



[ KILMACOLM & QUARRIER'S VILLAGE ]

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 Kilmacolm/Quarrier's Village area. There are also schedules for Greenock, Gourock, Port Glasgow, 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](mailto:devplan.planning@inverclyde.gov.uk)



ARCHAEOLOGY SITES IN KILMACOLM	
LOCATION	CANMORE REFERENCE
<b>A</b>	
Auchenbothie House (Country House)	42409
Auchenbothie House, (Lodge)	-
Auchenbothie House, (Lodge)	199041
Auchenbothie Mains (Farmstead)	170980
Auchenbothie, Wood Cottage (Hammer-stone)	42399
Auchenfoyle (Flint Flake)	42425
Auchefoyle (Stone Axes)	42426
Auchenfoyle (Whorl)	42430
Auchefoyle Farm (Field Clearance Cairn, Cup-marked Stone)	42427
Auchetiber (Stone Rubber)	42436
Auchindores (Enclosure)	42400
Auchindores (Farmstead)	171053
<b>B</b>	
Blackwater (Farmstead)	170941
Blackwater (Farmstead)	170940
Black Water Farm (Flint Scraper)	42287
Blacketty Farm (Enclosure, Shieling-hut)	-
Blacketty Water (Enclosure, Shieling-huts (possible))	42260
Blacketty Water (Enclosure, Shieling-huts (possible))	42261
Blacketty Water (Mound)	42262
Bridge of Weir Road (Barrow)	42239
Burnbank (Cairn)	-
Burnbank (Farmstead)	171043
Burnbank (Mill Dam Water Management)	-
Burnbank Water (Settlement)	41254

Burnbrae Burn (Farmstead)	170948
Burnhead Moor (Enclosures)	41340
Burnhead Moor (Hut-circle – possible)	41375
Burnhead Moor (Hut-circle(s))	63105
Burnhead Moor (Hut-circle, Mound)	42449
Burnhead Moor (Mound, Polished Stone Axe)	42444
<b>C</b>	
Cairn Curran (Quern)	42281
Calder Water (Settlement, Watermill)	41251
Castle Hill (Fort)	42299
Castlehill Plantation (Farmstead, Sheepfold)	171052
Cat Craig (Settlement)	42338
Cauldside (Farmstead)	170981
Cauldside (Field Clearance Cairns)	42452
Cauldside (Hut-circle (possible) ,Enclosure, Obsidian-scraper)	42423
Chapel Farm (Chapel)	42255
Cloak House (Flint Axe)	42407
Craigmarloch (Flint Implements)	42435
Creuch Hill (Fort)	41247
Coplie Burn (Chert Scraper)	42274
Coplie Burn (Farmstead)	42259
Coplie Burn (Hut)	42268
Coplie Burn (Mill – possible)	42292
Coplie Burn (Mound)	42271
Corlic Hill (Farmstead)	170926
Corlic Hill (Hut Circles)	41374
Corlic Hill (Natural Features)	41337
Corlic Hill (Structures – possible)	41336
Craig O'Todholes (Enclosure)	42273
Craig O'Todholes (Enclosure)	42333

Craigbet, Bridge of Weir (Country House)	-
Craiglinsheoch (Film Scraper, Hammer Stone)	42297
Craiglinsheoch (Mound)	42276
Craigmarloch Wood (Enclosure)	75473
Crosshill Road (Farmstead)	170975
Customs Farm (Cairn)	42450
<b>D</b>	
Dargavel Burn (Homestead)	42401
Dippany (Farmstead)	170935
Duchal Castle (Castle)	42298
Duchal Estate (Underground Passage)	42245
Duchal House (Country House)	42247
Duchal House, Strathgryffe (Stables)	199031
Duchal House, Strathgryffe (Walled Garden)	287748
Duchal Mains (Flint Core)	42284
Duchal Moor (Stone Axe)	41241
Duchal Moor Railway (Railway abandoned)	331375
<b>E</b>	
East Green (Farmstead)	170944
East Green Farm (Cairn, Palisaded Enclosure (possible))	42266
East Green Farm (Hammer-stone)	42277
East Green Farm (Hammer-stones, Pottery, Polished Stone Axe)	42279
East Green Farm (Mound)	42290
East Green Farm (Rubbing Stone)	42295
East Green Farm (Polished Stone Axe, Pottery)	42280
East Green Farm (Stone Axes, Stone Cup, Shale Fragment)	42288
East Green Farm (Structure)	42285
East Side (Farmstead)	170945
East Side ( Hammer-stone, Flints, Pottery)	42267
Elphinstone Wood (Farmstead)	171034
<b>G</b>	

Gotter Burn (Enclosure)	42272
Gotter Water (Structure, Sheepfold)	170934
Green Water (Cup-marked Rock)	305460
Green Water (Enclosure)	41240
Green Water (Enclosure possible)	42293
Green Water (Homestead)	41236
Green Water (Settlement)	41238
Green Water (Structure)	41243
Green Water (Structure)	41248
Green Water (Track)	41253
Greenside (Farmstead)	-
Gryfe (Cairn)	42340
Gryfe (Natural Feature)	41344
Gryfe Neuk Nursery (Whorl, Perforated Stone Disc)	42432
Gryfe Reservoir (Cairn)	41351
Gryfe Reservoir (Cairn)	41368
Gryfe Reservoir (Cairns – possible)	41369
Gryfe Reservoir (Cup-marked Rock)	305446
Gryfe Reservoir (Cup-marked Stones)	41363
Gryfe Reservoir (Enclosure)	41347
Gryfe Reservoir (Enclosure)	41348
Gryfe Reservoir (Field Clearance Cairn)	41355
Gryfe Reservoir (Glass Bead)	131014
Gryfe Reservoir (Hut, Obsidian, Flint, Pottery)	41362
Gryfe Reservoir (Mound)	41354
Gryfe Reservoir (Occupation Sites, Lithics. Lignite Bead, Lignite Bracelet, Microliths)	41371
Gryfe Reservoir (Stone Axe)	89406
Gryfe Reservoir No. 1 (Cairn)	41352
Gryfe Reservoir No. 1 (Enclosure)	142608

Gryfe Reservoir No. 1 (Field Clearance Cairn)	85185
Gryfe Reservoir No. 1 (Hut-circles, Structures, Filled Boundaries, Buildings. Lazy-beds)	41343
Gryfe Reservoir No. 1 (Indeterminate Remains)	85178
Gryfe Reservoir No. 1 (Indeterminate Remains)	85180
Gryfe Reservoir No. 1 (Quarry, Structure)	142605
Gryfe Reservoir No. 1 (Reservoir)	202200
Gryfe Reservoir No. 1 (Road)	142607
Gryfe Reservoir No. 2 (Reservoir)	202201
Gryfe Reservoir C (Settlement)	41346
Gryfe Water (Building, Dyke)	-
Gryfe Water (Cairn, Mound)	41358
<b>H</b>	
Hardgide (Farmstead)	170939
Hardridge (Field-system)	170938
Hardridge (Field-system, Building)	170937
High Auchinleck ( Mound)	75479
High Auchinleck (Rig, Cultivation Remains)	85607
High Castlehill (Enclosure)	42416
High Mathernock (Barbed-and-tanged Flint Arrowhead)	42424
High Mathernock Battery (Anti-aircraft Battery)	106359
High Mathernock (Cup-marking, Quern)	42439
High Mathernock (Whorl)	42431
High Mathernock Farm (Cup-marked Stone)	42429
High Mathernock Farm (Shale Ring)	42428
Hope Lodge, Bridge of Weir (Lodge)	197489
Hydropathic Establishment (Health, Residential)	198974
<b>K</b>	
Killochries (Farmstead)	170947
Kilmacolm (Farmstead)	170968
Kilmacolm (Farmstead)	170950

Kilmacolm (Farmstead – possible)	171035
Kilmacolm (Flat Axe)	42252
Kilmacolm (Flint Scraper, Quartz Blade)	42240
Kilmacolm (Whorl , Pottery)	42398
Kilmacolm (Town)	-
Kilmacolm Gasworks (Gasworks)	42243
Kilmacolm Parish Church (Church, Burial Ground)	42242
Kilmacolm, Rowantreehill Road, Windyhill	42248
Knapps (Flint Arrowhead)	42231
Knapps Loch (Farmstead)	132086
<b>L</b>	
Ladymuir (Enclosure)	42343
Ladymuir (Farmstead)	170956
Ladymuir (Hut-circle)	42339
Ladymuir Farm (Building)	42335
Law Park (Farmstead)	170943
Law Park (Flint Implements)	42256
Law Park (Implements, Pottery)	42283
Law Park (Pottery , Miscellaneous Finds)	42257
Low Mathernock (Farmstead)	-
<b>M</b>	
Mansfield Farm (Polished Stone Axe)	41359
Margaret's Mill (Mill)	305461
Midtown (Farmstead)	-
Mill Burn (Enclosure)	42263
Mill Burn (Structures)	42294
Milton Bridge (Motte – possible)	42228
Muirhouse (Farmstead – possible)	170936
<b>N</b>	
Netherwood (Farmstead)	170949
<b>P</b>	
Pacemuir Bridge (Mounds, Farmstead (possible))	42289

Pacemuir Mill (Grain Mill)	293924
Pennytersal (Motte)	42454
Pennytersal (Mounds)	42434
Pomillan (Medieval Pottery)	42291
Priestside (Farmstead)	170979
Priestside (Farmstead, Rig)	82251
Priestside (Mound, Drains, Iron Axe, Iron Chisel)	42437
<b>R</b>	
Renfrewshire (Flat Bronze Axe)	97312
Renfrewshire (Flat Bronze Axe)	97311
Renfrewshire (Flanged Bronze Axe)	97305
Renfrewshire (Polished Stone Axe)	97370
Renfrewshire (Polished Stone Axe)	97371
Renfrewshire (Polished Stone Axes)	97369
River Calder (Round Houses (possible))	42275
Rotten Burn (Farmsteads)	41258
Rotten Burn (Motte, Shieling –huts)	41259
<b>S</b>	
St James (united Presbyterian) Duchal Road (Church)	199002
Slaemuir (Banks, Walls)	185558
Smeath Hill (Enclosure)	42264
South Gibblaston (Mound)	42226
South Newton (Mound)	42278
South Newton (Polished Stone Axe)	42265
Stepends (Cup-marked Stone)	42286
Srathgryfe (Enclosed Settlement)	42447
<b>T</b>	
Thornleybank Hill, Big Ring (Covenanters, Meeting Place)	42336
<b>U</b>	
Upper Green Water (Homestead)	41237
Upper Green Water (Hut-circle)	41260

W	
'Wateryetts' Finlaystone Road, Kilmacolm (Farmhouse)	-
West Green (Farmstead)	-
Westside Farm (Homestead)	42282
Westsyde (Farmstead)	170946



Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Auchenbothie House, Kilmacolm	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 235000 670950	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Country House	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> 20 April 2001	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 42409

### Archaeology Note

NS 3500 7090.

2 & 3 Storey; Baronial Revival; roughcast and red-stone; circular, slated tower; turret; crow-stepped; (c.1898?); archt. William Leiper. Fire escape on south side.



Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Auchenbothie House, Lodge	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 235186 670572	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Lodge	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> 20 April 2001	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> -

### Archaeology Note

Single-storey; buttressed; roughcast; slated; (1901 and 1907); archt. Chas. Rennie Mackintosh.



### Further Reading

Howarth, T - Charles Rennie Mackintosh and the modern movement. London (1952)

## Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm

**Site Name:** Auchenbothie Lodge, Kilmaocolm

**Alternative Name:**

**Grid Reference:** 235180 670577

**Parish:** Kilmacolm

**Monument Type:** Lodge

**Date Recorded:** Unknown

**Canmore Ref No.** 199041

### Archaeology Note

None





## Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm

**Site Name:** Auchenbothie Mains

**Alternative Name:** West Auchebbothie

**Grid Reference:** 234290 670710

**Parish:** Kilmacolm

**Monument Type:** Farmstead

**Date Recorded:** 18 April 2000

**Canmore Ref No.** 170980

### Archaeology Note

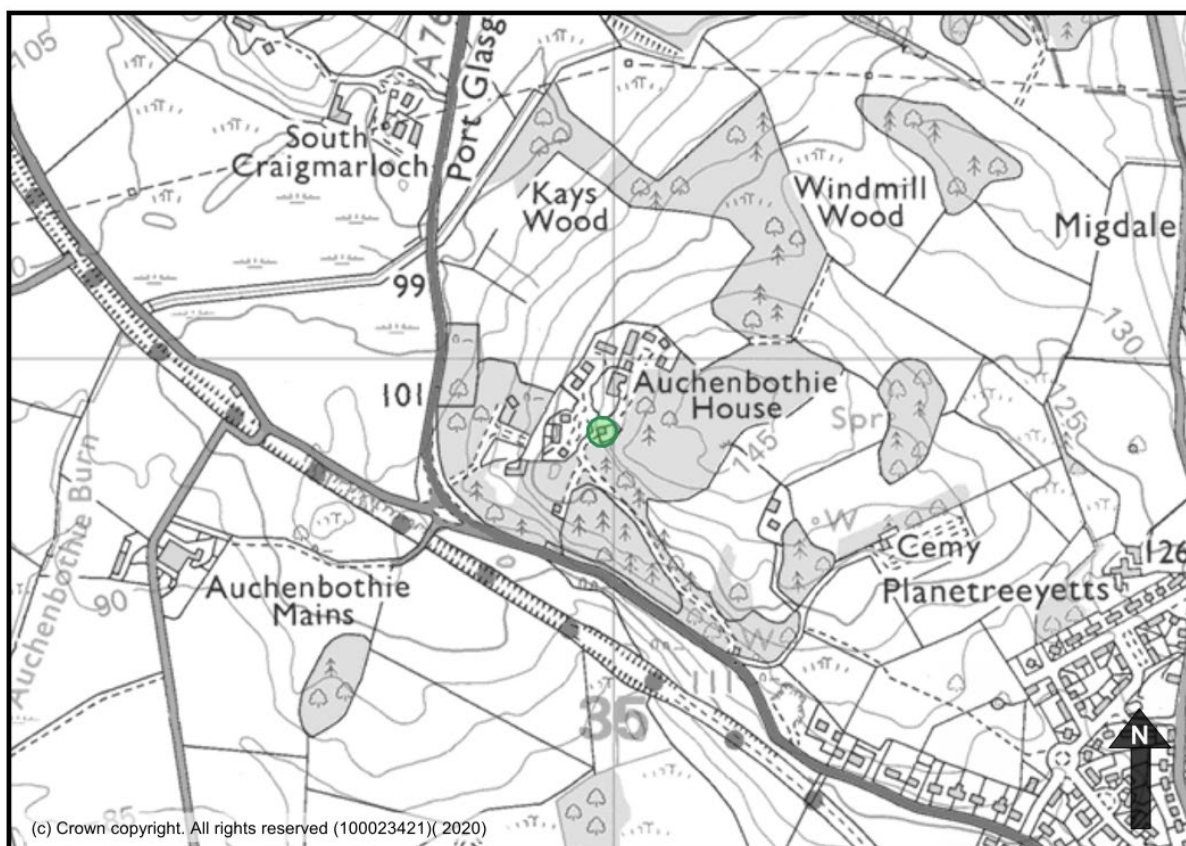
A farmstead comprising one unroofed building, four roofed buildings, three of which are long buildings, and one enclosure is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Renfrewshire 1857-64, sheet vi). One roofed building and three enclosures are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1989).



Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Auchenbothie Wood Cottage	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 235050 670950	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Hammer-stone	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> Unknown	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 42399

### Archaeology Note

NS 350 709 A quartz hammer-stone, also used as a rubber, measuring 3 3/4 ins by 3 1/2 ins by 1 3/4 ins, with shallow cups in the opposite faces, polished edges and ridge-facetted ends, was found at Wood Cottage. It was retained for Paisley Museum.



### Further Reading

Newall, F - 'Wood Cottage', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1965, pp.35 (1965)

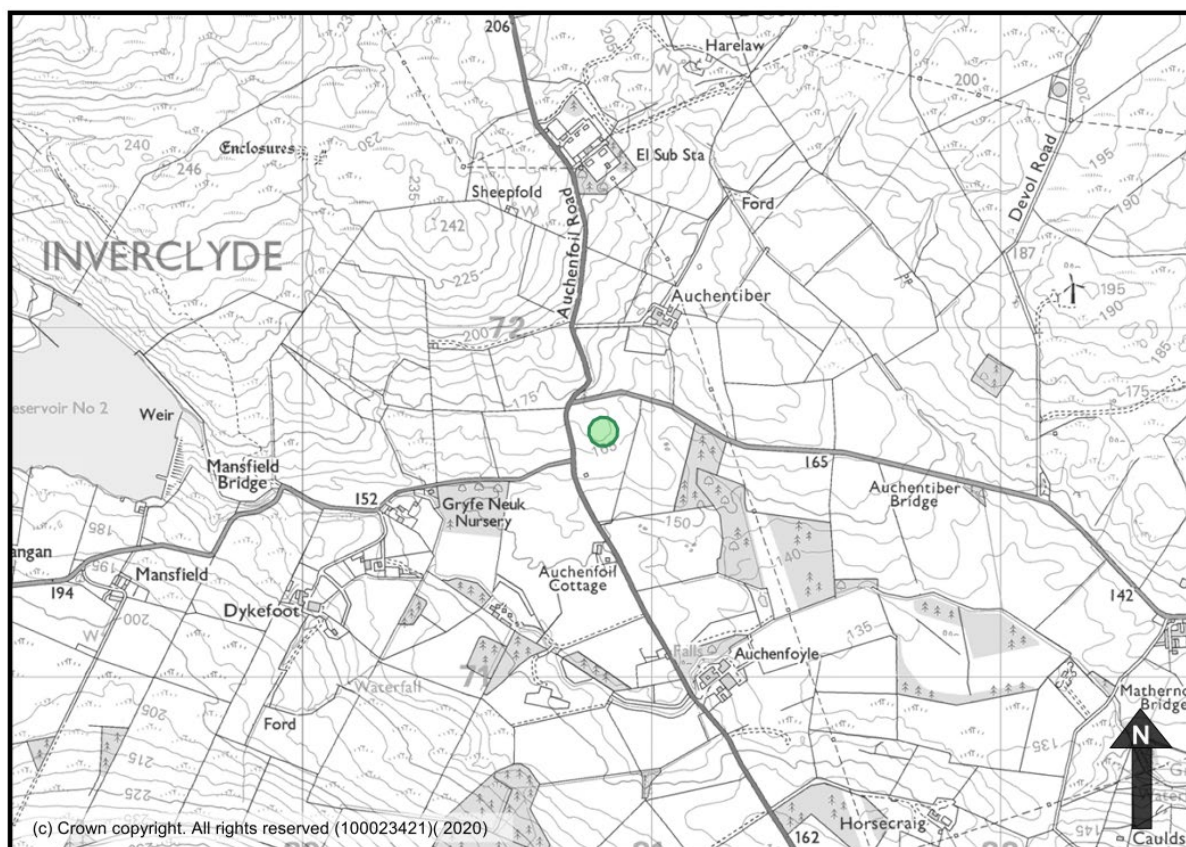
Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Auchenfoyle	
<b>Alternative Name:</b> Auchenfoil	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 230850 671670	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Flint Flake	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> 12 November 1964	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 42425

### Archaeology Note

NS 3085 7167. A finely-struck flake of grey-brown flint was picked up on an outcropping knoll by Mr WO Black.

Mr Black could not remember this find; there is nothing from this vicinity in Paisley Museum.

The axe that has been thin-sectioned is apparently unfinished.



### Further Reading

Clough and Cummins, TH McK and WA - 'Lists of identifications', in Clough, TH McK and Cummins, W A (eds.), 'Stoneaxe studies, Vol 2: the petrology of prehistoric stone implements from the British Isles', pp.141-264. London (1988)

Newall, F - 'Auchinfoil', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1960, pp.32 (1960)



## Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm

**Site Name:** Auchefoyle

Alternative Name:
-------------------

<b>Grid Reference:</b> 231110 671000	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
--------------------------------------	--------------------------

<b>Monument Type:</b> Stone Axes
----------------------------------

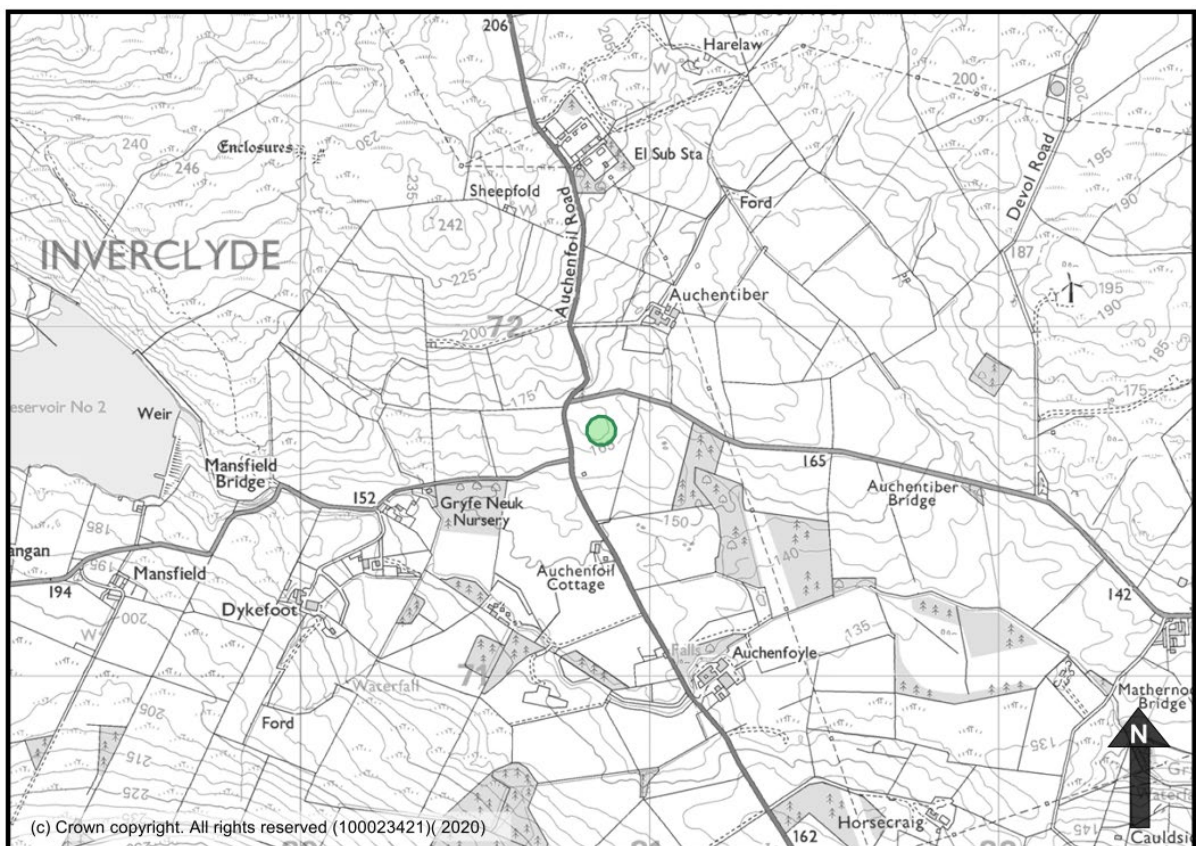
<b>Date Recorded:</b> Unknown	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 42426
-------------------------------	------------------------------

## Archaeology Note

An axe head of soft stone, 5.2 ins by 1.9 ins by 1.75 ins, later used as a hone, from Kilmacolm parish, was handed to MrNewall by WO Black.

Mr Black is uncertain about this find but believes it to be one which he picked up about 1955 at approximately NS 3111 7100 in the garden at Auchenfoil. An axe of this description, marked as having come from Auchenfoil, is in Paisley Museum (Acc.No: 42-1960).

A second axe, of micaceous greywacke and measuring 6.3 ins by 2.4 ins, from Auchenoil is in private possession at that farm. A thin section from it, and a copy of the CBA record card are held in the Hunterian Museum, Glasgow (REN 1).



## Further Reading

Livens, RG - 'Petrology of Scottish stone implements', PSAS, Vol 92, 1958-9, pp.56-70 (1961)  
Newall, F - 'Kilmacolm parish', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1958, pp.31 (1958)

## Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm

<b>Site Name:</b> Auchenfoyle
-------------------------------

Alternative Name:	
-------------------	--

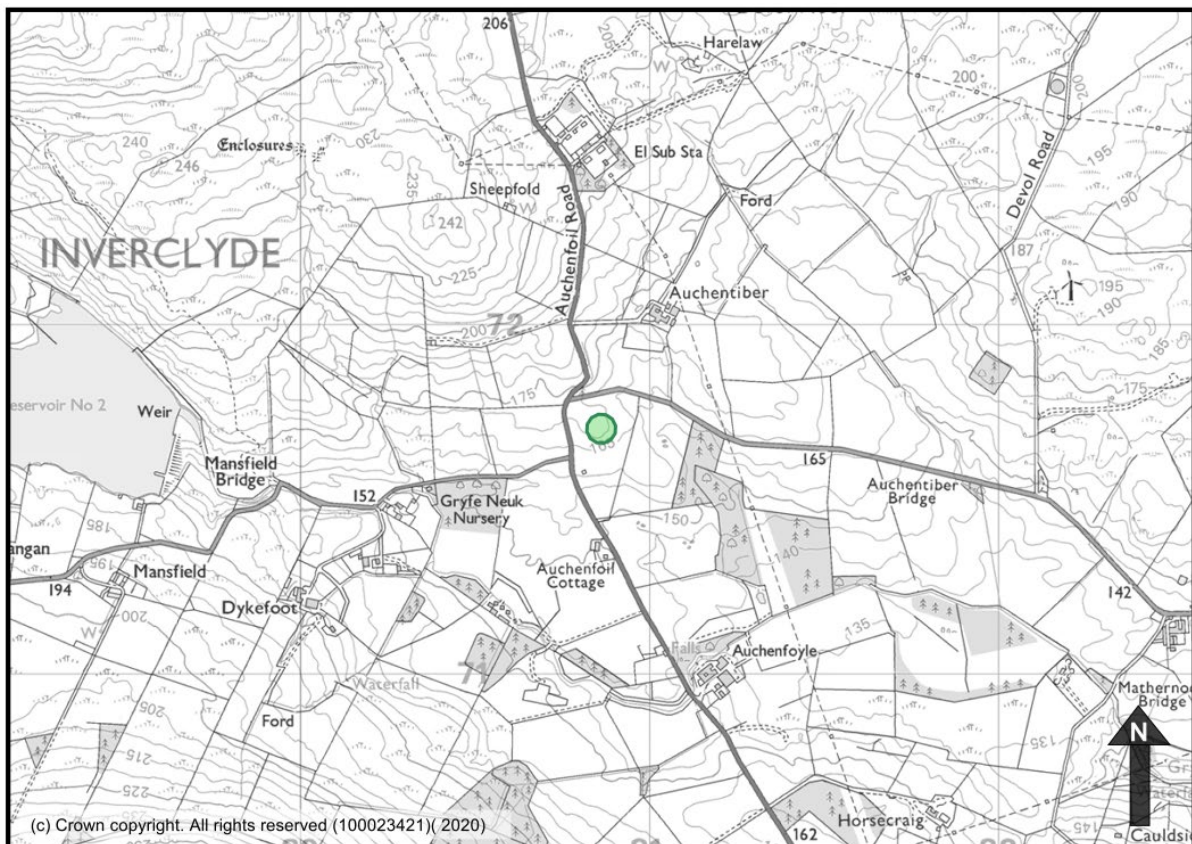
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 231200 671300	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
--------------------------------------	--------------------------

<b>Monument Type:</b> Whorl	
-----------------------------	--

<b>Date Recorded:</b> Unknown	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 42430
-------------------------------	------------------------------

## Archaeology Note

NS 312 713. A neatly formed spindle whorl of hard blue-grey shale 3.2cm diameter by 1.6cm thick, perforation 1.5cm tapered to 1.3cm, slightly shouldered and ridged on one face, was found.



