



[PORT GLASGOW]

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 Port Glasgow area. There are also schedules for Greenock, 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

ARCHAEOLOGY SITES IN PORT GLASGOW

LOCATION	CANMORE REFERENCE
B	
Broadfield (Battery)	332046
Broadfield Hospital	75470
C	
Chapelton	42451
Craigmarloch Wood (Small Cairns)	42448
Craigmarloch Wood (Small Cairns)	70137
Craigmarloch Wood (Vitrified Fort)	42453
Customs House	199733
D	
Devol Moor (Mound)	75478
Devol Moor (Enclosure, Field Bank)	42442
Devol Moor (Anti-aircraft battery, Military Camp)	119884
Devol Moor (Homestead)	42433
Dubbs	200931
Dunlop and Bremner's Engine Works, Kingston Shipyard, Ardgowan Street	144168
E	
East Dougliehill (Farmstead)	170974
East Dougliehill (Reservoir, Dam)	85609
East Dougliehill (Reservoir, Dam)	85610
F	
East Kilbride	199891
Ferguson Ailsa Shipyard	68380
Finlaystone Estate (Castle, Country House)	42414
Finlaystone Estate (Inscribed Stone)	42413
Finlaystone Estate (Logboat)	116499
Finlaystone Point	Unknown
G	
Gasworks	42440
Glasgow Road	91876
Glen Yard, Belhaven Street	68379

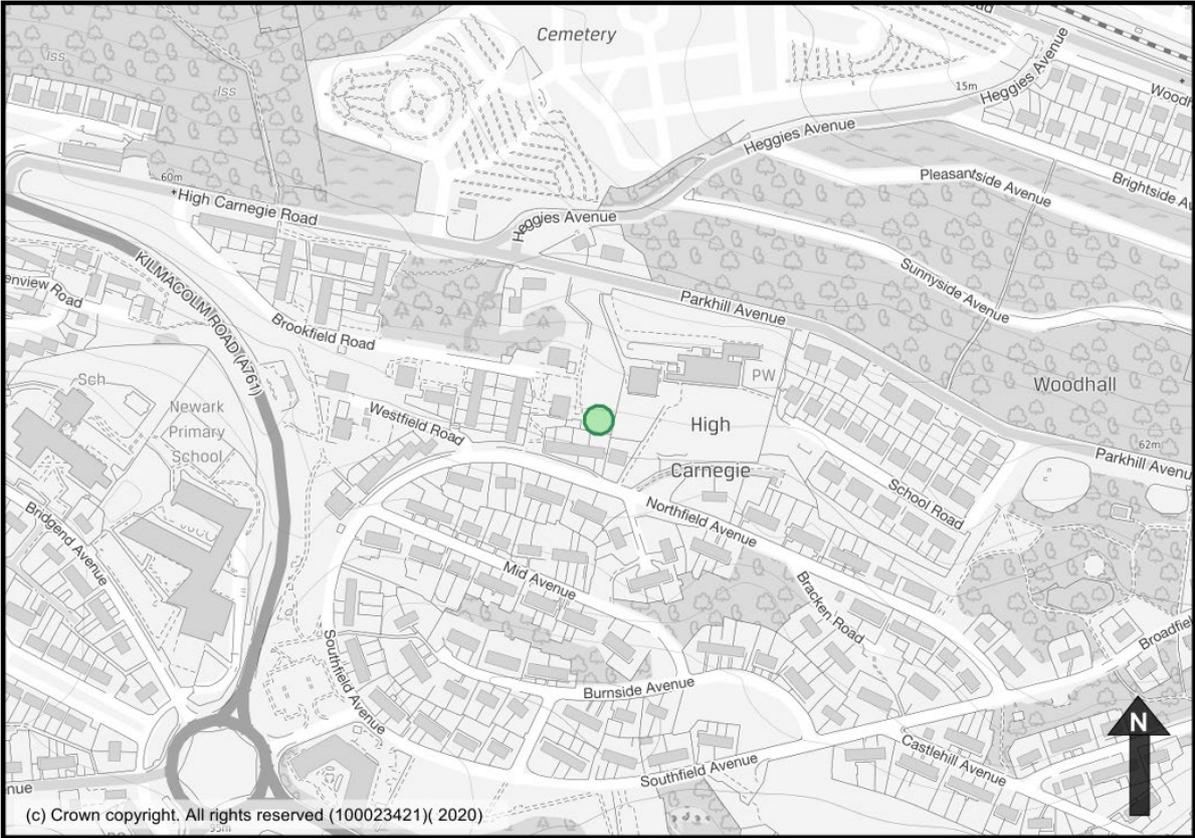
Golf Course	85608
Gourock Ropeworks (Ropeworks, Sugar Refinery)	42443
Gourock Ropeworks (Ropeworks)	42445
H	
Hamilton's Offices, Glen Shipyard, Belhaven Street	143584
Harelaw (Cairn)	275820
Harelaw (Cairn)	275822
Harelaw (Field Clearance Cairns)	109487
Harelaw (Cairn)	275809
Harelaw (Mounds)	138042
Harelaw Reservoir	42441
K	
Kelburn Park (Timber Poinds)	Unknown
Kingston Yard, Bogston	211557
Kingston Shipyard	68399
L	
Lamont's Castle	143536
N	
Newark Castle (Vault)	42422
Newark Castle (Castle)	42421
Newark Castle (Chapel)	42438
Newark Sail Cloth Co.	147223
Newark Works	203628
P	
PS Comet	151531
Port Glasgow (Coins)	Unknown
Port Glasgow (Hoard)	Unknown
Port Glasgow (Burgh, Town)	75467
Port Glasgow (Farmstead)	170977
Port Glasgow (Farmstead)	170976
Port Glasgow (Stone Axe)	75480
Port Glasgow Station	85611
T	
Town Buildings, Fore Street	79279
V	
Viaduct	199738

W	
West Dougliehill (Rig, Cultivation, Remains)	85612
West Dougliehill (Farmstead)	170973
West Dougliehill (Path)	138045
West Dougliehill (Quarry)	138044
West Dougliehill (Hollow, Field Clearance)	138043
West Quay (Lighthouse)	199789
West Quay (Industrial, Warehouse)	199790
West Quay (Quay)	199787
Woodhall (Country House)	199437
Woodside (Curling Pond)	332043

Archaeology Site – Port Glasgow	
Site Name: Broadfield, Port Glasgow	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 233936 673773	Parish: Port Glasgow
Monument Type: Battery	
Date Recorded: 16 March 2012	Canmore Ref No. 332046

Archaeology Note

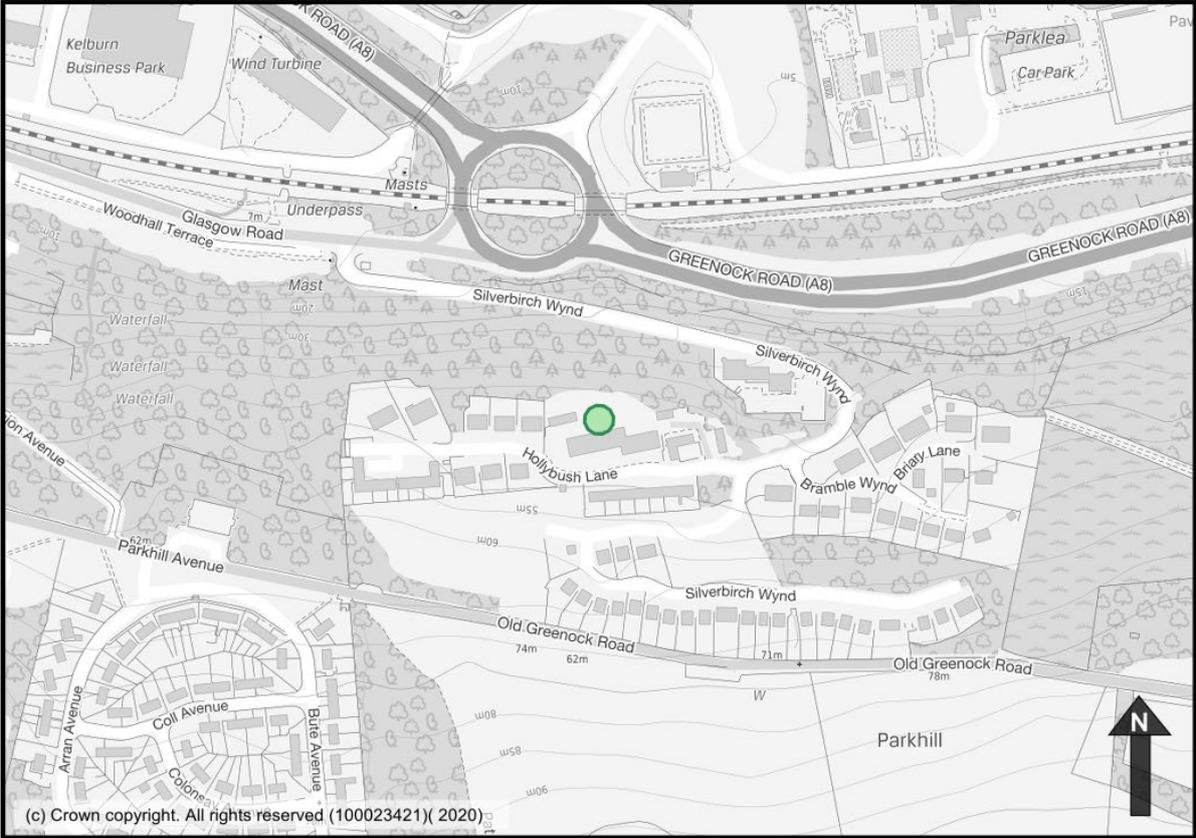
A circular structure annotated as a battery was depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map. Hachures on its northern edge suggest there may have been some form of artificial revetment on this, the downslope side of the feature. It was also shown on the 2nd edition map, though it was no longer annotated as a battery, but does not appear on modern OS maps of the area.



Archaeology Site – Port Glasgow	
Site Name: Broadfield Hospital, Port Glasgow	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 234950 673750	Parish:
Monument Type: Hospital	
Date Recorded: 4 May 2001	Canmore Ref No. 75470

Archaeology Notes

Large Scots-Renaissance mansion with details based on Newark Castle: rubble, 2/3-storey with 4-storey tower, crow-stepped gables, notable conservatory: panel with letters 'ADV' and 'PKC' interwoven and 'architect 1870'.



Further Reading

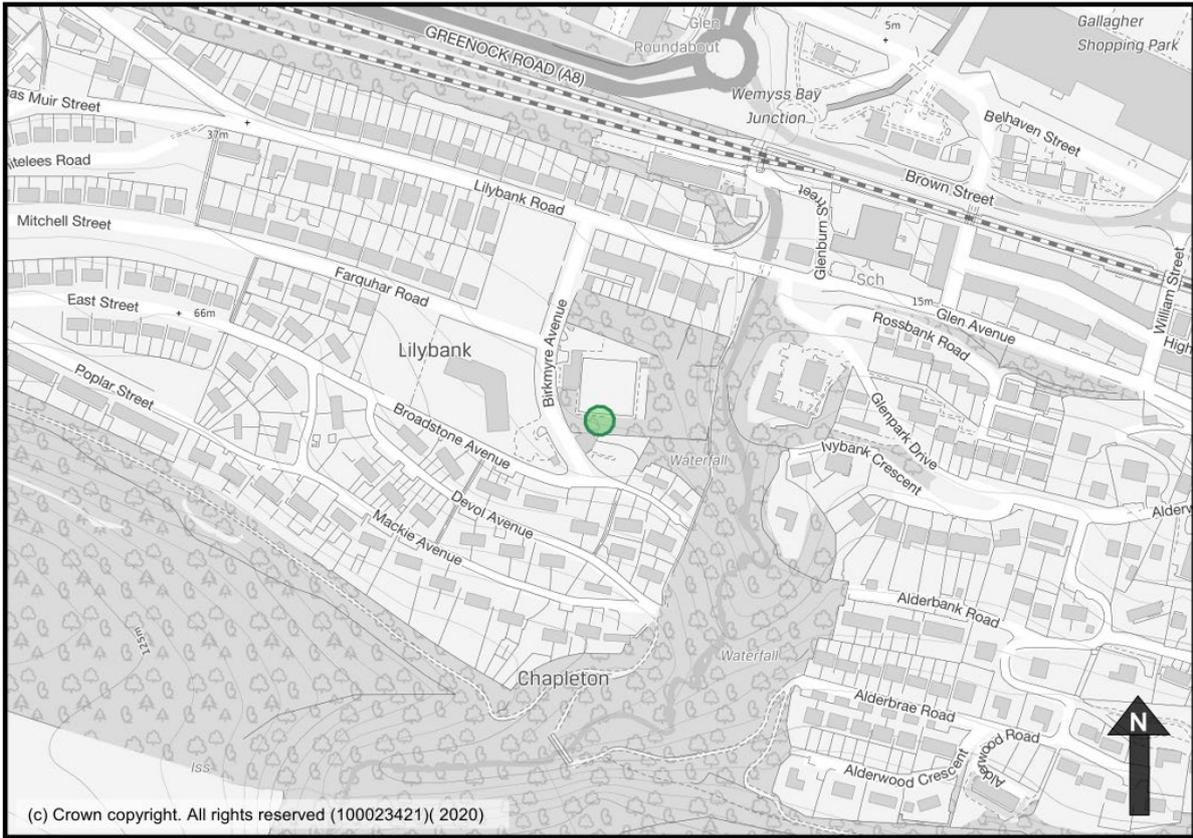
Millar, AH -The castles and mansions of Renfrewshire and Buteshire. Glasgow. (1889)

Archaeology Site – Port Glasgow	
Site Name: Chapelton, Port Glasgow	
Alternative Name: Chapelton Farm	
Grid Reference: 231220, 674570	Parish: Port Glasgow
Monument Type: Chapel, Burial Ground	
Date Recorded: 25 July 1955	Canmore Ref No. 42451

Archaeology Notes

A chapel stood at the extremity of what is now the E boundary of the East Parish, which must have been the principal cemetery, for many grave stones were found sunk a spade deep when the land was used for a kitchen garden by the late Mr King. The land is part of Chapelton Farm, on Greenock Estate. The chapel is believed to have been destroyed at the time of the Reformation.

D Weir 1829 Chapelton farm has long been broken up, although the old farmhouse can still be located at NS 3122 7457; it is a private residence. Mr Pollock, the present tenant, has no knowledge of this chapel. Further local enquiries failed to supply any additional information. (1955)

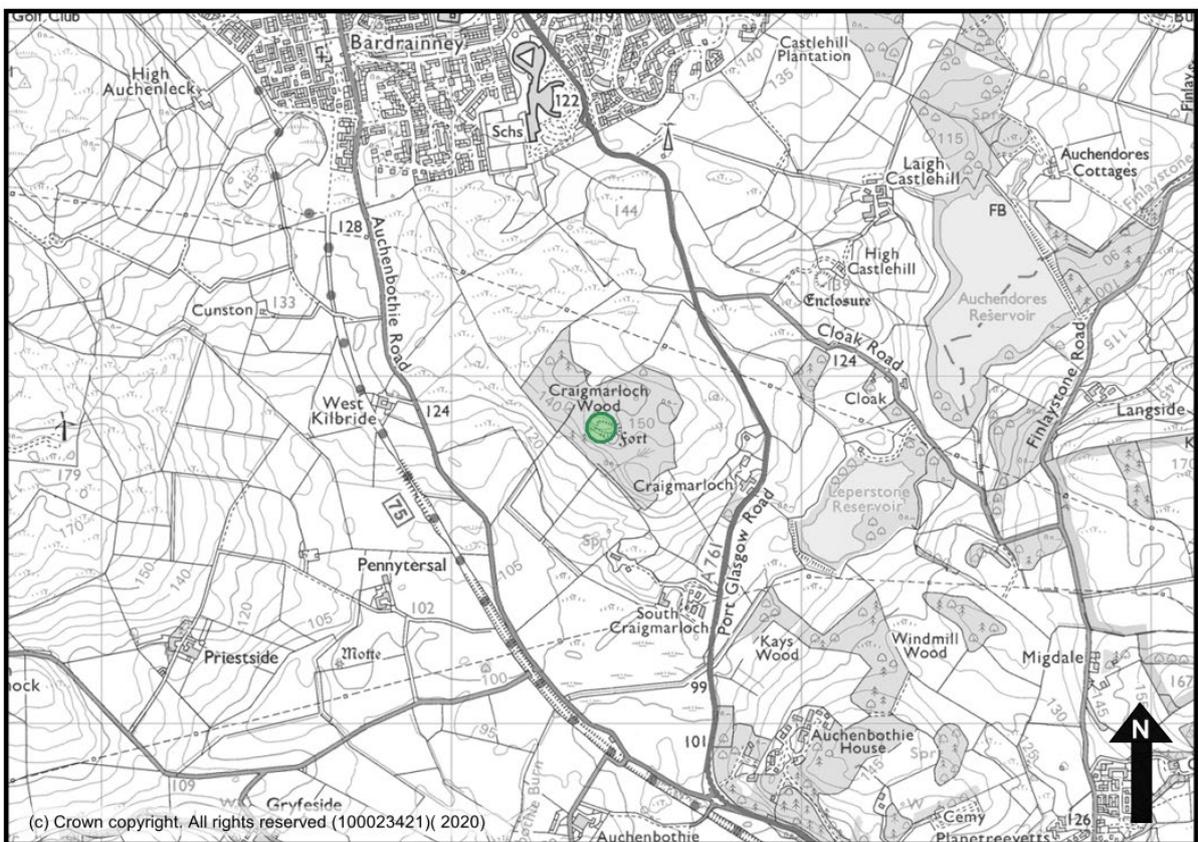


(c) Crown copyright. All rights reserved (100023421)(2020)

Archaeology Site – Port Glasgow	
Site Name: Craigmarnloch Wood, Port Glasgow,	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 234300 672300	Parish:
Monument Type: Small Cairns	
Date Recorded: Unknown	Canmore Ref No. 42448

Archaeology Notes

Off the NW end of Craigmarnloch Wood are several groups of boulders, six being oval, compactly built overgrown mounds. The most readily seen, in thick bracken, is neatly kerbed and some 3.2m by 4.6m.



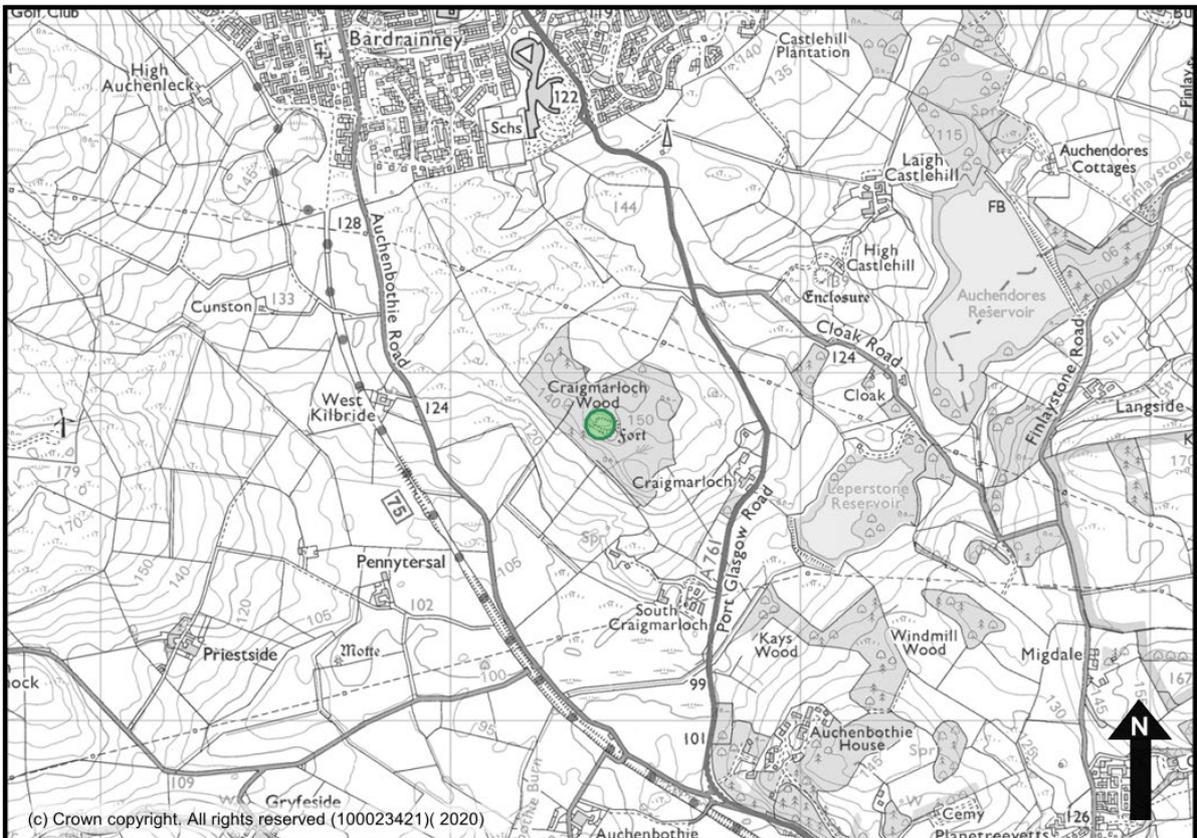
Further Reading

McIntyre, H - 'Craigmarnloch Wood (Kilmacolm parish), group of cairns', *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, 1987, pp.52. (1987)

Archaeology Site – Port Glasgow	
Site Name: Craigmarnloch Wood, Port Glasgow	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 234300 672300	Parish: Port Glasgow
Monument Type: Small Cairns	
Date Recorded: 30 January 2002	Canmore Ref No. 70137

Archaeology Note

Most readily seen, in thick bracken, is neatly kerbed and some 3.2m by 4.6m.



