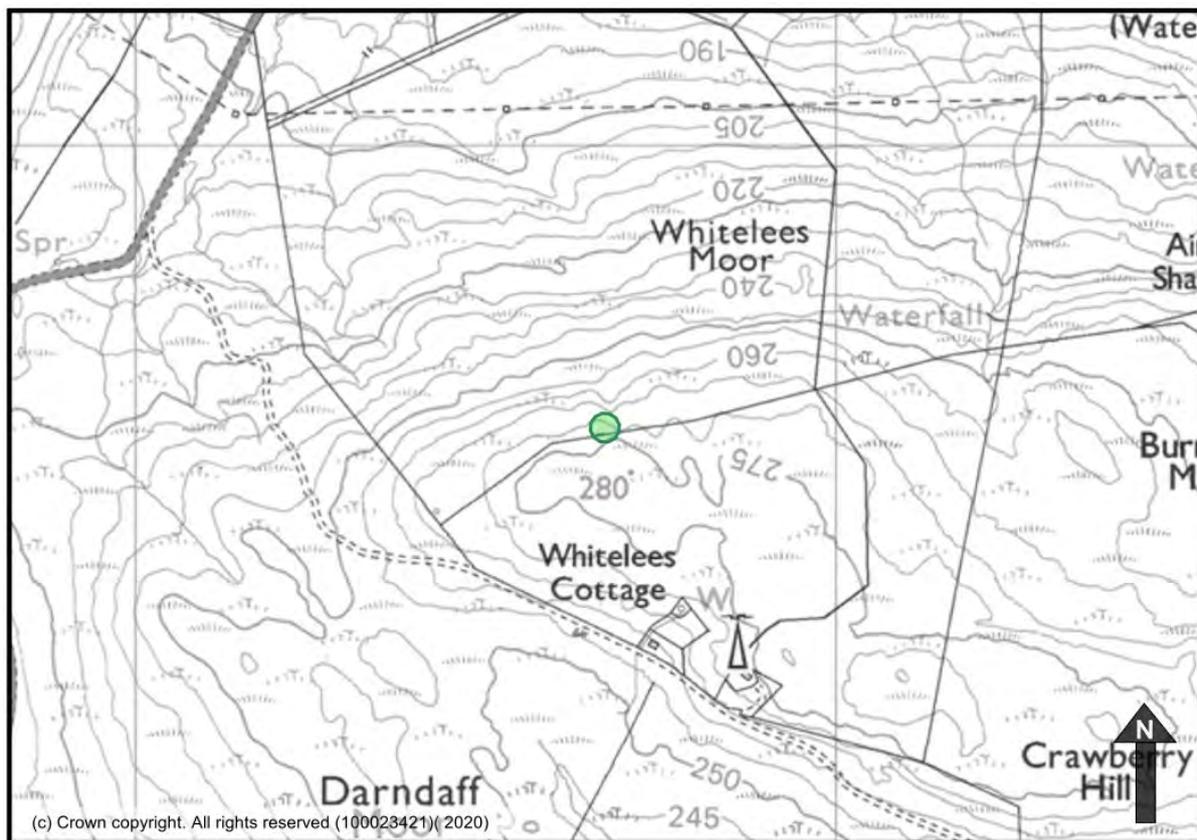
Pastore, L - 'Whitelees Moor, Inverclyde (Greenock parish), field walking', Discovery Excav. Scot Volume 10, Archaeology Scotland (2010) (2009)

Archaeology Site – Greenock	
Site Name: Whitelees Moor, Greenock	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 227680, 673599	Parish: Greenock
Monument Type: Cup-marked Rock	
Date Recorded: 15 April 2008	Canmore Ref No. 305451

Archaeology Note

Two Cup-marked boulders were found next to each other in the Whitelees Moor area, on a north-facing hill within an outcrop of rocks. Panel (a) bears two cup-marks, the larger of the two is in the centre of the stone with the smaller cup nearer the base. Panel (b) rests close by and bears two cup marks with an additional tear-drop shaped marking between the two. Again one of the cup marks is bigger than the other with the smaller of the two being quite deep.

Two possible cup-marked boulders were found next to each other on a N-facing hill in an outcrop of rocks at an altitude of 875ft. Panel 1 bears two cup marks, the larger cup mark is in the centre of the stone with the smaller cup nearer the base. Panel 2 is close by and bears two cup marks with an additional tear drop-shaped marking between them. One of the cup marks is bigger than the other, and the smaller of the two is quite deep.



Further Reading

Pastore, L - 'Whitelees Moor, Inverclyde (Greenock parish), fieldwalking', Discovery Excav. Scot Volume 10, Archaeology Scotland (2010) (2009)