## Further Reading

Kerr, J - 'Auchenfoil, spindle whorl', *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, 19771, pp.38 (1971)



Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Auchenfoyle Farm	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 231105 671375	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Field Clearance Cairn, Cup-marked Stone	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> Unknown	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 42427

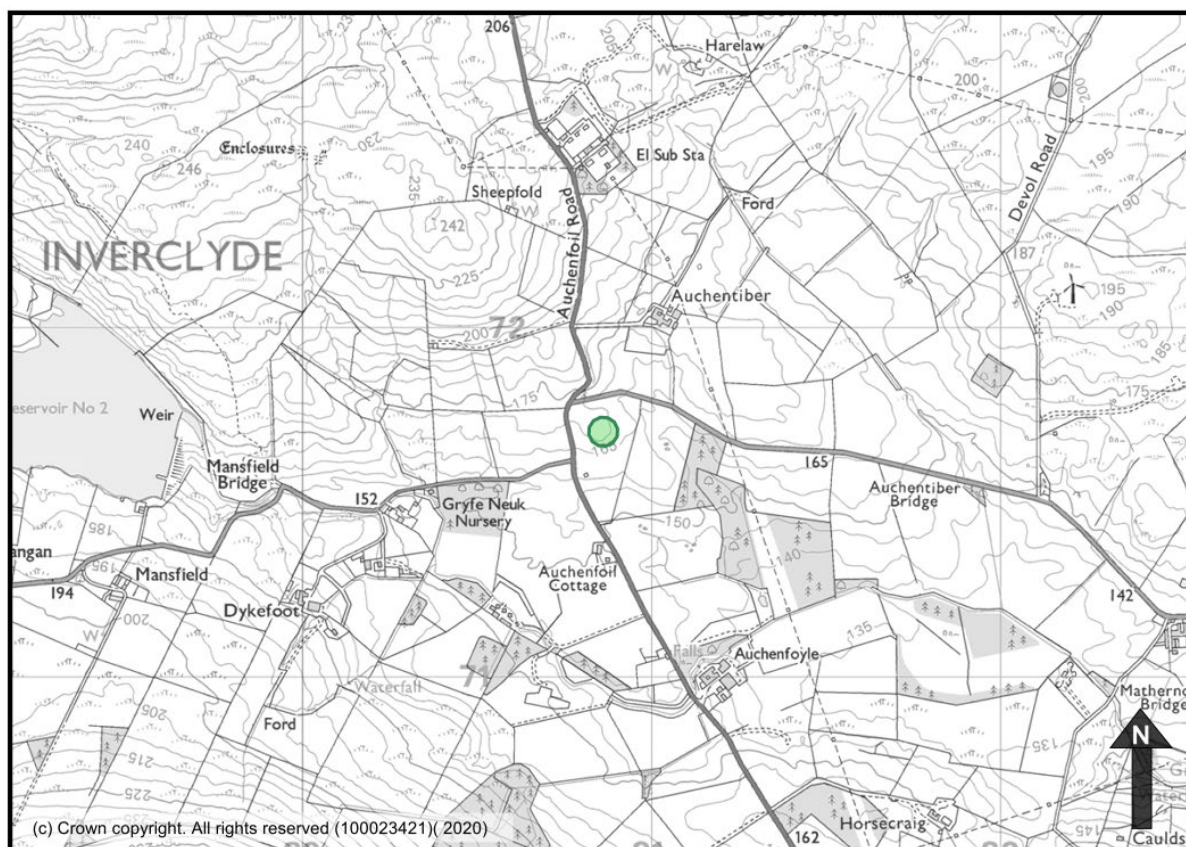
### Archaeology Note

NS 311 713 A crop mark encircling the narrow end of a clearance cairn was trenched on the W and proved to be a ditch 7ft wide by 1 1/4ft deep, and on the S, where a slot 1 1/4ft wide by 8 ins deep occupies the centre of a depression, 9ft wide by 4 ins deep. The cairn is heel-shaped with a broad, slightly concave end facing E. It is possibly a ruined horned cairn used as a dump.

There is a large clearance mound at NS 3110 7137; (Mr Newall confirmed that this is the site) showing no evidence of antiquity except for the occasional scatter of cairn-like material. No trace was seen of the ditch mentioned.

There is insufficient evidence in respect of this site to warrant its classification as a neolithic cairn.

A stone with a cup-mark was found at NS 311 713 (on Auchenfoyle farm) in 1975. (Listed among 'Small Finds'.)



### **Further Reading**

Scott, JG - 'Inventory of Clyde cairns', in Powell, T G E et al. (ed.), 'Megalithic enquiries in the west of Britain', pp.309-28. Liverpool (1969)

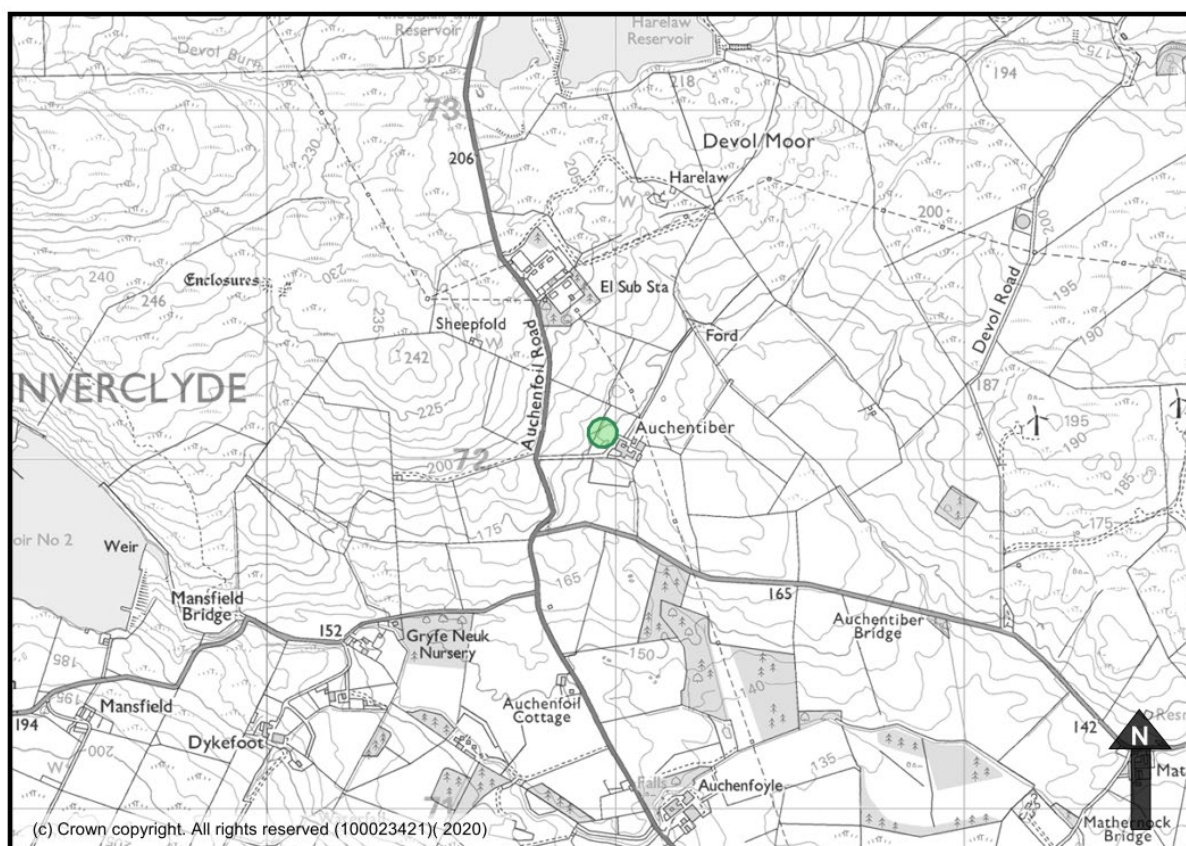
DES - 'Small finds', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1975, pp.57-61 (1975)

Newall, F - 'Auchenfoyle farm', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1955, pp.25 (1955)

Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Auchentiber	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 231000 672000	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Stone Rubber	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> Unknown	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 42436

### Archaeology Note

NS 310 720 A basalt rubber, 5 1/2 ins by 3 1/4 ins by 1 1/2 in, tapering, found here, was retained for Paisley Museum.



### Further Reading

Newall, F - 'Auchentiber', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1965, pp.35 (1965)



Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Auchendores	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 235550 672950	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Enclosure	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> Unknown	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 42400

### Archaeology Note

NS 355 729. A cordate enclosure 151ft by 130ft maximum occupies the rocky plateau NW of Auchindores. Walls of turf and stone, 6ft wide, enclose the vestiges of circular walled interior enclosures, one partly ditched and 58ft in diameter, and against the S wall, a 24ft by 12ft rectangular foundation with a 6ft wide annexe.



### Further Reading

Newall, F - 'Kilmacolm, Auchindores farm, enclosures', *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, 1971, pp.37 (1971)

Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Auchindores	
<b>Alternative Name:</b> Achindores	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 235710 672600	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Farmstead	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> 20 April 2010	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 171053

### Archaeology Note

A farmstead comprising one unroofed building, which is annotated Ruin, 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 1864-5, sheet iii). Three roofed buildings and three enclosures are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1991).

NS 35710 72600

A small settlement or steading of four buildings with two small enclosures to their E is shown at or near this location on General Roy's Military Survey of Scotland (1747-55). On Roy's map, the place name is given as "Achindores".





Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Blackwater	
<b>Alternative Name:</b> Laigh Heugh	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 232880 667900	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Farmstead	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> 14 July 2000	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 170941

### Archaeology Note

'A ruin of what was formerly a farm steading.'

A farmstead annotated Laigh Heugh (Ruin) and comprising one unroofed building and one enclosure is depicted on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition of the OS 6-inch map (Renfrewshire 1857-64, sheet vi), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1979).



### Further Reading

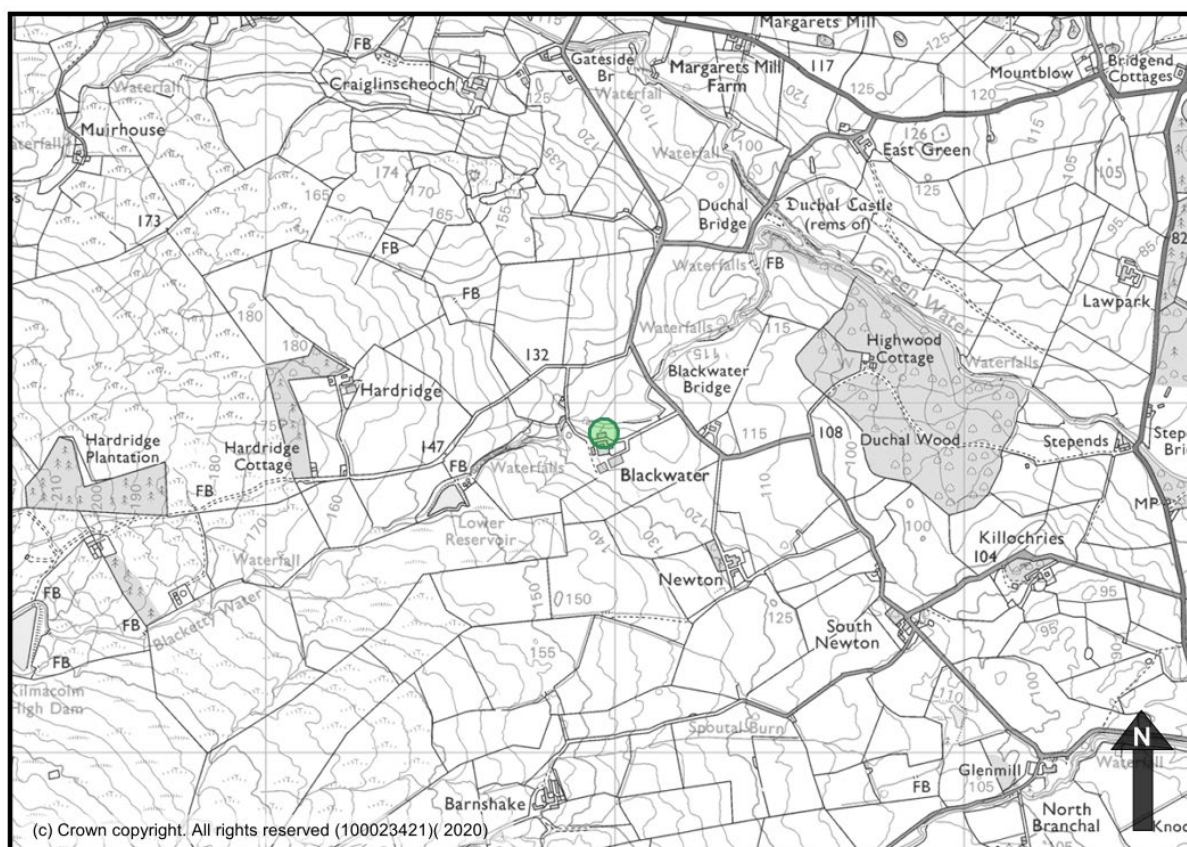
Ordnance Survey - Name Book (County), Original Name Books of the Ordnance Survey (n/a)

Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Blackwater	
<b>Alternative Name:</b> High Heugh	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 232550 667870	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Farmstead	
<b>Date Recorded:</b>	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 170940

### Archaeology Note

'A ruin of what was formerly a farm steading.'

A farmstead annotated High Heugh (Ruin) and comprising two unroofed buildings, one of which is a long building, and one enclosure is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Renfrewshire 1857-64, sheet vi), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1979).



### Further Reading

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



## Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm

**Site Name:** Blackwater Farm

<b>Alternative Name:</b>
--------------------------

<b>Grid Reference:</b> 233150 668550	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
--------------------------------------	--------------------------

<b>Monument Type:</b> Flint Scraper
-------------------------------------

<b>Date Recorded:</b>	<b>Canmore Ref No. 42287</b>
-----------------------	------------------------------

## Archaeology Note

NS 331 685. A duck-billed scraper was found in a ploughed field on Blackwater farm.



## Further Reading

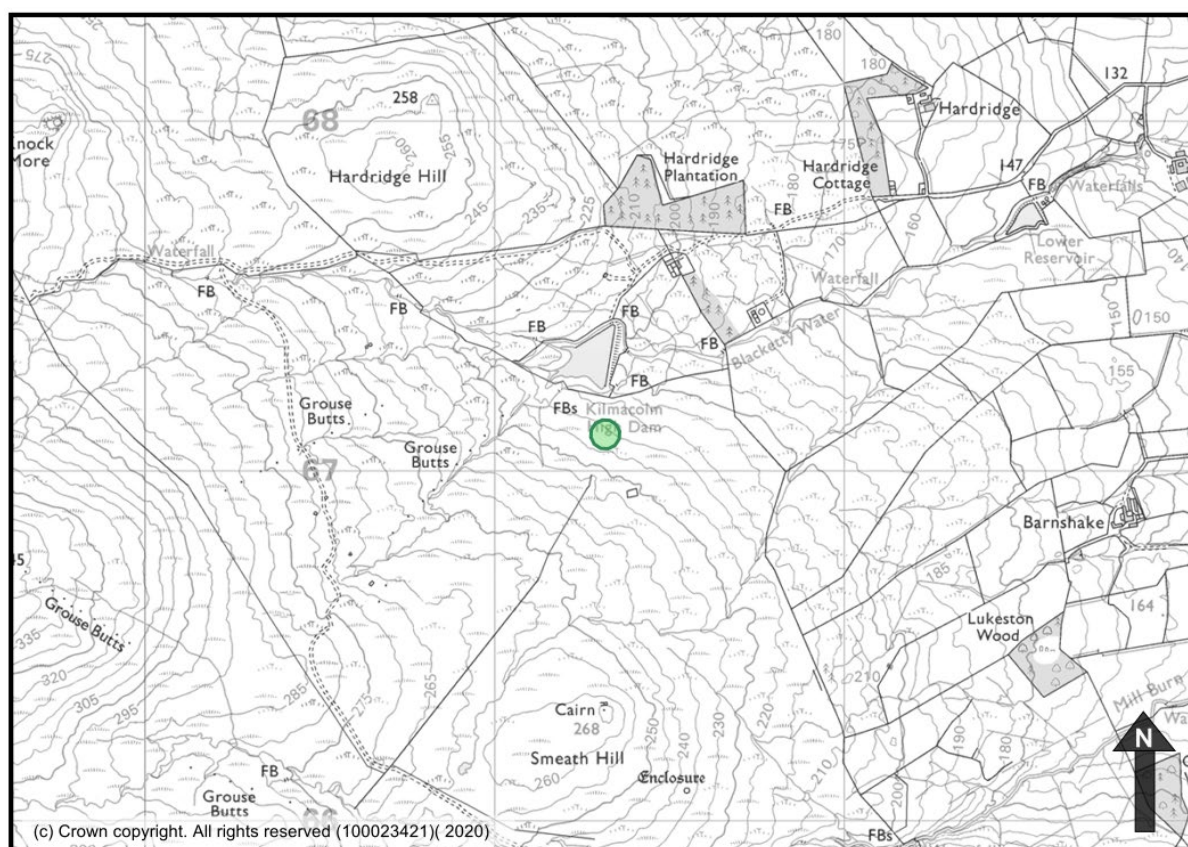
Macleod and Macneill, S and M - 'Blackwater Farm', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1964, pp.45 (1964)



Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
Site Name: Blacketty Farm	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 231350 667050	Parish: Kilmacolm
Monument Type: Enclosure, Shieling-hut	
Date Recorded: Unknown	Canmore Ref No. -

### Archaeology Note

None



Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Blacketty Water	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 230650, 666660 230590, 666760 230520, 666870	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Enclosures, Shieling-huts (possible)	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> 30 November 1976	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 42260

### Archaeology Note

NS 307 667. Settlement, Blacketty: On a rise 50 yds S of the most southerly tributary of Blacketty Water is a sub-rectangular hut, ('A'), 15' N-S, with a wall spread of 4' -6'; the entrance is in the E. An inner chamber N of the entrance measures 8'6" by 4". On the N side is a roughly D-shaped build 10' across.

A rise 100 yds N of the streams bears a 17' long hut ('B') with walls 4' thick, subdivided by lines of single boulders into a 12' room with a 5' wide corridor round the N and W quarters. Room and corridor have a common entrance in the E. An oval chamber 18' by 9' is built on to the N side.

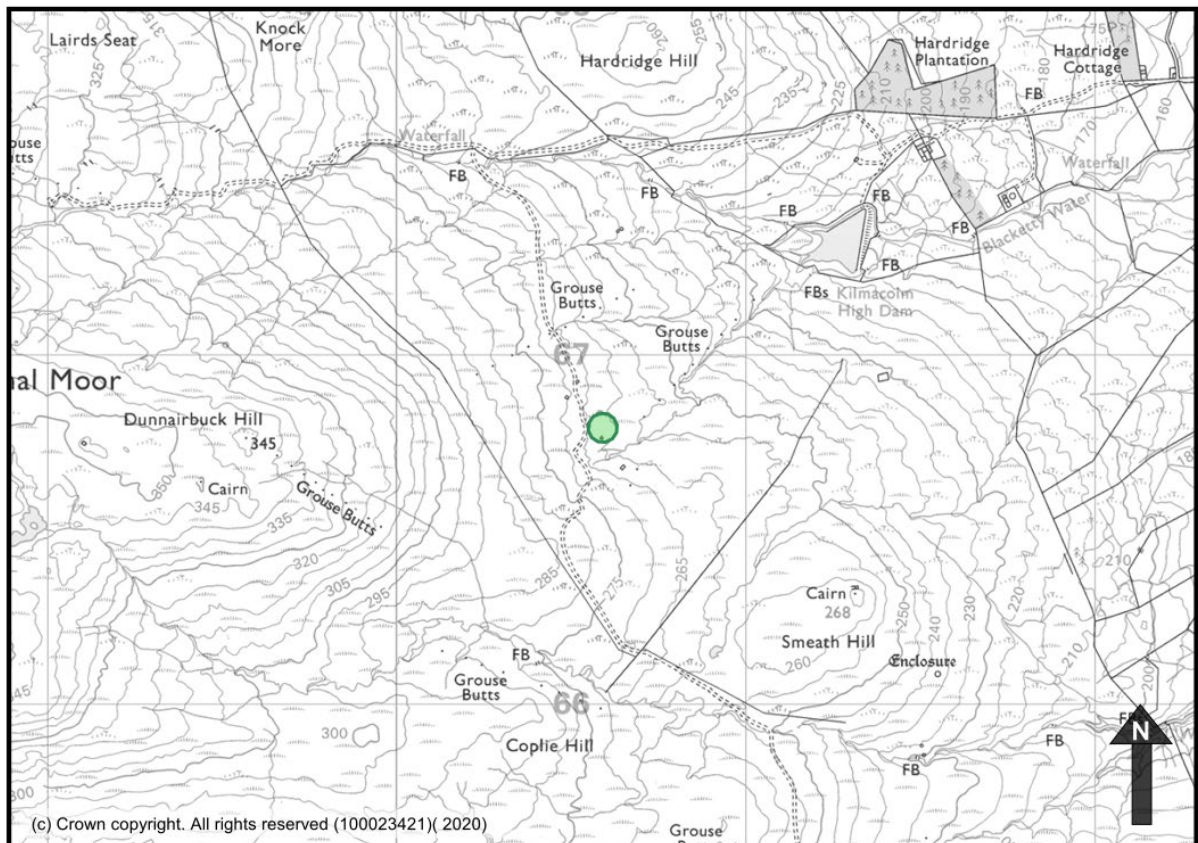
A 20' long house ('C') 100 yds N of 'B', enclosed by a 4' -6' thick wall with a 2' wide entrance in the E, adjoins a similar structure 13' across.

'A' NS 3065 6668. On a small knoll are the poorly preserved remains of a sub-rectangular enclosure that originally measured 7.0m E-W by 5.0m transversely. The "walling" is nowhere complete, surviving as a spread of earth and small stones on the W and as large irregularly placed boulders on the S. The N and E sides remain as low banks spread to 1.5m. There is no apparent entrance and touching this feature on the NE is a heather-covered circular enclosure 5.0m in diameter. 'B' NS 3059 6676. The remains of a sub-rectangular structure measuring 4.0m E-W by 3.0m transversely and now delineated by boulders of average dimension 0.6m. No wall thickness can therefore be ascertained. Partly enclosing this feature on the N and W is a heather-covered turf bank 0.4m high and spread to 1.5m. 'C' NS 3052 6693. The grass-covered foundations of a sub-circular structure 7.5m in diameter between the centres of walls 0.7m high and spread to 2.0m. The entrance is not apparent and there is no trace of any adjacent structure.

(NB. This description does not fit that given by Newall, but it was the only feature identified in the area indicated).

These features are spaced well apart on slight natural rises surrounded by wet peat moorland; they are not connected by walling and there is no evidence of cultivation. Their size and insubstantial construction suggest that they may have been old shielings.

These features are shown on Newall's map as round houses, which, by analogy with sites at Martin Glen (NS26NW 9) and Rottenburn (NS26NE 14) are considered by him to be of Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age date.



## 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 McKinnon, F and D - 'Blacketty Water headstreams', Discovery and Excavation, Scotland, 1957, pp.27-28 (1957)

Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Blacketty Water	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 230640 667350	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Enclosures, Shieling-huts (possible)	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> 29 November 1976	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 42261

### Archaeology Note

NS 306 674. Settlement, Blacketty Water West: Two adjacent houses, with heavily-built walls and wide entrances. The smaller is 20ft across with 3ft - 4ft wide walls and an entrance, about 4ft wide, in the E. The larger measures 32 1/2ft within a 5ft thick wall recessed or disturbed along the inner margin on the W. An annexe, open to the E, is 9ft N-S by 15ft transversely. No entrance communicates with the circle.

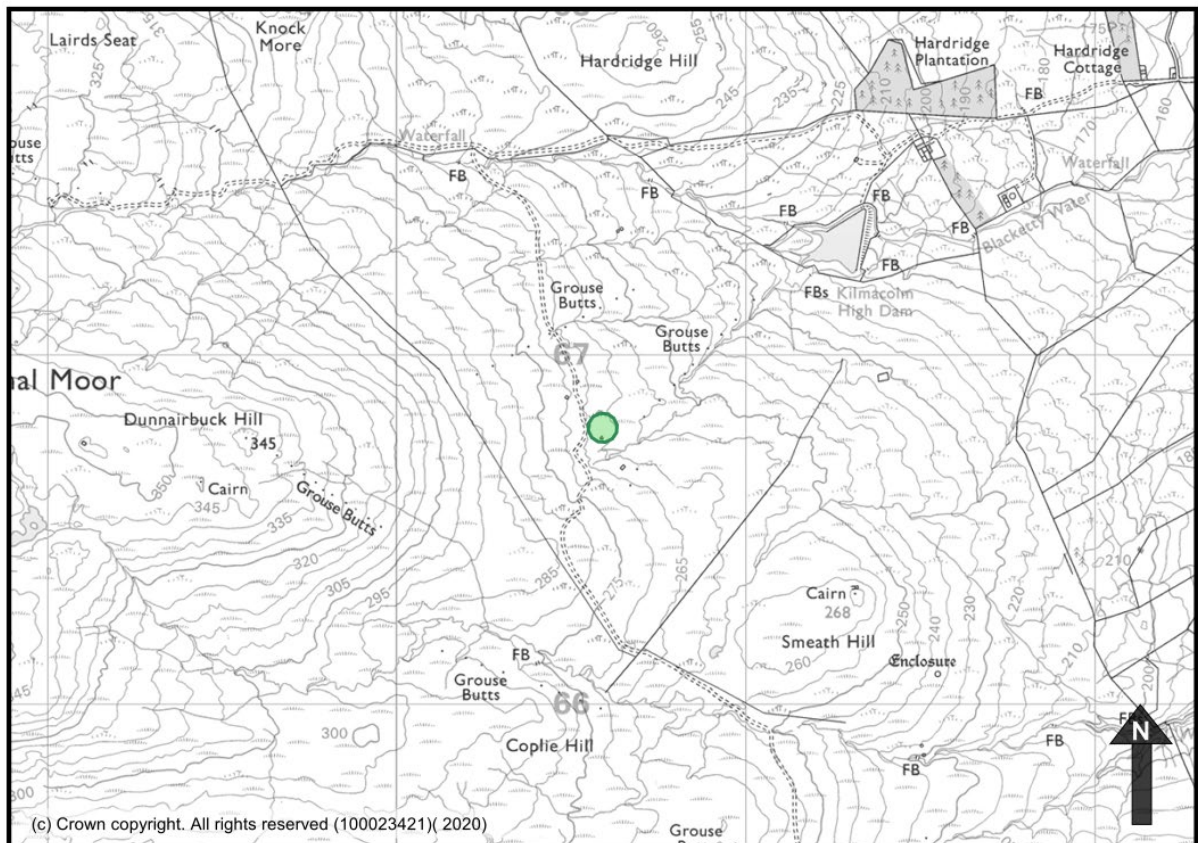
By analogy with sites at Martin Glen (NS26NW 9) and Rottenburn (NS26NE 14), these houses are probably of Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age date.

NS 3064 6735. Two contiguous circular earth and stone walled structures situated on open moorland. The larger measures 10.0m in diameter between the centres of walls 0.4m high and spread to 2.2m. Although there is no entrance visible, one may have existed in the SE where there is now a gap 12.0m wide. The annexe on the N side measures 6.0m E-W by 4.0m transversely within walling 0.4m high and spread to 1.5m. It is open on the E and seems likely to have been an animal shelter.

The second enclosure measures 6.0m in diameter between the centres of walls 0.4m high and spread to 1.5m. There is an ill-defined gap in the SE.

The remains are generally well-preserved and may have been old shielings.