Further Reading

McIntyre, H - 'Craigmarnloch Wood (Kilmacolm parish), group of cairns', *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, 1987, pp.52. (1987)

Archaeology Site – Port Glasgow	
Site Name: Craigmarnoch Wood, Port Glasgow,	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 234435 671855	Parish: Port Glasgow
Monument Type: Vitrified Fort	
Date Recorded: 13 May 1964	Canmore Ref No. 42453

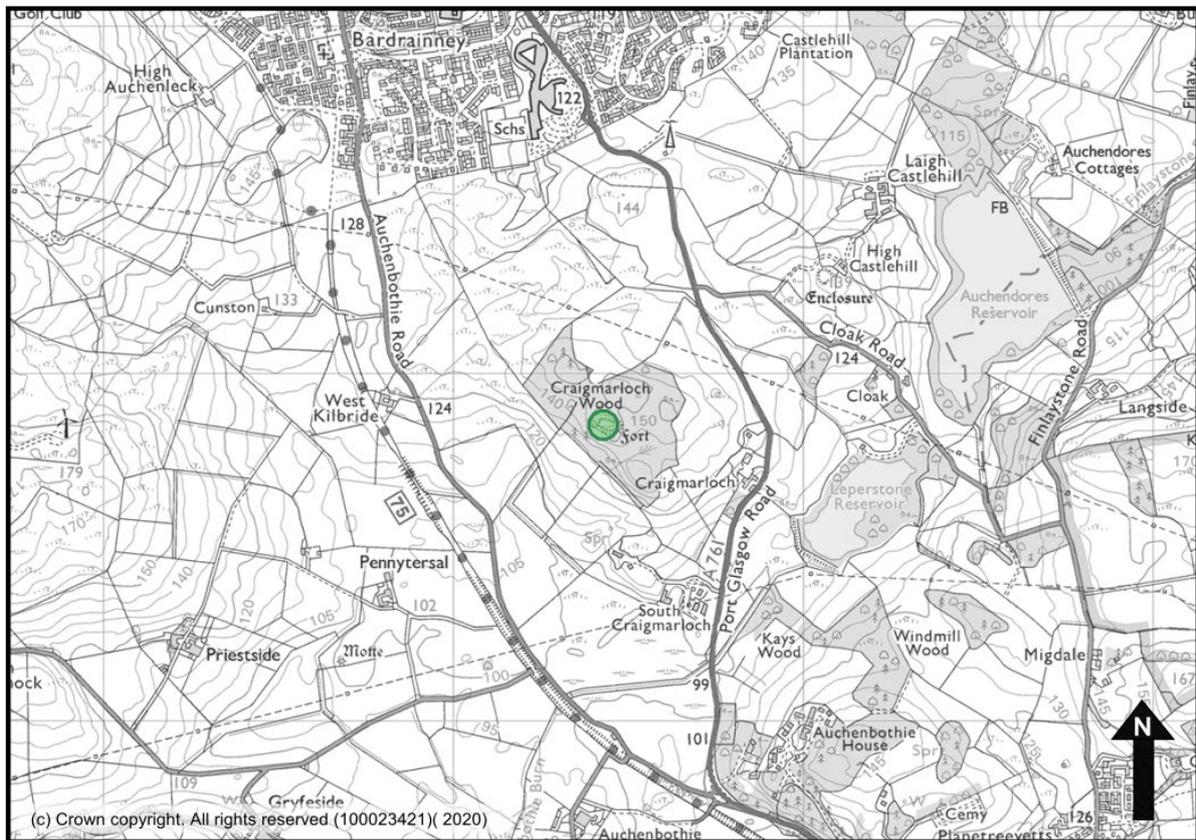
Archaeology Notes

OS 6" map (1970)

This fort stands at 450ft OD, within Craigmarnoch Wood. It is flattened oval on plan, measuring 160ft by 85ft within the ruins of a wall, originally timber-laced and about 10ft thick. Small masses of vitrified matter were noted near the entrance, 5ft wide, in the WNW, by Miss Nisbet who carried out excavations in 1963-5. Test trenches in the interior failed to provide any clear evidence of structures; no occupation traces at all were found near the centre of the fort, where there is a modern fox conduit. An annexe, measuring 130ft by 60ft, on the NE is enclosed by a wall, showing features similar to the main fort wall, with a suggestion of post-sockets but no vitrification. A second annexe (H C Nisbet 1965) on the SW was shown to be a massive structure with a terraced build, related to the fairly steep slope. No occupation debris was found in either annexe, nor any conclusion evidence as to their date relative to the fort. The excavations showed that the fort wall, in the NW, overlay a double palisaded enclosure measuring about 210ft by 115ft (A Ritchie 1971).

Virtually all the artefacts found were associated with this earlier occupation of the site. They included coarse pottery, shale rings, a tanged flint arrowhead, stone whorls, discs and hammers, a flint scarp and a fragment of a wooden vessel. The finds were placed in Paisley Museum. A radio-carbon date of 590 +/- 40 BC was obtained from material associated with the palisaded enclosure, while charcoal from the vitrified wall, though from a position such that it might possibly belong to a later period than the building of the wall, gave a date of 35-40 BC. H C Nisbet 1963; 1964; 1966; R W Feachem 1977; E W MacKie 1969

When visited in 1964, this was described as a sub-rectangular fort, in a poor state of preservation. It measured about 52.0m E-W by 30.0m transversely, enclosed by a turf-covered rubble rampart, 5.5m broad in the E, with a maximum height of 1.3m, though in places it fades out in the vegetation. A gap in the E side opened on to a level area formed by natural slopes. A fragment of fused wall face, about 1.0m long, was seen S of the entrance, in the WNW. Vague traces of a second rampart were seen along part of the N side at a lower level.



Further Reading

Ritchie, A - 'Palisaded sites in north Britain: their context and affinities', Scot Archaeol Forum, Vol 2, 1970, pp.47-67 (1970)

Mackie, EW - 'Radiocarbon dates and the Scottish Iron Age', Antiquity, Vol 43, 1969, pp.15-26 (1969)

Feachem, RW - Guide to prehistoric Scotland. London (1977)

Feachem, RW - 'Castlehill Wood dun, Stirlingshire', PSAS, Vol 90, 1956-7, pp.24-51 (1959)

Nisbet, HC - 'Craigmillar Wood, Kilmaccolm', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1963, pp.42-3 (1963)

Nisbet, HC - 'Craigmillar Wood, Kilmaccolm', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1964, pp.47 (1964)

Nisbet, HC - 'Craigmillar wood, Kilmaccolm', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1965, pp.34 (1965)

Nisbet, HC - 'Craigmillar Wood, Kilmaccolm', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1966, pp.39 (1966)

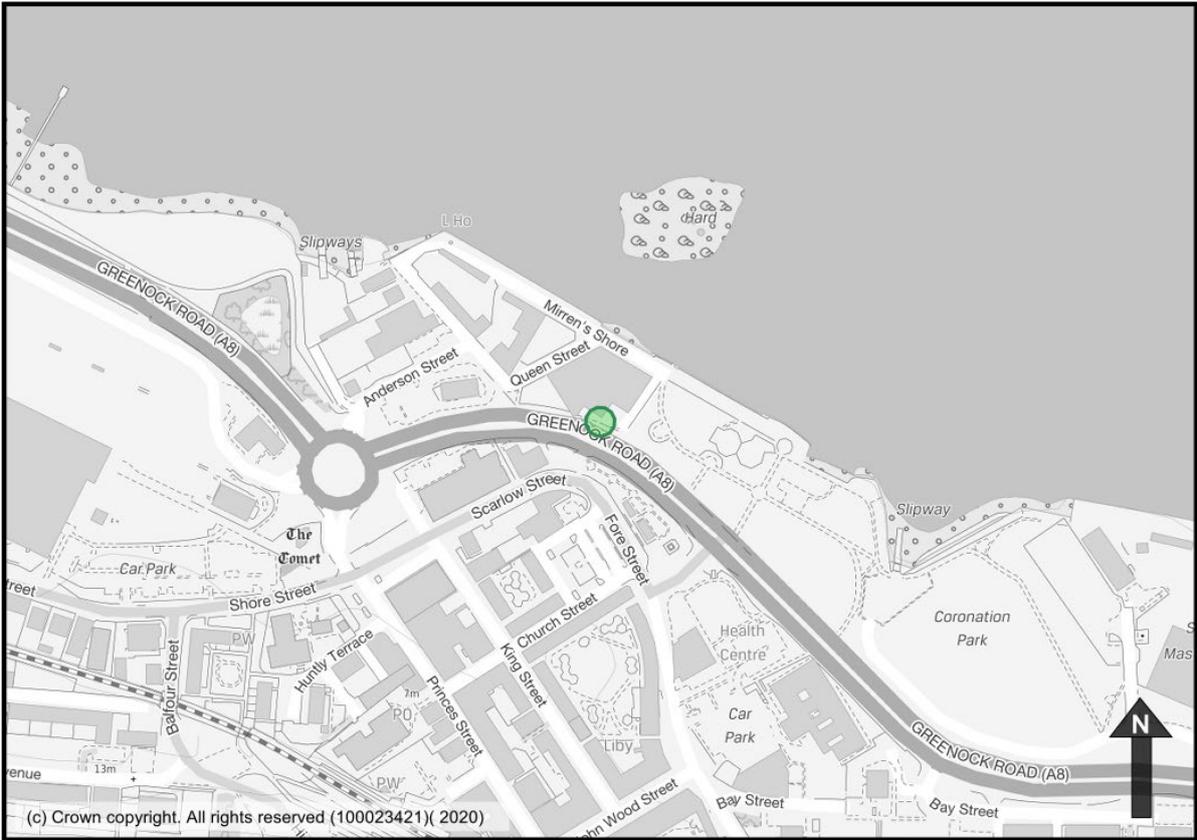
Nisbet, H - "Craigmillar hillfort, Kilmaccolm" in Alexander, D (ed.), Prehistoric Renfrewshire: papers in honour of Frank Newall. pp.43-58 (1996)

Alexander, D - 'Later prehistoric settlement in west central Scotland', pp.157-166, Oxford (2000)

Archaeology Site – Port Glasgow	
Site Name: Customs House, Port Glasgow	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 232154 674724	Parish: Port Glasgow
Monument Type: Customs House	
Date Recorded: 23 October 2001	Canmore Ref No. 199733

Archaeology Note

The Customs House is depicted on the 1st Edition OS map (Renfrewshire, Sheet II, 1864). It has since been demolished.



Archaeology Site – Port Glasgow	
Site Name: Devol Moor, Port Glasgow	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 232850 672950	Parish: Port Glasgow
Monument Type: Mound	
Date Recorded: Unknown	Canmore Ref No. 75478

Archaeology Note

On the E flank of Devol Moor, NNE of the OS trig point a low slightly scarped mound 10m over the roughly level surface is surrounded by a 2.3m wide bank, some 1.5m from the foot of the scarp. Overall the site is 17.2m in diameter, but on the east where there was possibly an entrance, the bank lies nearer to the mound reducing the diameter to 14.5m.(Newall and Lonie note this as a 'possible Roman signal post')

NS 3285 7295. Initially considered to be a possible Roman Signal Post (Newall and Lonie 1991), this has been shown by excavation to be a prehistoric structure. The site is a rocky platform composed of roughly concentric overlapping volcanic sills. This has been rendered regularly circular by a clay and cobble facing, the downslope of which, counter to the rock surface, formed the 'outer mound'. The 'inner mound' was formed by the low edge of the upper sill. Between outer and inner edges was a compacted layer of cobbles in brown earth, single coursed round the greater extent from NE to NW. Over the more irregular upper sill level, cobbles in earth were placed. Towards the N front of the upper cobbles, chipped through to the lower rock surface, was a socket 14cm by 36cm deep. From this extended a roughly chipped out slot with three flat stones. W of centre another socket likewise cut through to the lower sill was 20cm by 25cm deep. From the surface came a micro-blade of dark obsidian. F Newall 1995.



Further Reading

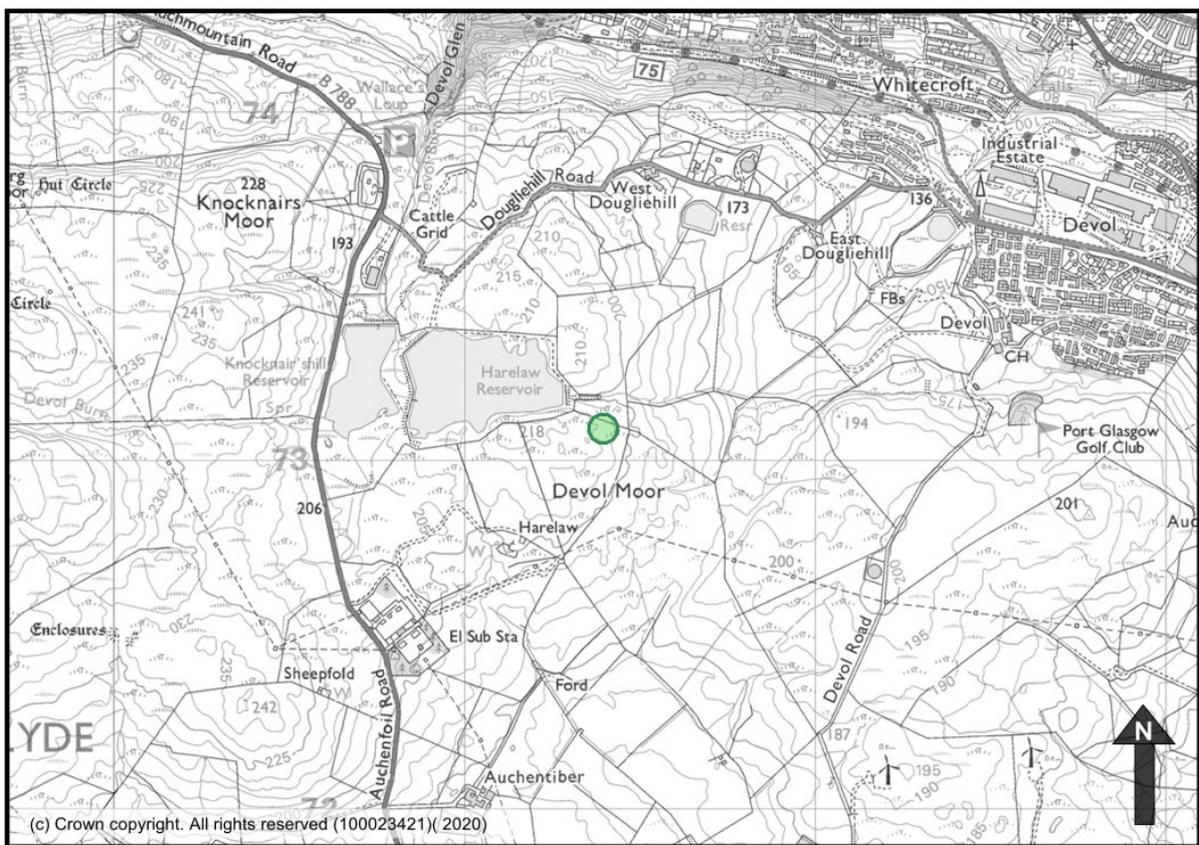
Newall and Lonie, F and W - 'Devol Moor (Kilmacolm parish): possible Roman signal post', *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, 1991, pp.60 (1991)

Newall, F - 'Devol Moor (Kilmacolm parish), prehistoric platform', *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, 1995, pp.80 (1995)

Archaeology Site – Port Glasgow	
Site Name: Devol Moor, Port Glasgow,	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 231400 673100	Parish: Port Glasgow
Monument Type: Enclosure, Field Bank	
Date Recorded: Unknown	Canmore Ref No. 42442

Archaeology Notes

Built against the N side of a minor E-W turf field boundary is an elongated sub oval turf walled enclosure, 8.9m E-W by 5.5m.



Further Reading

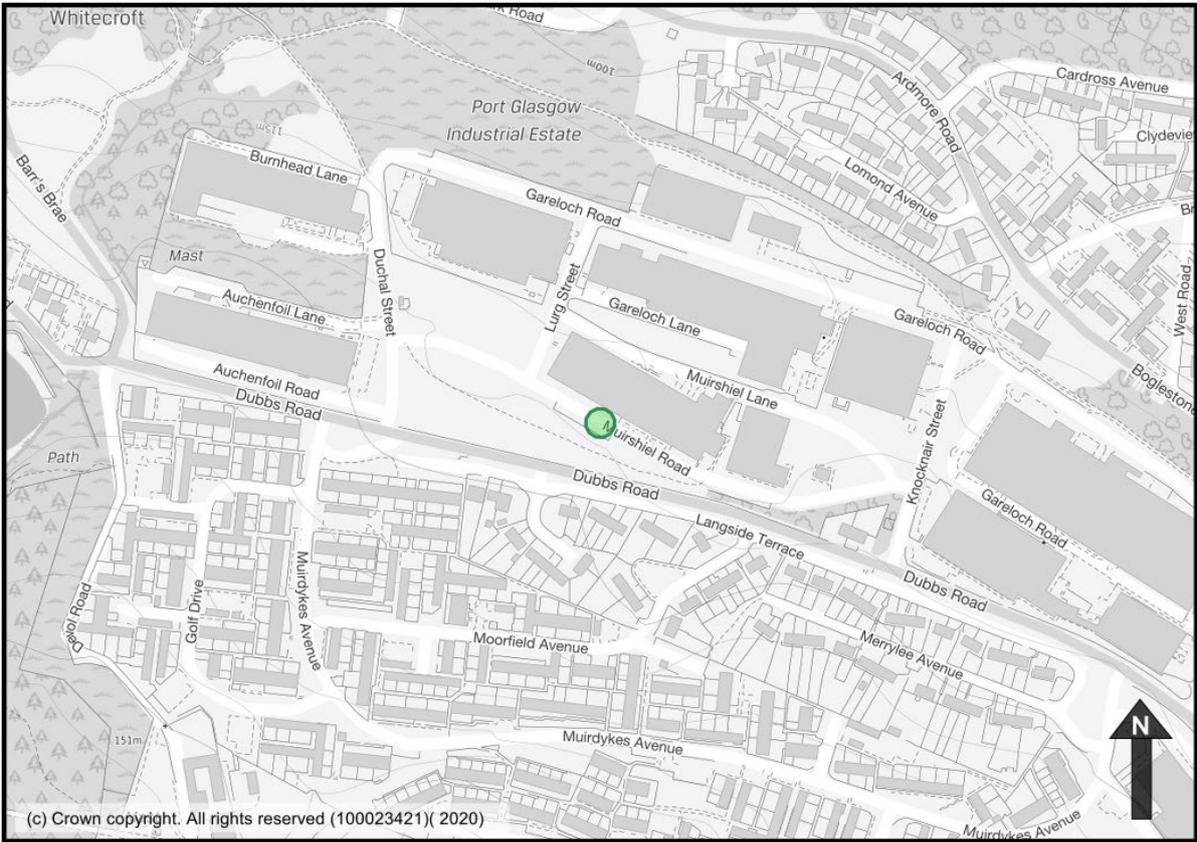
Newall, F - 'Lurg Moor, turf walled enclosures', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1976, pp.55 (1976)

Archaeology Site – Port Glasgow	
Site Name: Devol, Port Glasgow	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 232850 673550	Parish: Port Glasgow
Monument Type: Anti-aircraft Battery, Military Camp	
Date Recorded: 4 May 2001	Canmore Ref No. 119884

Archaeology Note

A heavy anti-aircraft battery, with four gun-emplacements and accommodation camp was situated in an area now occupied by Devol Industrial Estate.

WWII Heavy AA Battery. Located east of the reservoir in an area now covered by housing.



Further Reading

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

Archaeology Site – Port Glasgow	
Site Name: Devol Moor, Port Glasgow,	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 232700, 672600	Parish: Port Glasgow
Monument Type: Homestead	
Date Recorded: 18 November 1964	Canmore Ref No. 42433

Archaeology Notes

Homestead, Devol Moor: At the NE edge of the moor, concentric 10ft wide turf mounds limit areas 30ft and 72ft overall diameter. The house is small and the turf walling uncharacteristic, but nearby are long narrow fields separated by alignments of sporadic boulders. No entrance was apparent.

F Newall 1964; F Newall and WO Black 1957 By analogy with sites at Martin Glen (NS26NW 9) and Rottenburn (NS26NE 14), this is probably of Late Bronze Age – Early Iron Age date.

An extensive area within a radius of 200m around the site was perambulated but no trace of antiquity was found. Mr Newall confirmed the siting but could offer no further information, other than to say he would probably have difficulty in finding the site.