## 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)

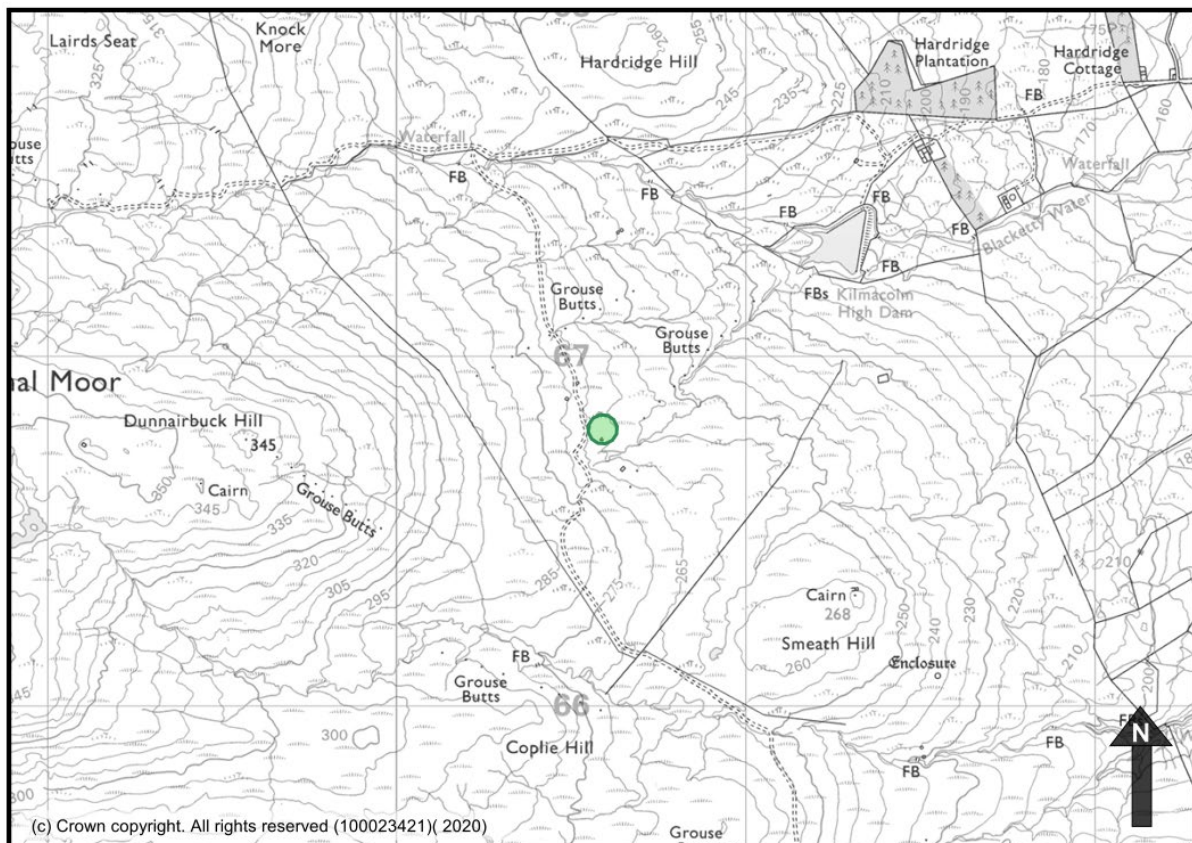
Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Blacketty Water	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 231370 666920	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Mounds	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> Unknown	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 42262

### Archaeology Note

NS 3145 6690. A unique group of five huts entered on the N through 4ft wide walls and 13ft to 16ft square, lies in the immediate vicinity of a large house 32ft in diameter with a 4ft wall width and entrance 6ft across.

These "huts" and the large house were not identified, but 100.0m to the west of the map reference given by Newall on a gentle north facing slope at NS 3137 6692, there are six low roughly circular mounds which resemble field clearance heaps rather than structures. They are up to 5.0m in diameter and are composed of large boulders. There is no clear evidence of cultivation in the vicinity. Their origin and nature are uncertain.

Newall considers these to be huts of probable Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age, comparable with those at Martin Glen (NS26NW 9) and Rottenburn (NS26NE 14).



### Further Reading

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

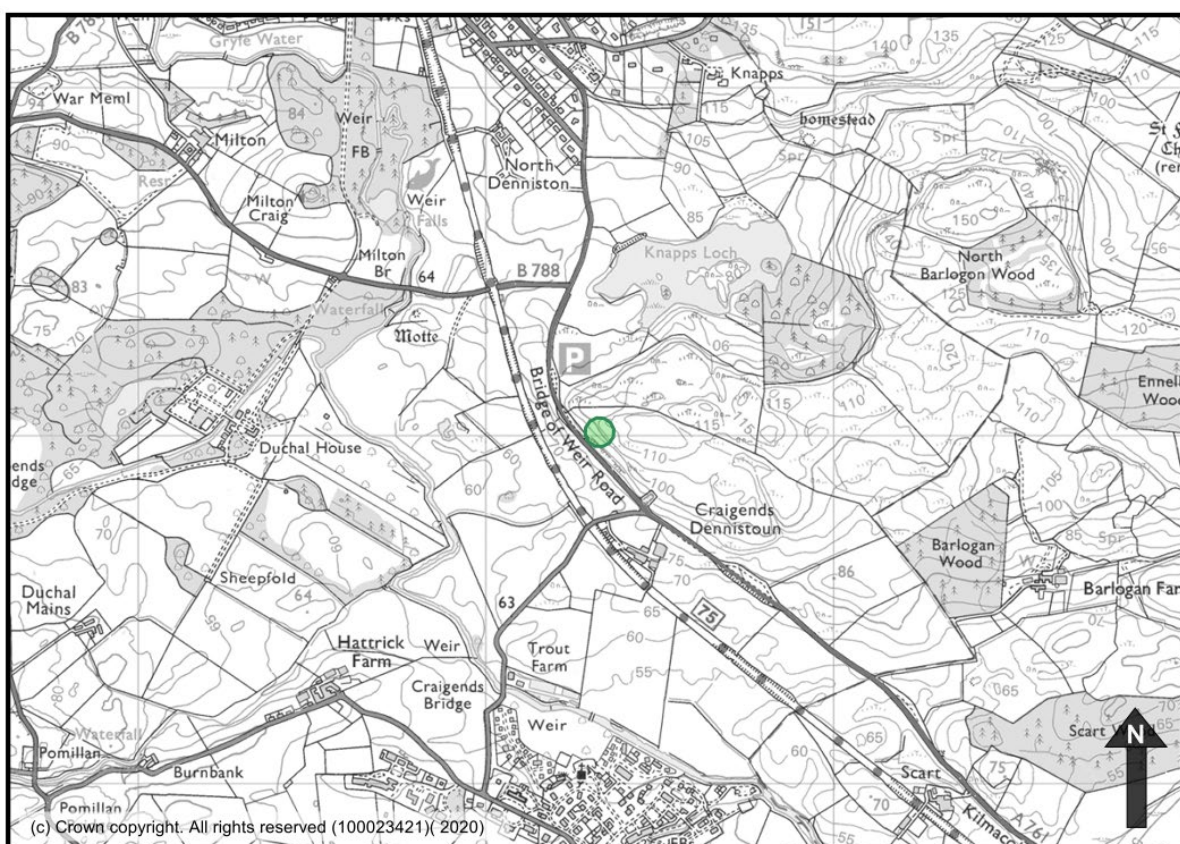


Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Bridge of Weir Road	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 233350 664450	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Hut-circle	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> Unknown	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 42239

### Archaeology Note

At NS 333 644 is a house 22ft in diameter with a heavily built wall 5ft thick. The entrance, in the E, is 5ft wide.

By analogy with sites at Martin Glen (NS26NW 9) and Rottenburn (NS26NE 14), it is probably of Late Bronze Age -Early Iron Age date



### Further Reading

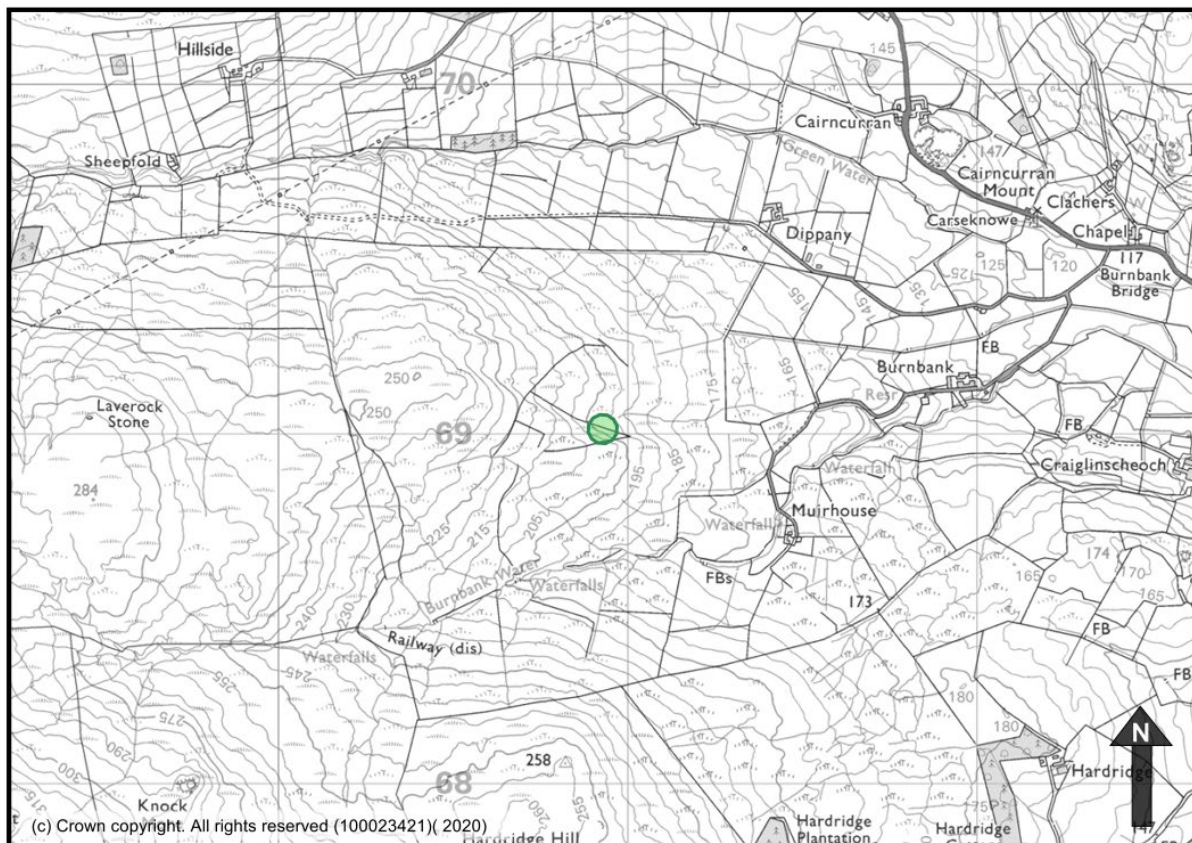
Newall, F - 'Early open settlement in Renfrewshire', PSAS, Vol 95, 1961-2, pp.159-70 (1964)

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

Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Burnbank	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 230953 668968	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Cairn	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> 12 January 2006	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> -

### Archaeology Note

A cairn was shown at this location on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1898 (Renfrewshire, sheet vi). Though the cairn was not mapped on the 1st edition map of 1864, this does not necessarily mean that it did not exist at that time, as according to the landowner, Mr MacDougall, the cairn remains extant, despite not being shown on current OS maps of the area. This suggests that the cairn is of a small scale, suggesting that it is unlikely to be a burial cairn. It appears more likely to have been formed as a result of field clearance, and could therefore be of considerable age.





## Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm

**Site Name:** Burnbank

**Alternative Name:** Little Burnbank

**Grid Reference:** 235040 667070

**Parish:** Kilmacolm

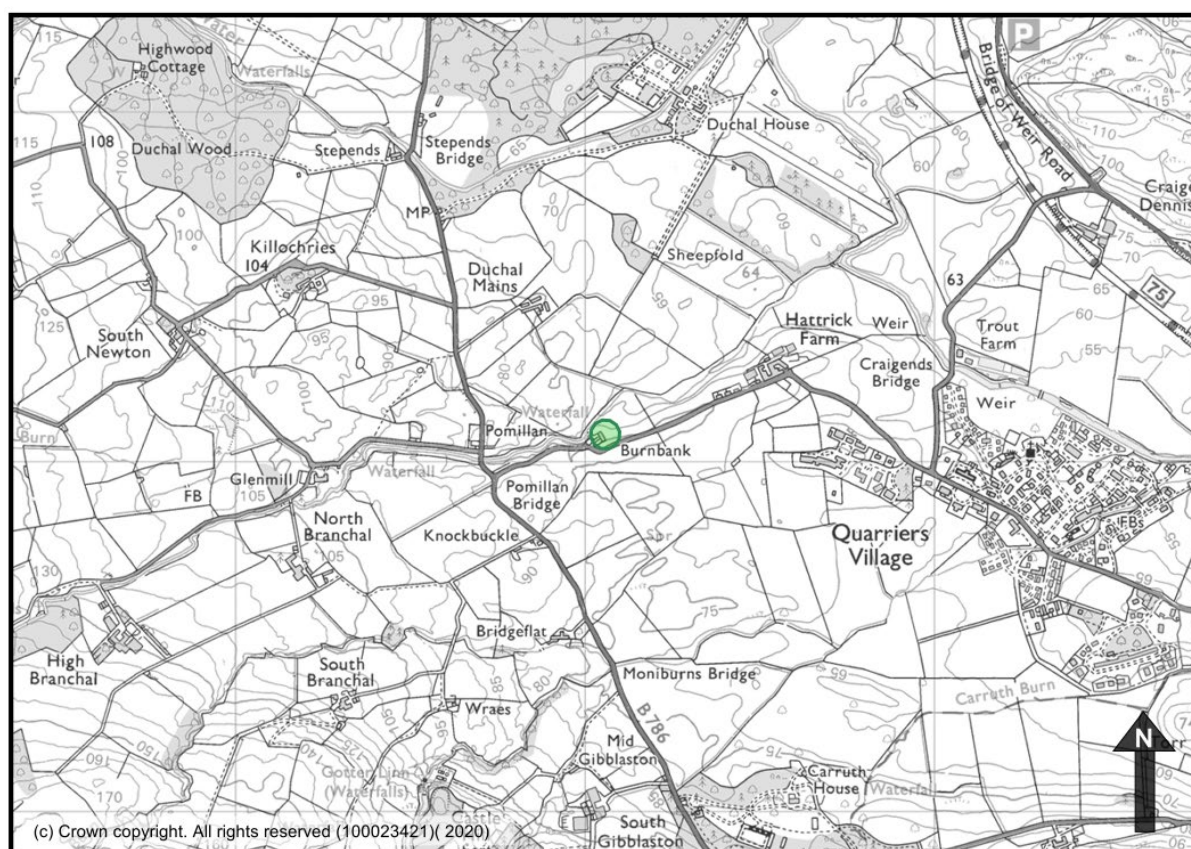
**Monument Type:** Farmstead

**Date Recorded:** 19 April 2000

**Canmore Ref No.** 171043

### Archaeology Note

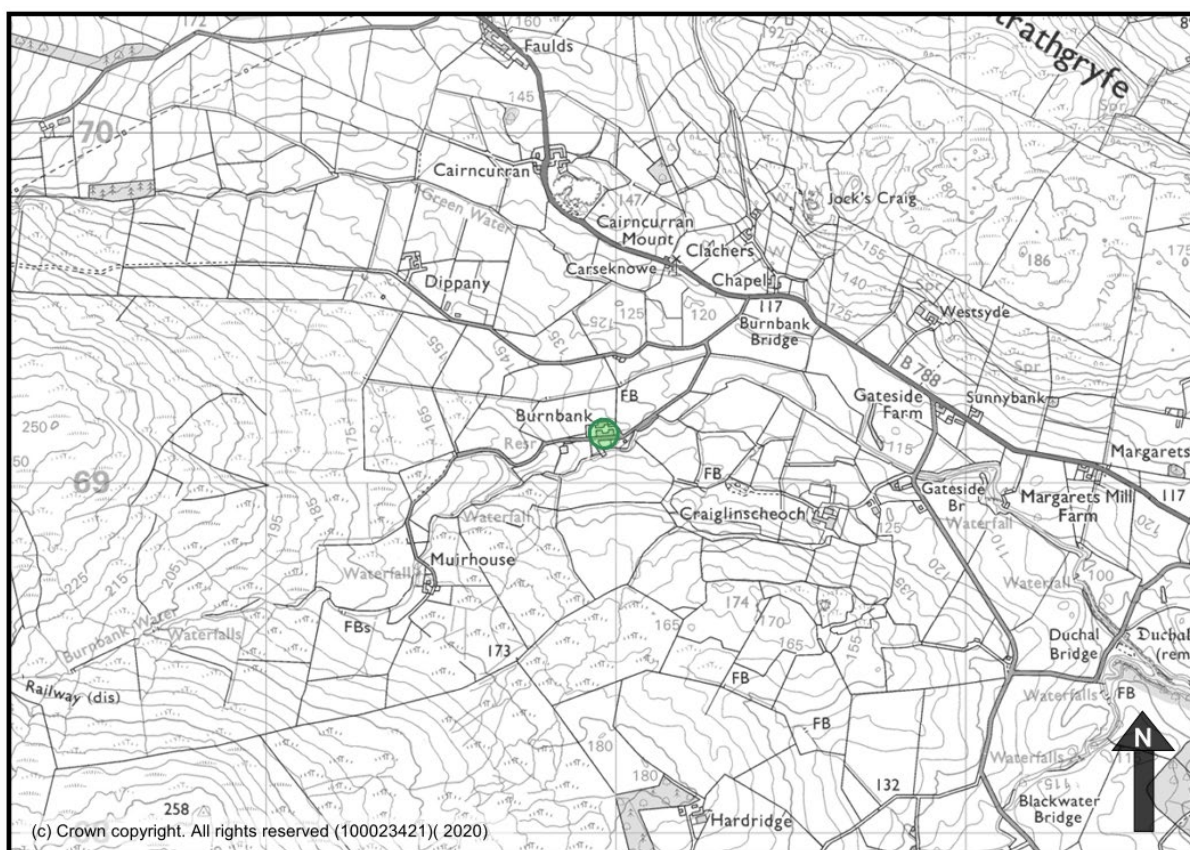
A farmstead comprising one unroofed building and two roofed buildings, one of which is a long building is depicted on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition of the OS 6-inch map (Renfrewshire 1863, sheet vii). One roofed building and three enclosures are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1989).



Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Burnbank	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 231857 669095	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Mill Dam, Water Management	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> 12 January 2006	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> -

### Archaeology Note

A reservoir was depicted at this location on the Ordnance Survey 2nd edition map of 1898 (Renfrewshire, sheet vi), though it did not appear on the 1st edition map of 1864, indicating that it must have been constructed at some point in the intervening period. This reservoir is also shown on current OS maps of the area. According to the landowner, Mr MacDougall, this reservoir was formed through the creation of an artificial dam to provide power to drive the threshing mill at Burnbank Farm. Water was piped to the reservoir from an intake upstream at NGR 231661, 668972. Though the dam and water management system is therefore not particularly old, it does represent a feature within the historic landscape of the area, providing an upstanding indication of past agricultural practices.



Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Burnbank Water	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
Grid Reference: 229500, 668400 NGR from original report 229608, 668365 NGR from mapped location in scheduling document 229500, 668362 NGR from mapped location in scheduling document 229483, 668301 NGR from mapped location in scheduling document 229419, 668270 NGR from mapped location in scheduling document	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Settlement	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> 26 April 2011	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 41254

### Archaeology Note

NS 295 684. Settlement, Burnbank Water: Hut 'A', at the confluence of the Burnbank head-streams, is sub-rectangular, 18ft across within a 4ft-5ft thick wall. A D-shaped chamber, 12ft by 9 1/2ft lies beside the 2ft wide entrance to the SE. A chert blade was found nearby.

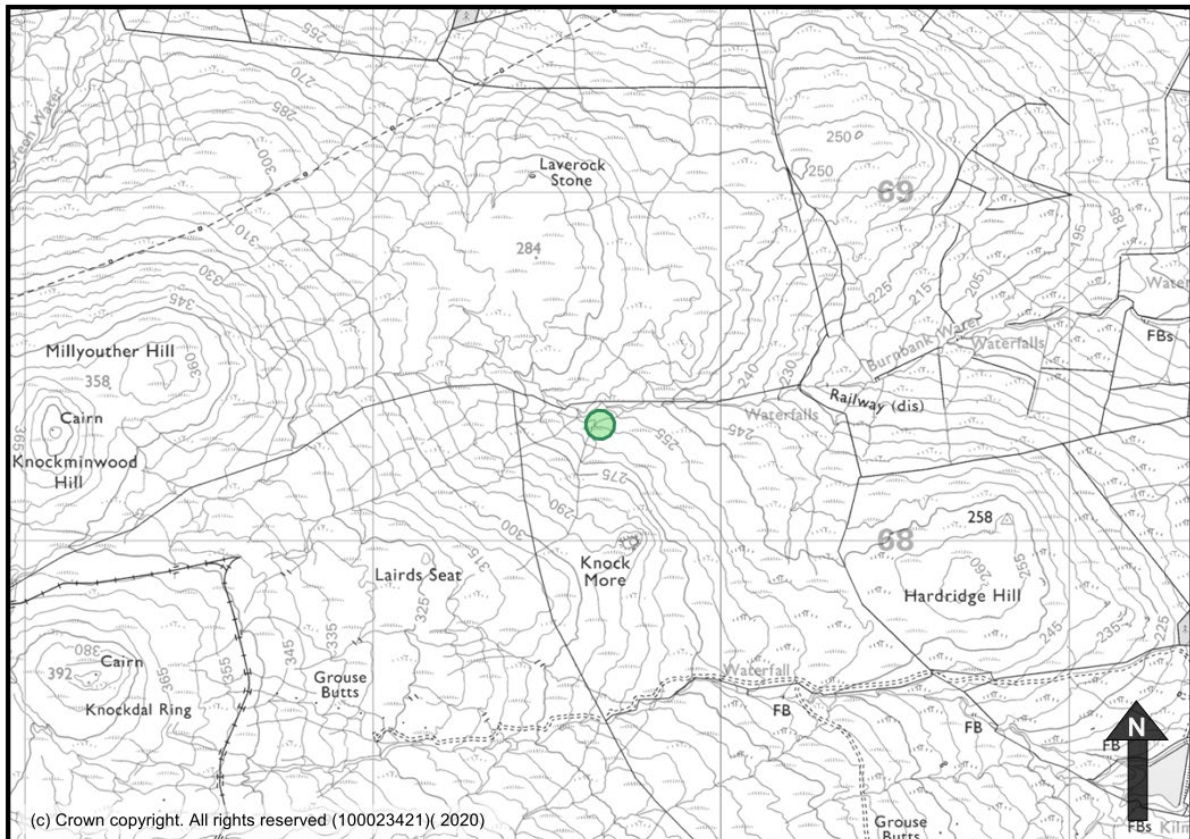
'B', some 300ft W of 'A', is 15ft in diameter. It has a 2ft recess in the S wall, 10ft long and fronted by a line of large stones 3ft from it. A low mound (B1 on plan) to the S bears traces of walling.

'C', an elongated hut recessed into the lower-slope of a hillock, measures 15ft by 11ft. 'D', farther S, is subrectangular, 20ft across. The 2ft wide entrance opens to the right into an apartment 12ft by 6ft, with another, 12 1/3ft by 11 1/4ft to the left.

The common rear wall gives access to a rear segment about 7ft at widest. (Newall compares this with hut 'B' in the settlement described on NT23SW 21, for which a sub-Roman or Romano-British date is given by the RCAHMS).

Settlement scheduled 25th March 2011 as 'Burnbank Water, settlement 1740m S of Hillside'. Settlement comprises the remains of four hut circles, probably of late Bronze Age or Iron Age date (late second or early first millenium BC). Each of the hut circles is visible as a roughly circular structure of earth and stones. The monument is situated about 730m south of Laverock Stone. The hut circles lie in close proximity to each other, set almost in a row over a distance of around 225m. The area scheduled comprises four discrete areas centred on each hut circle.





## Further Reading

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

Newall, F - 'Burnbank Water', Discovery and Excavation, Scotland, 1955, pp.25 (1955)

Newall, F - 'Burnbank', Discovery and Excavation, Scotland, 1959, pp.30 (1959)

## Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm

**Site Name:** Burnbrae Burn

<b>Alternative Name:</b> Burnbrae
-----------------------------------

<b>Grid Reference:</b> 233560 660080	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
--------------------------------------	--------------------------

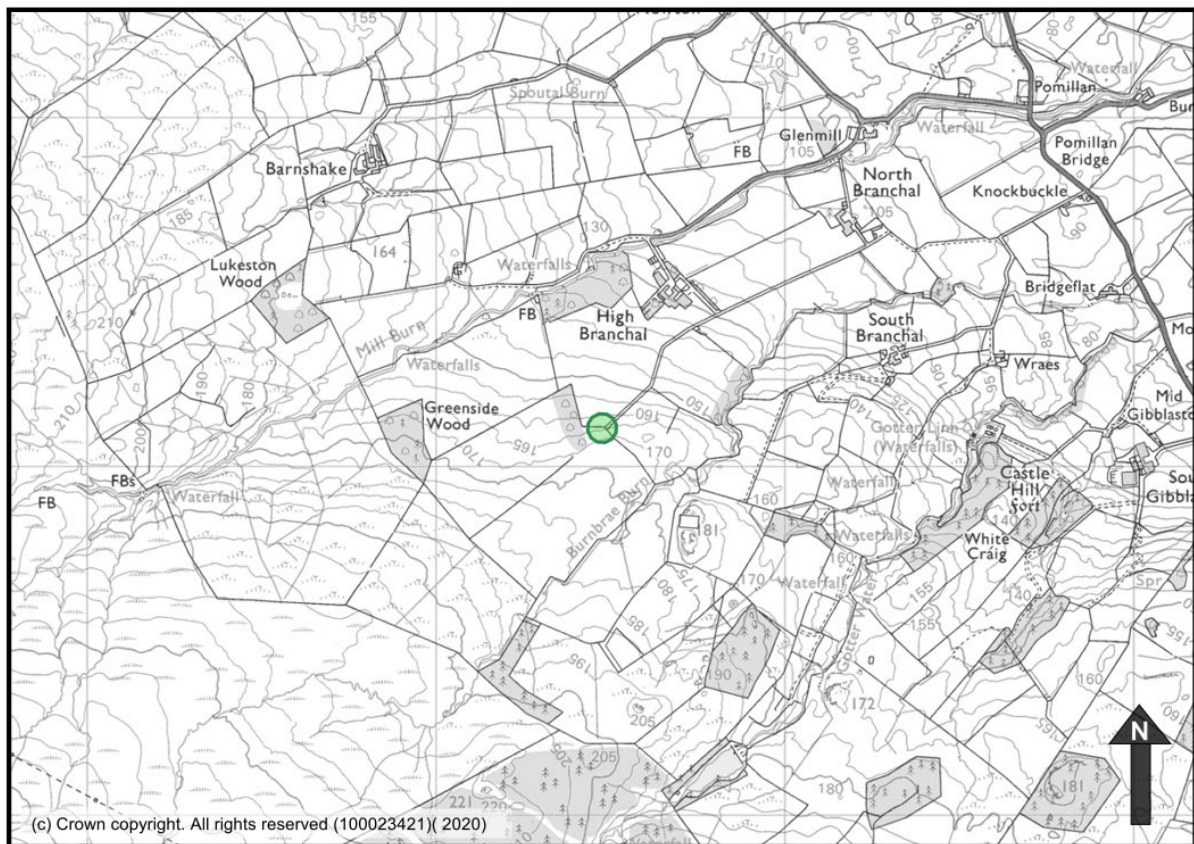
**Monument Type:** Farmstead

<b>Date Recorded:</b> 14 July 2000	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 170948
------------------------------------	-------------------------------

## Archaeology Note

'A ruin of what was formerly a farm steading.'

A farmstead annotated Burnbrae (Ruin) and comprising one unroofed long building and one incomplete enclosure is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Renfrewshire 1857-64, sheet vi), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1979)



## Further Reading

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

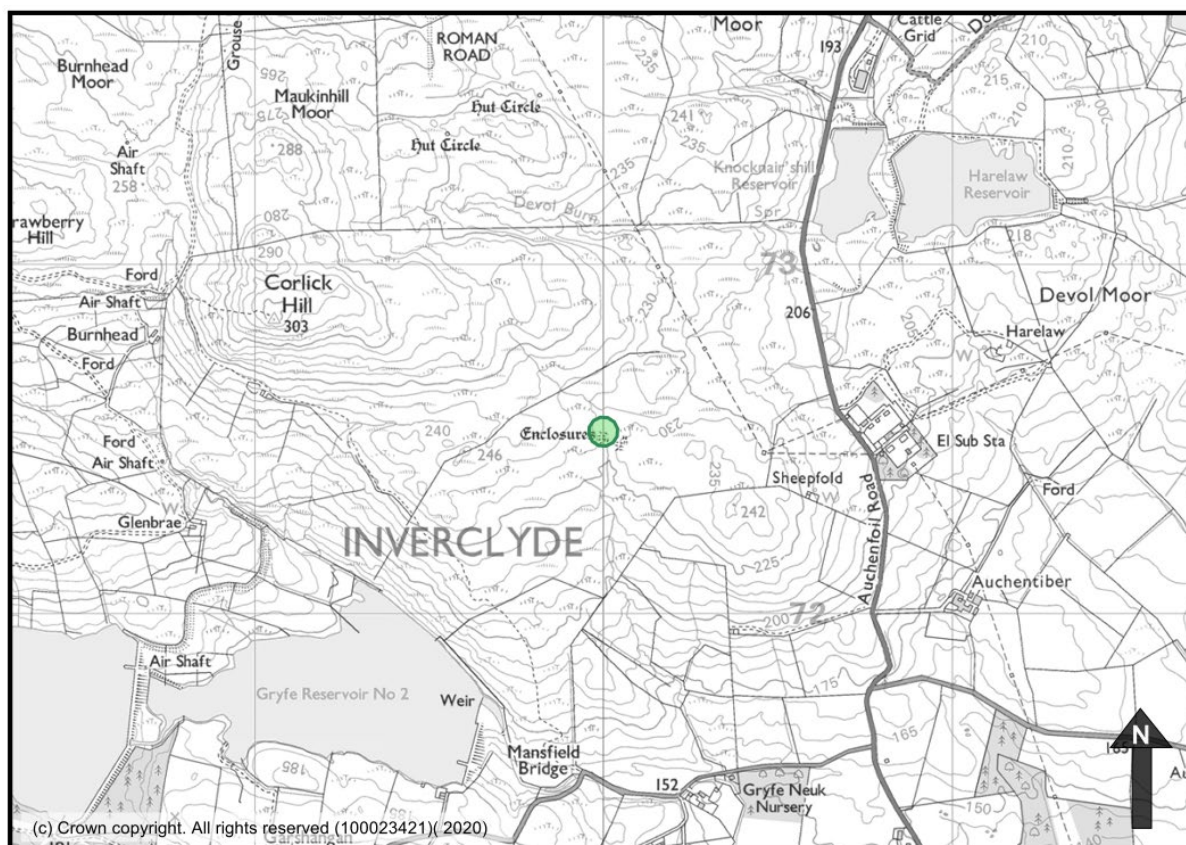
Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Burnhead Moor	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 229995, 672505 230025, 672495	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Enclosures	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> Unknown	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 41340

### Archaeology Note

A: (Noted as a house by Newall in 1964). The remains of a D-shaped enclosure, 20.0m NW-SE by 12.0m transversely, formed by a turf bank with some stone showing. The bank, of which some 15.0m of the straight NE side has been obliterated, has a maximum width of 4.0m and a maximum height of 0.4m. The entrance, 2.0m wide, is in the middle of the SW side.

B: Twenty-five metres E of A, there are the slight remains of a second enclosure, formed by a turf bank which continues as a scarp into the S face of a small knoll. The bank measures 3.0m wide and 0.3m high. The SE half of this enclosure is obliterated but it has a conjectural diameter of about 10.0m.

By analogy with sites at Martin Glen (NS26NW 9) and Rottenburn, (NS26NE 14), hut circle 'A' is probably of Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age date.





### **Further Reading**

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

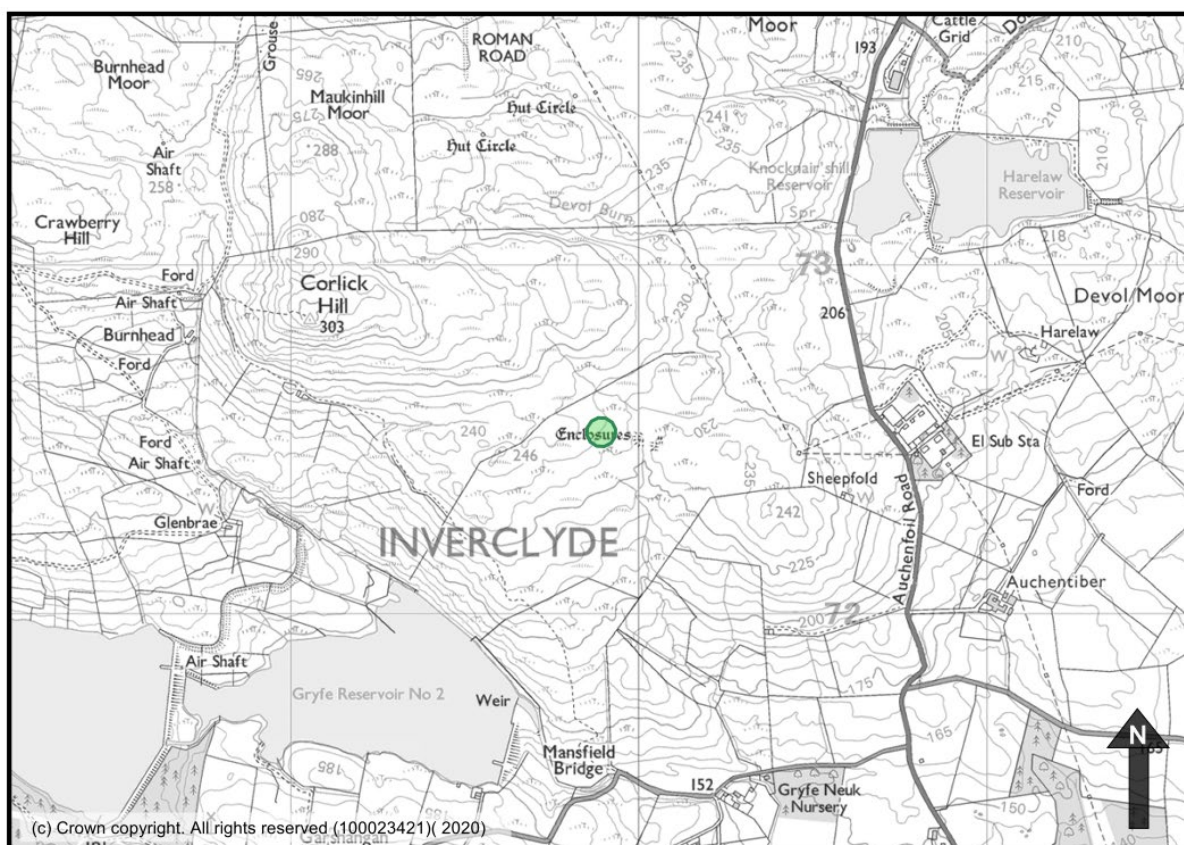
Newall, F - 'The Roman signal fortlet at Outerwards, Ayrshire', Glasgow Archaeol J, Vol 4, 1976, pp.111-23 (1976)

Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Burnhead Moor	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 229910 672510	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Hut-circle (possible)	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> 25 November 1964	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 41375

### Archaeology Note

NS 299 725. There is a hut circle on Burnhead Moor, 20ft to 25ft in diameter within a heavily-built wall 5ft thick with an 8ft wide entrance on the E. A 28ft length of walling runs E from the N side of the entrance. A stone and turf dyke curves uphill towards it but may not be associated.

The feature was sited to NS 2991 7251 by Mr Newall but could not be located.



### Further Reading

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

Black, WO - 'Kilmacolm', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1959, pp.31-2 (1959)



Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Burnhead Moor	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 230060 672470	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Hut-circle(s))	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> 25 September 2010	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 63105

#### Archaeology Note:

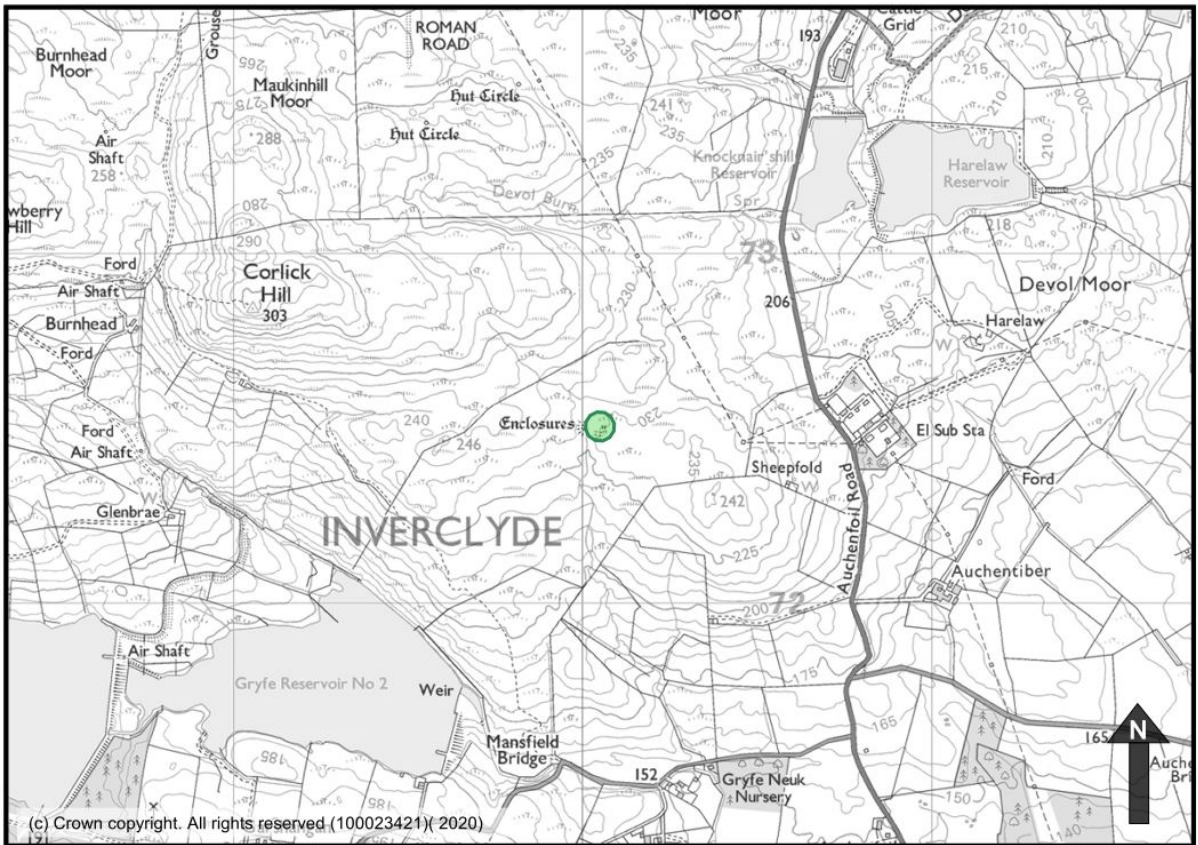
A flat area, centred on NS 30060 72470 (by GPS) is slightly elevated above the surrounding moorland, with some rock exposed at the north-western end. Faint traces in the form of a low circular ridge, about 15 metres in diameter, are visible on the flat raised area, at the north-western end. That ridge is covered in grass; no stone is exposed. The northern and western sides of the circular ridge closely follow the edge of the flat area; the southern and eastern sides of the circular ridge run across the interior of the flat area, which extends further to the south and east. The ridge is possibly a hut circle, for which the flat raised area would have provided a suitable platform.

The description above is based on a field visit; however, the site was first singled out for examination after being identified on satellite imagery, which shows, fairly distinctly, two overlapping circular features, each about 15 metres in diameter, the centre of one circle being located about 8 metres SE of the centre of the other. The circular ridge described above is the NW circle of the pair.

About 50 metres to the east, centred on NS 30113 72469 (by GPS), another circular feature was visible, if rather indistinctly, on the moorland; however, this one is not raised above the surrounding land. Again, no exposed stone was visible; the feature was evident only as a circle of tussocks, about 17 metres in diameter. (Satellite imagery hints at a concentration of similar circular features in this area, although these are, when considered individually, very indistinct.)

A number of enclosures and hut circles have already been reported by F Newall from adjacent parts of the moor. Based on their position, the remains described in the present report appear to be distinct from these.

The remains are faint, but in no particular danger; the area is infrequently visited, and used only for grazing sheep.



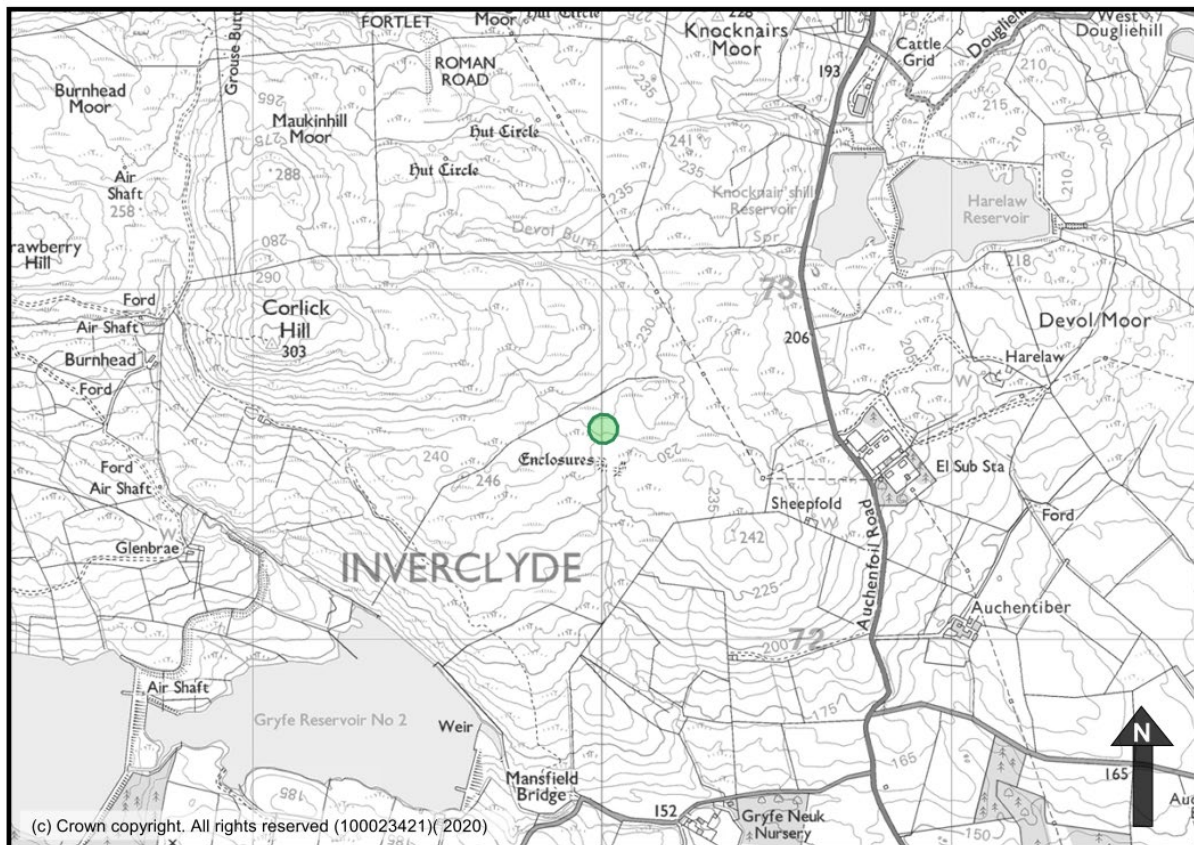
Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Burnhead Moor	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 230005 672585	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Hut-circle, Mound	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> Unknown	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 42449

### Archaeology Note

NS 3000 7258. A hut circle, 16ft in overall diameter, with a 2ft wide entrance to the E stands on a low knoll, S of a small north tributary to the Gryfe.

By analogy with sites at Martin Glen (NS26NW 9) and Rottenburn (NS26NE 14), it is probably of Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age date.

The siting given above was confirmed by Mr Newall, but though the knoll was located there, no trace was found of a hut circle. On top of the knoll there is a slight green mound, about 6.0m in diameter which may be the feature described, but it is not a hut circle.



### 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)

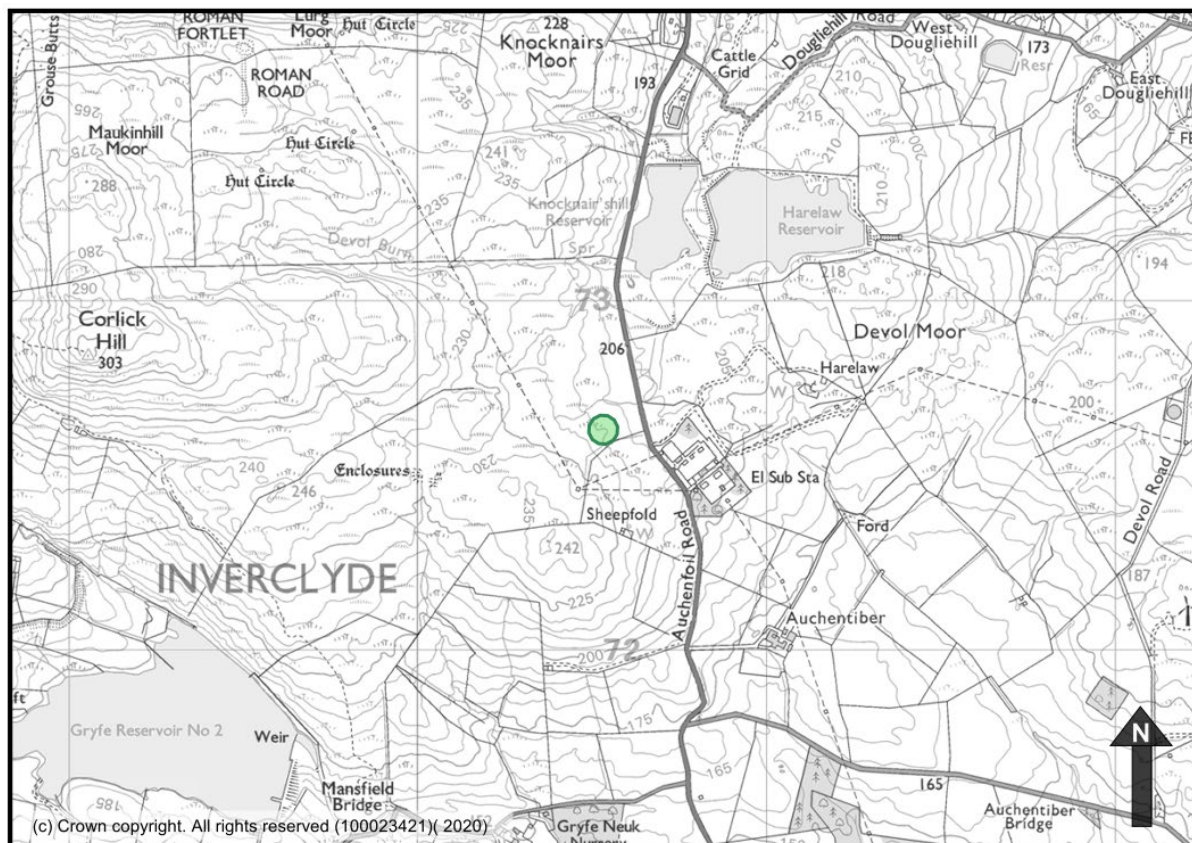


Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Burnhead Moor	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 230525 672645	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Mound, Polished Stone Axe	
<b>Date Recorded:</b>	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 42444

### Archaeology Note

NS 304 727. There is a structure, possibly a hut circle, 29ft in diameter overall, but too overgrown for definition, on Burnhead Moor.

At NS 3052 7264 there is a circular, heather-covered mound 10.0m in diameter and 0.6m high. There are traces of stone round the perimeter and on top but its exact purpose could not be ascertained. This feature appears to be that described above but is a doubtful antiquity. A grey volcanic ash polished axe with a thin, pointed butt, measuring 4 ins by 2 1/4 ins and 1 1/4 in thick, was found at NS 305 726 and retained by W O Black.



### Further Reading

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

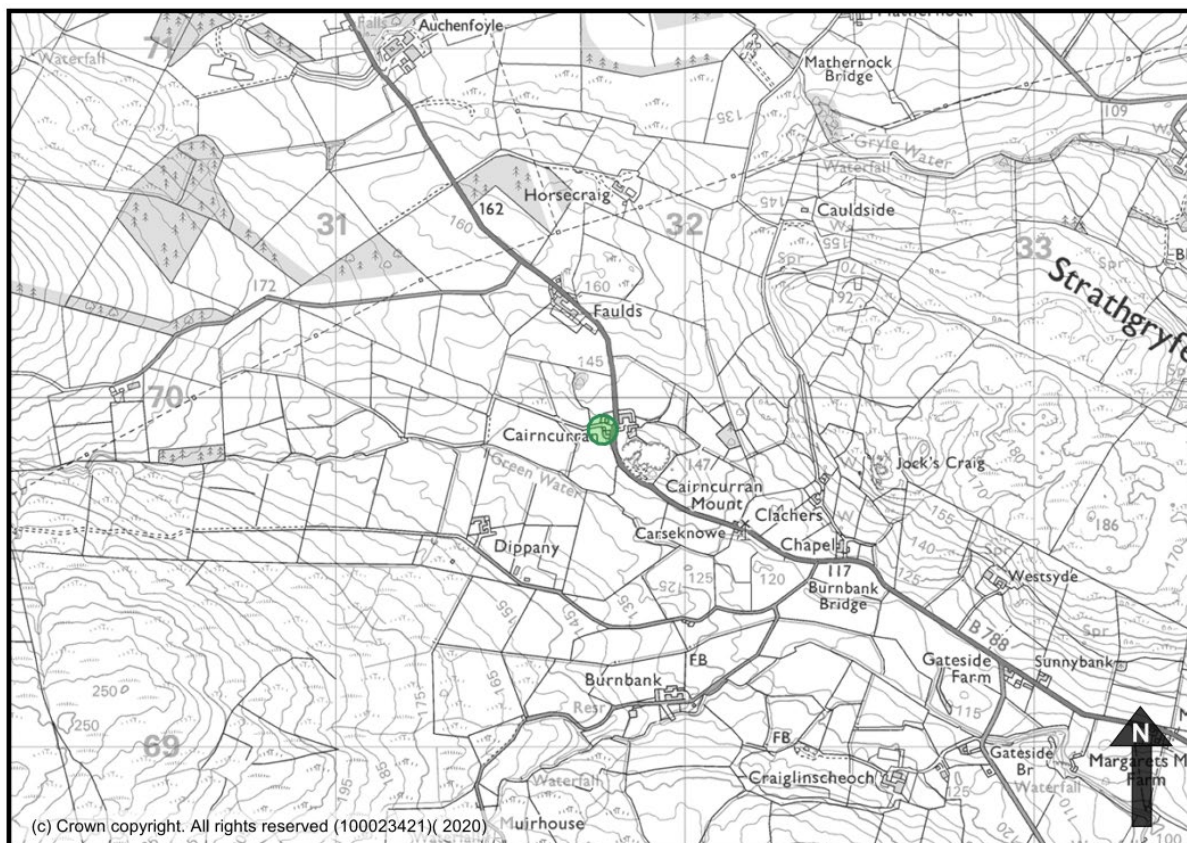
Newall, AS and F - 'Lurg Moor, East Edge', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1968, pp.40 (1968)



Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Cairn Curran	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 231850 669950	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Quern	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> Unknown	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 42281

### Archaeology Note

NS 318 699 The upper stone of a rotary quern, 12" x 3 3/4", was found on Cairncurran farm.



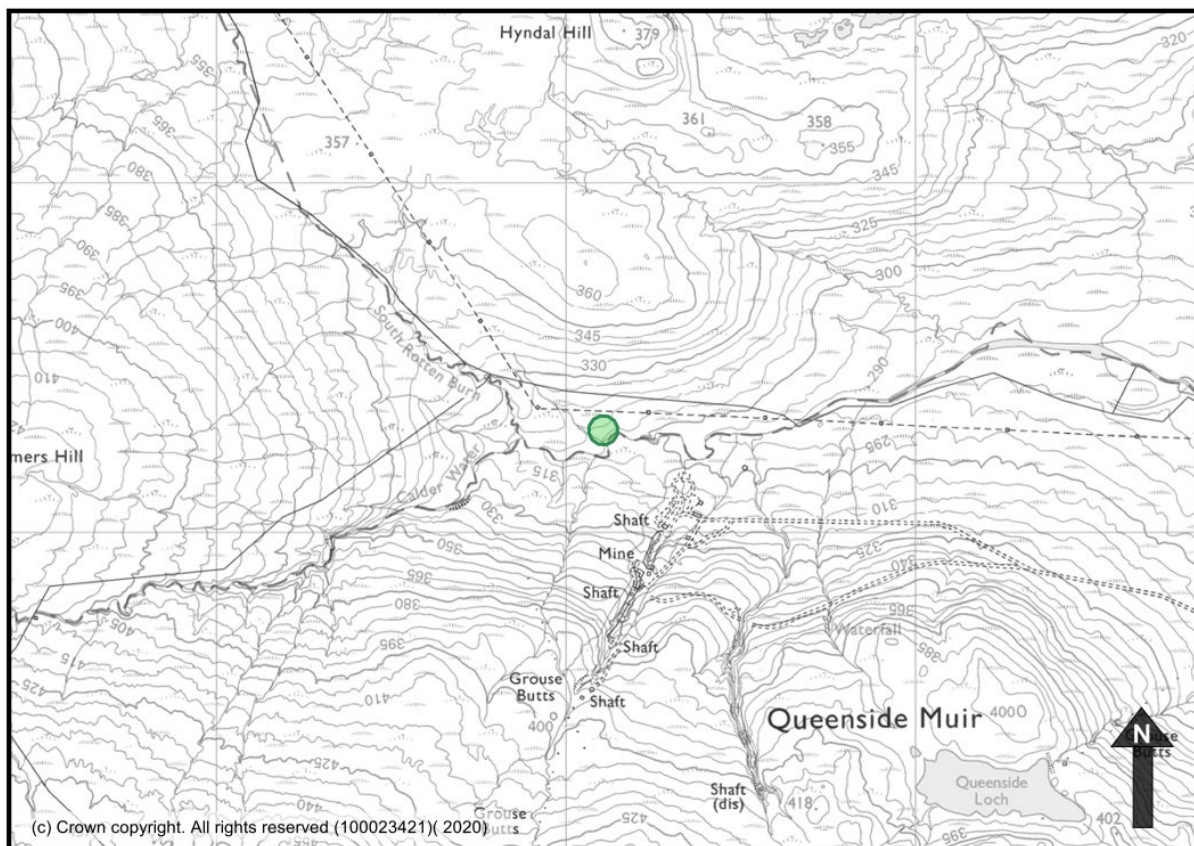
### Further Reading

MacDonald, K - 'Cairncurran Farm, rotary quern', *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, 1971, pp.37 (1971)

Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Calder Water	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 228150 665350	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Settlement, Watermill	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> Unknown	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 41251

### Archaeology Note

On the N bank of the Calder Water, in a triangular area between the river and a cut from it perhaps to drive a mill, represented by a heavy foundation, 20ft x 19ft, are houses, 37ft x 24ft, 11ft x 8ft, 11ft x 8ft, and 22 1/2ft x 14ft, the latter being two-roomed. In the same area, a very ill-defined rectangular foundation lies just outside a looping enclosure wall which contains an 8ft square foundation.