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)

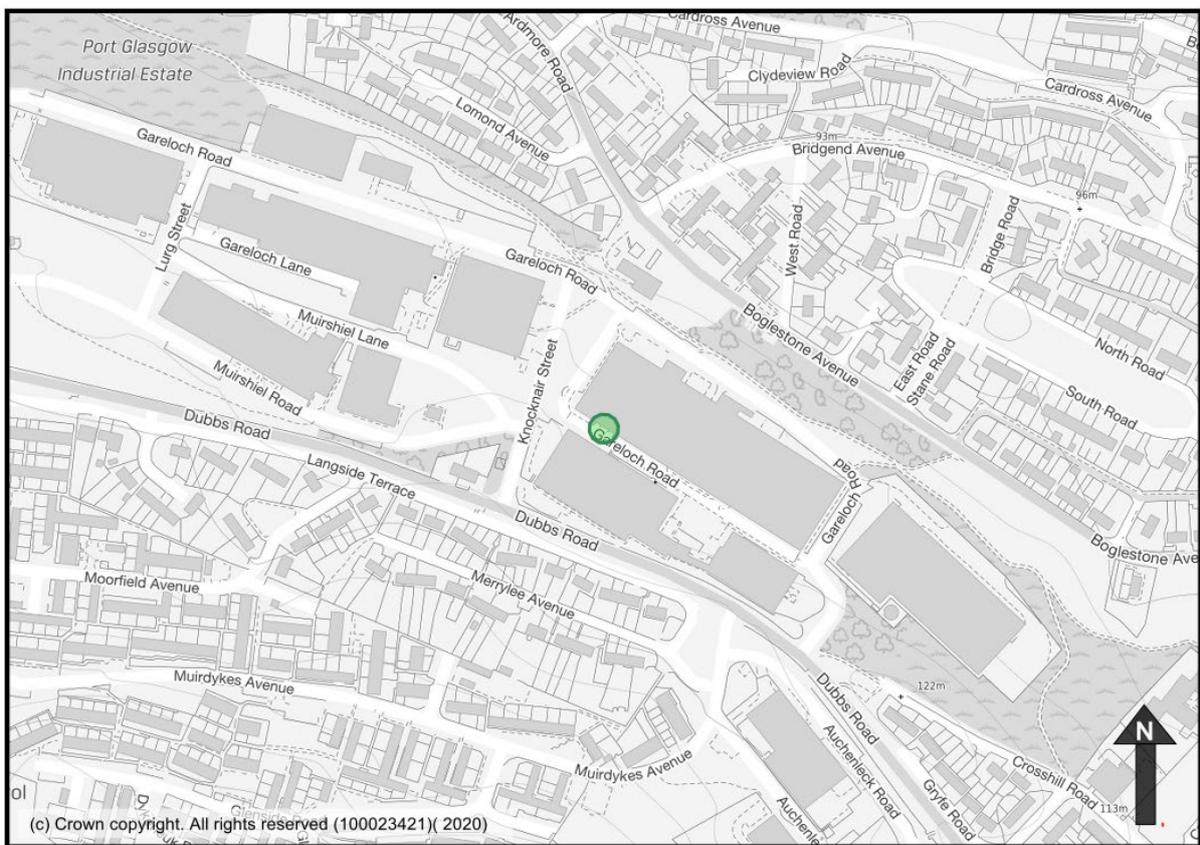
Newall and Black, F and WO - 'Devol Moor', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1957, pp.31 (1957)

Newall, F - 'Devol Moor (Kilmacolm parish), Roman signal post', Discovery and Excavation, Scotland, 1995, pp.80 (1995)

Archaeology Site – Port Glasgow	
Site Name: Dubbs, Port Glasgow	
Alternative Name: Ardgowan Estate	
Grid Reference: 233078 673613	Parish: Port Glasgow
Monument Type: Farmstead	
Date Recorded: 5 November 2001	Canmore Ref No. 200931

Archaeology Note

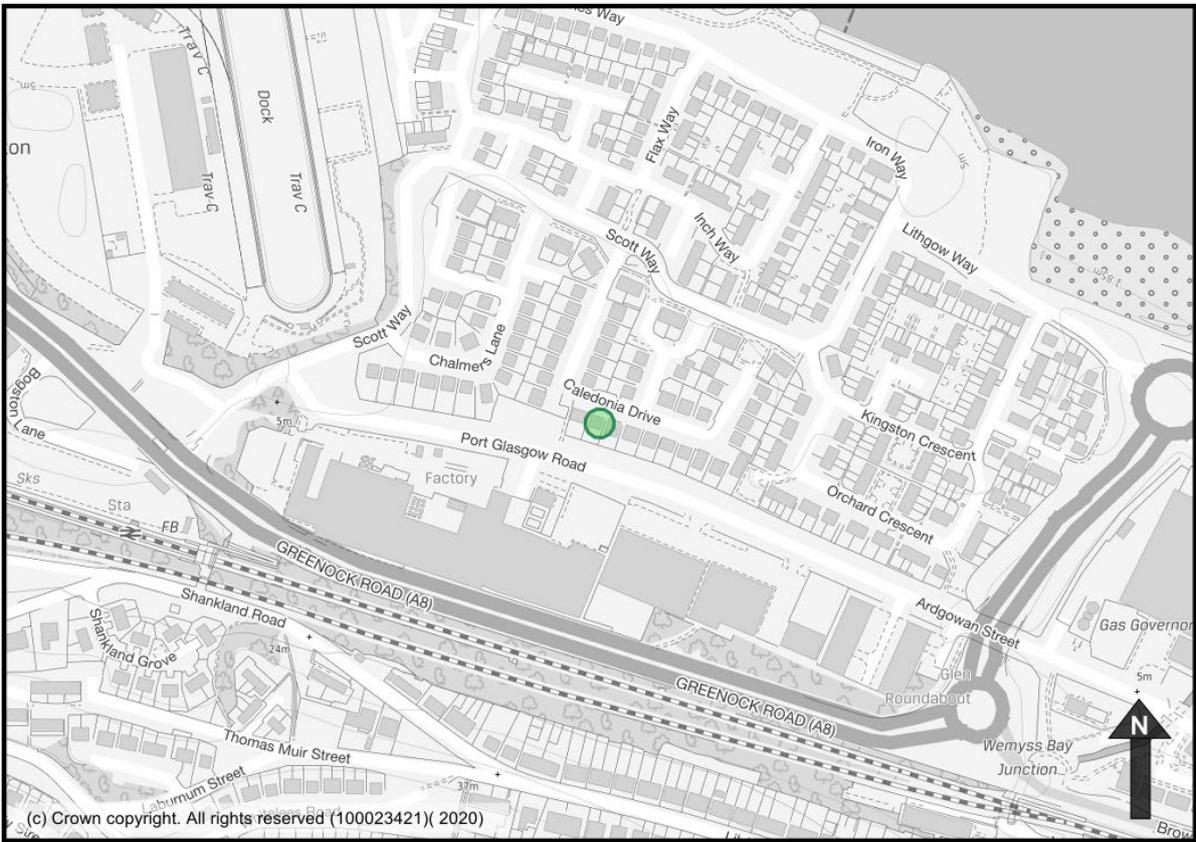
Dubbs Farm is depicted on the OS 2nd Edition map (Renfrewshire, sheet II, 1898). It has since been demolished.



Archaeology Site – Port Glasgow	
Site Name: Dunlop and Bremner’s Engine Works, Kingston Shipyard, Ardgowan Street, Port Glasgow	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 231020 674970	Parish: Port Glasgow
Monument Type: Industrial, Engine Works	
Date Recorded: Unknown	Canmore Ref No. 144168

Archaeology Note

None



Archaeology Site – Port Glasgow	
Site Name: East Dougliehill Reservoir, Port Glasgow	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 232350 673650	Parish: Port Glasgow
Monument Type: Reservoir, Dam	
Date Recorded: 24 August 1995	Canmore Ref No. 85609

Archaeology Note

Visible on Ordnance Survey large scale photograph 88/041/044.



Archaeology Site – Port Glasgow	
Site Name: East Dougliehill Reservoir, Port Glasgow	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 231670 673720	Parish: Port Glasgow
Monument Type: Reservoir, Dam	
Date Recorded: 24 August 1995	Canmore Ref No. 85610

Archaeology Note

Visible on Ordnance Survey large scale photograph 88/041/012.



Archaeology Site – Port Glasgow	
Site Name: East Kilbride, Port Glasgow	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 234631 671683	Parish: Port Glasgow
Monument Type: Farmsteading	
Date Recorded: 24 October 2001	Canmore Ref No. 199891

Archaeology Note

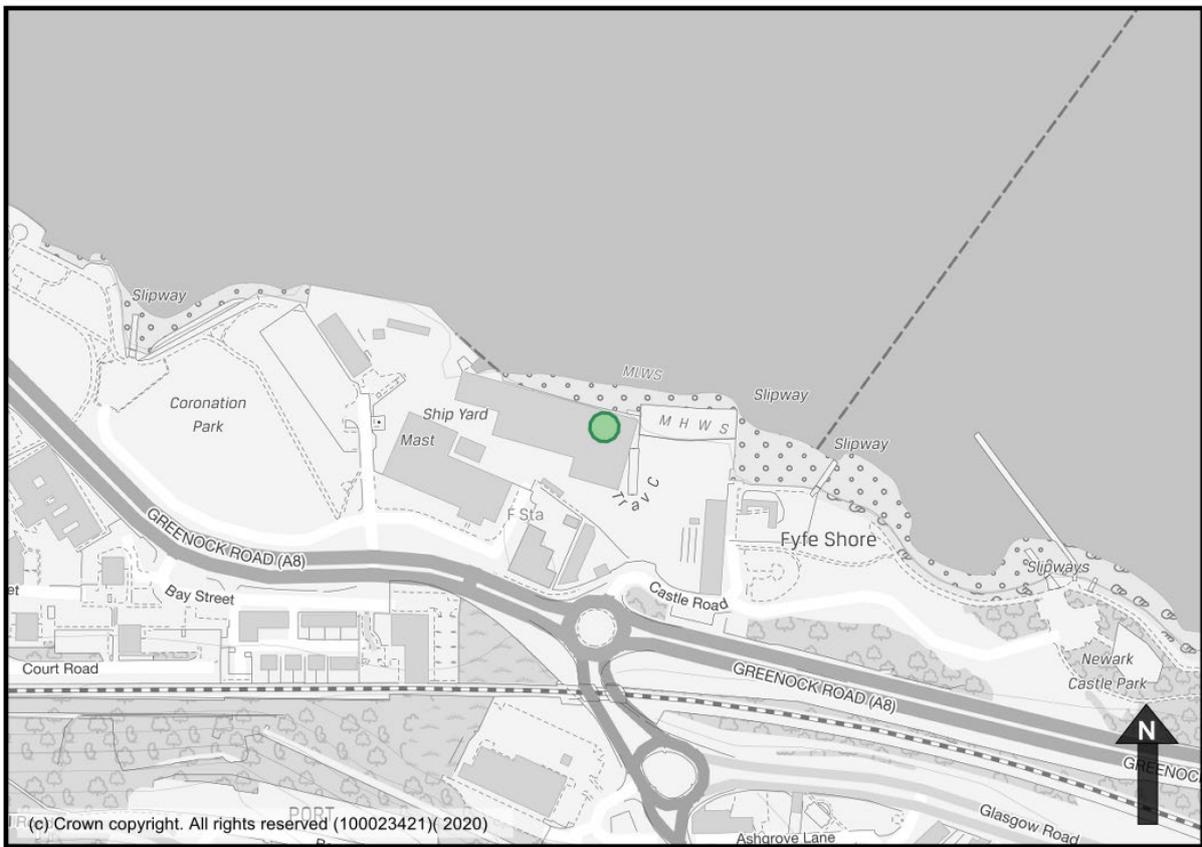
East Kilbride Farm is depicted on the 2nd Edition OS map (Renfrewshire, sheet II, 1913). It has since been demolished.



Archaeology Site – Port Glasgow	
Site Name: Ferguson Ailsa Shipyard, Port Glasgow,	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 232650 674550	Parish: Port Glasgow
Monument Type: Shipyard	
Date Recorded: 12 January 2000	Canmore Ref No. 68380

Archaeology Notes

Photographed by Luftwaffe before 2/10/1939, 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)

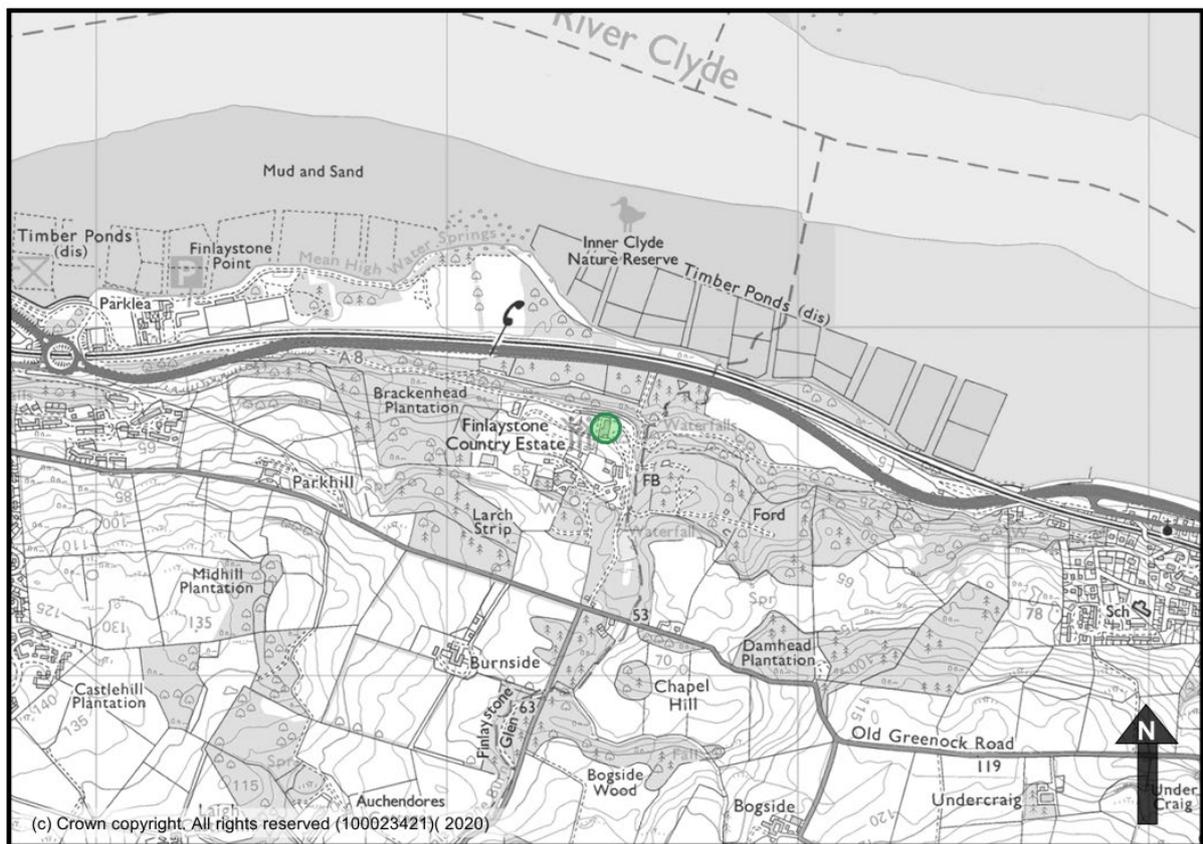
Archaeology Site – Port Glasgow	
Site Name: Finlaystone Estate, Port Glasgow,	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 236450, 673700	Parish: Port Glasgow
Monument Type: Castle, Country House	
Date Recorded: 25 July 1955, 18 May 2009	Canmore Ref No. 42414

Archaeology Notes

(NS 3645 7370) Finlaystone House (NAT) on site of Finlaystone Castle (NR) OS 6" map (1919) Though the NSA states that Finlaystone House occupies the site of the earlier Finlaystone Castle (described by Crawford as "a noble and great building, round a court") Name Book (1856), SDD List (1963) and A H Millar (1889) all state that part of the castle is incorporated in the present mansion. In 1856 it is stated "the slightly projected portion seen on the east side and continuous through to the west is the oldest part of the building (said to be of late 15th century date, according to Millar); the north and south wings are of recent construction. A considerable part of the building has been removed during few years".

The SDD describe the present Finlaystone House as a three storeyed mansion, with attic dormers and large circular towers at the corners. The major part was probably erected about 1760 around an early nucleus, but about 1893, it was extensively altered and added to by Sir J J Burnet. Finlaystone belonged to the Dennistons in the latter half of the 14th century; it passed through marriage to the Cunninghames in 1404, and the barony was held by the Earls of Glencairn till the title became dormant in 1796. NSA 1845; Orig Paroch Scot 1851; G Crawford and W Semple 1782; W Macfarlane 1907 Finlaystone House: name confirmed (Gen Sir Gordon McMillan, owner). The oldest part of the house is the N wing, at present used as residential quarters. It has had a modern porch built on, and the upper storey has been added to. The S part of the house is modern.

John Douglas, 1764. Classical mansionhouse of 3 storeys with attic dormers; Baronial Revival additions, 1872 and by Sir John James Burnet, 1898-1903. Stonebuilt; large circular, slated towers at corners. Rough cast facing on walls.



Further Reading

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)

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

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

SDD - List of Buildings of Architectural or Historical Interest, (Lists held in Architectural Department of RCAHMS) (1960)

OPS - Origines parochiales Scotiae: the antiquities ecclesiastical and territorial of the parishes of Scotland. Vol 1, Edinburgh. (1851)

Millar, AH - The castles and mansions of Renfrewshire and Buteshire. Glasgow (1889)

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

Murray, J - Kilmacolm: a parish history. Paisley (1907)

Archaeology Site – Port Glasgow	
Site Name: Finlaystone Estate, Port Glasgow,	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 236450, 673750	Parish: Port Glasgow
Monument Type: Inscribed stone	
Date Recorded: Unknown	Canmore Ref No. 42413

Archaeology Notes

A lintel marked I H B - F B F 1636 was removed in 1900 by Mr Holmes, a builder, when demolishing a farmhouse on Finlaystone estate. It is now to be placed in the new vestry at the Old Church of Kilmacolm.



Further Reading

Hallifax-Crawford, A - 'Kilmacolm', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1956, pp.22. (1956)

Archaeology Site – Port Glasgow	
Site Name: Finlaystone Estate, Port Glasgow	
Alternative Name: Finlaystone House, Finlaystone Bank, River Clyde, Clyde 23	
Grid Reference: 236000 674000	Parish: Port Glasgow
Monument Type: Logboat	
Date Recorded: Unknown	Canmore Ref No. 116499

Archaeology Note

This discovery may fall within the parishes of Erskine (Renfrew District) or Kilmacolm (Inverclyde District).

In 1878 a 'portion of a canoe with some animal bones' was found 'on the Finlaystone Bank'. Although the discovery is mentioned only in a county history of Dunbartonshire, the location was probably on the S side of the River Clyde and in the vicinity of Finlaystone House, which is at NS 3645 7370.



Further Reading

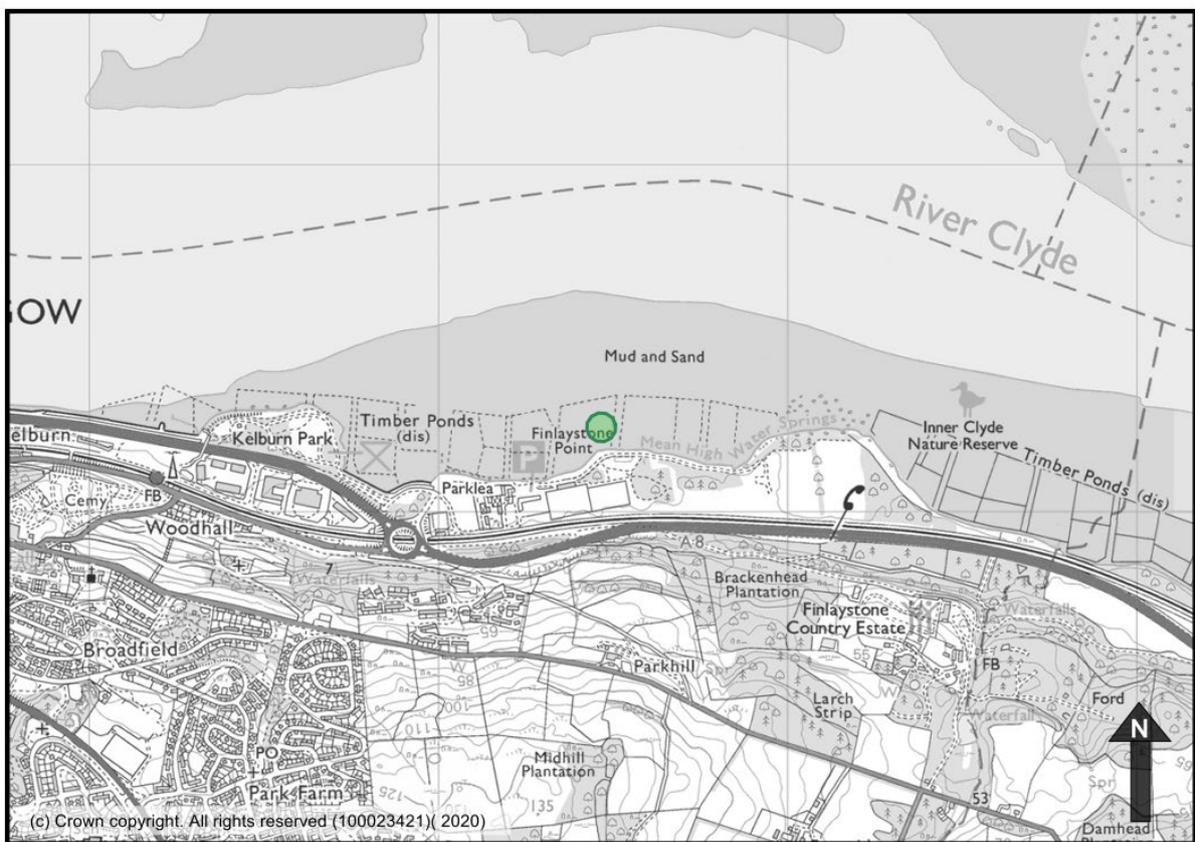
Irving, J - History of Dumbartonshire (1920)

Mowat, RJC - The logboats of Scotland, with notes on related artefact types. Oxford. (1996)

Archaeology Site – Port Glasgow	
Site Name: Finlaystone Point, Port Glasgow	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 235422 674250	Parish: Port Glasgow
Monument Type: Timber Ponds	
Date Recorded: 15 August 2005	Canmore Ref No. Unknown

Archaeology Note

Around 10 disused timber ponds are depicted on current OS maps of the area to the east of Finlaystone Point. These ponds are not shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of the area.