### Further Reading

Halifax-Crawford and Newall, A and F - 'Calder River', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1968, pp.38-9 (1968)



Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Castle Hill	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 234580 666030	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Fort	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> 19 May 1964	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 42299

### Archaeology Note

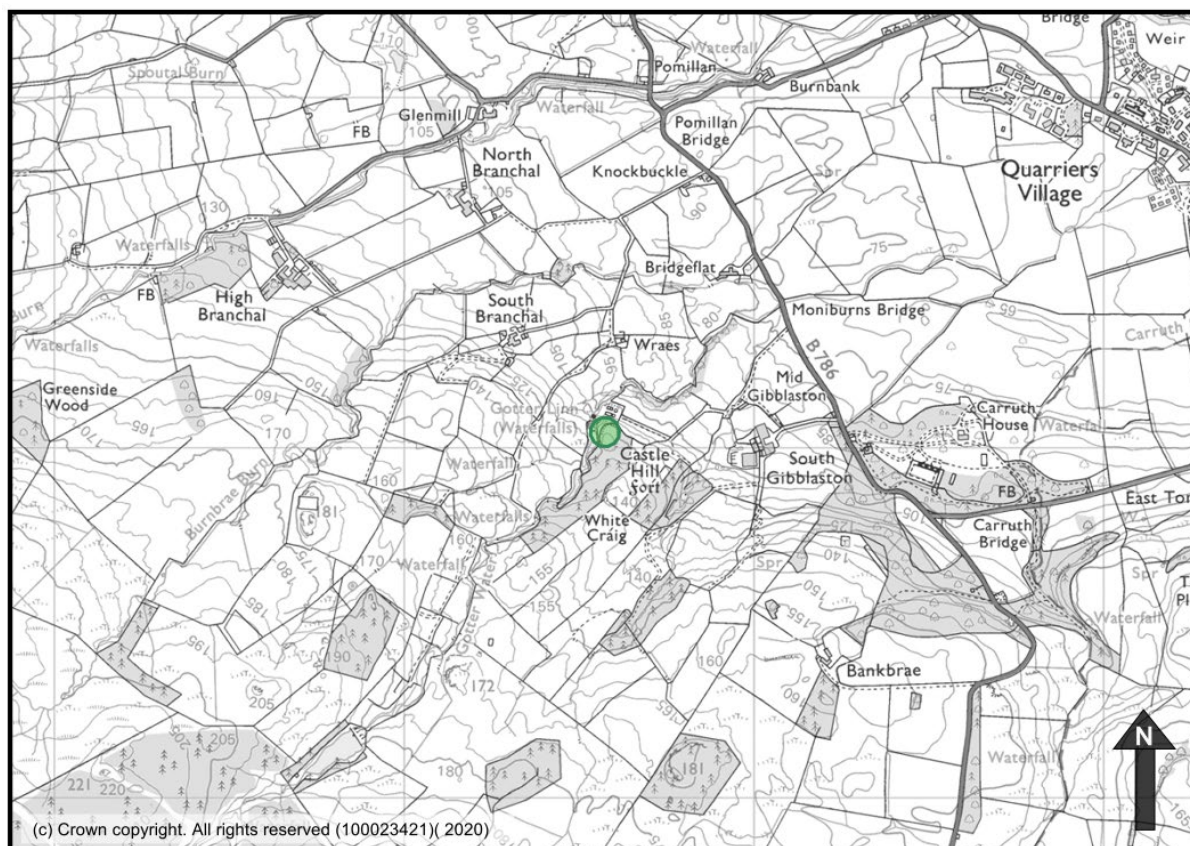
(NS 3458 6604) Castle Hill (NAT)

On this rocky promontory overlooking the Gotter Water are the remains of an oval enclosure. It measures approximately 55.0m by 75.0m overall.

The perimeter is defined on the North by an earth and stone bank 3.0m broad and 0.3m high, whilst on the West the foundations only of a dry stone wall can be traced along the edge of a steep scarp of the stream. On the South a slight scarp is visible as the perimeter, and on the East a possible inner wall is vaguely traceable. The interior is about 3-4m higher than the wall. Towards the South a very faint circular enclosure 10.0m in diameter is visible.

A fort.

The remains of this oval-shaped fort measures 67.0m N-S by 47.0m E-W. The perimeter is defined on the North, West and South sides by traces of a stone wall along the edge of the steep natural slopes. On the SE the perimeter is defined by a slight scarp c0.3m high and on the NE by a more prominent scarp, max. height c1.0m which ends as a slight bank at the entrance. The entrance is in the middle of the East side and the scarp from the SE continues past the entrance on the inside to form a passage leading up into the interior. Abutting the perimeter on the SW is a possible small scooped enclosure.



### **Further Reading**

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



Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Castlehill Plantation	
<b>Alternative Name:</b> Mutehill	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 235560 673050	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Farmstead, Sheepfold	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> 20 April 2010	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 171052

### Archaeology Note

What may be a farmstead comprising one unroofed long building, which is annotated Ruin, and a sheepfold are depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Renfrewshire 1864-5, sheet iii), but they are not shown on the current edition of the OS1:10000 map (1991).

NS 35560 73050 A small settlement or steading of four buildings with a small enclosure to their SW is shown at or near this location on General Roy's Military Survey of Scotland (1747-55). On Roy's map, the place name is given as "Mutehill".



Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Cat Craig	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 232300, 664400 232100, 664300	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Settlement	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> 26 April 2011	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 42338

## Archaeology

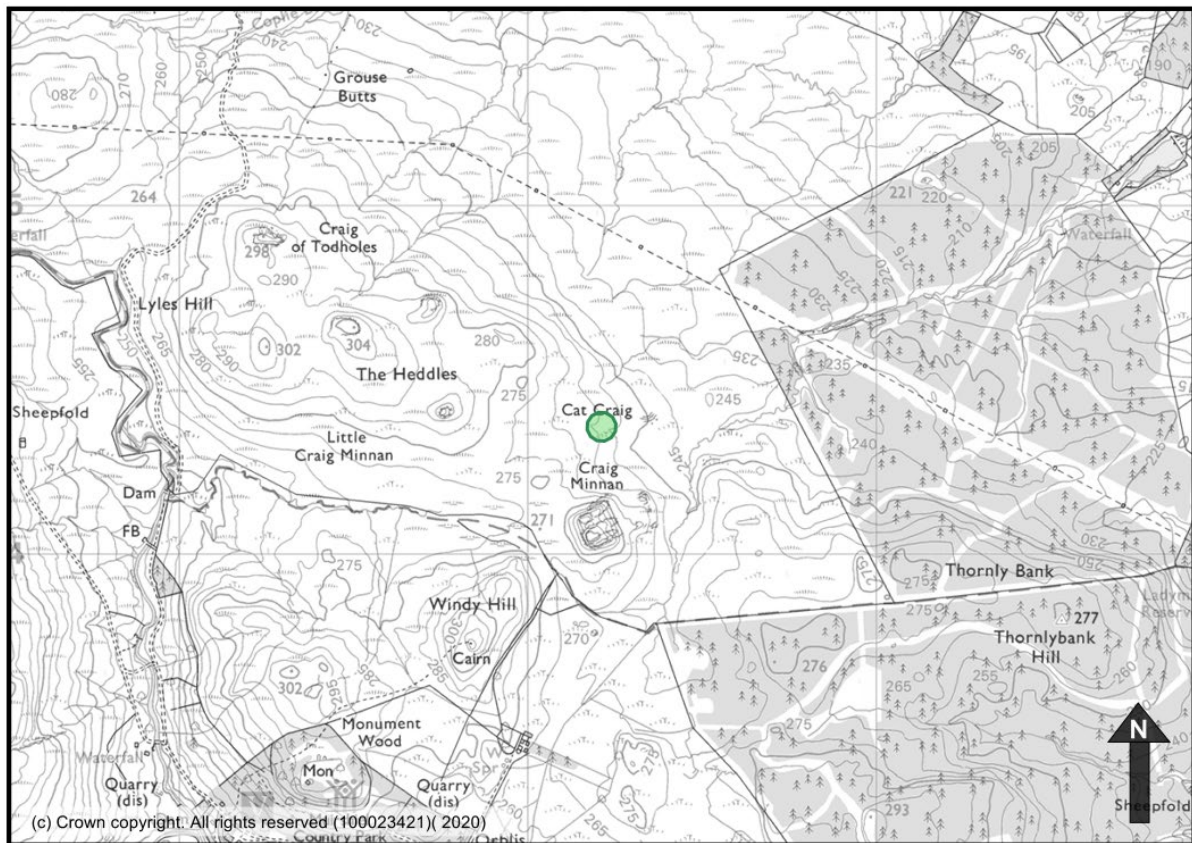
This settlement comprises a homestead and five huts centred on NS 323 644, with a further three huts at NS 321643. The homestead consists of a house 22 1/2ft in diameter within a 6ft-10ft wide boulder-faced earth wall, with a small chamber S of the entrance, surrounded by a 93ft diameter yard similarly walled. A smaller house SW of the larger is secondary. A final rectangular structure within the original house form enclosures NE and SE of the house. Newall suggests that this is possibly the "Big Ring", a traditional coventicle site.

A hut, 23ft in diameter within a 4ft wide wall, entrance in the E, lies 78ft SE of the homestead and W of the main Gotter headstream. A second hut, 18 1/2ft across lies 40ft downstream. It has a 6ft wide D-shaped annexe on the NW. Downstream, at the tail of the Cat, on an abrupt outcrop scarped S, is a 15ft hut circle, 50ft to the N of this is another hut, 17ft across with 4ft boulder walls. The latter lies E of a vestigial hut of similar build.

At NS 321 643 are three sub rectangular huts, 27ftx31ft, 21 1/2ft x 20ft and 14ft square, all with 4ft-6ft wide walls and entrances in the E. The largest has also a gap in the N wall facing a field 184ft x 178ft enclosed by a sinuous, much robbed spread wall and an unmapped headstream of the Gotter Burn.

By analogy with sites at Martin Glen (NS26NW 9) and Rottenburn (NS26NE 14), the huts noted above are probably of Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age date.

Western portion of settlement scheduled 25th March 2011 as 'Ladymuir, settlement 2.3km west of'. The scheduled section comprises the remains of three hut circles, possibly of Late Bronze Age or Iron Age date (late second or first millennium BC). One of the hut circles has an enclosure around it which is interpreted as a yard and the other two are unenclosed. The hut circles appear as roughly circular features built of earth and stones. They are situated on an E-facing slope around Cat Craig at a height of around 250m above sea level and around 230m W of Gotter Water.



## 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)

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



## Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm

**Site Name:** Cauldside

**Alternative Name:**

**Grid Reference:** 232340 670540

**Parish:** Kilmacolm

**Monument Type:** Farmstead

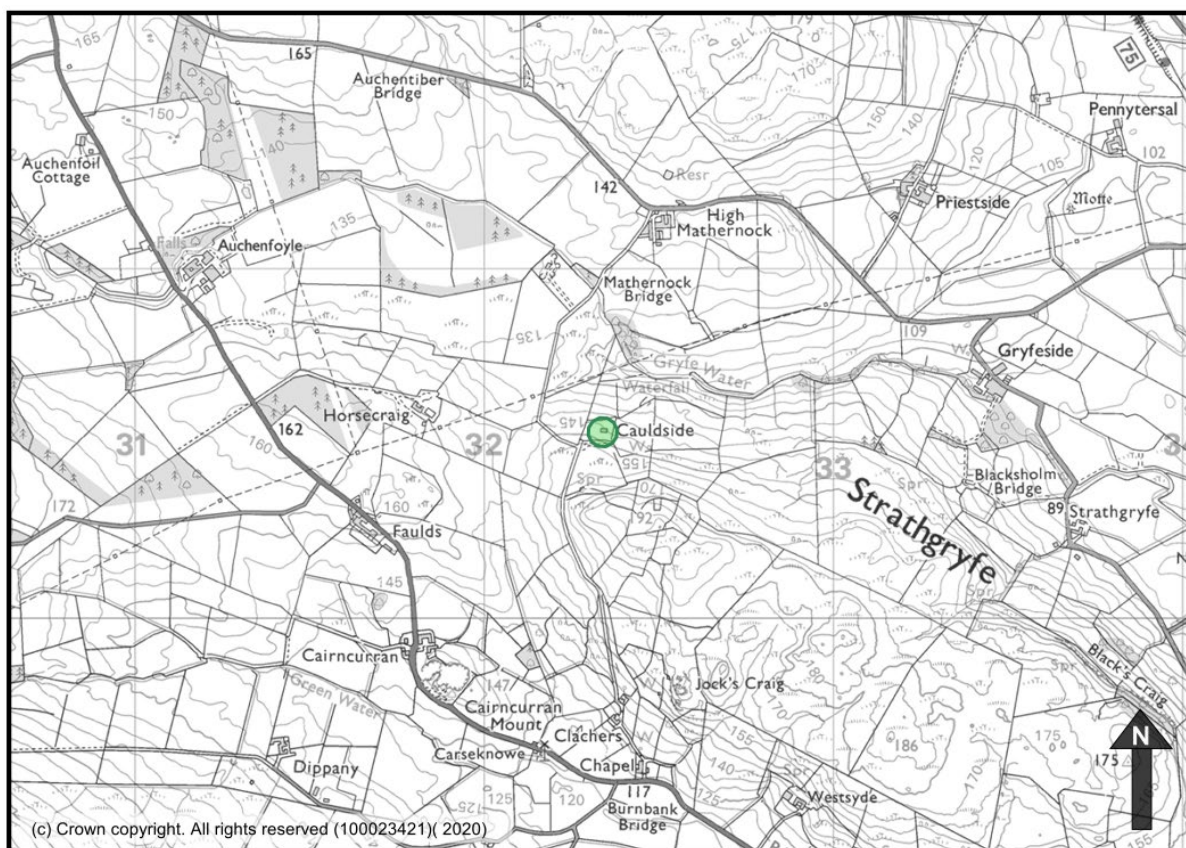
**Date Recorded:** 14 July 2000

**Canmore Ref No.** 170981

### Archaeology Note

A farmstead comprising one unroofed building, one roofed L-shaped building with an unroofed outshot, one unroofed structure and one incomplete enclosure is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Renfrewshire 1857-64, sheet vi).

One roofed building and one enclosure are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1989).





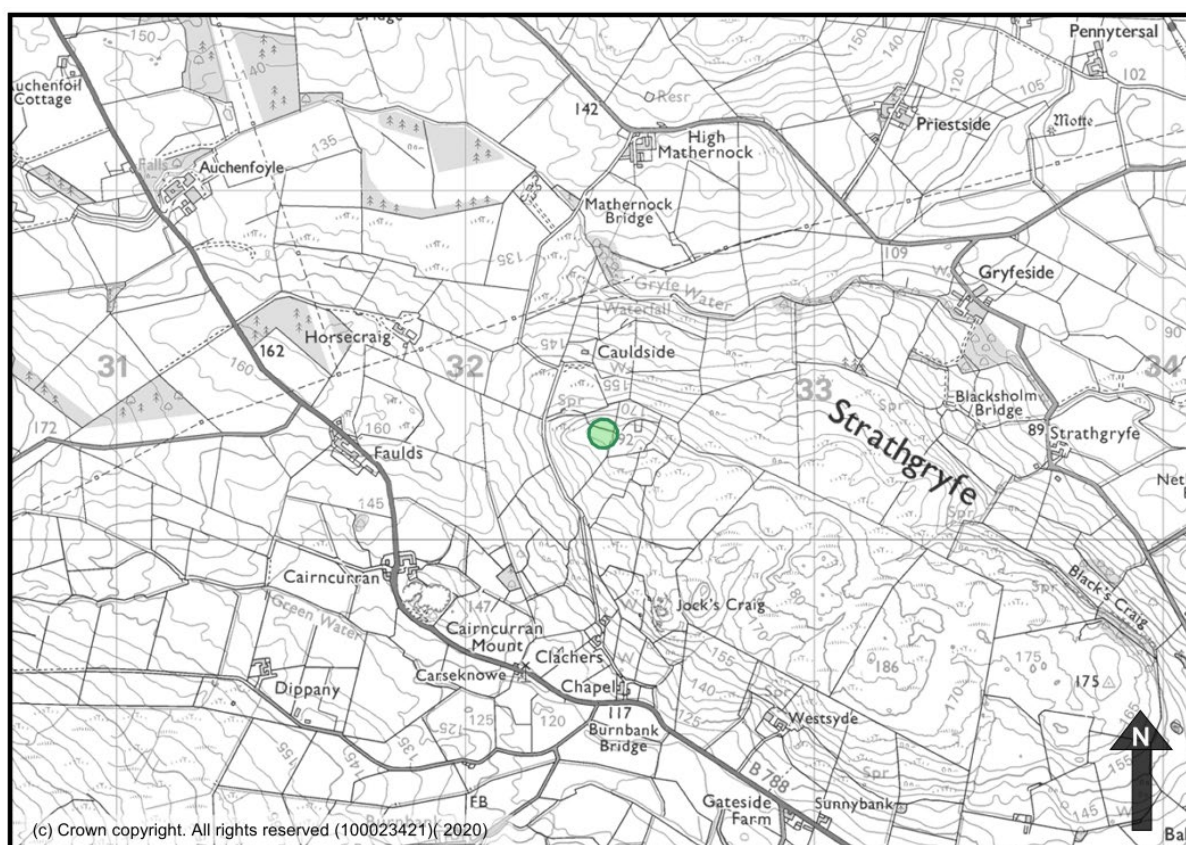
Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Cauldside	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 232495 670325	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Field Clearance Cairns	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> 17 November 1964	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 42452

### Archaeology Note

(Centred NS 3249 7032) Cairns (? Covenanters' hiding place).

The whole area is exceptionally rocky and covered with numerous piles of stones. These 'cairns' are typical of being field clearance heaps. No information was obtained to link the Covenanters with this site.

The "Covenanters' Cairns" are undoubtedly field clearance.



### Further Reading

Newall and Halifax Crawford, F and A - 'Tandletop, Hilltop Farm', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1958, pp.32 (1958)

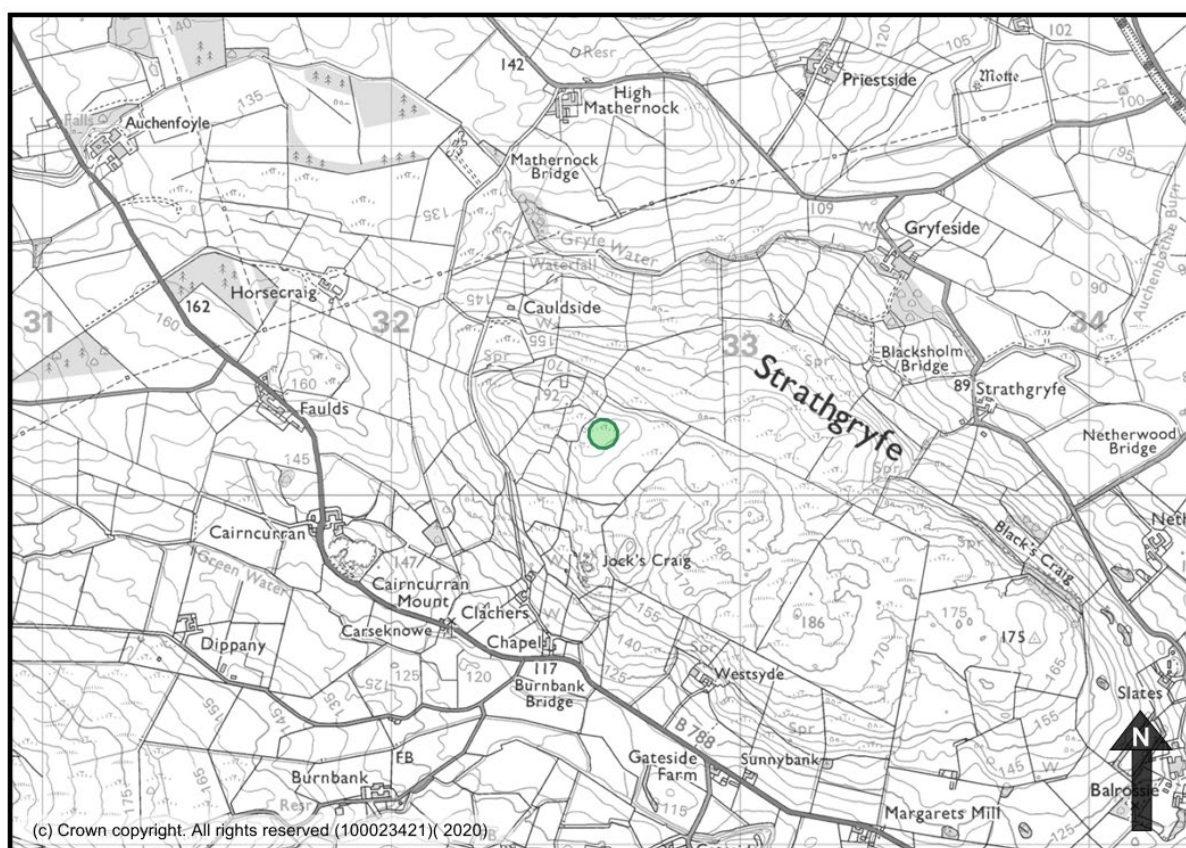
Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Cauldside	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 232600 670200	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Hut-circle (possible), Enclosure, Obsidian Scraper	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> Unknown	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 42423

### Archaeology Note

NS 326 702. A homestead or hut, 23ft in internal diameter, with a heavily-built turf and stone wall 4ft thick in which, to the E, was a 9 1/2 ft wide entrance. It is adjacent to a semi-circular enclosure, open at one end.

An area within a radius of 200m around the grid reference given above was perambulated, but no evidence of antiquity could be found. Mr Newall was consulted. He confirmed the siting but stated that, as he discovered the site in 1954, he probably would have difficulty in finding it again.

An obsidian scraper/graver was found 200 yds from this hut.



### **Further Reading**

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

Newall, F - 'Side Hills', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1956, pp.21 (1956)

Newall and Black, F and WO - 'Side Hills', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1967, pp.46 (1967)



Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Chapel Farm	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 232500 669550	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Chapel	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> 15 January 2009	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 42255

### Archaeology Note

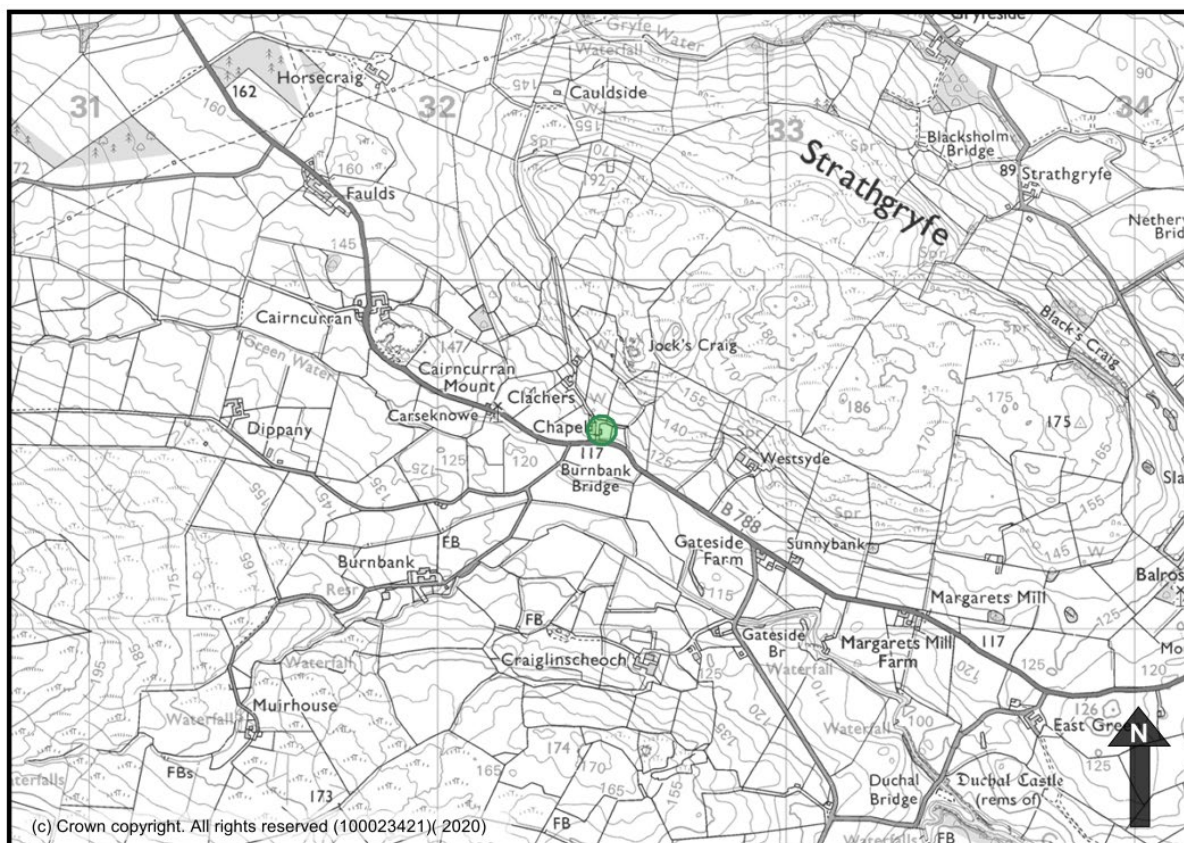
(NS 3250 6955) Chapel (NR) (Site of)

A chapel, apparently endowed by the Lyle family, stood near Westside, not far from Duchal Castle (NS36NW 8). Master David Stanyer, hermit of the chapel of Syde, witnessed a deed in 1555. In 1635, the chapel and chapel lands of Wester Syde were the property of the Earl of Glencairn.

Mr A Crawford (proprietor, Chapleton) removed parts of the foundation of a chapel from this spot a few years ago. From its situation, there can be no doubt that this was the chapel referred to in OPS. No trace of it remained by 1907.

There are no visible remains of this chapel, and the tenants of Chapel farm have no knowledge of it. The site is on a slightly raised area, at present under crop.

The place name Chaple appears on Roy's military survey 1747-55 beside the depiction of two buildings.





### **Further Reading**

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

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

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

Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Cloak House	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 235250 672000	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Flint Axe	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> Unknown	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 42407

### Archaeology Note

NS 3525 7200. A flint axe, 6.6 ins by 2.1 ins. with its edges and one face ground, was found in the basement of Cloak House by Vice-Admiral E Longly-Cook.



### Further Reading

Newall, F - 'Cloak', *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, 1960, pp.33 (1960)

Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Craigmearloch	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 234970 672190	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Flint Implements	
<b>Date Recorded:</b>	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 42435

### Archaeology Note

NS 3497 7219. From a small patch of open moor S (sic) of fort NS37SW 8 have been collected several flint cores, two flakes, a jasper scraper, a partly ground borer of chert, and a struck flake of chert.



### Further Reading

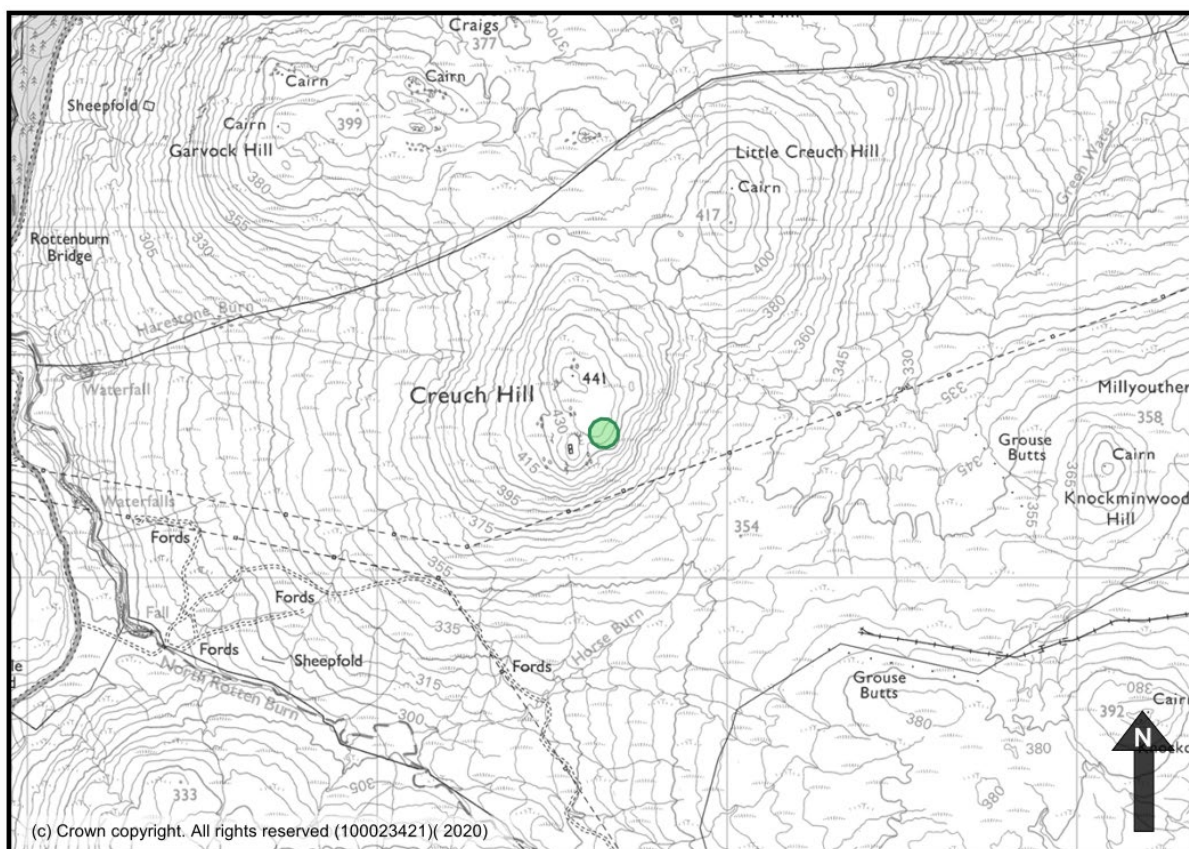
Newall, F - 'Castlehill, Leperston', *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, 1960, pp.33 (1960)



Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Creuch Hill	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 226600 668350	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Fort	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> Unknown	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 41247

### Archaeology Note

NS 266 683. Fort, Creuch Hill: At 1400ft OD, on a spur detached from the hill proper by a wide depression is a massive tumble of stone blocks outlined by a circular foundation 60ft in diameter. The original structure is obscured by successive sheep fanks.