Archaeology Site – Port Glasgow	
Site Name: Gasworks, Port Glasgow,	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 233650, 674250	Parish: Port Glasgow
Monument Type: Gasworks	
Date Recorded: Unknown	Canmore Ref No. 42440

Archaeology Notes

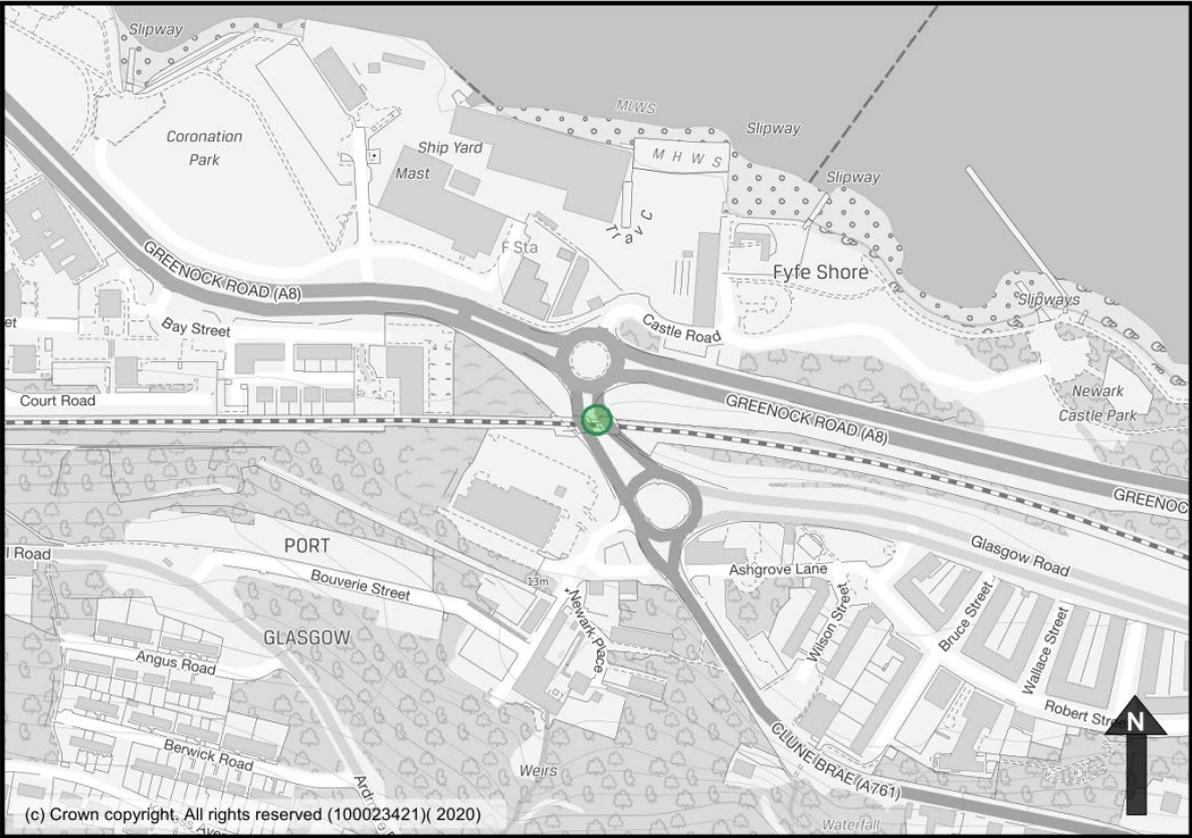
None



Archaeology Site – Port Glasgow	
Site Name: Glasgow Road, Port Glasgow	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 232710 674380	Parish: Port Glasgow
Monument Type: Railway Bridge	
Date Recorded: Unknown	Canmore Ref No. 91876

Archaeology Note

None



Archaeology Site – Port Glasgow	
Site Name: Glen Yard, Belhaven Street, Port Glasgow,	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 231650 674850	Parish: Port Glasgow
Monument Type: Shipyard, Crane	
Date Recorded: Unknown	Canmore Ref No. 68379

Archaeology Notes

None



Further Reading

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

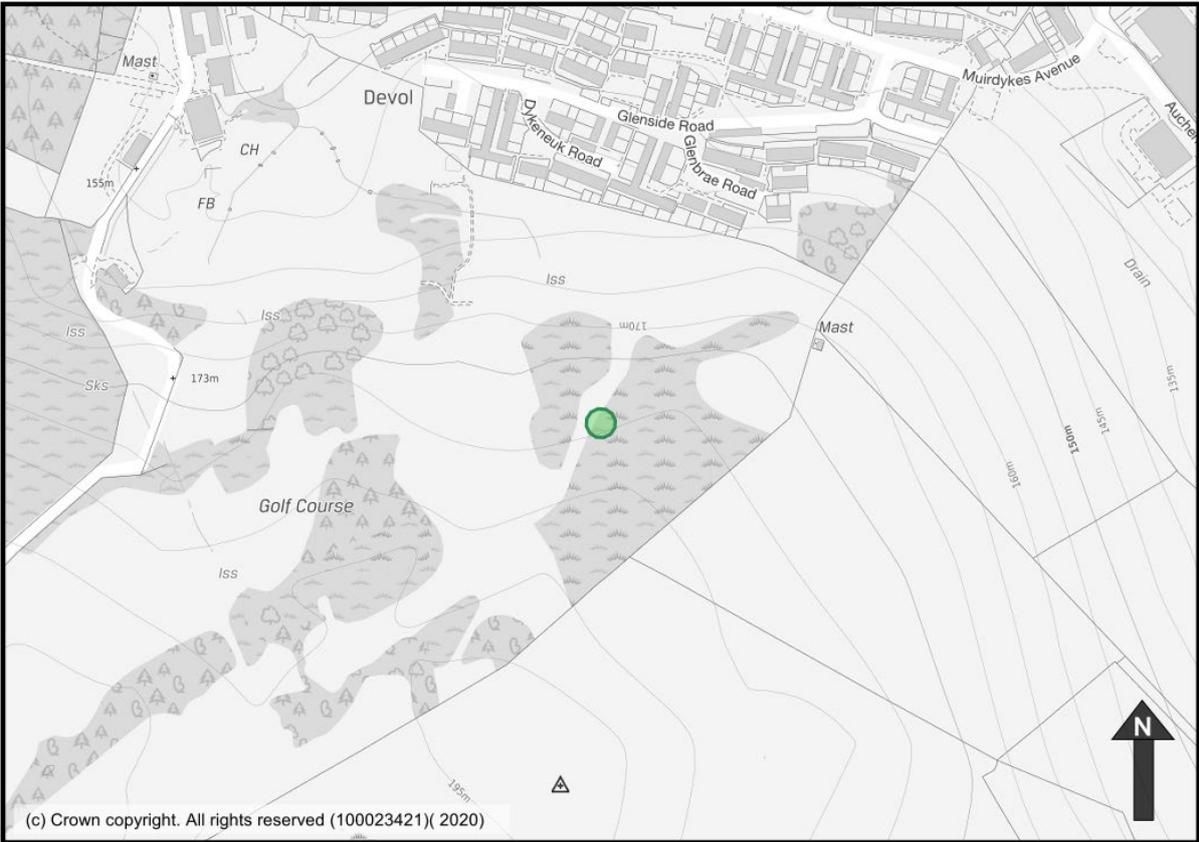
Structural Steel Design Awards - 225 ton Goliath Crane, Port Glasgow, [S.I.] (1974)

McKinlay, J - Goliath defies demolition by keeping two feet firmly on the ground [Port Glasgow, Glen Shipyard, news cutting], The Scotsman, (Newspaper) (1997)

Archaeology Site – Port Glasgow	
Site Name: Golf Course, Port Glasgow	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 232850 673150	Parish: Port Glasgow
Monument Type: Buildings, Enclosure	
Date Recorded: 24 August 1995	Canmore Ref No. 85608

Archaeology Note

Visible on Ordnance Survey large scale aerial photograph 88/041/044.



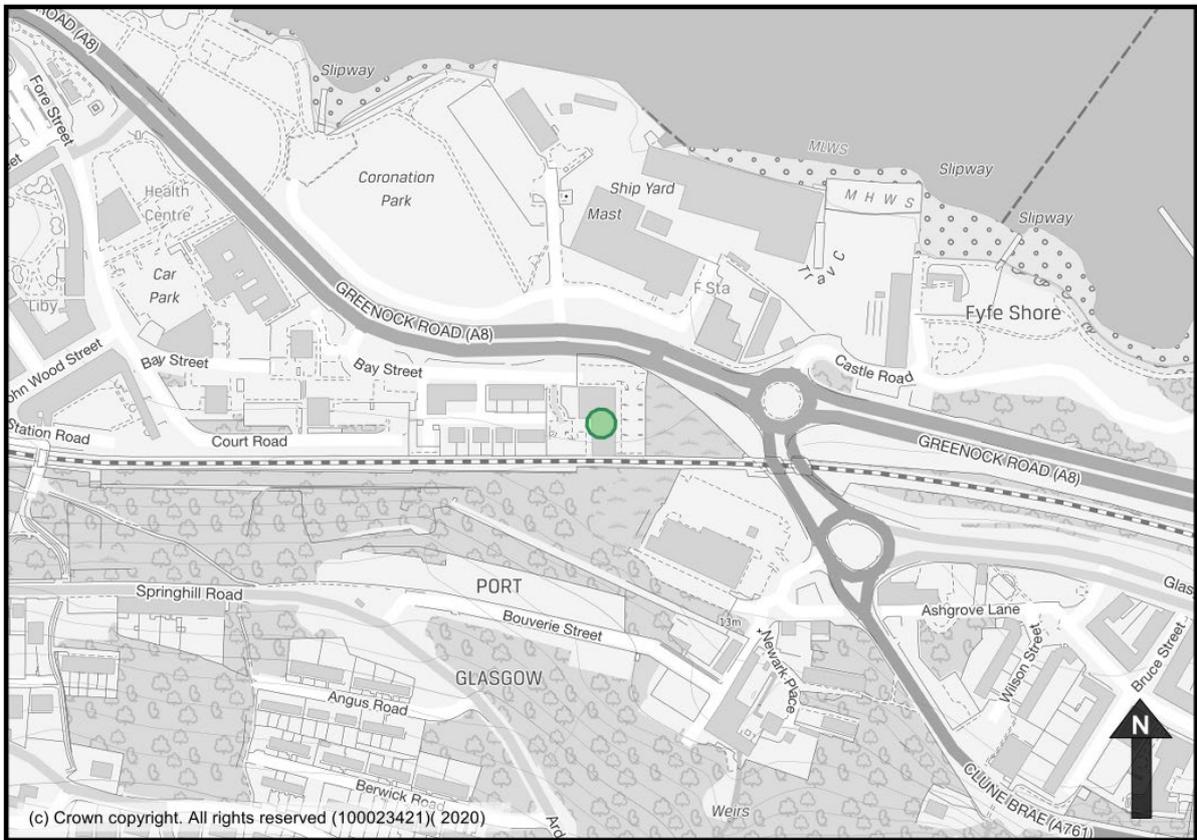
Archaeology Site – Port Glasgow	
Site Name: Gourock Ropeworks, Port Glasgow,	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 23250 674410	Parish: Port Glasgow
Monument Type: Ropeworks, Sugar Refinery	
Date Recorded: 11 May 1988 20 April 2001	Canmore Ref No. 42443

Archaeology Notes

(Location cited as NS 326 745 and name as Gourock Ropeworks). Founded on this site 1797. An interesting group of buildings dominated by a 7-storey and attic, 8-by-15-bay, red-and-white brick structure, originally a sugar refinery (1860's). The oldest part is probably the 2-storey ropewalk which is largely 18th century in construction. The 2-storey, 16-bay ashlar office block with its round-headed windows is also noteworthy.

NS37SW 29 and 30 operated as one unit under the name 'Gourock Ropeworks'.

Built in 1860's (?1866) as sugar refinery, later a ropeworks. Tall L-plan block on corner site; red brick with yellow contrasting dressings; regular bays, 8 storeys including (mainly blind) circular openings to basement and shallow attic storey, other openings shallow-arched, large windows with 12-pane glazing; moulded eaves; piended low slated roofs. Interior fireproof construction, cast- iron beams and columns, brick arches. Particularly high quality example of a sugar refinery. Building taken over by ropeworks which was established nearby in 1797 (Hume).



Further Reading

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

Archaeology Site – Port Glasgow	
Site Name: Gourock Ropeworks, Port Glasgow,	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 232600 674340	Parish: Port Glasgow
Monument Type: Ropeworks	
Date Recorded: 11 May 1988	Canmore Ref No. 42445

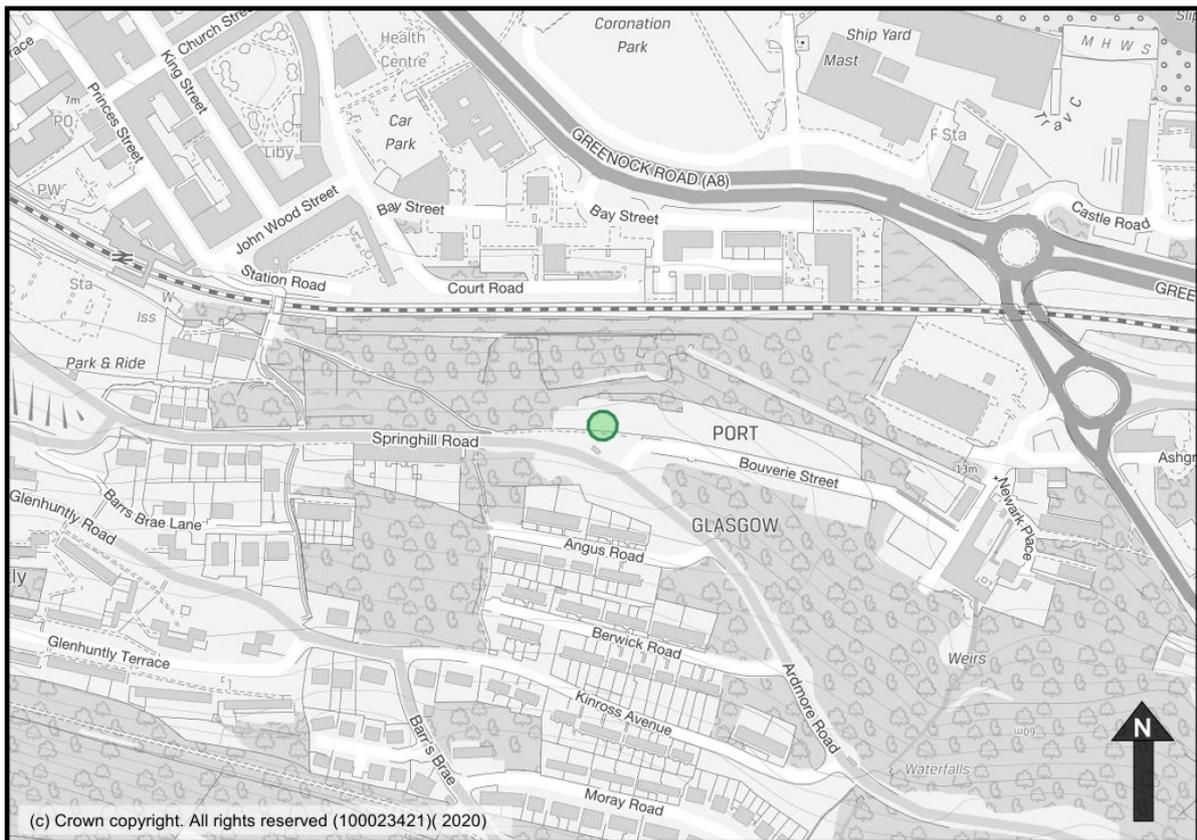
Archaeology Notes

See also NS37SW 29; probably formed single unit.

(Location cited as NS 326 745 and name as Gourock Ropeworks). Founded on this site 1797. An interesting group of buildings, dominated by a 7-storey and attic, 8-by-15-bay, red-and-white-brick structure, originally a sugar refinery (1860's).

The oldest part is probably the 2-storey ropewalk which is largely 18th century in its construction. The 2-storey, 16-bay ashlar office block, with its round-headed windows, is also noteworthy.

NS37SW 29 and 30 operated as one unit under the name 'Gourock Ropeworks'.



Further Reading

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

Hay and Stell, GD and GP - Monuments of industry

Archaeology Site – Port Glasgow	
Site Name: Hamilton’s Offices, Glen Shipyard, Belhaven Street, Port Glasgow	
Alternative Name: Scott Lithgow Ltd, Miramichi Building	
Grid Reference: 231650 674680	Parish: Port Glasgow
Monument Type: Industrial, Offices	
Date Recorded: Unknown	Canmore Ref No. 143584

Archaeology Note

None



Archaeology Site – Port Glasgow	
Site Name: Harelaw, Port Glasgow	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 231555 672939	Parish: Port Glasgow
Monument Type: Cairn	
Date Recorded: 21 April 2008	Canmore Ref No. 275820

Archaeology Note

A cairn was recorded at this location during a walkover survey ahead of a short-term quarry on the site. It was found to be sub-square in plan and measures 3.4m x 1.8m. the cairn was covered in turf with only a few of the stones visible. It consists of a deposit of large cobbles, piled to a maximum height of 0.35m above the surrounding ground. Due to access problems it was not possible to excavate this cairn.

R White 2005



Archaeology Site – Port Glasgow	
Site Name: Harelaw, Port Glasgow	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 231550 672886	Parish: Port Glasgow
Monument Type: Cairn	
Date Recorded: 21 April 2008	Canmore Ref No. 275822

Archaeology Note

A cairn was recorded at this location during a walkover survey ahead of a short-term quarry on the site. It was sub-oval in plan and measured 12m x 7.1m and was possibly 3 cairns merged into 1 due to its amorphous shape. The majority of the cairn was covered in turf with only a few stones visible. A trench was excavated across the main body of the cairn. It consisted of a 0.4m deep deposit of large cobbles, which were in a matrix of topsoil. Below the cobbles was a firmly compacted, dark brown sandy clay with 10% inclusions of small pebbles. Below this lay the natural subsoil.

R White 2005



Archaeology Site – Port Glasgow	
Site Name: Harelaw, Port Glasgow	
Alternative Name: Devol Water	
Grid Reference: 231600 672540, 231630 672690	Parish: Port Glasgow
Monument Type: Field Clearance Cairns	
Date Recorded: Unknown	Canmore Ref No. 109487

Archaeology Note

Harelaw, Devol Moor (Kilmacolm parish) Clearance cairns. An archaeological evaluation of two cairns at Harelaw, Devol Moor, was carried out in advance of proposed land-fill operations. The two cairns were surveyed, sectioned and recorded. No evidence was recovered to suggest that these were anything other than clearance cairns, probably created in the last 200 years.

AOC (Scotland) Ltd., 1996



Further Reading

AOC (Scotland) Ltd - 'Harelaw, Devol Moor (Kilmacolm parish), clearance cairns', *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, 1996, pp.74 (1996)

Archaeology Site – Port Glasgow	
Site Name: Harelaw, Port Glasgow	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 231519 672960	Parish: Port Glasgow
Monument Type: Cairn	
Date Recorded: 22 March 2010	Canmore Ref No. 275809

Archaeology Note

A cairn was recorded at this location during a walkover survey ahead of a short-term quarry on the site. It was teardrop shaped in plan and measured 4.7m x 2.4m wide. It was largely covered in turf, with only a few stones protruding through. Upon excavation, the cairn was comprised of an 0.3m deep deposit of large cobbles, which were within a matrix of topsoil. Below the cobbles was a firmly compacted, dark brown sandy clay with 40% inclusions of small pebbles. Below this lay the natural subsoil. It appears to have been a clearance cairn.

NS 315 729 A desk-based assessment, walkover survey and evaluation were carried out in March 2005 in advance of quarrying. Three clearance cairns were discovered during the survey. Thirteen trial trenches were excavated with an area of 2046m², 5% of the total area available. Two of the cairns were evaluated. They consisted of a dump of cobbles on top of subsoil which had subsequently become overgrown with grass. Nothing was discovered to suggest they were anything other than clearance cairns.

R White 2005

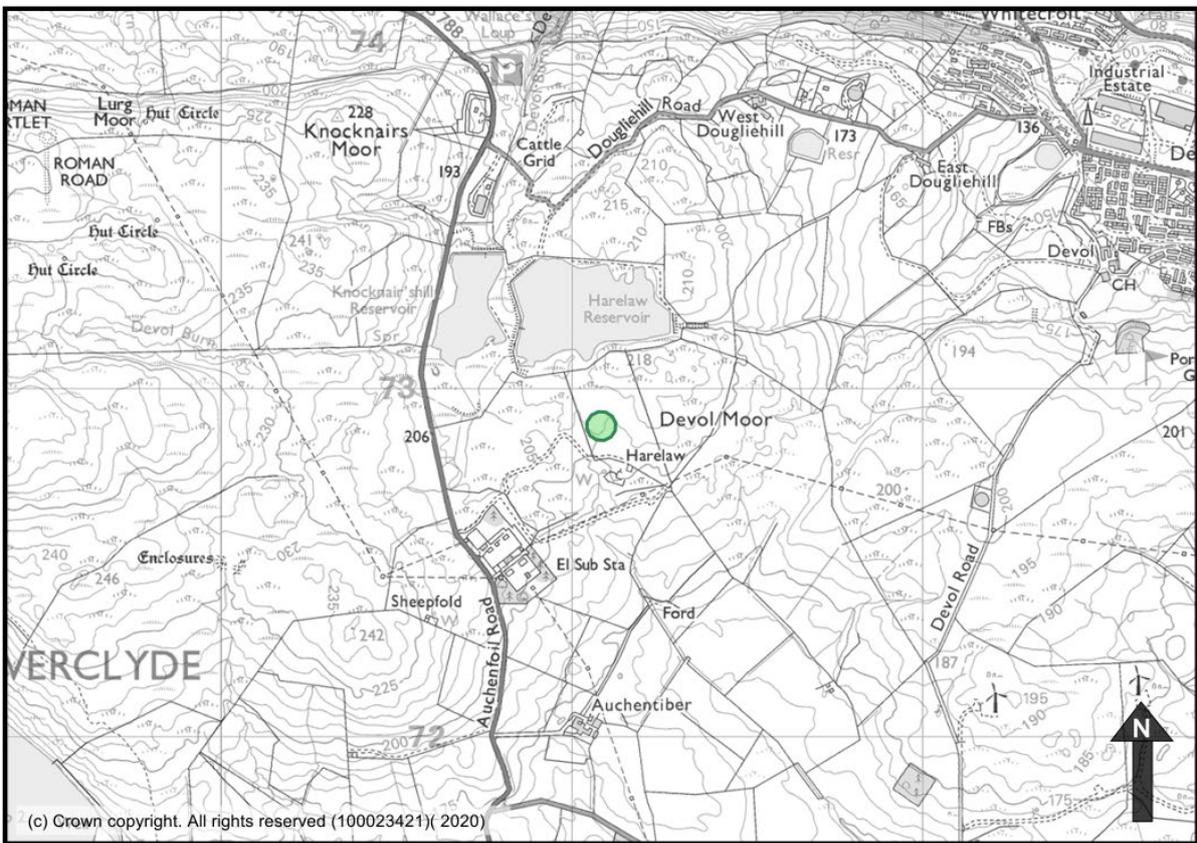


Archaeology Site – Port Glasgow	
Site Name: Harelaw, Port Glasgow	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 231100 672900	Parish: Port Glasgow
Monument Type: Mounds	
Date Recorded: 17 December 1998	Canmore Ref No. 138042

Archaeology Note

Site recorded during a desk-based and field survey undertaken as part of Scottish Power's Inverclyde overhead transmission line proposals. The survey examined an extensive baseline study area, and then narrow corridors (50m or 100m wide) centred along the proposed routes of the transmission lines. NS 311 729 Mounds.