### Further Reading

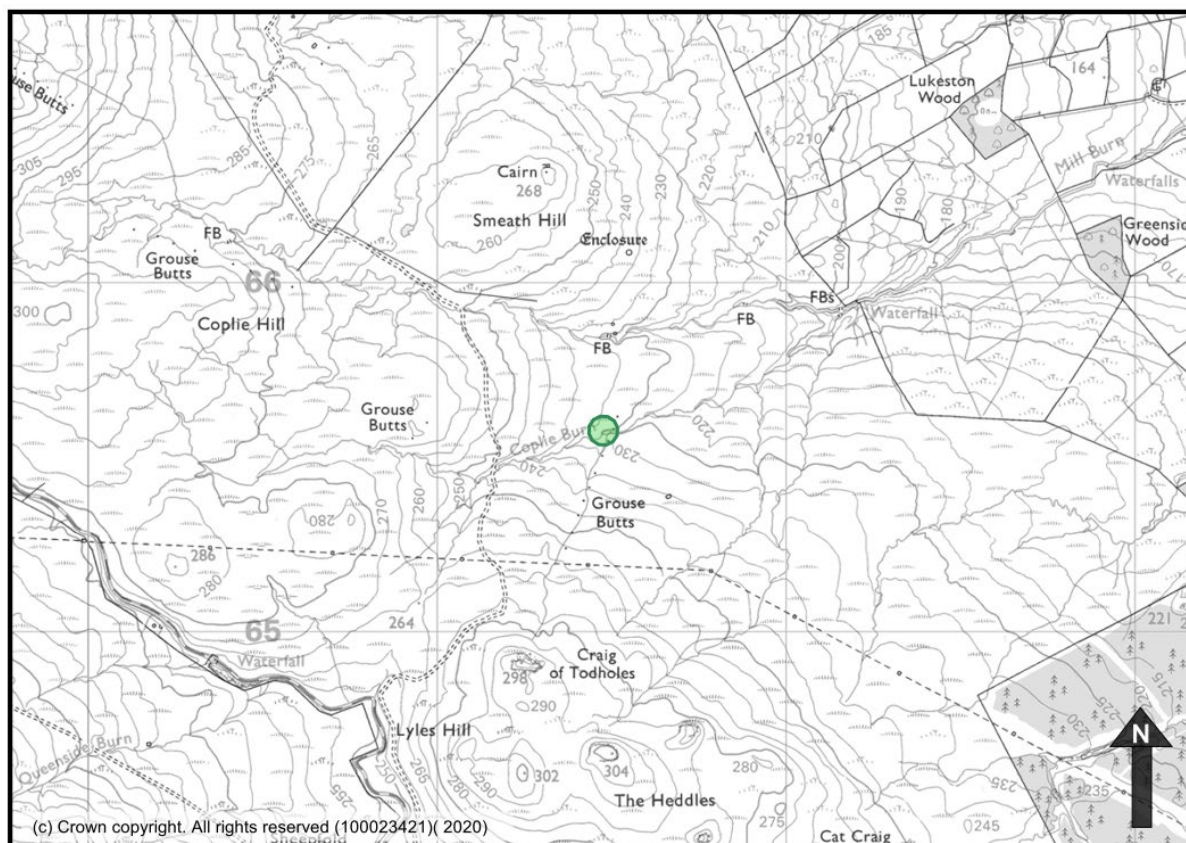
Newall, F - 'Early open settlement in Renfrewshire', PSAS, Vol 95, 1961-2, pp.159-70 (1964)



Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Cople Burn	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 231570 665610	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Chert Scraper	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> Unknown	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 42274

### Archaeology Note

A chert scraper was found in a sheep scrape at NS 3157 6561.



### Further Reading

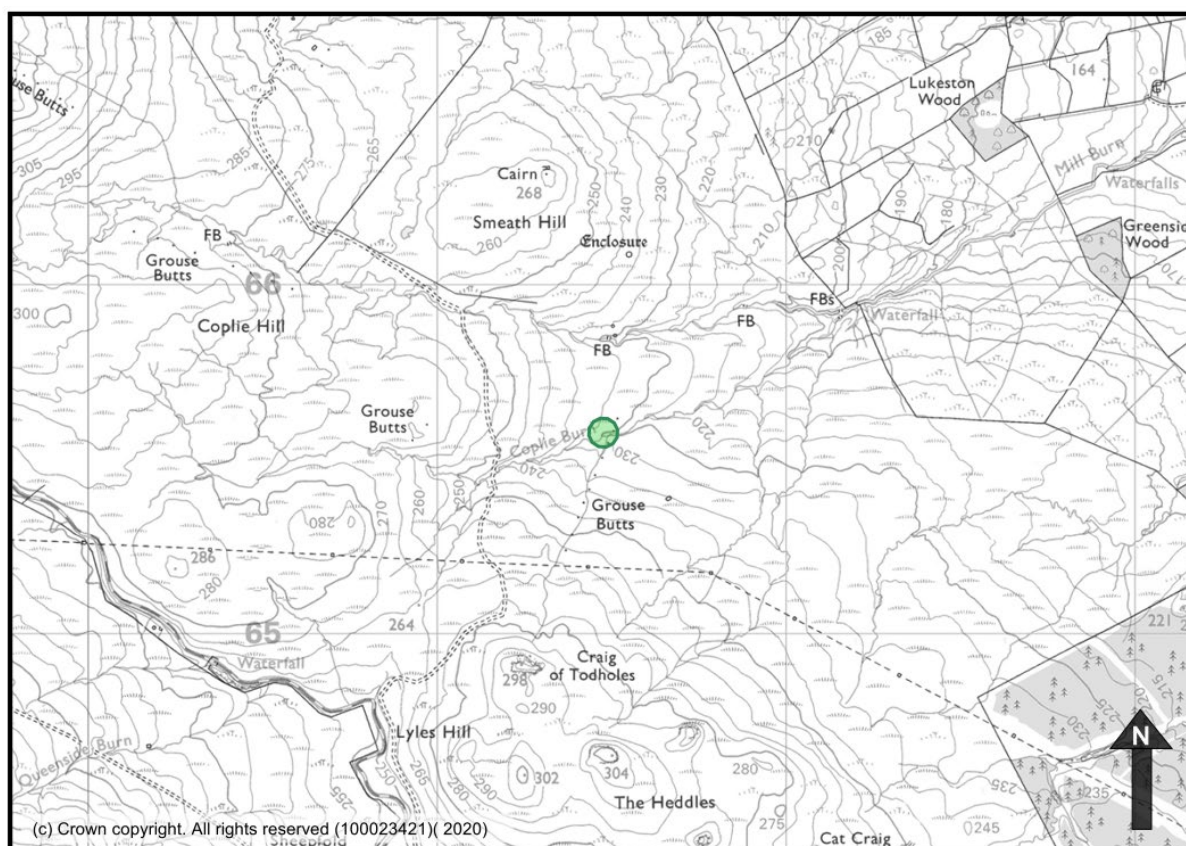
Newall, F - 'Cople Burn', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1959, p.30 (1959)

Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Cople Burn	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 231500 665600	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Farmstead	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> 1 December 1976	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 42259

### Archaeology Note

NS 315 656. Homestead, Cople Burn: This homestead, sub-rectangular in plan, 80' across, has affinities with the Knapps 14<sup>th</sup> -15<sup>th</sup> century farmstead (NS26NE 6). Here the yard is reduced to a corridor passing from the N entrance clockwise round a central raised area and barred by a cross-wall on the SW. There is no entrance through the terrace wall, but behind it to the W of the yard entrance, a hollow rises to a stony circular area in the extreme W corner. From the S corner a turf dyke runs SW to the bank of the Cople Burn, while from the NW corner a similar dyke runs upstream for about 100 yards. Several hundred feet to the N, alignments of sporadic boulders suggest a further field wall.

NS 3150 6558. All that can be seen at the site indicated by Newall is a ruined E-W field wall and a heap of large stones dumped against an outcrop of rock. Nothing resembling either the plan or description given by authority 1 can be recognised in the area indicated.



### Further Reading

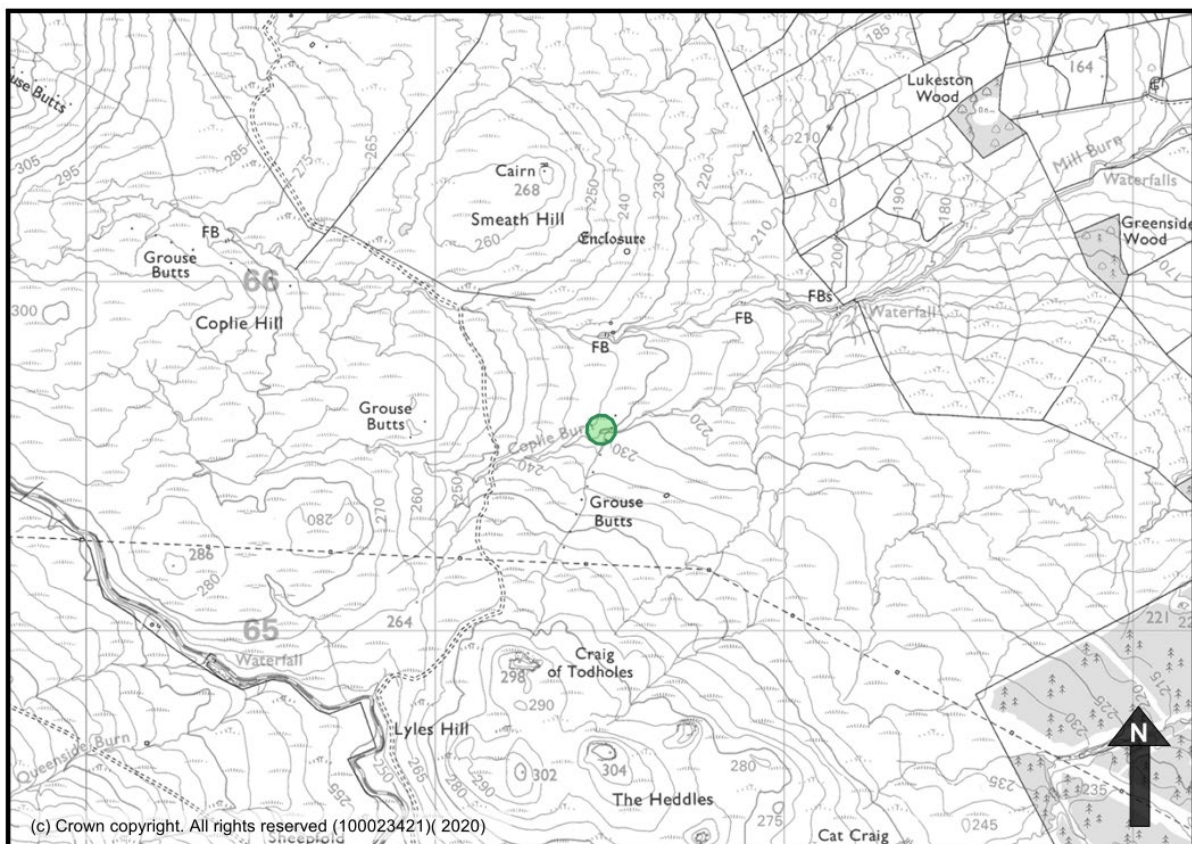
Newall, F - 'Early open settlement in Renfrewshire', PSAS, Vol 95, 1961-2, pp.159-70 (1964)

Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Coplie Burn	
<b>Alternative Name:</b> Gryfe	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 230950 665550	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Hut	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> 1 December 1976	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 42268

### Archaeology Note

NS 309 655. On the south bank of the Gryfe is a 13ft hut with a 4 to 5 feet wide wall and a 19ins entrance in the east. The rear wall is recessed by 2ft for a distance of 10ft.

By analogy with sites at Martin Glen (NS26NW 9) and Rottenburn (NS26NE 14), this hut circle is probably of Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age date.



### Further Reading

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

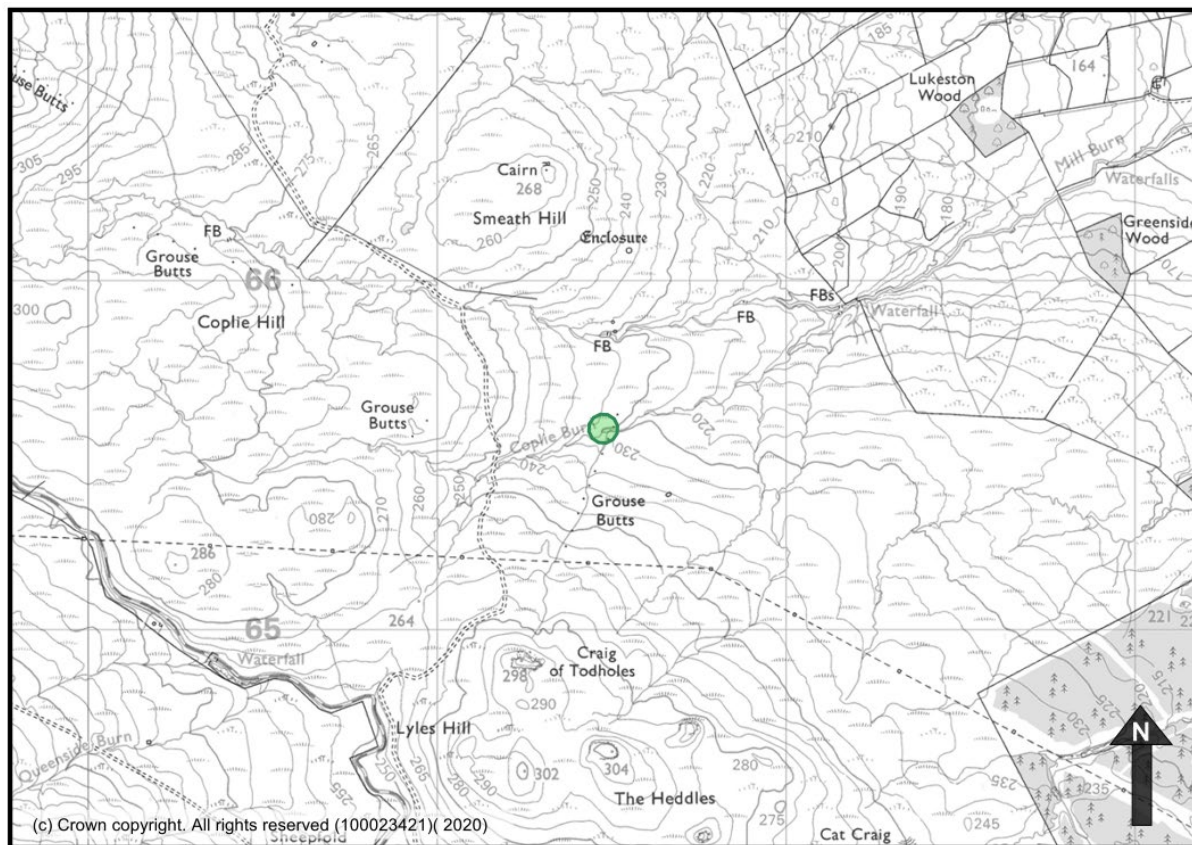
Newall, F - 'The Roman signal fortlet at Outerwards, Ayrshire', Glasgow Archaeol J, Vol 4, 1976, pp.111-23 (1976)



Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Cople Burn	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 231150, 665450 231100, 665500	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Mill (possible)	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> Unknown	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 42292

### Archaeology Note

In the junction of the Cople Burn and a minor tributary from the N - a roughly rectangular foundation 7.01m N-S by 6.67m narrowing to 4.58m and sub-divided. The stream is revetted and boulder faced and the wall of the structure overlies the revetting along the stream side. Possibly a mill. Boulder revetting it traced for some distance along the stream side. Upstream NS 311 655 is a substantial trapezoidal foundation 6.67m narrowing to 4.88m over 1.5m wide wall footings.



### Further Reading

Parker, D - 'Cople Burn (Kilmacolm p)', *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, 1985, pp.46-7 (1985)



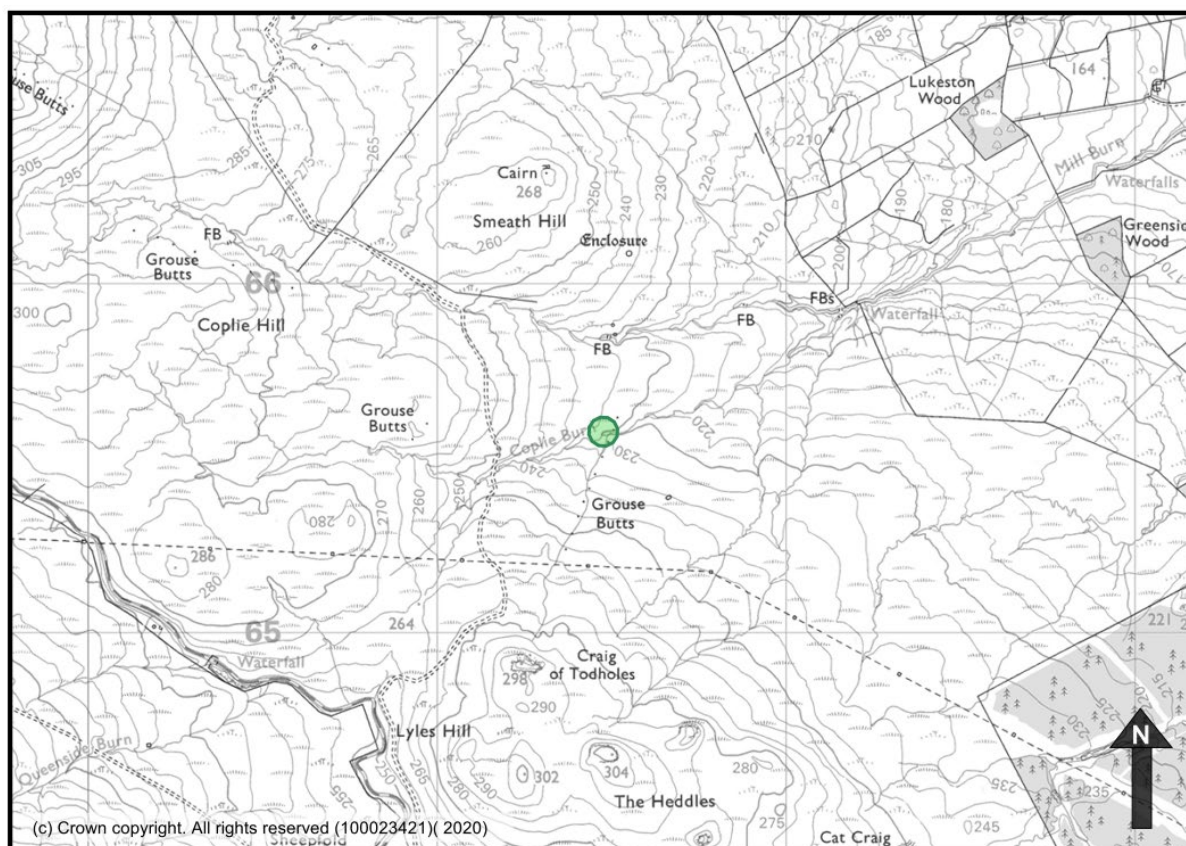
Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Cople Burn	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 230930 665560	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Mound	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> 31 July 2001	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 42271

### Archaeology Note

NS 309 655. There is a small cairn on the North bank of the Cople Burn, about 100ft from the burn.

NS 3093 6556. On level moorland above the Cople Burn is a grass-covered earthen mound 7.0m in diameter and 0.6m high. It is severely mutilated on the north where marsh has encroached. Two stones can be seen embedded in the south side of the mound. Probing indicated a three-foot peat layer, so this feature is obviously not a cairn, and as there is not sufficient evidence to point to its being a barrow, it must be considered a doubtful antiquity.

A grouse butt is shown at this location on the current 1:10,000 OS map.



### Further Reading

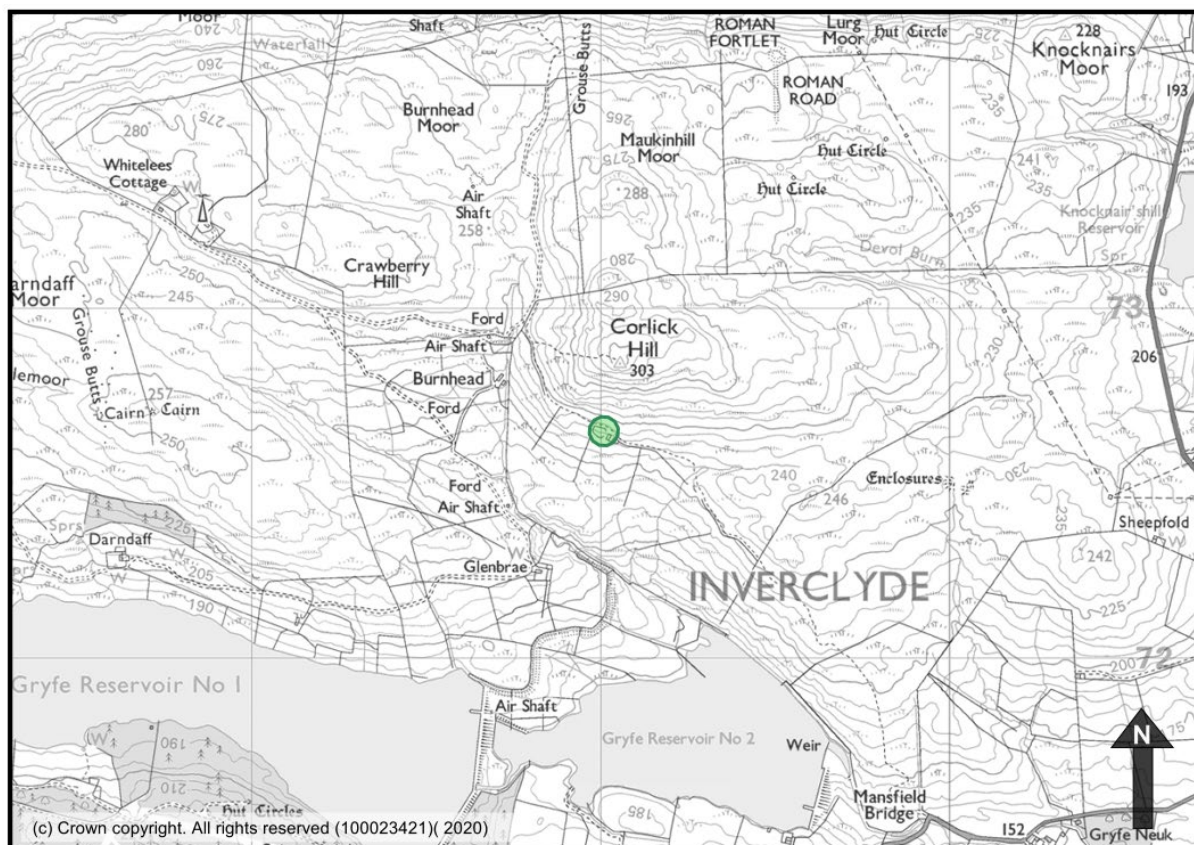
Newall and McKinnon, F and D - 'Cople Burn', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1957, pp.28 (1957)

Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Corlic Hill	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 229020 672640	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Farmstead	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> 17 October 2007	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 170926

### Archaeology Note

A farmstead annotated Corlic (Ruin) and comprising one unroofed building, one roofed building and two enclosures is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Renfrewshire 1864, sheet ii). One unroofed building and two enclosures are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1980).

An unusual circular stone feature was noted, set into the side of the wall of the ruined farmstead annotated Corlic. The stone appears to be a bowl-shaped hollowed carving but as the lower half is mortared into the wall and some mortar, slate and stone are inside the 'bowl' it isn't clear if the rock has been carved all the way through. The stone appears to be positioned at what was the front of the building below the right corner of a window. There is no obvious reason why it has been put there nor its use but have read of farmers adding objects of antiquity, like quern stones and cup-marked boulders into the side of walls.



### Further Reading

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

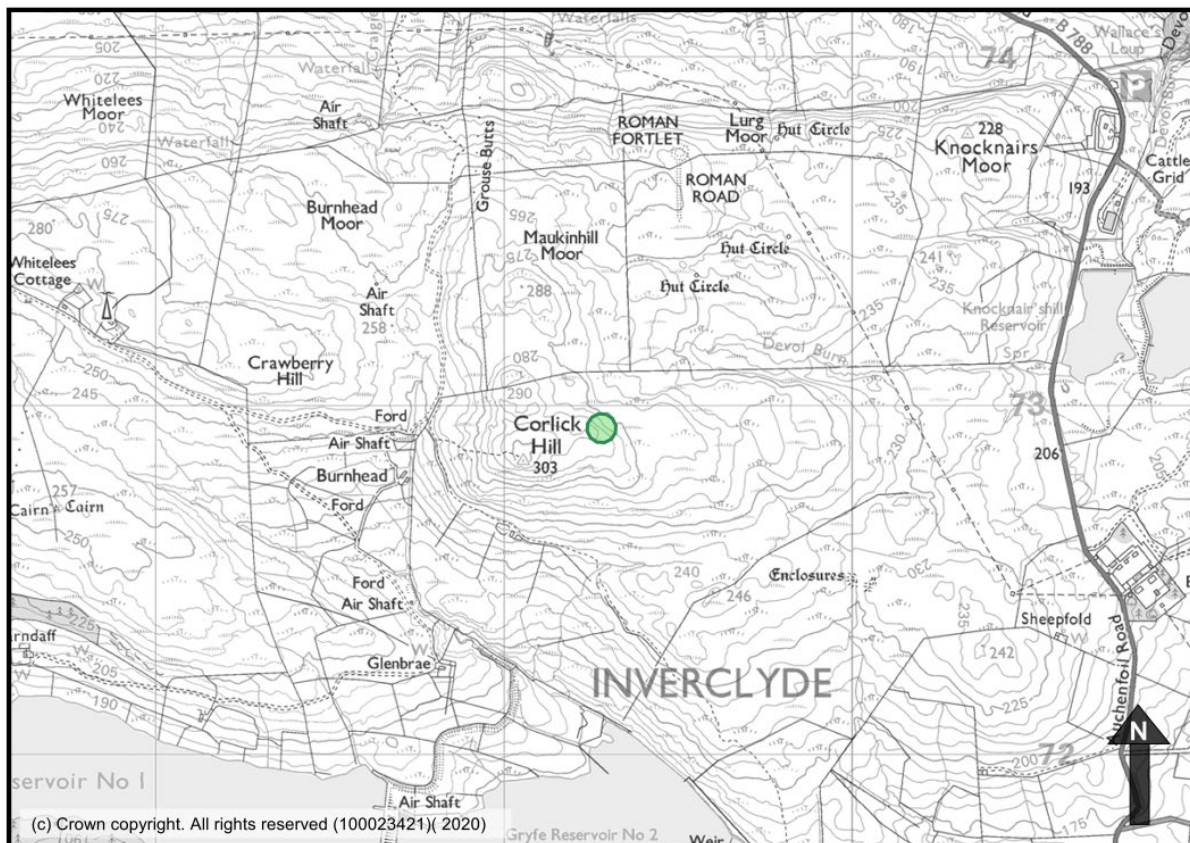


Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Corlick Hill	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 229250 672950	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Hut-circle	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> 25 November 1964	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 41374

### Archaeology Note

NS 292 729 There is a hut circle at Carlick, 25ft in diameter, within a heavily-built wall 4ft wide with a disturbed entrance to the E.