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 – Port Glasgow	
Site Name: Harelaw reservoir, Port Glasgow,	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 230900, 673400, 231300 673300, 231130, 673380	
Parish: Port Glasgow	
Monument Type: Mound	
Date Recorded: Unknown	Canmore Ref No. 42441

Archaeology Notes

Linear turf mound with quarry pits to N. At NS 311 733, against the S side, is a sub-rectangular enclosure, with turf walls 2.3m wide. The major turf mound is a flattened camber 5.5m to 6.5m wide, accompanied by and cut through by a hollow way.

F Newall 1976.



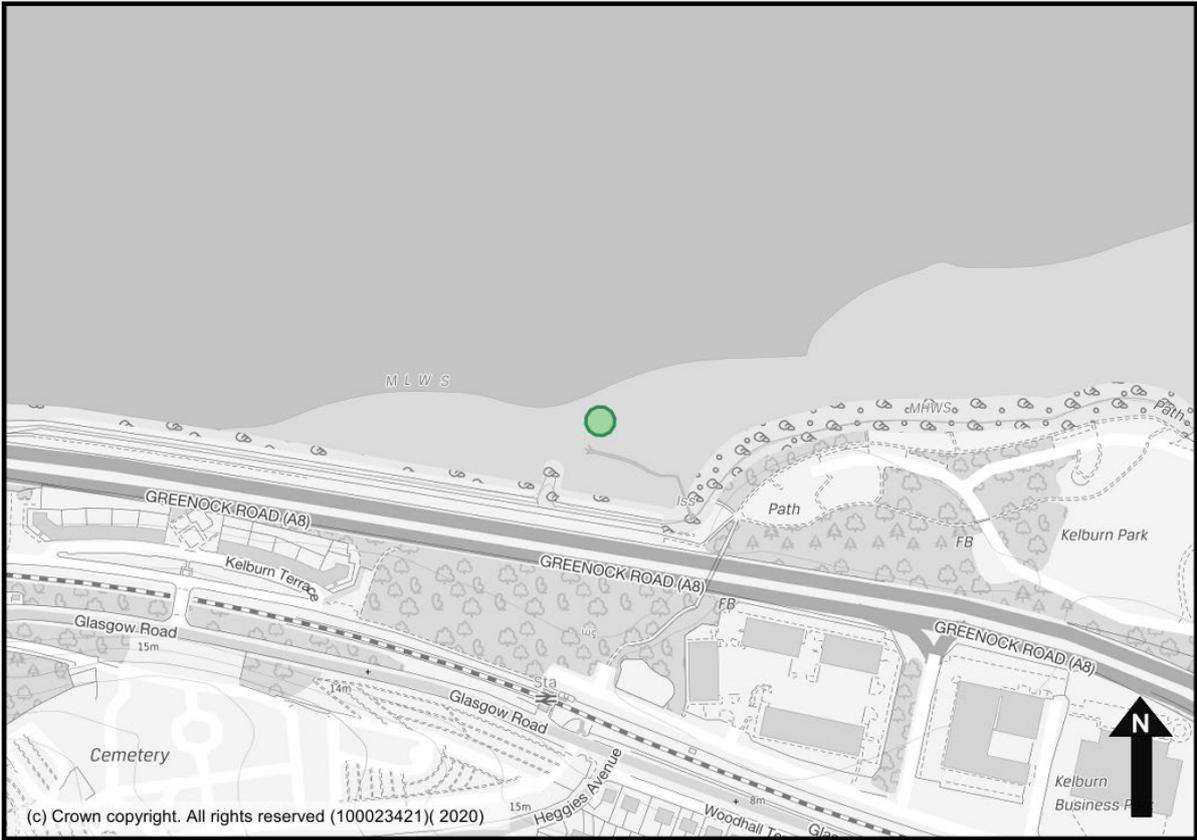
Further Reading

Newall, F - 'Lurg Moor, linear turf mound', *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, 1976, pp.54 (1976)

Archaeology Site – Port Glasgow	
Site Name: Kelburn Park, Port Glasgow	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 234566 674327	Parish: Port Glasgow
Monument Type: Timber Ponds	
Date Recorded: 15 August 2005	Canmore Ref No. Unknown

Archaeology Note

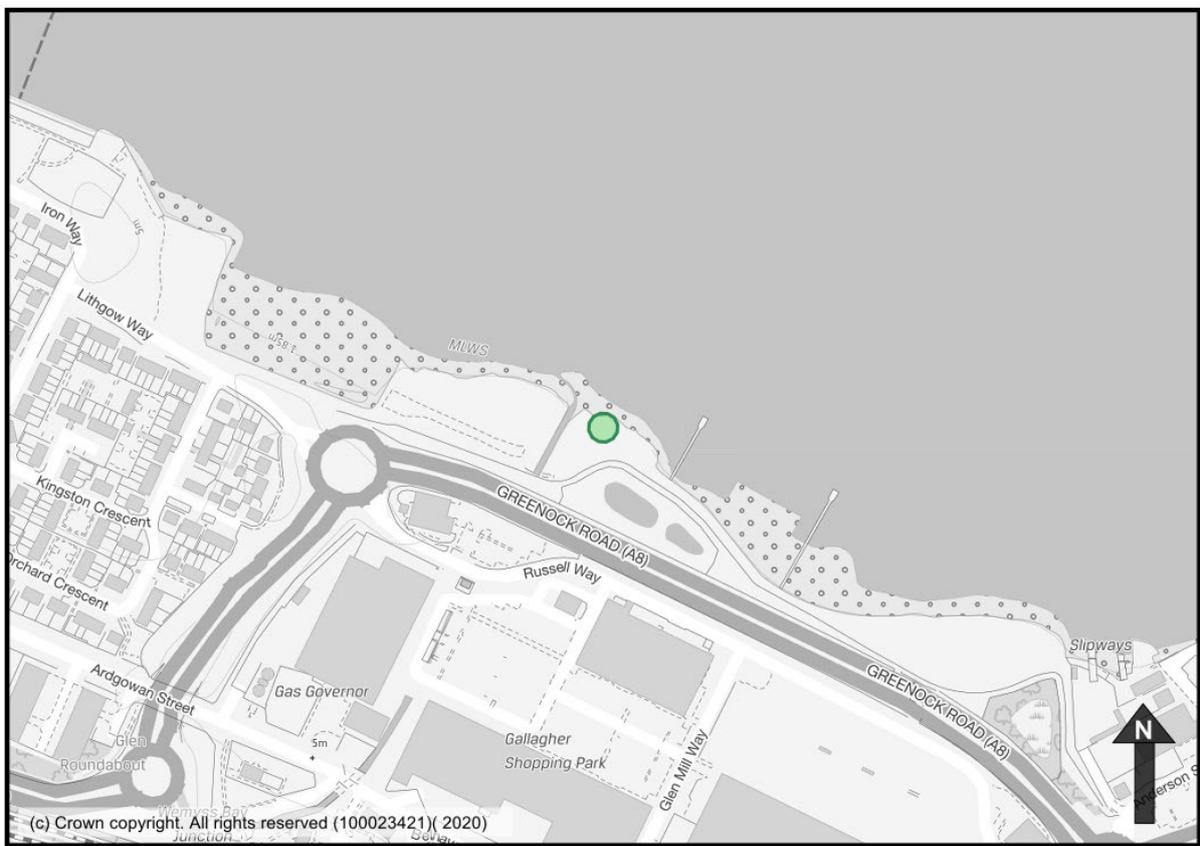
Around 11 disused timber ponds, two of which are incomplete, are shown on current OS maps of the area, both to the east and west of Kelburn Park. Three timber ponds were shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, with a breakwater depicted at their inshore ends. The northern sections of these three ponds occur on current OS maps, though the southern ends appear to have been covered by the deposition of material used to build up Kelburn Park.



Archaeology Site – Port Glasgow	
Site Name: Kingston Yard, Bogston, Port Glasgow	
Alternative Name: Clyde Aa Defences	
Grid Reference: 231620 675010	Parish: Port Glasgow
Monument Type: Barrage Balloon Site	
Date Recorded: 18 March 2002	Canmore Ref No. 211557

Archaeology Note

A barrage balloon mooring site has been identified from an RAF WWII oblique air photograph (No.1 CAM, 6153, 13 October 1942) almost at the water's edge, about 300m ESE of Kingston Shipbuilding Yard (NT37SW 35). It is not known whether any of the mooring blocks survive today.



Archaeology Site – Port Glasgow	
Site Name: Kingston Shipyard, Port Glasgow,	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 231350 674950	Parish: Port Glasgow
Monument Type: Shipyard	
Date Recorded: 29 January 2003	Canmore Ref No. 68399

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).

Planning application for engineering works to level western part of site made to Inverclyde Council in January 2003, pursuant to an outline planning permission for development granted in 1998.



Further Reading

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

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

Archaeology Site – Port Glasgow	
Site Name: Lamont's Castle Yard, Port Glasgow	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 232900 674400	Parish: Port Glasgow
Monument Type: Industrial, Shipyard	
Date Recorded: Unknown	Canmore Ref No. 143536

Archaeology Note

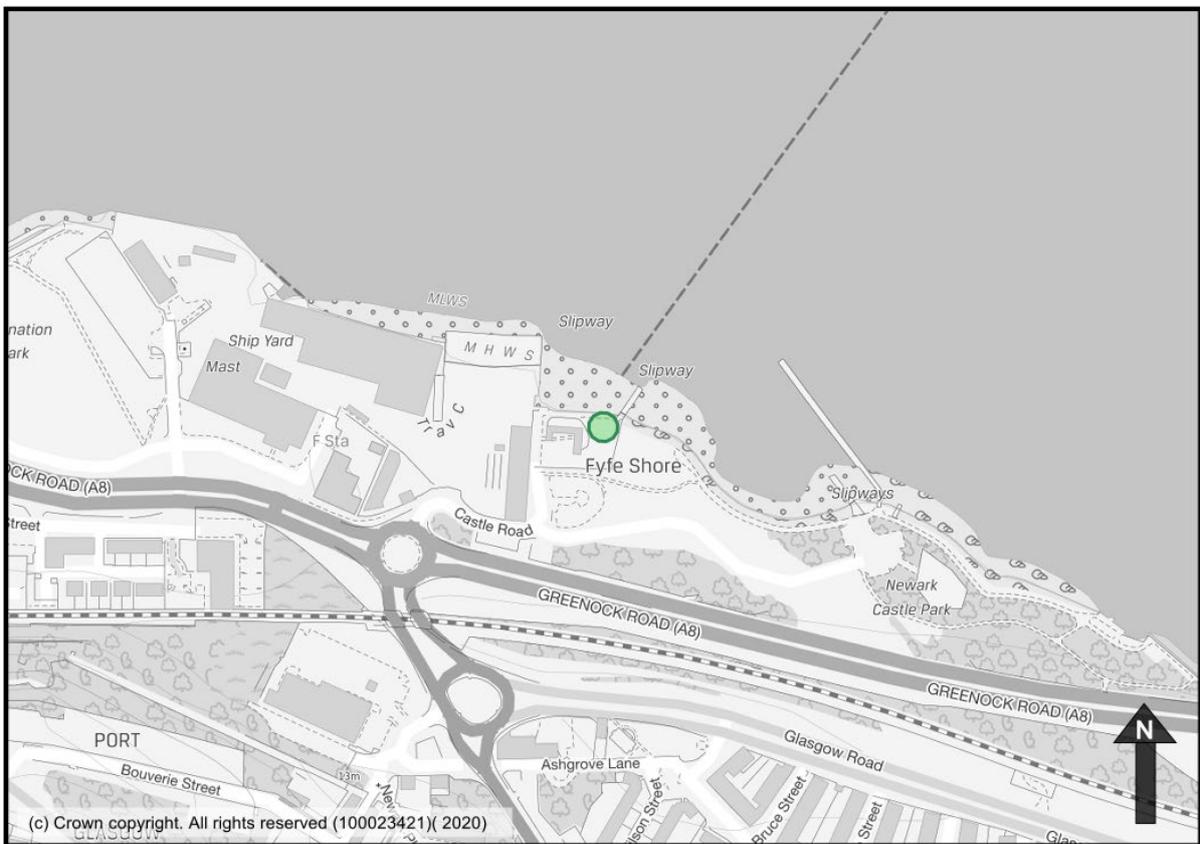
None



Archaeology Site – Port Glasgow	
Site Name: Newark Castle, Port Glasgow	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 232790 674490	Parish: Port Glasgow
Monument Type: Vault	
Date Recorded: 25 July 1955	Canmore Ref No. 42422

Archaeology Note

To the SW [of Newark Castle] is an old vault, apparently as old as the castle. Name Book 1856. The site of the vault appears to have been built upon.



Further Reading

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

Archaeology Site – Port Glasgow	
Site Name: Newark Castle, Port Glasgow,	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 232815, 674515	Parish: Port Glasgow
Monument Type: Castle	
Date Recorded: 25 July 1955, 31 Jan 2008	Canmore Ref No. 42421

Archaeology Notes

The buildings that form Newark Castle stand on three sides of a square, the S side being formerly enclosed by a curtain wall.

They date from three periods. The original is the simple square keep at the S end of the E wing, of 15th century date. Next comes the gatehouse block probably mid-16th century, forming the W wing. The remainder, the main or N block, is dated 1597-9. The keep stands four storeys high; its windows have been largely altered. The gatehouse portion is three storeyed, with a gabled roof. A large arched gateway to a vaulted pend leads to the courtyard. The main block consists of a projecting centre and two wings; there are angle-turrets on all the external angles and a semi-circular stair-turret in the centre of the N front. There are various types of gun loops in the rubble walls.

N Tranter 1965; D MacGibbon and T Ross 1887; G W Browne 1882; J S Fleming 1903; H Fenwick 1976

Newark Castle is generally as described; it is in excellent condition. Three sides of courtyard: S.E. part original keep, late 15th century, remodelled c.1597-9; S.W. part gatehouse, probably early 16th cent. with vaulted entrance passage; N. part mansion (2-storey and vaulted basement) dated 1597 and 1599 uniting the two detached portions; symmetrical river front, angle turrets. Renaissance details. Scale and platt stair to 1st floor. Fragments of painted ceiling. Circular doocot with stone spired roof.

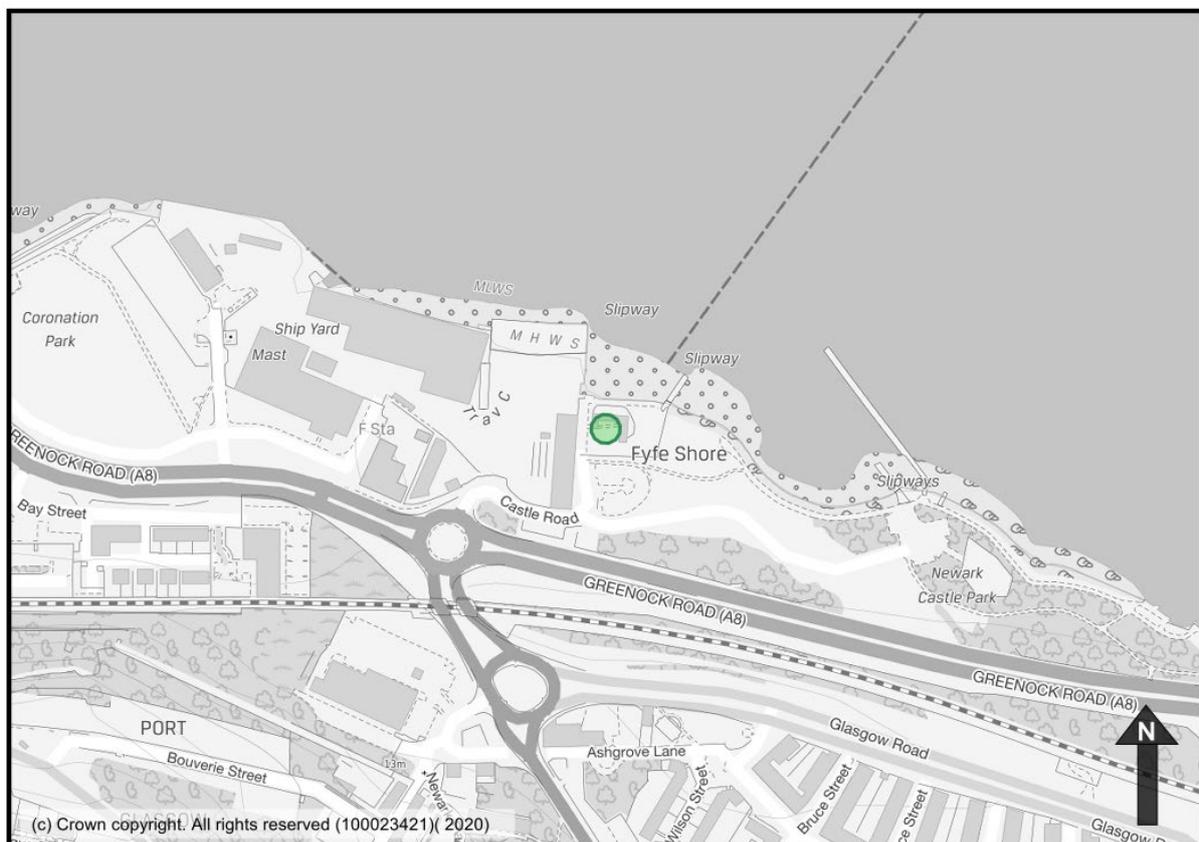
The original castle was a simple tower built for George Maxwell around 1484. The Maxwells had married into the Denniston family, who owned the lands around Newark. Through the Dennistons, the Maxwells were related to royalty, and the Newark tower house was an important place, visited by James IV on several occasions. It had a two-level cellar, a hall on the first floor, a private chamber above the hall and probably bedrooms in a fourth storey which was later removed. With various ancillary buildings, it stood in a courtyard enclosed by a protecting 'barmkin' wall. The gatehouse to the west of the tower, with two storeys of private accommodation above a guard room, may be part of the original castle. The small isolated circular tower is also probably of fifteenth-century date. It later became a dovecot, housing pigeons kept for food. The rest of the early buildings were swept away when Sir Patrick Maxwell redesigned the castle in Renaissance style around 1597. New formal gardens and orchards were created around the castle, but despite the elegant appearance of the restyled building, it still had gun loops in the walls.

Sir Patrick, a man of great talent and influence, was an unpleasant character who severely ill-treated his wife and murdered two members of the Montgomerie family of Skelmorlie. A later Patrick Maxwell sold much of the land around Newark Castle in 1688 to allow the building of a new port for Glasgow, following unsuccessful efforts to dredge the Clyde. In the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries the castle fell into disrepair and a number of poorer families lived in

it. By 1909, now completely surrounded by shipyards, it was threatened with demolition, and was only saved by being taken into state care. The buildings we now see overlooking the Clyde at Port Glasgow are arranged around three sides of a courtyard. The late sixteenth-century additions were a new north range where perhaps an earlier 'great hall' had stood, and smaller east and west wings, linking the tower to the gatehouse. These later buildings have the corbelled turrets, spacious apartments and large windows of the Renaissance style, and the windows of the original tower were altered to match. On the ground floor, a corridor connects the old keep to a bake-house, a buttery, store-room and kitchen. The main room on the first floor is the great hall, with a huge decorated fireplace in its north wall, and above this is a single massive room which has several fireplaces, suggesting that it may have been divided up with screens into bedrooms.

Archaeological work was carried out around the castle in 1984 to trace the course of the fifteenth-century barmkin wall and its associated buildings. The wall was found to vary considerably, and rather puzzlingly, in width. The excavators found only slight traces of the ancillary buildings.

Hothersall, S., *Archaeology around Glasgow*, 2007



Further Reading

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

Tranter, N - *The fortified house in Scotland*. Edinburgh (1962)

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

Browne, GW - 'Notes on Newark Castle, Renfrewshire', PSAS, Vol 16, 1881-2, pp.494-504, (1882)

Cannell, J - 'Newark Castle (Port Glasgow p), castle', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1985, pp.47, (1985)

Fleming, JS - 'Newark Castle and its owners', Trans Glasgow Archaeol Soc, Vol 5, Part2, 1903, pp.68-77, (1903)

Fenwick, H - Scotland's castles. London, (1976)

Views on the Clyde, Views on the Clyde, the Holy Loch, the Island of Bute, Loch Fine (Fyne), Loch Lomond, &c. Glasgow, (1848)

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

Crawfurd and Robertson, G and G - A general description of the shire of Renfrew. Paisley, (1818)

Browne, GW - Pugin Studentship drawings: being a selection from sketches, measured drawings and details of domestic and ecclesiastical buildings in England and Scotland drawn while Pugin Travelling Student of the Royal Institute of British Architects in 1876, together with a number of the drawings for which the Studentship of the year was awarded, Edinburgh, (1887)

Stevenson, JB - Glasgow, Clydeside and Stirling, Edinburgh, (1995)

Ewart, G - 'Newark Castle (Port Glasgow parish), watching brief', Discovery and Excavation, Scotland 1995, pp.80 (1995)

Radley and Murray, A and D - 'Newark Castle (Port Glasgow parish), watching brief', Discovery and Excavation, Scotland, 1998, pp.64, 1999 (1998)

Lewis, J - 'Excavations at Newark Castle, Port Glasgow, 1984 and 1997', PSAS, 128, 1998 2, pp.905-921 (1998)

(NS 32847452) Tower (NAT) OS 25" map (1968)

(NS 32847452) Pigeon House (NR) OS 1:500 map (1859)

A little E of Newark Castle is an old circular pigeon house with the remains of two walls jutting out from it. Name Book 1856. The tower noted as 'pigeon house' appears to have been a corner wall tower, with two small fragments of wall beginning to run W and S.