Newall described the site as being on a terrace below the SE spur of Corlick Hill at about NS 2925 7295. Approximately at this position there is a hollow about 8m in diameter, possibly a bomb crater, which gives the impression of having a low surrounding bank.



### Further Reading

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

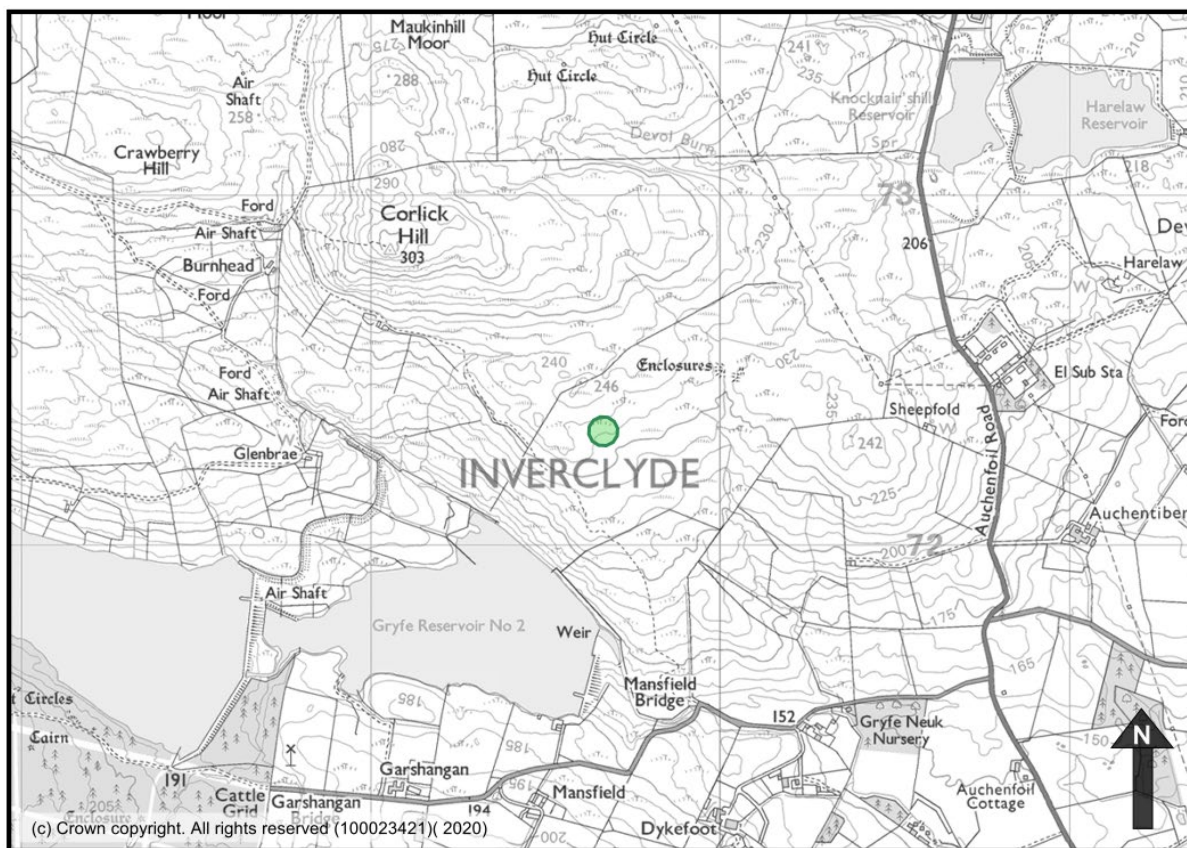


Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Corlic Hill	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b>	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Natural Features	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> Unknown	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 41337

### Archaeology Note

NS 2964 7234. A green hillock with aligned stones but too disturbed and buried for definition.

In this area there are several "green hillocks" with some stone protruding from the turf. They all appear to be natural features.



### Further Reading

Black, WO - 'Kilmacolm', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1959, pp.31-2(1959)

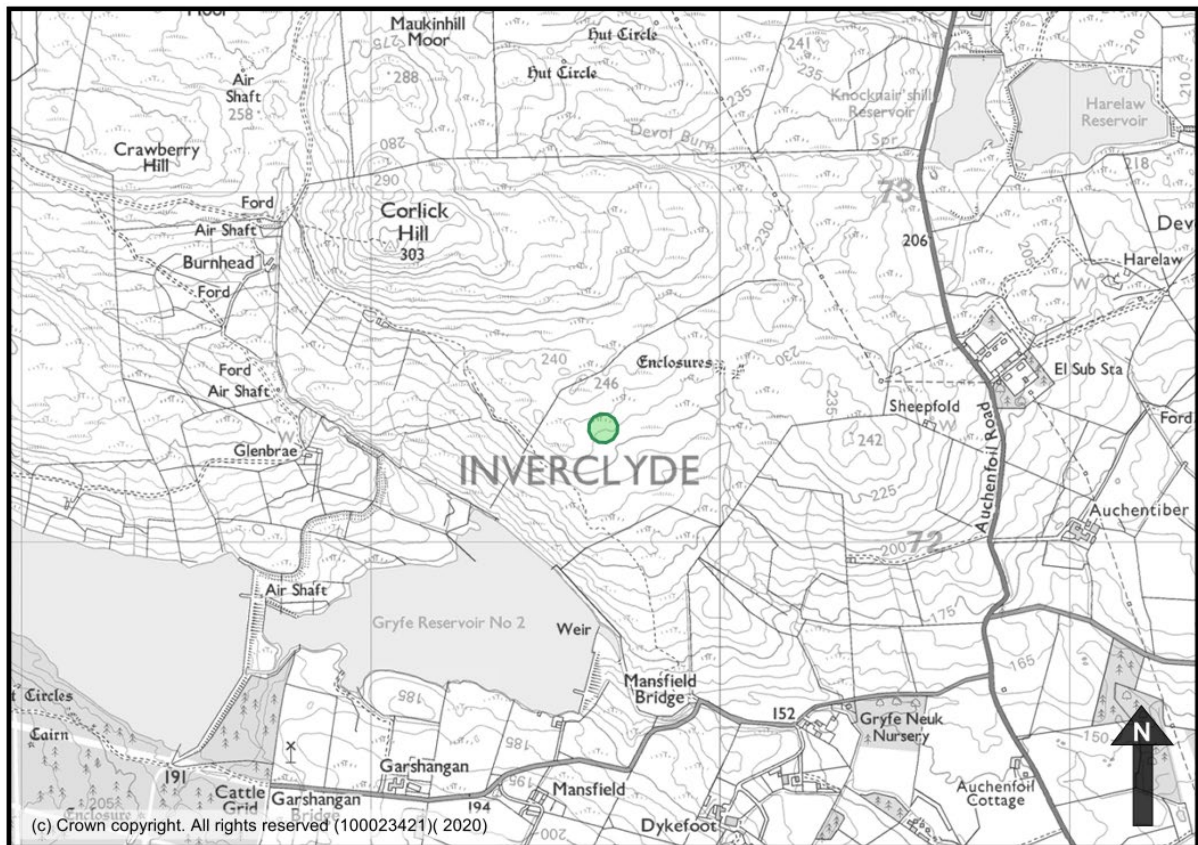
Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Corlic Hill	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 229750, 672250	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Structures (possible)	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> 18 March 2013	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 41336

### Archaeology Note

NS 297 722. A green hillock comprises a rectangular build 22ft by 18ft, an apsidal build of outstanding large stones N of a very markedly hollow rectangle, 17 1/2ft by 14ft, and a rectangular build 22ft by 15ft with, possibly, internal cross divisions.

No traces of such features were seen in this area, where there is a prominent natural hillock, much-mutilated, which may be the same hillock mentioned. The remains of an old stone dyke lie close to this hillock and the latter may have been quarried to provide stone for this dyke.

Site consists of a fairly distinct rectangular building, possibly two rooms, and measuring 13 by 5 meters. Four meters north of the south-eastern edge is a second building measuring approximately 6 by 5 meters. Site does not show on any historical maps. However, several site visits using measuring tape and compass to confirm. Much historical farm use (walls, rig and furrow) surround the building. In comparison to nearby ruins appears to be several hundred years gone. Interestingly, pulled stone and turf from the smaller structure to a depth of about 30 cm where a skeleton of a young deer or lamb appeared to have been carefully placed and then covered. Returned bones and stone. The site is in good condition though the ruin is in a very deteriorated yet very distinct state. Previous unsuccessful attempt by authorities to locate site listed on WOSAS for verification may have been to a nearby hillock 80 meters ESE which is similar in nature as far as its relation to the terrain. May be under threat from proposed wind farm.



## Further Reading

Black, WO - 'Kilmaccolm', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1959, pp.31-2 (1959)



## Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm

**Site Name:** Craig O'Todholes

**Alternative Name:** Mill Burn

**Grid Reference:** 232150 665450

**Parish:** Kilmacolm

**Monument Type:** Enclosure

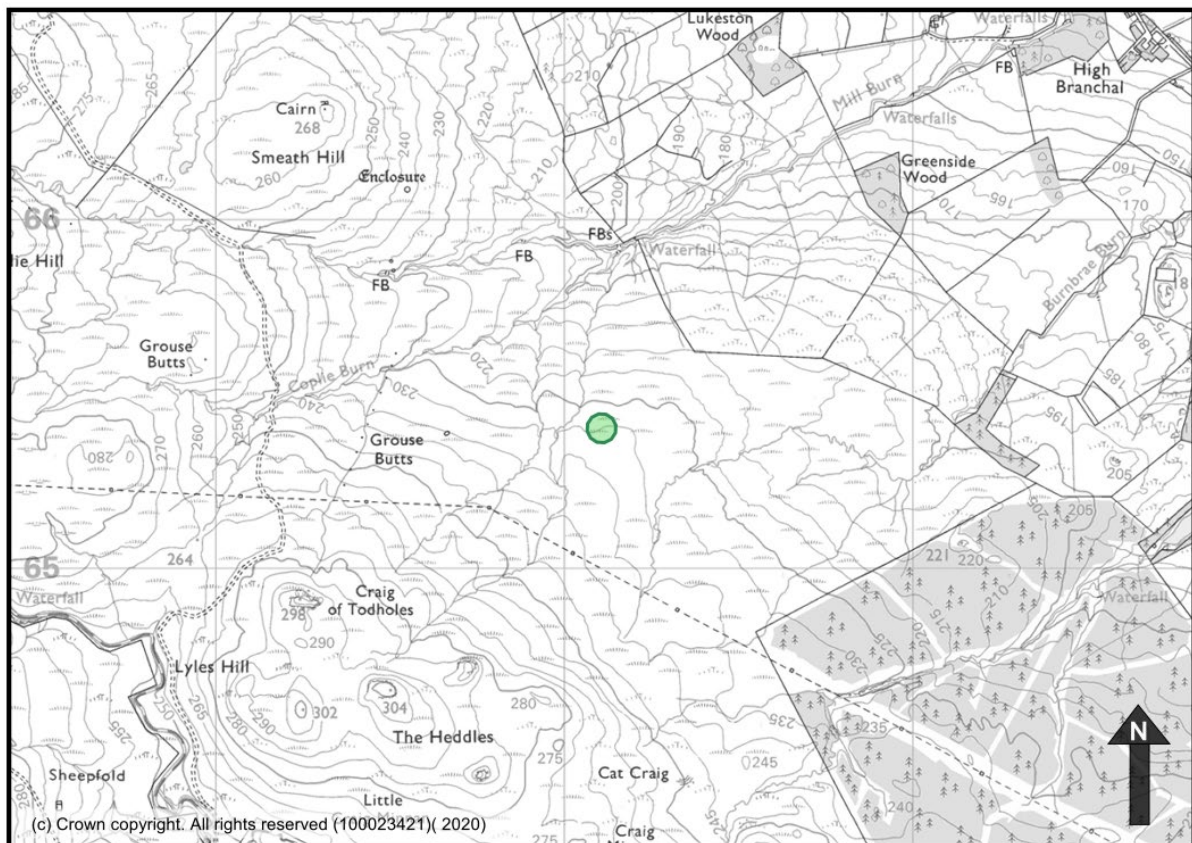
**Date Recorded:** 1 December 1976

**Canmore Ref No.** 42273

### Archaeology Note

NS 321 654 An enclosure, near the Craig o' Todholes measures 60ft N-S by 46ft overall, adopting an island of hard ground in marsh, and enclosed by an earth bank which ends in a 15ft circle S of a gap in the E side. This side is covered by an outer bank. An expansion and bifurcation of the W bank forms another small enclosure.

There are a number of small heather-covered hillocks in the area of the map reference given by Newall but the enclosure and associated features could not be identified.



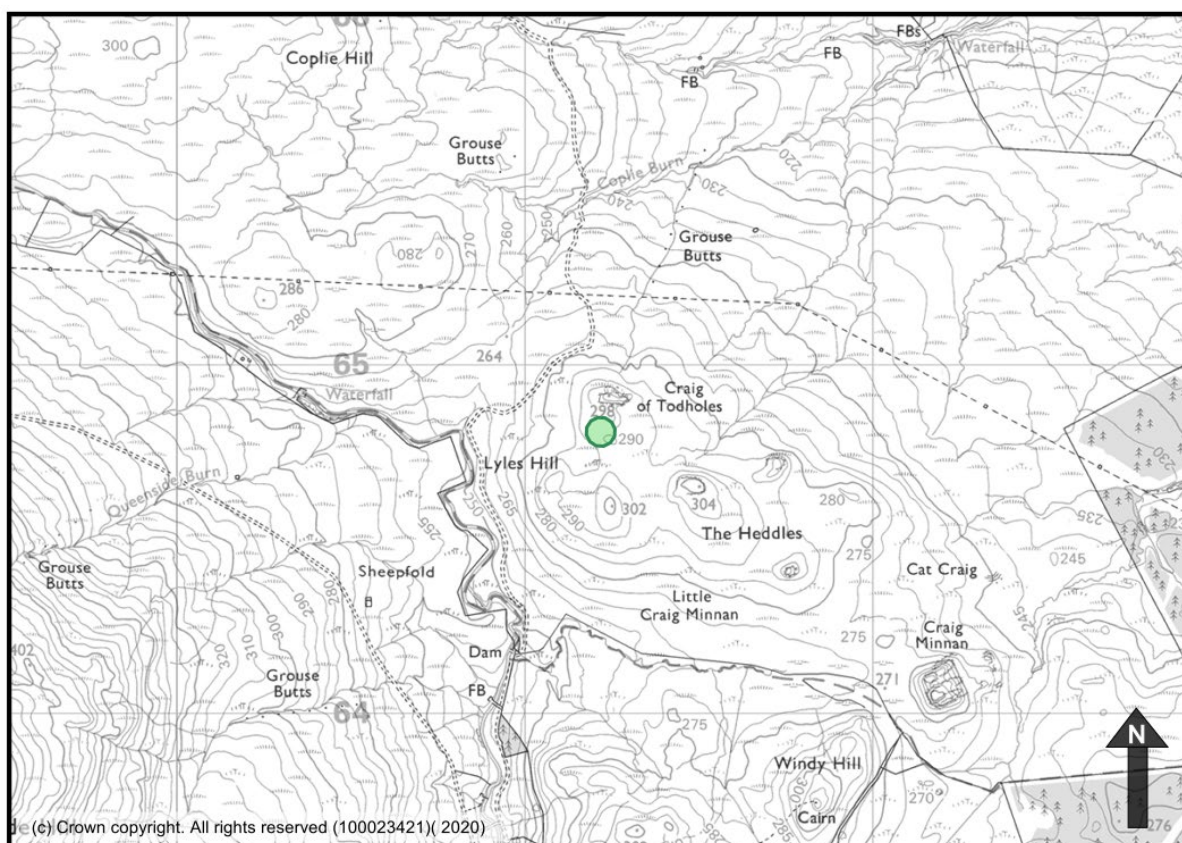
### Further Reading

Newall, F - 'Craig o' Todholes', *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, 1956, pp.21 (1956)

Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Craig O'Todholes	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 231200 664800	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Enclosures	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> 13 February 2000	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 42333

### Archaeology Note

NS 312 648 Enclosures, Craig of Todholes: There are two oval enclosures, 30m apart, on the SW hilltop.



### Further Reading

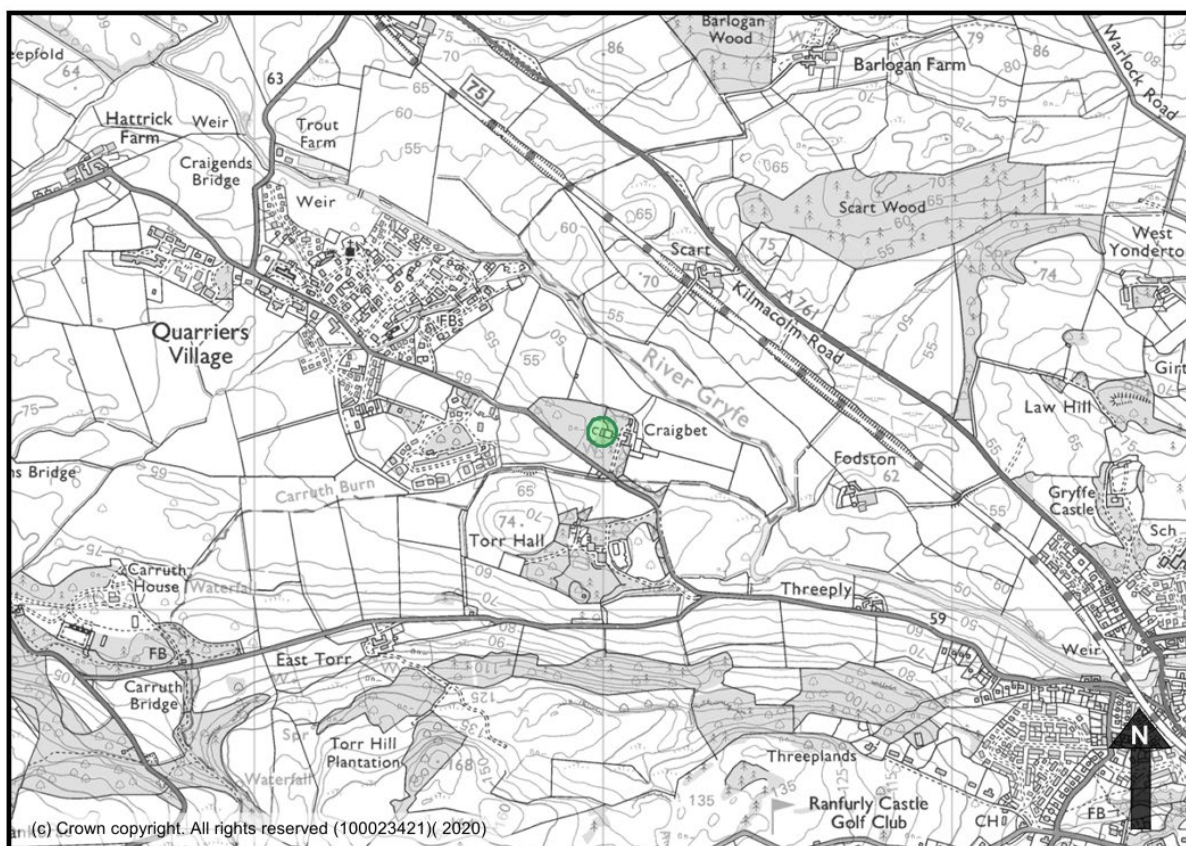
Stoddart and Stoddart, D and S - 'Kilmacolm, Craig of Todholes, enclosures', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1977, pp.30. (1977)



Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Craigbet, Bridge of Weir	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 237000 666510	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Country House	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> 20 April 2001	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> -

### Archaeology Note

2-storey & Basement; harled, with stone dressings; rusticated quoins; flight of 14 steps to East entrance; Renaissance;(probably mid XVIII cent. Skilfully restored; N. & S. wings late) 1 window added on east side N. wing, but not on S. wing, unbalanced. Otherwise unchanged.





Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Craiglinsheoch	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 232420 668800	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Flint Scraper, Hammer-stone	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> 12 November 1964	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 42297

### Archaeology Note

(NS 3242 6880) Flint Scraper found (NAT)

NS 325 686. A hollow scraper of white flint and a hammer-stone 22 1/2 oz in weight were found by Mr WO Black.

Mr Black (Auchenbothie, Kilmacolm) pointed out the find spot on the map at NS 3242 6880; he found these items on the surface in 1959 or 1960. Neither article could be found at Paisley Museum, where they are supposed to have been sent.



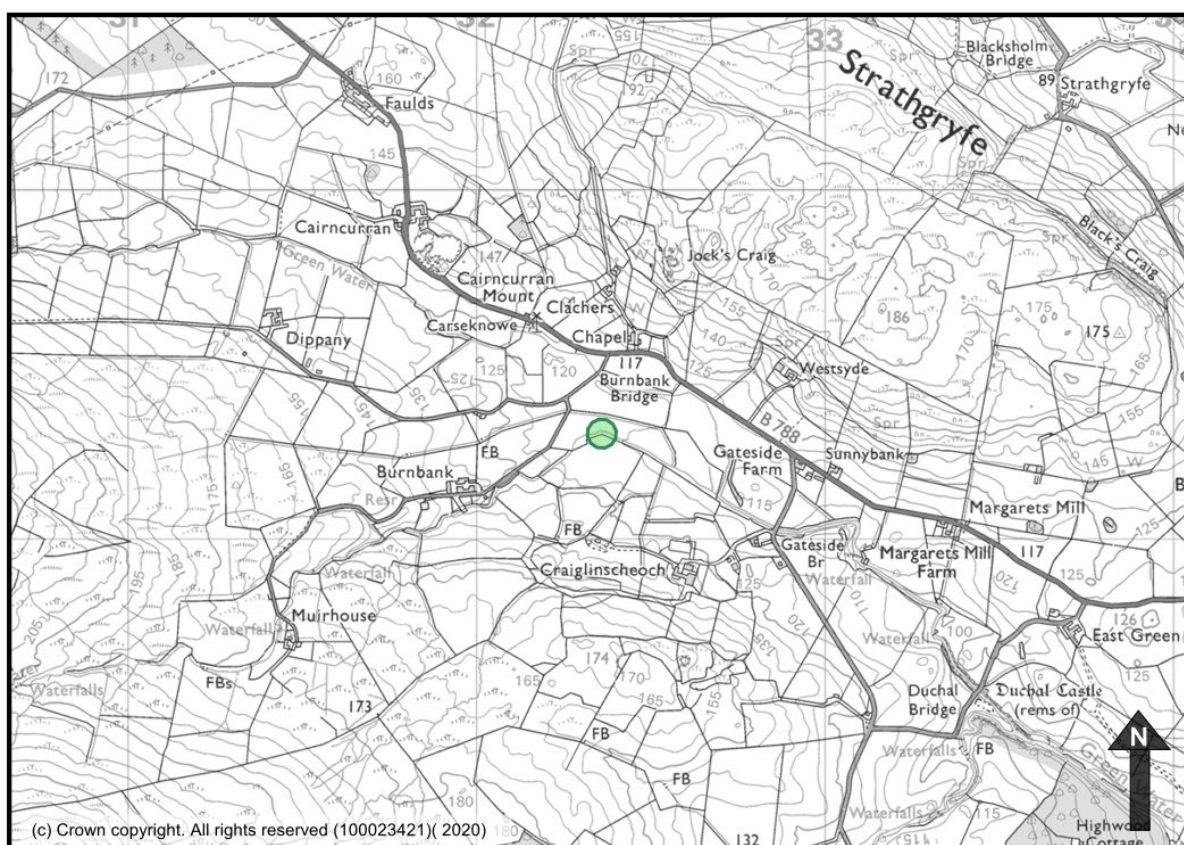
### Further Reading

Newall, F - 'High Craiglinsheoch', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1961, pp.44 (1961)

Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Craiglinsheoch	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 232450 669350	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Mound	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> Unknown	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 42276

### Archaeology Note

There is an artificial mound of earth and gravel, 49' x 28', at NS 324 693. It is comparable with NS36NW 30, 4' - 6' high.



### Further Reading

Newall, F - 'Craiglinsheoch', *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, 1965, p.33 (1965)



Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Craigmarnloch Wood	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 234100 672300	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Enclosure	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> Unknown	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 75473

### Archaeology Note

NS 341 723

Near the cairn is a roughly rectangular turf and stone walled foundation, the W wall being gapped at its S end. The wall spreads c.2m to 3m to enclose an area c.6m square, but the inner NW corner is rounded due to inward expansion.



### Further Reading

McIntyre, H - 'Inverclyde (Kilmacolm parish), turf and stone walled enclosure', *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, 1990, pp.35 (1990)



Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Crosshill Road	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 233400 672430	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Farmstead	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> 14 April 2000	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 170975

### Archaeology Note

A farmstead comprising one partially roofed long building 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).

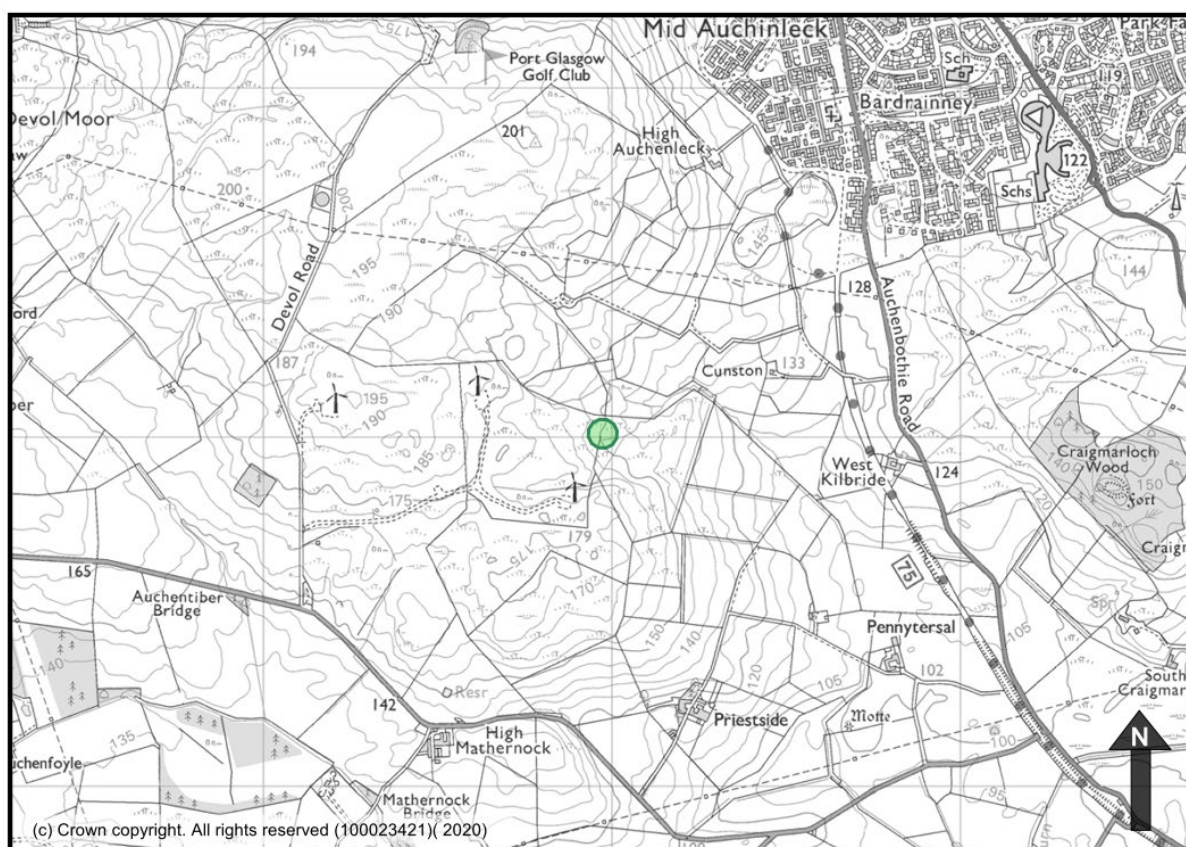


Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Cunston Farm	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 233455 672190	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Cairn	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> 25 July 1955	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 42450

### Archaeology Note

There is a cairn on Cunston farm. A "subterraneous cave in the form of a grave in which were lying some bones, covered with a large stone" was found this year when part of it was being removed by the farmer. (This doubtless refers to a cist).