Further Reading

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

Archaeology Site – Port Glasgow	
Site Name: Newark Castle, Port Glasgow,	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 232815, 674515	Parish: Port Glasgow
Monument Type: Chapel	
Date Recorded: Unknown	Canmore Ref No. 42438

Archaeology Notes

There was a chapel in the barony of Finlastown-Maxwell or Newark. It is mentioned in 1484. Though no traces of it remain, it probably occupied part of the site of the baronial mansion (Newark Castle: NS37SW 1, at NS 3281 7451) facing the sea, and it may be presumed that with other buildings then in existence it was pulled down in 1597 to make room for what is now the main block of Newark Castle (J S Fleming 1903). Browne, however, states that the site of the chapel was pointed out near the castle, all traces of it having been removed by the building of ship-building yards.

Orig Paroch Scot 1851; G W Browne 1882



Further Reading

Browne, GW - 'Notes on Newark Castle, Renfrewshire', PSAS, Vol 16, 1881-2, pp.494-504 (1882)

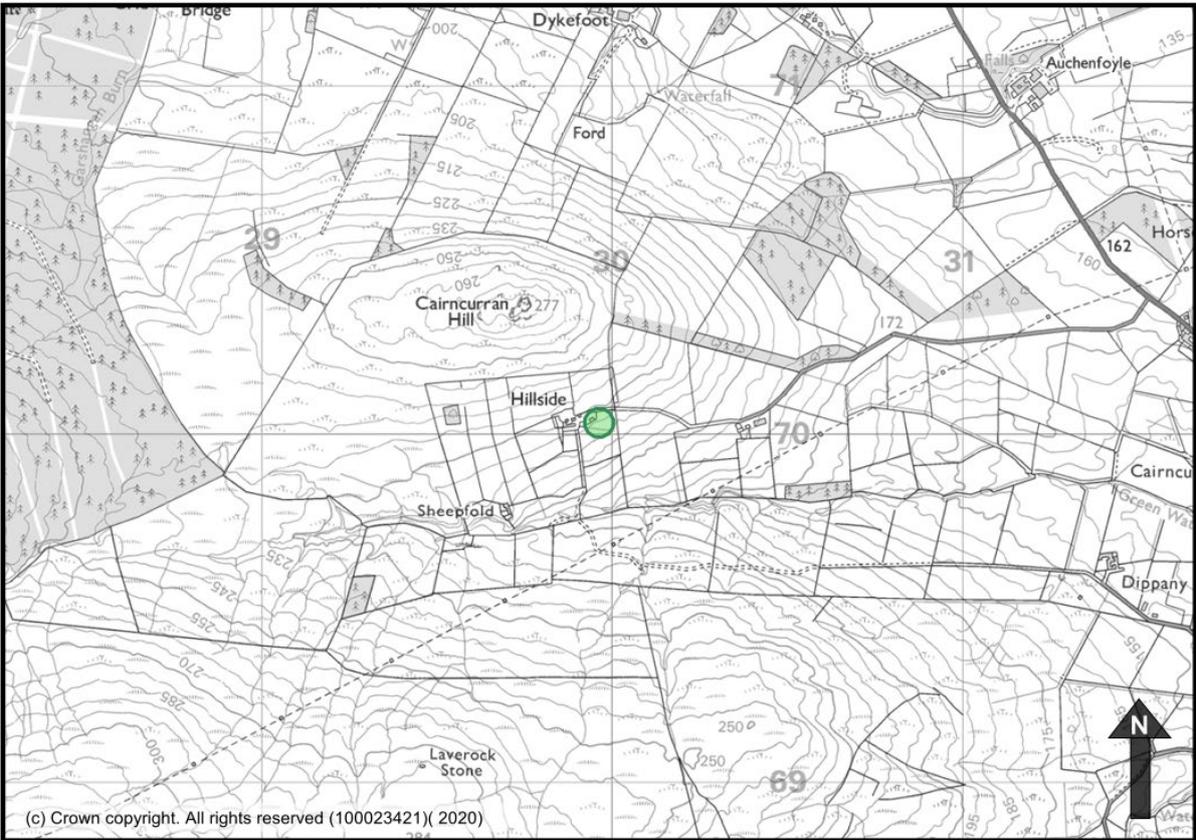
OPS - Origines parochiales Scotiae: the antiquities ecclesiastical and territorial of the parishes of Scotland. Vol 1, Edinburgh. (1851)

Fleming, JS - 'Newark Castle and its owners', Trans Glasgow Archaeol Soc, Vol 5, Part2, 1903, pp.68-77 (1903)

Archaeology Site – Port Glasgow	
Site Name: Newark Sail Cloth Company Offices, Port Glasgow	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 230000 670000	Parish: Port Glasgow
Monument Type: Industrial, Offices	
Date Recorded: Unknown	Canmore Ref No. 147223

Archaeology Note

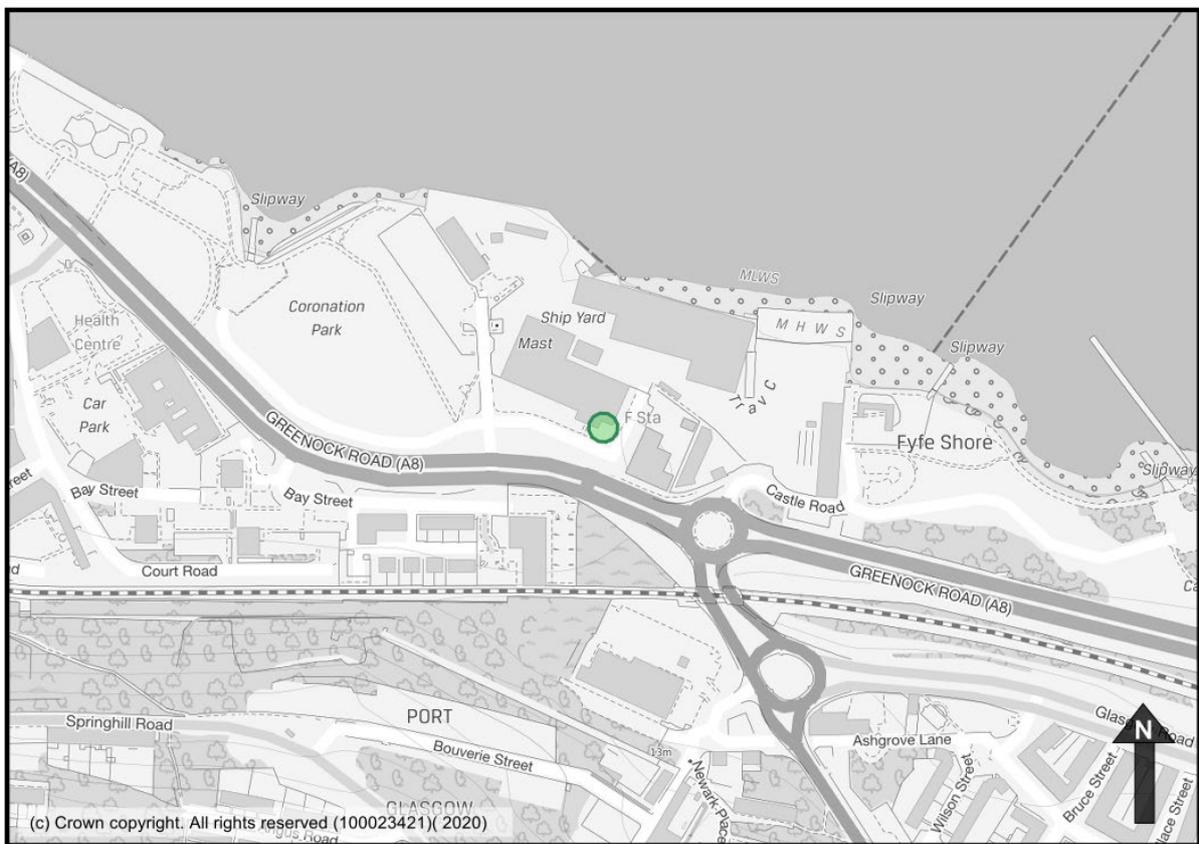
None



Archaeology Site – Port Glasgow	
Site Name: Newark Works, Port Glasgow	
Alternative Name: Clyde Aa Defences, Newark Castle, Castle Road	
Grid Reference: 231620 675010	Parish: Port Glasgow
Monument Type: Barrage Balloon Site	
Date Recorded: 10 December 2001	Canmore Ref No. 203628

Archaeology Note

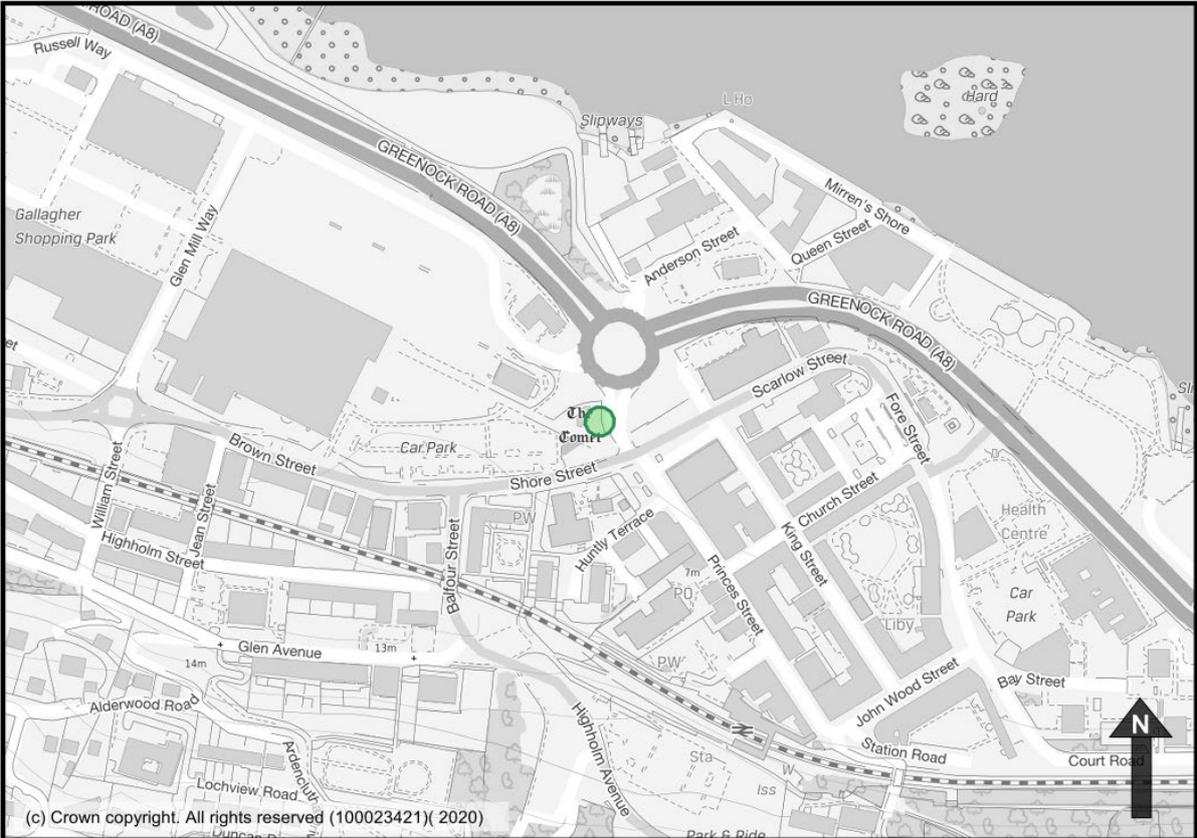
A barrage balloon mooring site has been identified from a World War II RAF vertical air photograph (NLA 44, 5.59, flown 27 August 1942) about 150m W of Newark Castle (NS37SW 1.00) within Newark Works. The site has been redeveloped since the end of the war and a depot built on it.



Archaeology Site – Port Glasgow	
Site Name: PS Comet, Shore Street, Port Glasgow	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 231960 674650	Parish: Port Glasgow
Monument Type: Paddle Steamer	
Date Recorded: 19 June 2002	Canmore Ref No. 151531

Archaeology Note

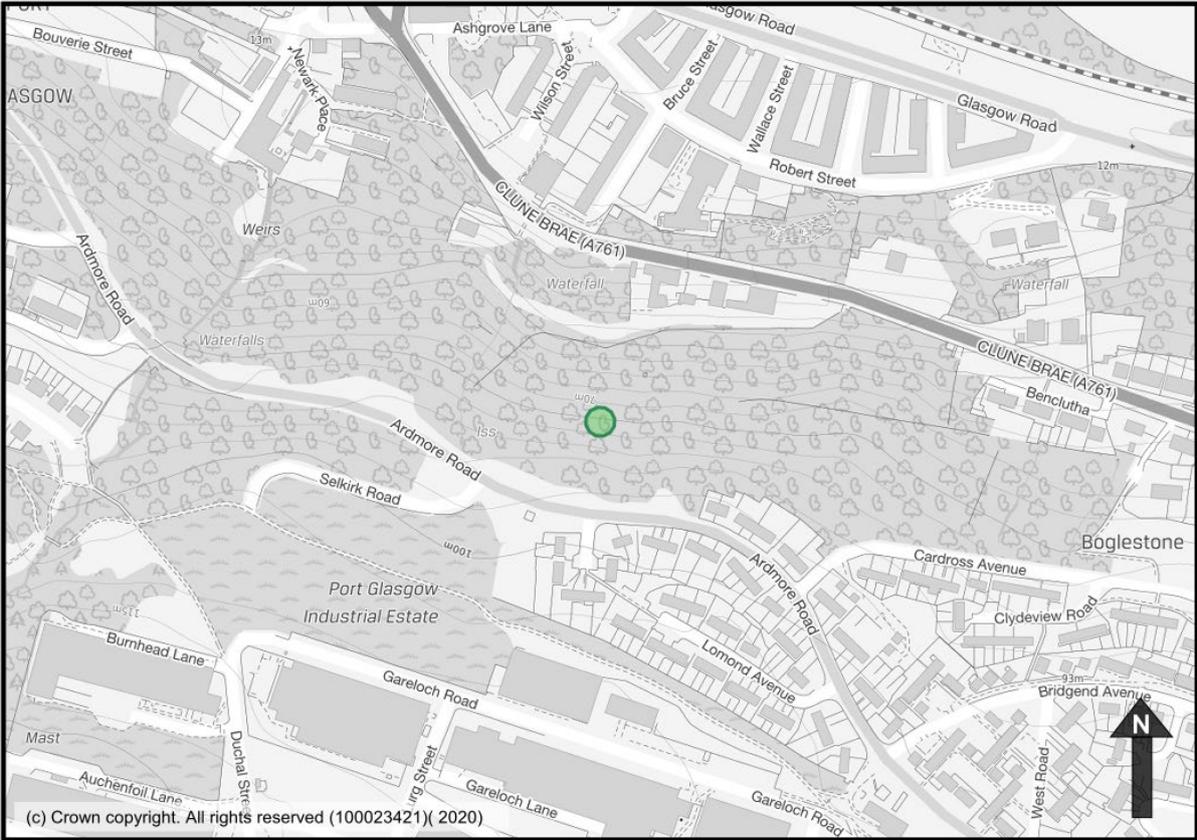
None



Archaeology Site – Port Glasgow	
Site Name: Port Glasgow	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 233000 674000	Parish: Port Glasgow
Monument Type: Coins	
Date Recorded: 11 March 2011	Canmore Ref No. Unknown

Archaeology Note

Five coins were found in a disturbed context during landscaping work conducted in Port Glasgow. The coins were dispersed rather than in a group, and each had a deposit on one of its faces which could be glue, suggesting that they may derive from a collection.



Archaeology Site – Port Glasgow	
Site Name: Port Glasgow	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 232000 674000	Parish: Port Glasgow
Monument Type: Hoard	
Date Recorded: 16 May 2008	Canmore Ref No. Unknown

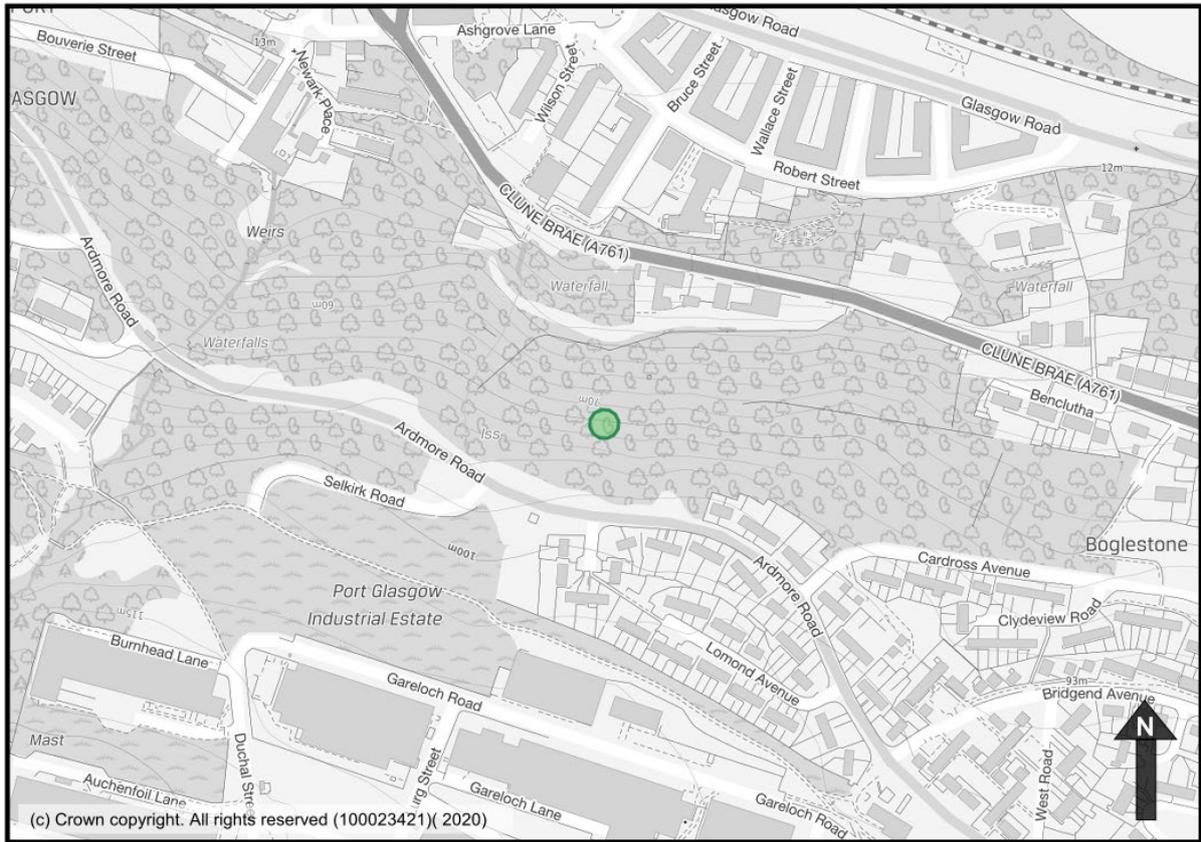
Archaeology Note

Amongst the most significant archaeological remains identified from Inverclyde are a hoard of silver coins and arm-rings found somewhere in the vicinity of Port Glasgow at the end of the 17th century. The exact location of this find is unknown. James Sutherland, head botanist at the Edinburgh Physic Garden, was said to have visited Glasgow in 1699 in search of coins of Eadgar, suggesting that he had already been alerted to the presence of a recently discovered hoard. As Graham-Campbell points out, it seems highly unlikely he would have made the long trip to Glasgow in search of Anglo-Saxon coins on a purely speculative basis (Graham-Campbell, 1995, 95). In his notes on the trip Sutherland records, *_a Silver Fibula in shape of a half-moon which was found with a great number of Saxon Coyns near New-Port-Glasgow_*, (Graham-Campbell, 1995, 9). The collection was sold to the National Museum in 1783.

The hoard is tentatively dated to c. AD 975 and included two arm-rings of the *_ring-money_* type, one of which was a penannular arm-ring, the other consisting of a twisted rod design with spherical terminals, (Graham-Campbell, 1975-76, 122). This particular type of twisted-rod arm-ring is extremely rare in Scotland, the only other examples being found in the Skail hoard from Orkney. The arm-rings are held by the National Museum of Scotland, but the whereabouts of the coins is unknown. The remnants of this hoard represent the oldest surviving finds of Viking-age silver in Scotland.

Shearer, I., GUARD, 15/05/08

NGR for this record is centred on Port Glasgow, though the grid reference locates the site point outside the town's historic core. The record is insufficiently detailed in terms of positional information to locate the find-spot more accurately.



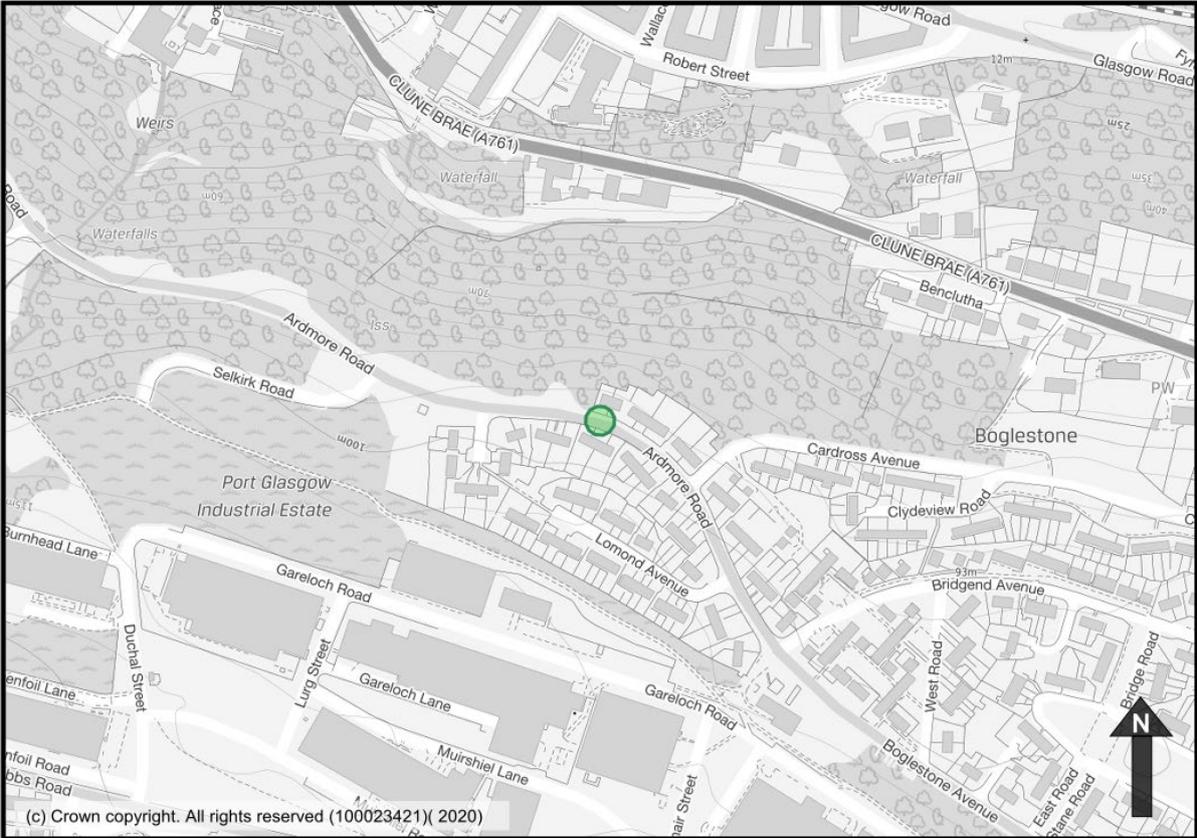
Further Reading

Graham-Campbell, J - 'The Viking-Age Gold and Silver of Scotland (AD 850-1100)', National Museum of Scotland, Edinburgh (1995)

Archaeology Site – Port Glasgow	
Site Name: Port Glasgow	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 232380 674510	Parish: Port Glasgow
Monument Type: Burgh, Town	
Date Recorded: Unknown	Canmore Ref No. 75467

Archaeology Notes

NS37SW 32 32 74. Erected as free port, with harbour and tolbooth, in 1668.
 G S Pryde 1965.



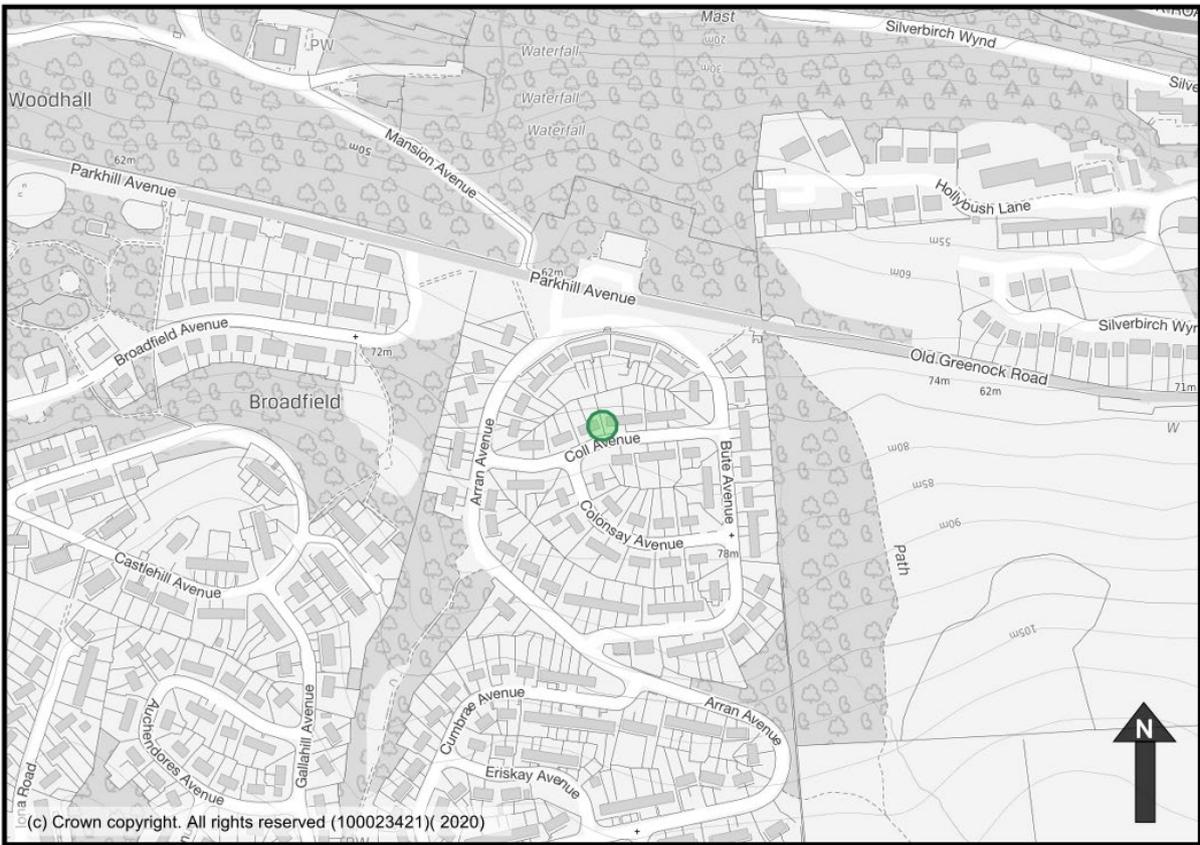
Further Reading

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

Archaeology Site – Port Glasgow	
Site Name: Port Glasgow	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 234660 673570	Parish: Port Glasgow
Monument Type: Farmstead	
Date Recorded: 14 April 2000	Canmore Ref No. 170977

Archaeology Note

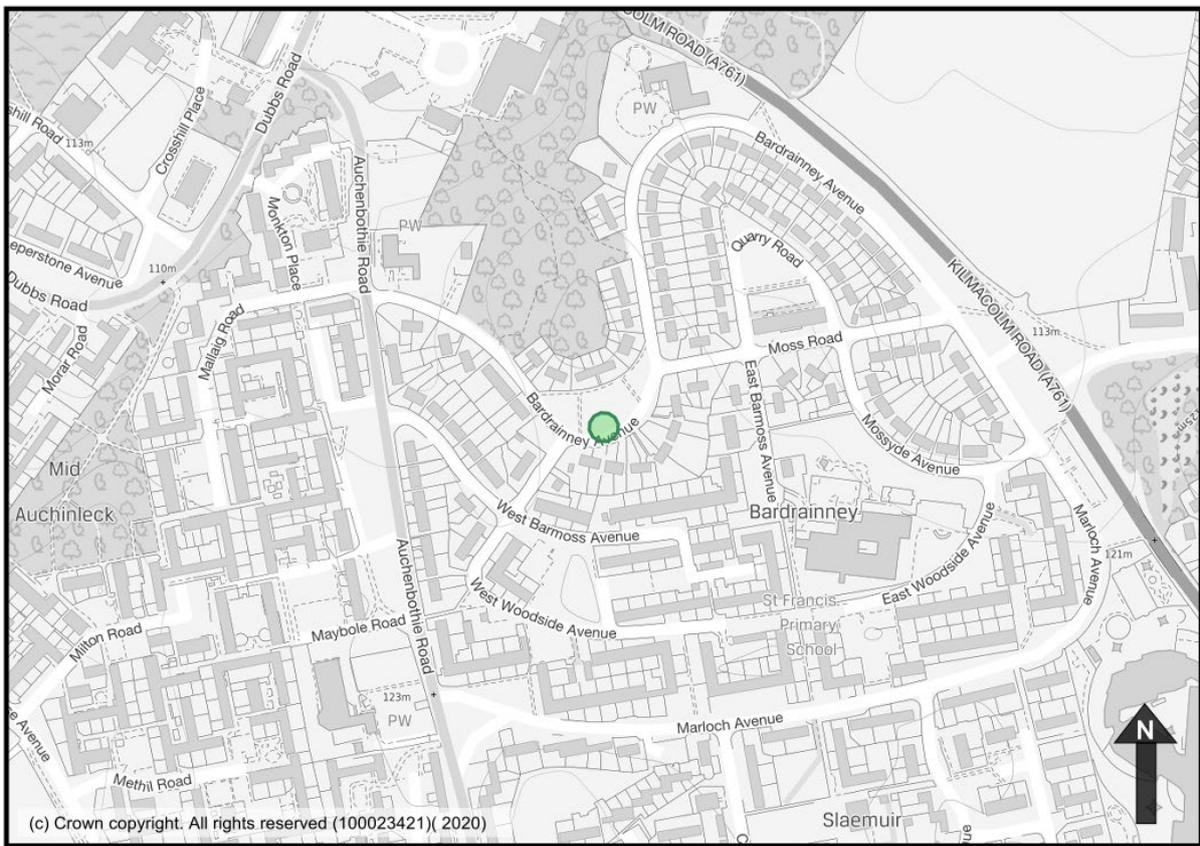
A farmstead comprising one unroofed building, two roofed buildings, one of which is L-shaped, and one enclosure is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Renfrewshire 1864, sheet ii), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1989). This site now lies within the modern town of Port Glasgow.



Archaeology Site – Port Glasgow	
Site Name: Port Glasgow	
Alternative Name: Bardrainey	
Grid Reference: 233820 673120	Parish: Port Glasgow
Monument Type: Farmstead	
Date Recorded: 14 April 2000	Canmore Ref No. 170976

Archaeology Note

A farmstead comprising one partially roofed L-shaped building, three roofed buildings, one of which is L-shaped and another is T-shaped, and two enclosures, one of which is incomplete, 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 (1989). This site now lies within the modern town of Port Glasgow.

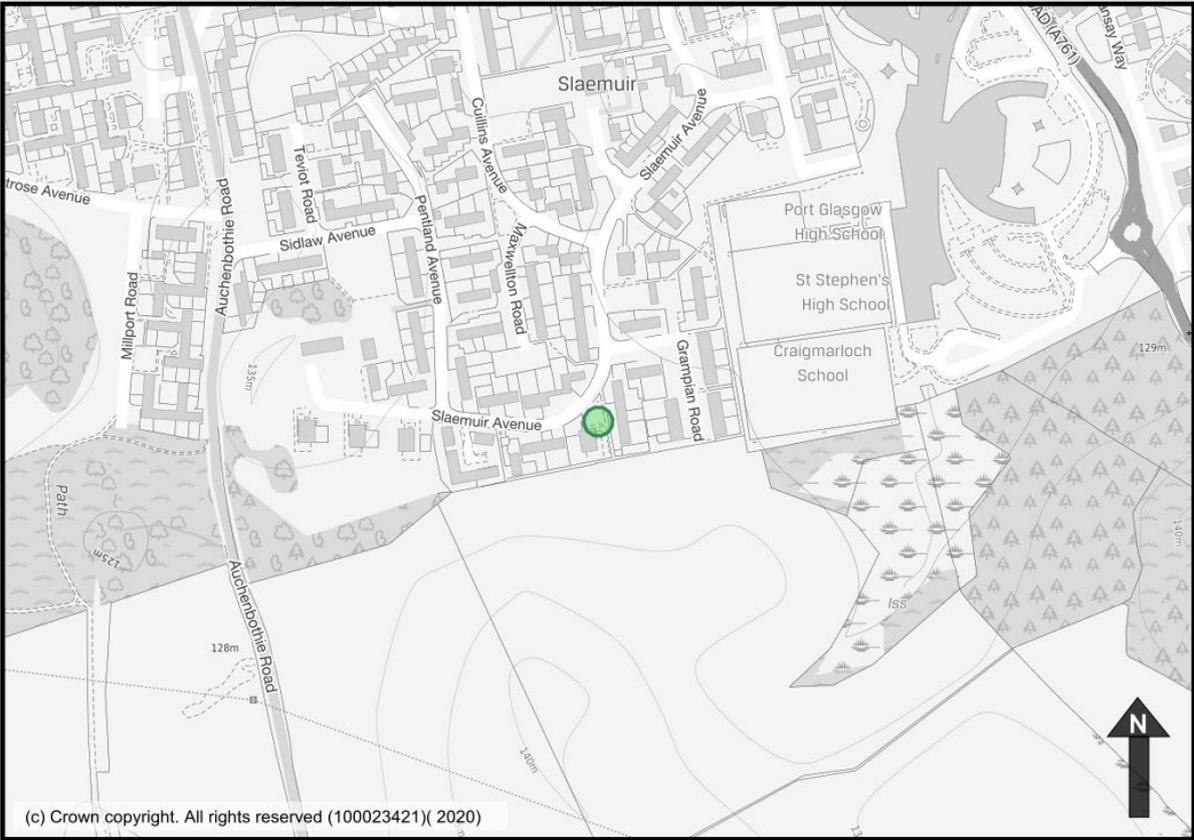


Archaeology Site – Port Glasgow	
Site Name: Port Glasgow	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 234000 672600	Parish: Port Glasgow
Monument Type: Stone Axe	
Date Recorded: Unknown	Canmore Ref No. 75480

Archaeology Note

NS 340 726

The butt end of a mottled light-green silicious flaked axe was recovered by Mr T Hendry, while digging in his garden at 59 Slaemuir Avenue, Port Glasgow, at a depth of c0.3m. The surviving fragment is 4.3cm long, 4.5cm broad and 2.3cm thick. It is retained by the finder. G Newall 1991



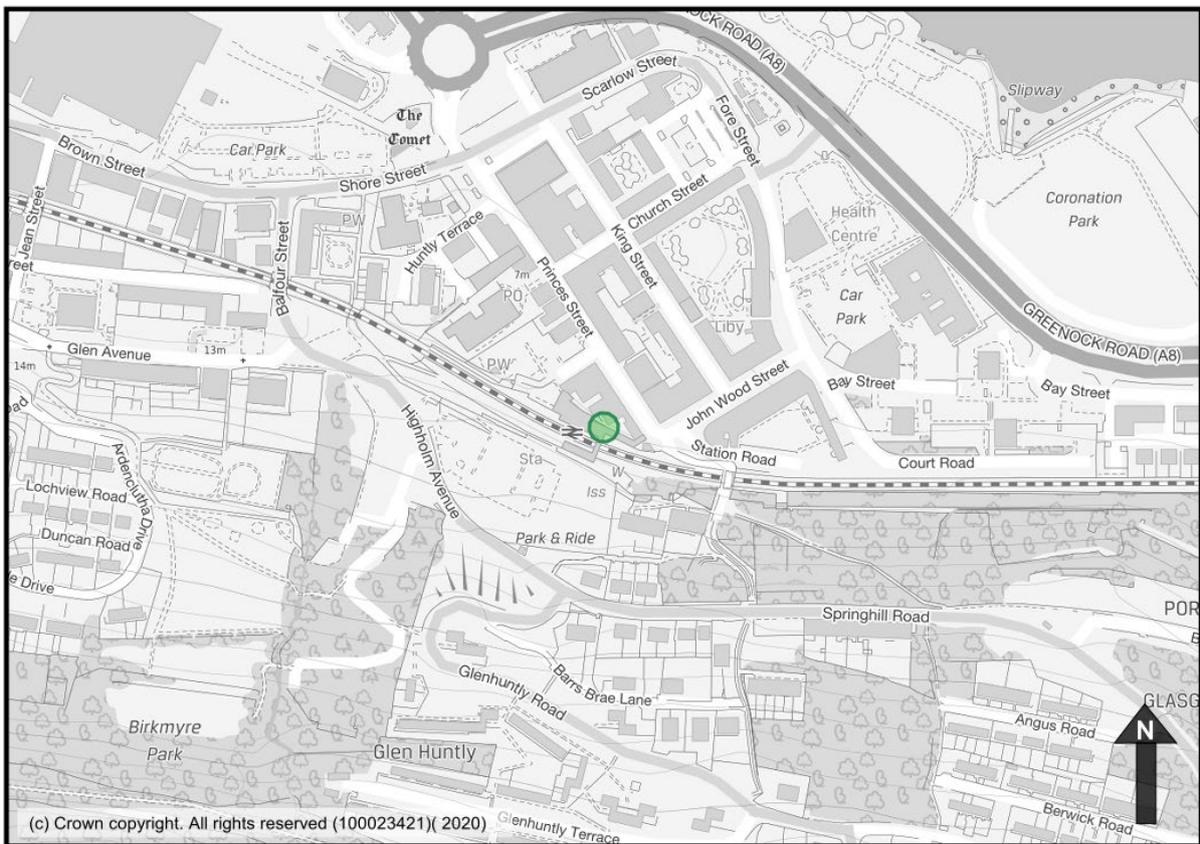
Further Reading

Newall, G - 'Port Glasgow (Port Glasgow parish): fragment of flaked axe', *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, 1991, pp.60. (1991)

Archaeology Site – Port Glasgow	
Site Name: Port Glasgow Station	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 232080 674420	Parish: Port Glasgow
Monument Type: Railway Station	
Date Recorded: 24 August 1995	Canmore Ref No. 85611

Archaeology Note

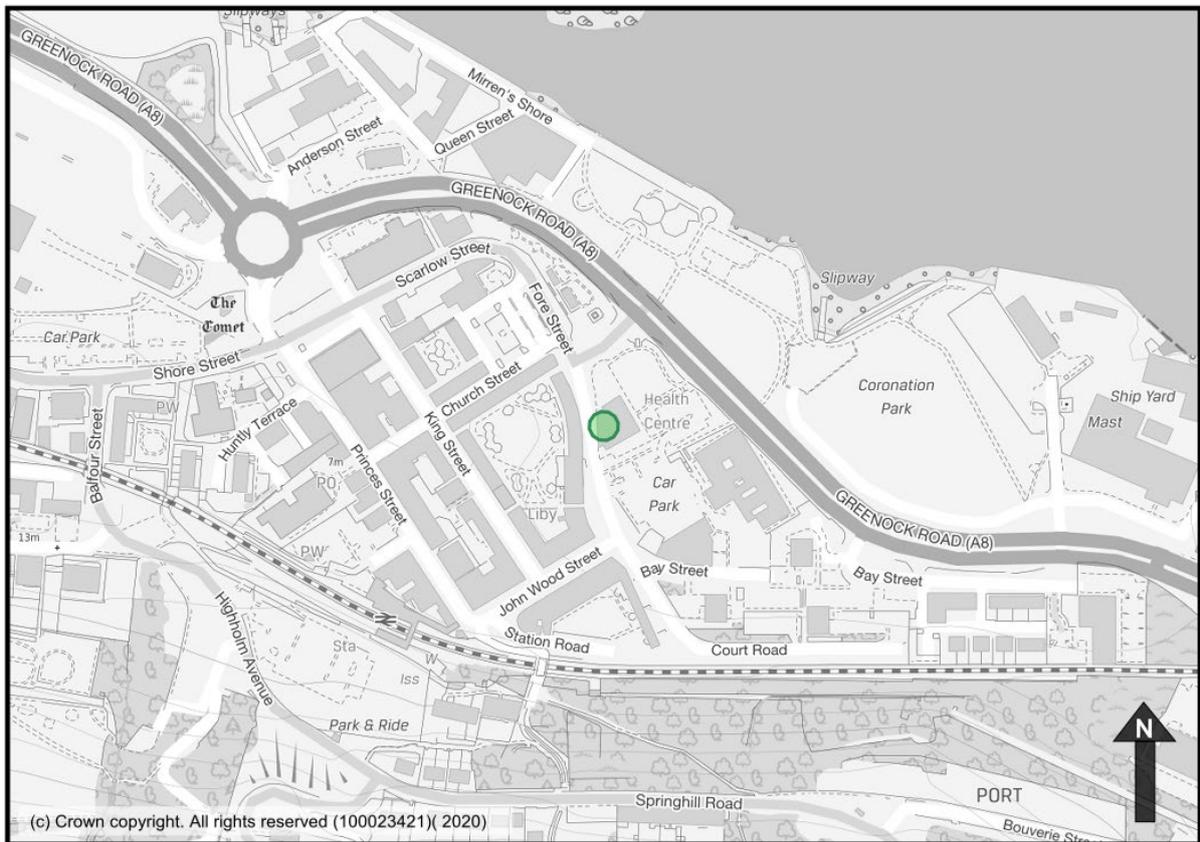
Visible on Ordnance Survey large scale aerial photograph 88/041/058.



Archaeology Site – Port Glasgow	
Site Name: Town Buildings, Fore Street, Port Glasgow	
Alternative Name: Port Glasgow Tolbooth	
Grid Reference: 232220 674570	Parish: Port Glasgow
Monument Type: Tolbooth	
Date Recorded: 4 May 2001	Canmore Ref No. 79729

Archaeology Note

2-storey ashlar classic with tetrastyle G-doric portico and 150' spire. David Hamilton archt., 1815.



Further Reading

RCAHMS, Tolbooths and town-houses: civic architecture in Scotland to 1833. Edinburgh (1996)

Archaeology Site – Port Glasgow	
Site Name: Viaduct, Port Glasgow	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 231209 674263	Parish: Port Glasgow
Monument Type: Railway Viaduct	
Date Recorded: 23 October 2001	Canmore Ref No. 199738

Archaeology Note

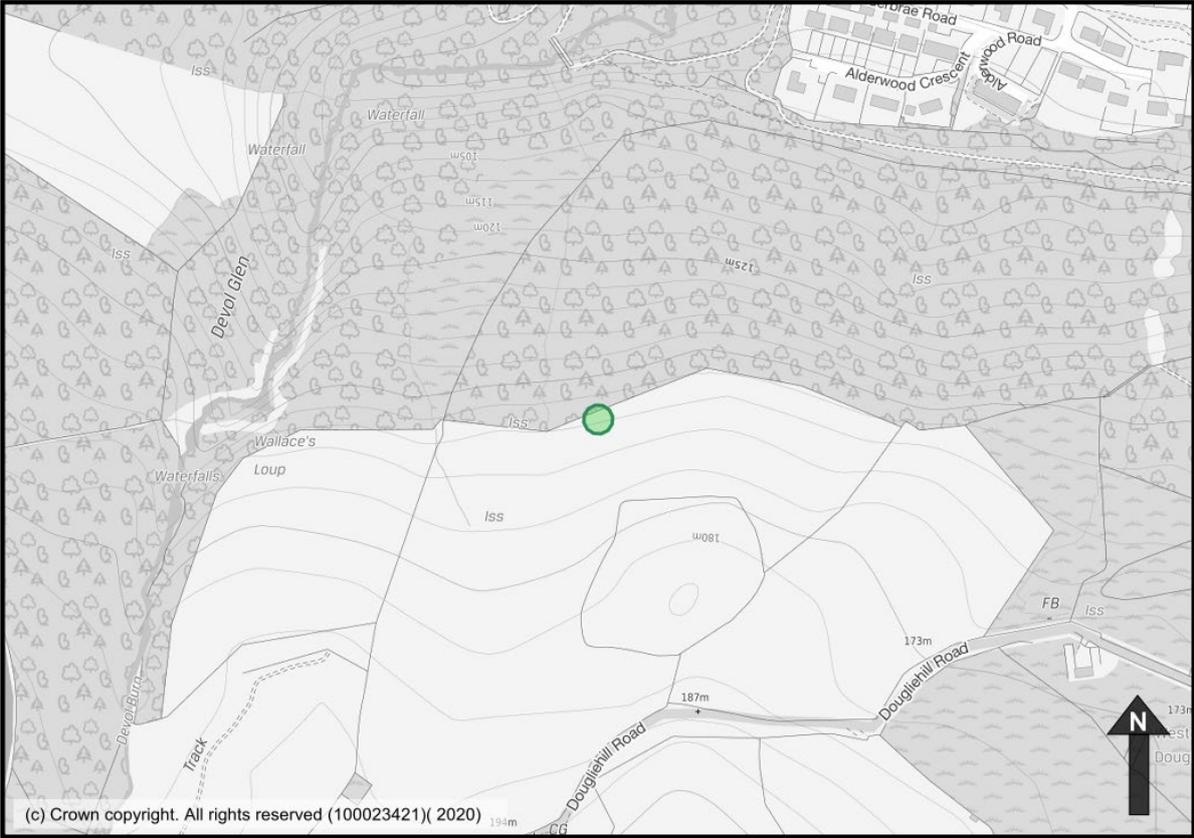
Port Glasgow Viaduct is depicted on the 2nd Edition OS map (Renfrewshire, Sheet II, (1913). It has since been dismantled.



Archaeology Site – Port Glasgow	
Site Name: West Dougliehill, Port Glasgow	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 231250 674050	Parish: Port Glasgow
Monument Type: Rig, Cultivation Remains	
Date Recorded: 24 August 1995	Canmore Ref No. 85612

Archaeology Note

Visible on Ordnance Survey large scale photograph 88/041/012.



Archaeology Site – Port Glasgow	
Site Name: West Dougliehill, Port Glasgow	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 231530 673830	Parish: Port Glasgow
Monument Type: Farmstead	
Date Recorded: 14 April 2000	Canmore Ref No. 170973

Archaeology Note

A farmstead comprising one unroofed building, one roofed building, which is arranged around a courtyard, and three enclosures is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Renfrewshire 1864, sheet ii). Two roofed buildings and four enclosures are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1989).

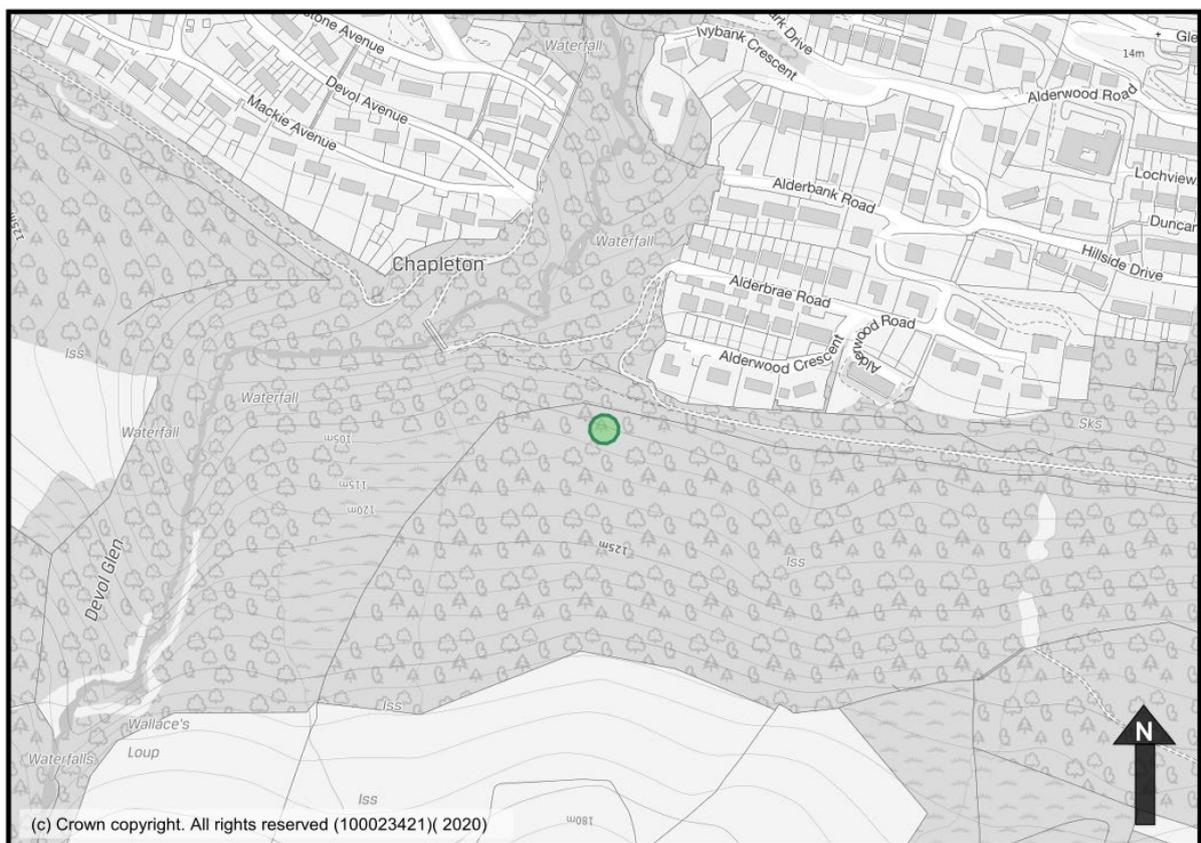


Archaeology Site – Port Glasgow	
Site Name: West Dougliehill, Port Glasgow	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 231300 674200	Parish: Port Glasgow
Monument Type: Path	
Date Recorded: 17 December 1998	Canmore Ref No. 138045

Archaeology Note

Site recorded during a desk-based and field survey undertaken as part of Scottish Power's Inverclyde overhead transmission line proposals. The survey examined an extensive baseline study area, and then narrow corridors (50m or 100m wide) centred along the proposed routes of the transmission lines.

D Alexander and C McGill 1997



Further Reading

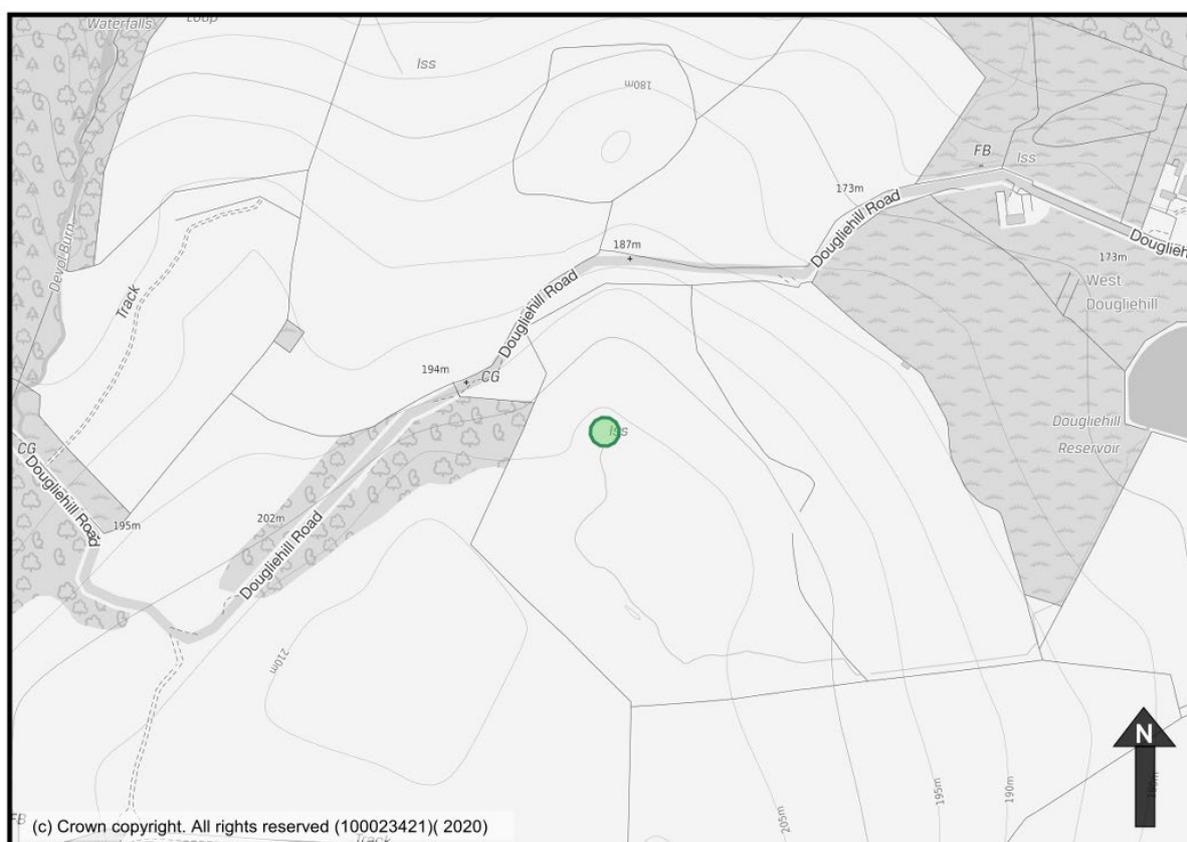
Alexander and McGill, D and C - 'Devol Moor to Spango Valley (Greenock; Port Glasgow; Kilmacolm parishes), archaeological assessment', Discovery and Excavation, Scotland, 1997, pp.52-53, 1998 (1997)

Archaeology Site – Port Glasgow	
Site Name: West Dougliehill, Port Glasgow	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 231250 673670	Parish: Port Glasgow
Monument Type: Quarry	
Date Recorded: 17 December 1998	Canmore Ref No. 138044

Archaeology Note

Site recorded during a desk-based and field survey undertaken as part of Scottish Power's Inverclyde overhead transmission line proposals. The survey examined an extensive baseline study area, and then narrow corridors (50m or 100m wide) centred along the proposed routes of the transmission lines. NS 3125 7367 Quarry.

D Alexander and C McGill 1997



Further Reading and Sources

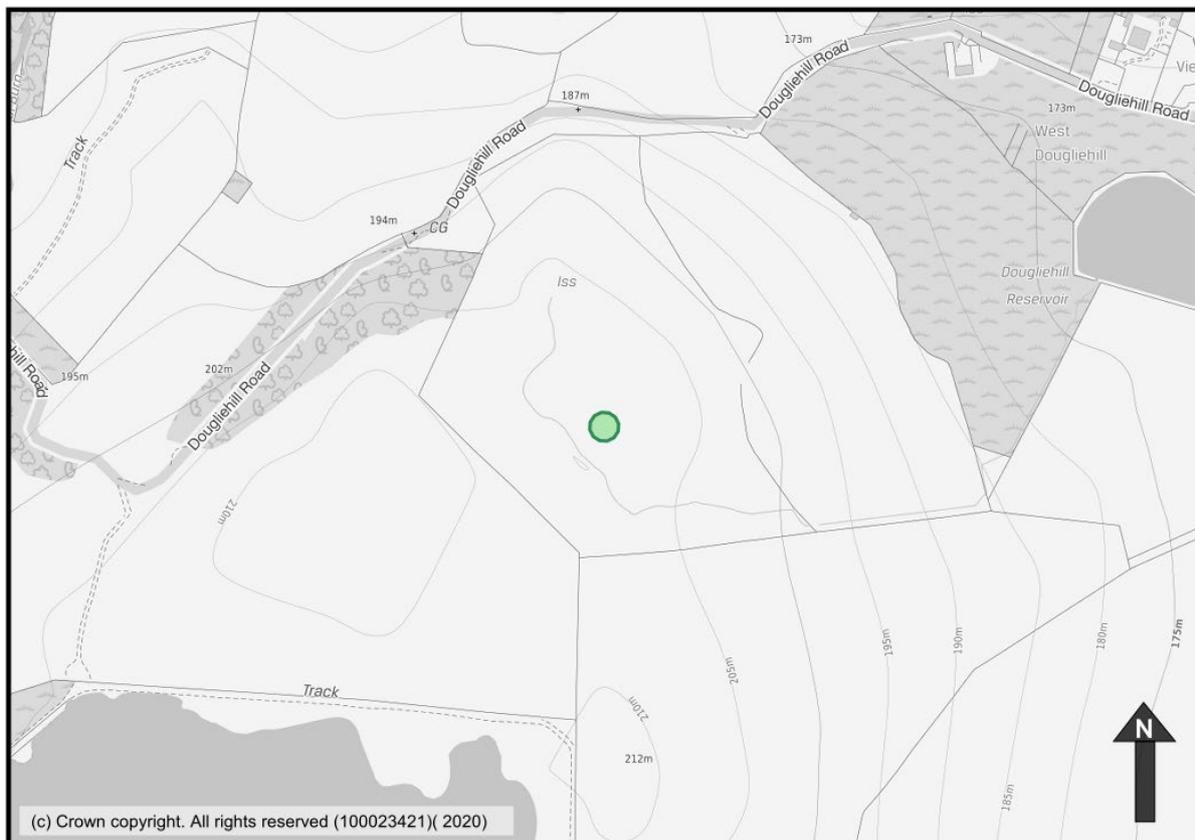
Alexander and McGill, D and C - 'Devon Moor to Spango Valley (Greenock; Port Glasgow; Kilmacolm parishes), archaeological assessment', *Discovery and Excavation, Scotland*, 1997, pp.52-53, 1998 (1997)

Archaeology Site – Port Glasgow	
Site Name: West Dougliehill, Port Glasgow	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 231290 673570	Parish: Port Glasgow
Monument Type: Hollow, Field Clearance	
Date Recorded: 17 December 1998	Canmore Ref No. 138043

Archaeology Note

Site recorded during a desk-based and field survey undertaken as part of Scottish Power's Inverclyde overhead transmission line proposals. The survey examined an extensive baseline study area, and then narrow corridors (50m or 100m wide) centred along the proposed routes of the transmission lines. NS 3129 7357 Hollow, field clearance.

D Alexander and C McGill 1997



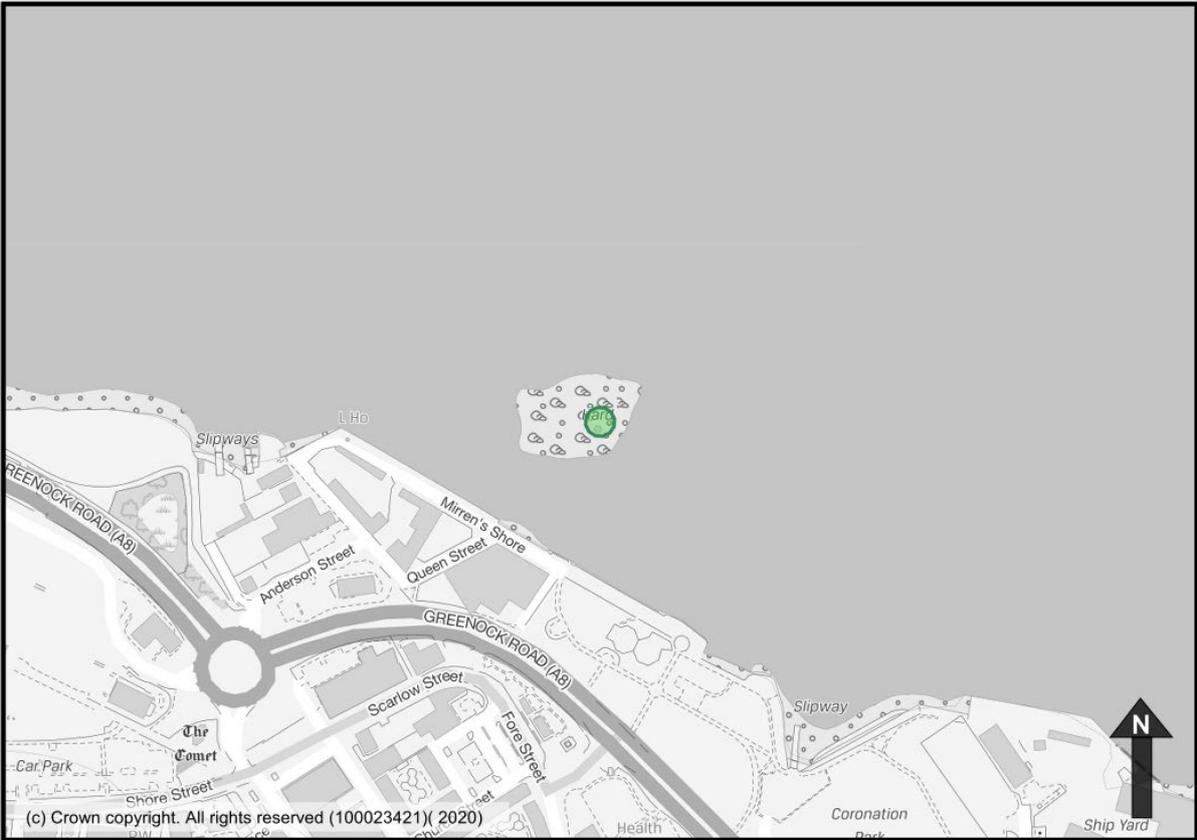
Further Reading

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 – Port Glasgow	
Site Name: West Quay, Port Glasgow	
Alternative Name: Port Glasgow Harbour, Lighthouse opposite warehouse on West Quay	
Grid Reference: 232229 674866	Parish: Port Glasgow
Monument Type: Lighthouse	
Date Recorded: Unknown	Canmore Ref No. 199789

Archaeology Note

None



Archaeology Site – Port Glasgow	
Site Name: West Quay, Port Glasgow	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 232150 674760	Parish: Port Glasgow
Monument Type: Industrial, Warehouse	
Date Recorded: Unknown	Canmore Ref No. 199790

Archaeology Note

None



Archaeology Site – Port Glasgow	
Site Name: West Quay, Port Glasgow	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 232150 674790	Parish: Port Glasgow
Monument Type: Quay	
Date Recorded: Unknown	Canmore Ref No. 199787

Archaeology Note

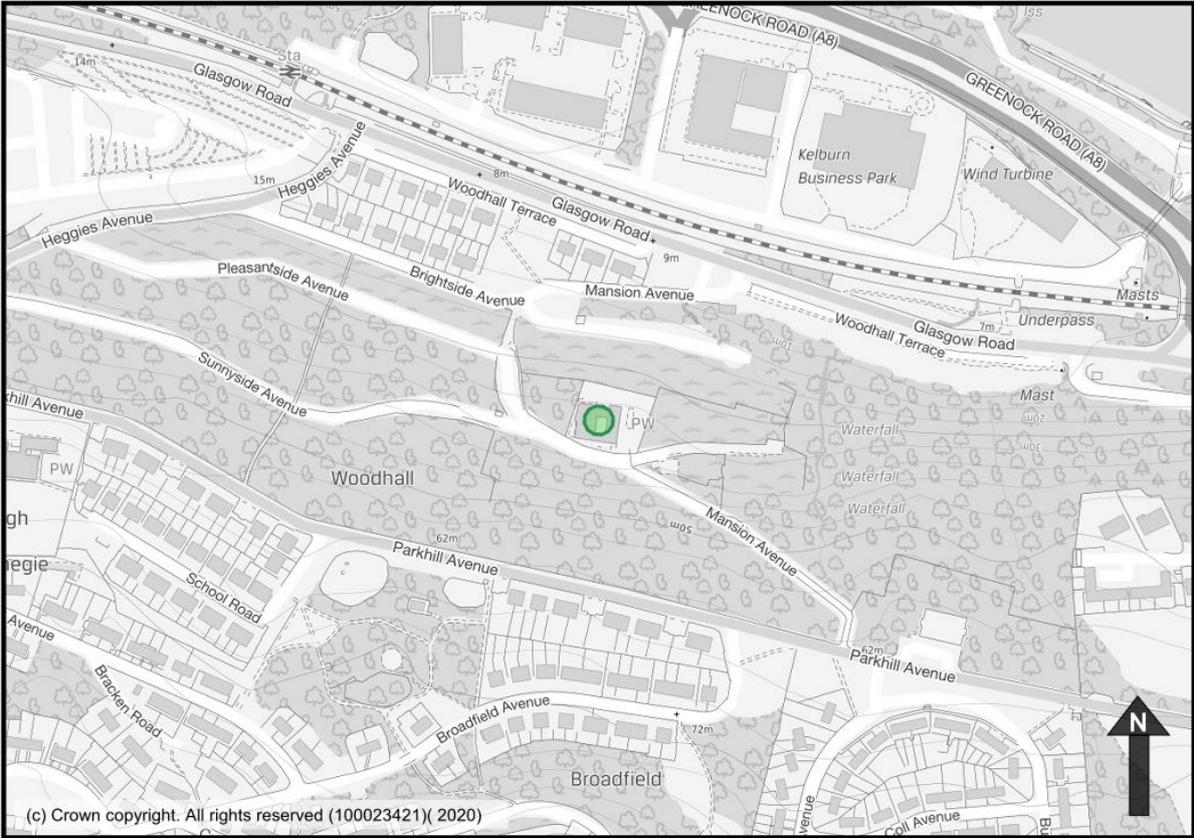
None



Archaeology Site – Port Glasgow	
Site Name: Woodhall, Port Glasgow	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 234431 673837	Parish: Port Glasgow
Monument Type: Country House	
Date Recorded: 18 October 2001	Canmore Ref No. 199437

Archaeology Note

Woodhall is depicted on the OS 2nd Edition map (Renfrewshire, sheet II, 1913). It has since been demolished.



Archaeology Site – Port Glasgow	
Site Name: Woodside, Port Glasgow	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 233000 674000	Parish: Port Glasgow
Monument Type: Curling Pond	
Date Recorded: 24 August 2011	Canmore Ref No. 332043

Archaeology Note

A large curling pond was depicted on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd edition Ordnance Survey maps, but had been removed by the time of the 4th edition. New housing is being constructed on the site.