No evidence of a cairn was seen on perambulating the area around Cunston farm (NS 334 721) and the present tenant of the farm has no knowledge of it (Mr Emmerson, Cunston).



### Further Reading

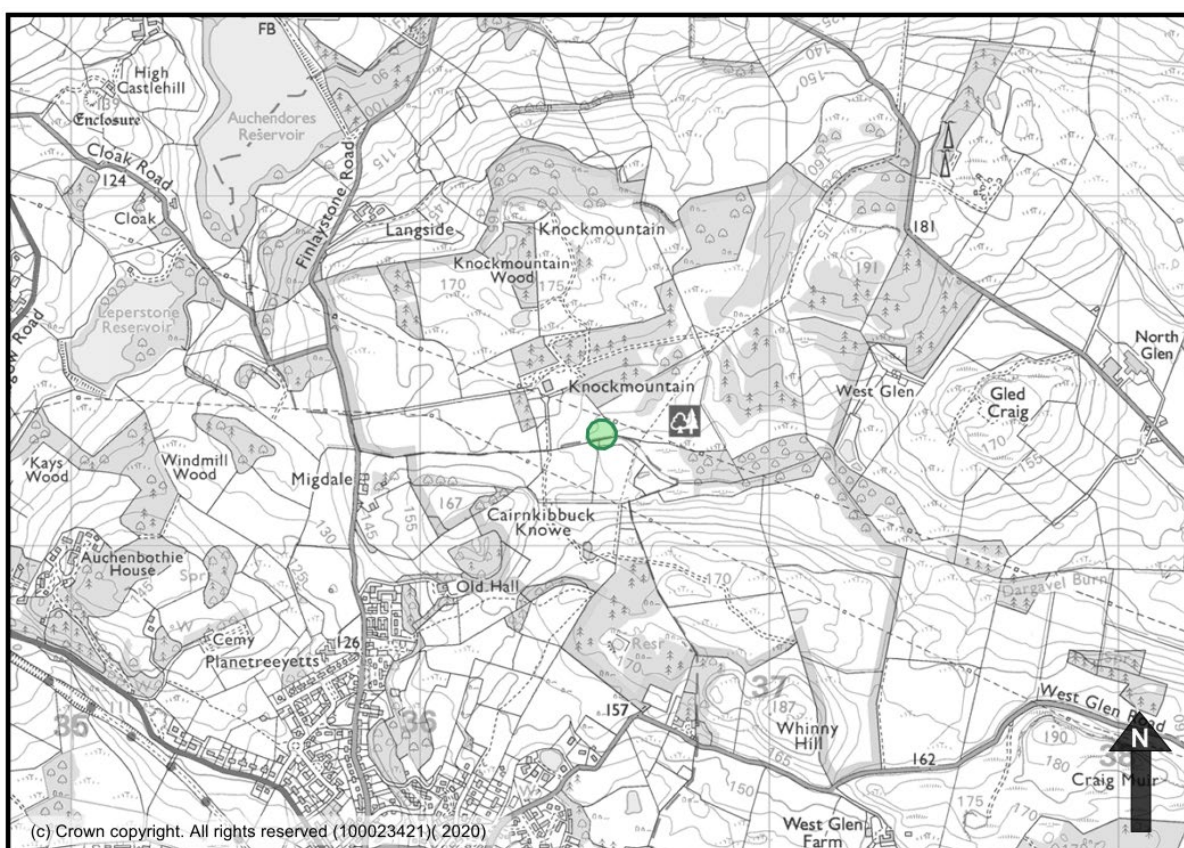
Crawford and Semple, G and W - History of the Shire of Renfrew (1782)



Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Dargavel Burn	
<b>Alternative Name:</b> Knockmountain/ Cairnkibbuck Knowe	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 236571 671248	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Homestead	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> Unknown	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 42401

### Archaeology Note

NS 365 713 A ruinous homestead overlooks the Dargavel Burn, just SW of the plank bridge on the right of way from Kilmacolm to Langbank.



### Further Reading

Newall, F - 'Dargavel Burn', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1971, pp.37 (1971)



## Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm

**Site Name:** Dippany

**Alternative Name:**

**Grid Reference:** 231420 669630

**Parish:** Kilmacolm

**Monument Type:** Farmstead

**Date Recorded:** 14 July 2000

**Canmore Ref No.** 170935

### Archaeology Note

A farmstead comprising one unroofed long building, which is L-shaped, one partially roofed long building, one shaped building and four enclosures is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Renfrewshire 1857-64, sheet vi). One roofed building and two enclosures are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1979).



Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Duchal Castle	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 233450 668520	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Castle	
<b>Date Recorded:</b>	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 42298

### Archaeology Note

(NS 3345 6852) Duchal Castle (NR) (rems of)

Duchal Castle occupies a peninsula of rock almost entirely surrounded by a deep ravine through which runs the Green Water and a tributary, the Blacketty Water. The sides of the site are either perpendicular for a height of 20ft or very precipitous. The whole portion, measuring about 70 yds E-W by 30 yds transversely, has been enclosed by a strong enceinte wall, parts of which still remain. Outside the wall to the W, the neck of the peninsula has been cut across by a deep ditch. The entrance has probably been at the NW angle (A on plan). The general surface of the enclosure is fairly level, but at the SE angle a pinnacle rises 20 ft above the courtyard. On this stood the keep; its foundation, surrounded by a higher wall, can still be traced. The enceinte wall, although greatly demolished, has been of a much stronger character than an ordinary courtyard wall, and may represent the remains of a 13th century castle. The keep, however, is probably not so old, but it is too dilapidated to date accurately. It is most probably of 14th century date.

The estate belonged to the Lyle family in the 13th century. The castle was garrisoned by the Earl of Lennox in 1488, and was besieged by the King in 1489. The property passed to the Porterfields in 1544.

A great part of the ruins of Duchal Castle still remain, as do the old drawbridge and the draw-well.

There are now only fragmentary remains of Duchal Castle, on a high rocky crag, round which ran a strong wall some 2m thick. The site is naturally defended on three sides by steep slopes, while a deep ditch has been cut on the W, isolating the castle. In the centre fragment of wall to the N, there is a form of chute sloping down to the Green Water; it may possibly have been a garderobe, or a well.

Recently a plan was drawn of the ruinous remains which stand on a promontory between two rivers. Only fragmentary sections of the enclosing walls survive, and the majority of these are undermined. However, a few notable architectural features were recorded. The upper lintels and sides of two horizontal, wide-mouthed gunloops (A and C) and a possible third smaller example (B) were located within the curtain walls. A single piece of worked stone was all that remained of a possible garderobe chute (D).

#### Location

Duchal Castle is located 51an south-west of Kilmacolm on the western side of Strathgryffe. It lies beside the minor road that runs southwards, through Green Farm, off the B788 Kilmacolm - Greenock road. The castle itself sits on a promontory 110m north-west of the confluence of the Green Water and the Blacketty Water which flow down the north-east and south-west sides of the castle respectively. The promontory is formed by an igneous rock outcrop, flanked by gullies c. 8m deep, through which the rivers flow.

Interestingly, the castle does not sit in a prominent position in the landscape. The outcrop lies at the base of the river valley, surrounded by higher ground on all but the south-east side. It appears that the position was chosen for its inaccessible, defensive qualities provided by the

river gorges. Although thick tree cover now obscures the ruins, the site may have appeared more conspicuous in the landscape in the past than it does today, especially if the tower was three stories high.

### History

There are a few references to Duchal Castle in documentary sources. A charter of Paisley in 1243 mentions a "Radulphus de Insula" founder of the family of Lyle in whose possession the castle remained until 1544. The Ordnance Gazetteer states that "from the 13th century the estate, with a castle...belonged to the Lyles, the seventh of whose line was created a Lord about 1446. The fourth and last Lord sold it a century later to John Porterfield of Porterfield whose descendants held it for fully 300 years." (Groome 1885,380). A complaint was made in 1579 by Alexander Porterfield that Duchal castle was being held against him by James Master of Glencairn and he asked "that the house be delivered to him without delay; which is so decayit that, without it be haistilie repairit, it will schortlie alluterlie fall down" (Register of the Privy Council of Scotland 1578-1585, 195). Sinclair mentions that "part of it was demolished by the family (the Porterfields) when they reared a summer house, and in an upper apartment was found a great quantity of human bones" (Sinclair 1791 -1799,780).

The most interesting recorded event associated with Duchal Castle occurred just over 500 years ago when James IV besieged it and its owner Sir Robert Lyle, who had been ordered to forfeit his holdings for leading an unsuccessful rebellion. James was at Duchal in person between the 25th and 27th July in 1489. The siege may have been supervised by Sir John Semple, sheriff of Renfrew, and John Sandilands, laird of Hillhouse. The former had to provide the oxen to pull the artillery and the latter hired workmen in Paisley, who had to level the road for the guns with spades and shovels (MacDougall 1989, 69). The artillery train included the massive Mons Meg and another gun which was named "Duchal" after the siege. The deep ravines on either side of the castle and the ditch, although good defence against an assault on foot, would have been of limited use against a prolonged artillery bombardment. The surrounding landscape provided plenty of practical gun sites that would easily be within range and more importantly provided elevation for firing directly at the walls. It is no wonder therefore that the siege was over by the end of the month.

The guns caused such severe damage during the siege that masons had to be employed to effect repairs early in September 1489 (MacDougall 1989,69). An interesting note concerning the siege was that earlier that summer Lutkyn Mere, a Danish pirate, had been captured. 36 of his crew were executed while 9 others volunteered for the siege of Duchal (MacDougall 1989, 228)

King James IV visited the castle once again on the 16th March 1498 after having visited his new castle at Kilkerran and the repaired castle at Tarbert, Kintyre. When at Duchal he celebrated his twenty-fifth birthday and therefore issued his act of revocation from there. This meant he was able to revoke all grants made by him during his legal minority (MacDougall 1989, 177).

### Previous work

Little previous work has been undertaken on the castle. MacGibbon and Ross (1887) provided a brief description of the site accompanied by a plan. The latter is uncharacteristically basic and even shows the castle to be located in a river loop, rather than at the confluence. Unfortunately, they did not draw one of their excellent sketches and thus it is impossible to estimate the amount of deterioration since then, although their description does mention some features no longer apparent.

"The whole position which is of considerable extent - being about 70 yards in length from east to west, by 30 yards wide - has been enclosed with a strong wall of enceinte, portions of which still remain. Outside of this wall to the west the neck of the peninsula has been cut across by



a deep ditch. The entrance gateway has probably been at the north-west angle. The general surface of the enclosure is fairly level, but at the south-east angle a precipitous pinnacle rises about 20 feet above the courtyard. On this seems to have stood the keep, the foundations of which, surrounded by a higher wall, are yet traceable.

... The wall of enceinte, although greatly demolished, has been of a much stronger character than the ordinary enclosing walls of courtyards, and may possibly be the remains of a thirteenth century castle . ... The whole castle is most probably a structure of the Second Period." (MacGibbon and Ross 1889)

#### Detailed description

**Ditch** - As mentioned by MacGibbon and Ross above, the neck of the peninsula to the northwest is cut off by a ditch. However the majority of this has been infilled and its original depth is unknown. The construction of the road may have infilled part of the western side of the ditch. The southern end of the ditch has been completely filled by the creation of a lay-by in front of the castle and by the continuous dumping of garden and household rubbish down the slope into the Blacketty Water. The stretch of wall adjacent to the lay-by has also been destroyed, perhaps to provide access into the castle interior. The surviving ditch is c. 15m long, 4 - 6m wide, and 0.5 - 1.5m deep at the northern end.

**Western Wall** - The southern portion of the western wall has totally disappeared but the wall must have originally been c. 25m long, only the northern 14m still stands. This is c. 1.5m thick and 1 - 1.5m high although only the southern part of the inner face is visible (3 courses).

**Gatehouse** - MacGibbon and Ross noted that the entrance to the castle probably lay in the northwest corner but there is now little evidence to support this statement. This area appears to include the foundations of a square tower c. 6m x 6m (not including the curtain wall) which may represent the remains of a gatehouse, comparable in size to the gatehouse at Newark Castle, Port Glasgow. There is a definite wall-face on the south-western side of this tower. The exterior wall faces of the tower, which form part of the curtain wall at this point, are not very clear. However, the northern corner of this gatehouse is formed by an arc of walling which projects slightly from the line of the northern curtain wall. This arc measures c. 2m long and c. 1m high (4-5 courses can be seen). It may represent the remains of a circular corner tower, although small, alternatively it may be a buttress.

**Southern Wall** - Very little remains of the southern wall apart from a short 3.3m long stretch at the south-western corner. This wall may continue eastwards to the outcrop on which the tower stands, although no faces could be seen.

Outside of this projected wall the ground slopes down to the Blacketty Water. This is the only part of the perimeter along the edge of the promontory that is not bordered by precipitous cliffs. Access to this area, from the west, may have been restricted by a wall running down the slope from southern wall face. This wall is represented by a terrace and tumble.

**Northern Wall** - The northern curtain wall runs from the gatehouse tower eastwards for a distance of c. 10m. In plan it then forms a step, 105m long, to the north-east before continuing eastwards for a distance of c. 28m to the north-eastern corner of the castle, within the inner bailey. About 6m north-west of the kink there is an opening (A) in the wall facing north-eastwards across the Green Water. This was recently interpreted as "a window serving a lean-to building" (Salter 1993, 137) however it may represent the upper lintel of a horizontal gun-loop (Fig. 3a and 3b), similar to that in the eastern wall (C). On the outer face of the step in the wall alignment there is a small square opening (B) 0.3m wide and high. It appears to be another possible small gun-loop pointing north-westwards along the wall face.

The ground within the outer bailey is generally flat but to the south-west, there is a large depression 9m long, and 7m wide. The north-eastern side of this may possibly be formed by

a stone wall and the southern side is formed by the continuation of the southern curtain wall. The depression is c 2 - 3m deep and contains a large amount of rubble. It may represent the remains of a cellar of a structure built against the curtain wall.

Range of buildings - The limit between what has been termed the inner and outer baileys is defined by what appears to be the foundation of a rectangular building. This building is represented by a stone-built, turf-covered mound 18.4m long and c. 6m wide. It contains a number of depressions along its length suggesting a possible tripartite division. The stone face of the eastern side can be seen as well as the possible south-eastern and north-western corners. The latter corner appears to overlie the projected line of the inside face of the northern curtain wall. This would suggest that the structure was built after the outer walls of the castle had ceased to be used as a defensive structure. There is a possibility that it represents the "summer house" reported as being built at the end of the 18th century (see above). This would make the division between the inner and outer bailey artificial but the term has been retained here for ease of description.

The south-western corner of this structure is covered by a large mound of rubble which partly overflows into the depression to the west. To the south of this structure there are a number of large chunks of masonry which may have fallen from the tower.

Inner Bailey - The inner bailey covers an area c. 16m x 16m. It is defined by the range of buildings to the west, the curtain wall to the north, a raised terrace to the east and the outcrop upon which the tower stands, to the south.

Northern wall - There is a steep sided hole or chute c. 4.5m west of the north-eastern corner of the curtain wall. It is c. 3 - 4m deep, 4m long and 2m wide. Its southern side is revetted by a curving wall face which abuts the curtain wall. The northern side is formed by the interior face of the curtain wall. The northern wall spans a natural cleft in the rock at this point and a stress arch can be seen on the outer exterior face of the wall (Fig. 4b). There is an opening at the bottom which is at the level of the river. The descent into the hole is steep and has partially silted up from the east. It seems likely that there would be stairs leading down to the bottom. However, it is less clear what function it served. It could have been a postern gate, but this seems unlikely because it exits out directly into the Green Water. Furthermore, there is no indication of a door at the base. A more plausible explanation would be that it functioned as a well, with the wall face, now missing, originally continuing right down, leaving only a small conduit to allow water in. Steps would have provided access down to the water. This would therefore have been the remains of the draw-well referred to in 1782 (see above).

The Terrace - To the east of the inner bailey there is a grass-covered terrace, which runs north to south and is 14 - 15m long. It is 1m high, 2m wide at the northern end and 8m wide at the southern end. The function of this terrace is unclear. It may be a ledge of natural bedrock, as it merges with the outcrop on which the tower stands. Alternatively, it may represent the remains of a range of buildings, although the area is very level and shows no traces of any structural footings.

The Eastern Wall - The eastern wall is dog-legged, dividing it into north-western and south-eastern parts. Very little of the north-western wall still exists, although the outer face can be traced along the cliff top.

The south-eastern section, although still based on bedrock, is fronted by a less precipitous cliff. More of the wall core survives along this section. The exterior wall face can be clearly seen but the lower portions have either fallen away or have been robbed of the facing stones. The result has been a severe undermining of the wall structure, leaving the wall highly unstable. Within the remains of this wall an upper lintel of a wide-mouthed gun-loop (C) can

be seen, 2m above the bedrock. The lower lintel is missing but the inward sloping sides are visible. It is c. 1.1m long and 0.3m high, and is therefore similar to gun-loop

(A) in the northern wall.

At least 2 - 3m to the south of gun-loop (C) there is a hole (D) through the wall from the inside of the castle into the robbed out section of the wall core. Initially this was thought to be the result of collapsing wall core, but closer inspection revealed a worked stone set at an angle of 45 degrees within the wall core at this point. This appears to have been the upper surface of a possible latrine chute.

The south-eastern corner - Very little remains of the curtain wall in the south-eastern corner of the castle, only a short stretch of wall face c. 4m long overlooking the Blacketty water, which is covered with trees. At the extreme south-east where there is no wall visible c. 4m south of the latrine chute (D) there is a cleft in the outcropping rock. This is now used as access to the south-eastern end of the promontory and may have been used for such a function in the past.

Tower - Access to the tower would have been through the outer and inner baileys, onto the terrace and then up the slope to the south-eastern corner of the curtain wall before turning north-westwards and up the gentle slope to the tower itself.

The outcrop on which the tower stands is precipitous on all but the south-eastern side. Within the inner bailey it stands at least 2m high with another 2m of masonry on top of this. On the south-western side, above the steep slope down to the Blacketty Water, the outcrop is 3 - 4m high with a further c. 2m of masonry on top.

The tower measures 11.5m long (north-west to south-east) and 8.5 - 9m wide. There are substantial remains of the southern and eastern walls of which the outside and parts of the inside faces are clear. These stand to a height of c. 2m. The northern corner has completely disappeared and only the outer face of the north-eastern wall is visible from below, built onto the rock outcrop. The southern corner overhangs the outcrop as a result of the collapse of lower portions of masonry. A couple of the stones of the south-eastern face project through the turf and two possible internal divisions can also be seen.

Although on the ground the remains of the tower look small in area, this is deceptive. It should be noted that the remaining foundations are in fact larger than those of the 15th century tower at Newark Castle, Port Glasgow which measures 8 - 9m long and 6.5m wide. The tower at Newark had an entrance on the ground with access to a vaulted cellar and a spiral staircase in the north-east corner leading to another two floors and then to the battlements.

#### Discussion

It is surprising that the history of the castle and its upstanding remains have not attracted the attention of a detailed survey prior to this. The castle represents one of the earliest surviving castles in Renfrewshire and is characterised by the presence of its curtain walls.

The early castle - The thick curtain walls which follow the edge of the geological outcrop are characteristic of a 13th century enclosure castle, rather than a later barmkin wall. These may have formed the defensive structure of the castle with living quarters and ancillary buildings being built of timber against the walls. The tower was probably a later, 15th century addition, although the defensive nature of the outcrop would have been ideal for timber predecessors. Recent excavations at Dundonald Castle, Ayrshire, have shown a sequence of occupation going as far back as the Iron Age (Ewart 1988 and 1991) and it is likely that the site of Duchal castle may have attracted earlier defensive fortification.

#### The siege



The siege by James IV's troops in 1489 is the most important historical event associated with the castle. However, despite the historical references there are no visible traces of the siege. The evidence for the effects of sieges on castles is scarce, as indicated in a recent article on "Destruction and Damage" by Geoffrey Stell, who mentions the campaign against Duchal, Crookston and Dumbarton in 1489 (Stell 1991, 29). It seems unlikely that the current condition of the castle was a result of the attentions of an artillery bombardment, firstly because the historical sources refer to repairs and continued use of the castle (see above), and secondly the survey produced evidence that the site was in fact refortified, probably early in the 16<sup>th</sup> century by the addition of horizontal gunloops. It is also possible that the thinner western wall may be a later addition, possibly a repair to siege damage.

The gun-loops - It has been suggested that the earliest gunloops in Scotland are at Threave Castle, Kirkcudbrightshire and at Ravenscraig Castle, Fife and date between 1460 - 83 (Macivor 1981, 1(0)). These were small gun-loops classed as "dumb-bell" and "inverted keyhole" loops which appear to have developed from arrow slits and were primarily for the use of handheld guns. Examples of both of these early types can be found in the 15th century gatehouse at Newark Castle, Port Glasgow, 6km north of Duchal, on the Firth of Clyde. These early types were later supplemented at Ravenscraig Castle and built into the new blockhouse of Dunbar Castle, East Lothian, with wide-mouthed, horizontal gunloops sometime after 1520.

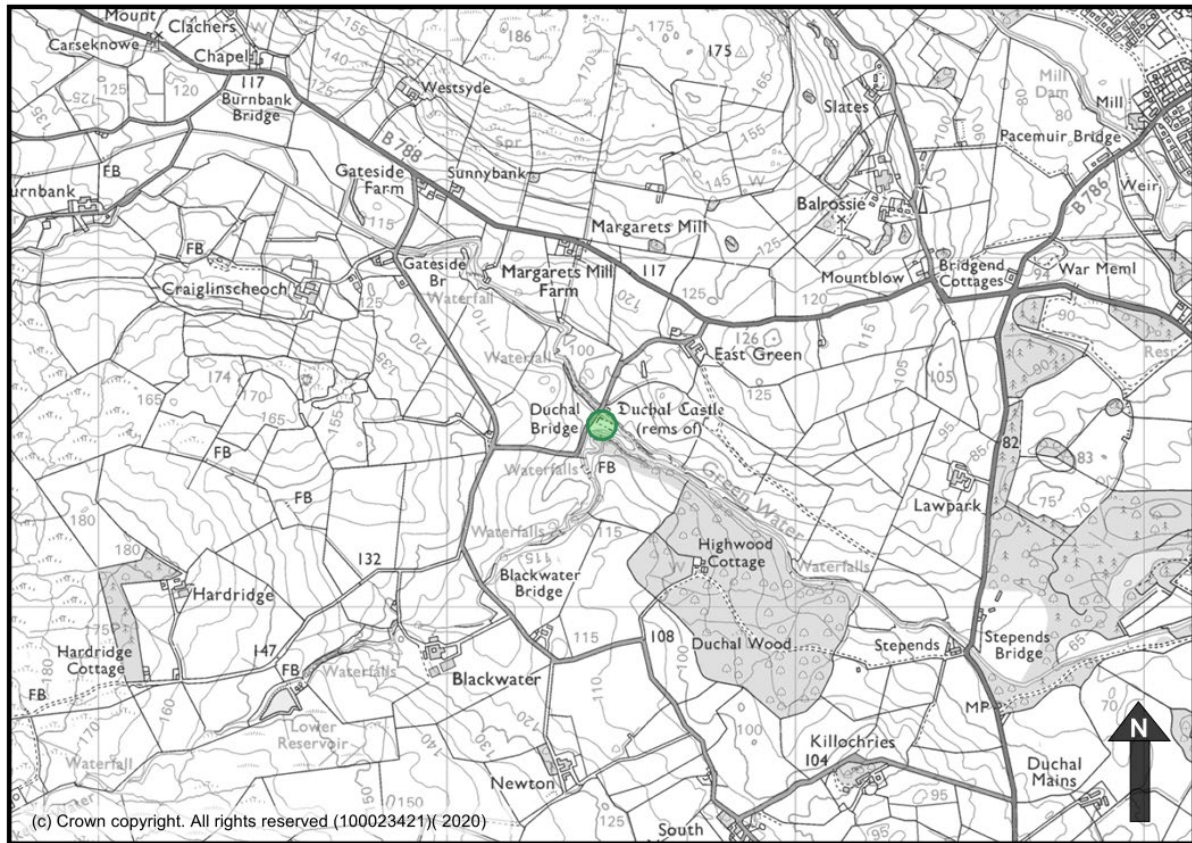
These later loops were designed to accommodate larger pieces of artillery mounted in stocks, sometimes on trestles. They became extremely common in the first half of the 16th century and can be found in many tower houses throughout the country. They were normally constructed of fine ashlar masonry, sculptured to give an oval mouth, as were the examples in the forework at Tarbert Castle, Kintyre. The examples at Duchal appear extremely crude in comparison, although this is also typical of the rest of the stonework in the castle. Only gunloop B has any worked stone, the fragmentary remains of a lip on the bottom lintel. On this basis it could perhaps be suggested that this loop (B) and the wall which contains it is a later addition to cover the northwestern wall, across the face of gunloop A; this displays an understanding of the need for covering fire, a need which was often absent in earlier artillery fortification. The relationship of the stone work in this step in the wall alignment to the rest of the curtain wall is unclear, but it may be butted against it, supporting the interpretation that it was a later addition. This Loop B is certainly smaller and would have necessitated a cramped firing position, hard against the inside of the curtain wall, and was probably for a smaller, handheld, gun than the other two loops.

The crudeness of construction of loops A and C may imply they were early examples of their type although no precise date can be obtained for them. Alternatively they may have been robbed of their finer stonework although the present lintels appear to be the top of the loops. The most plausible explanation is that they were simply badly built, perhaps in a hurry.

The fact that loops, dating to the early 16th century, are built into the curtain walls, which as mentioned above would appear to date to the 13th century, requires explanation. At Tantallon Castle, East Lothian, sometime after the siege of 1528 "widemouthed gunholes...were punched through the landward facing wall" (Tabraham 1986:24). However, this insertion of later gunloops into the existing walls at Tantallon was clearly characterised by the use of a different, greenish stone and was therefore detectable. Unfortunately no such difference in the stone work is visible around the loops at Duchal, apart from the fact that in both cases the wall faces have subsequently been lost; whether this is a result of poor workmanship or of stonerobbing will remain unknown.

Conclusion

The remains of Duchal Castle, although fragmentary, contain a certain amount of architectural details which combined with its colourful history can greatly enhance our knowledge of castles in Renfrewshire. It should be pointed out that much of the interpretation of the physical remains is conjectural and only excavation could provide answers to some of the questions highlighted within this article.



## Further Reading

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

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)

Alexander, D - 'Duchal Castle (Kilmacolm parish): castle and gunloops', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1993, pp.84. (1993)

Alexander, D - 'Duchal Castle: an initial survey', Renfrewshire Local History Forum Journal, Vol 5, 1993, pp.12-21. (1993)

Maynard, A - 'Duchal Castle', Scotland's Magazine, 66, July 1977, pp.30-2, (Pamphlet) (1970)

Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Duchal Estate	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 235650 669150	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Underground Passage	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> Unknown	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 42245

### Archaeology Note

An underground passage or culvert over 3ft wide, with a broadly arched roof and possibly over 3ft high, may be traced by a line of subsidence hollows and may be followed for 10ft beneath the estate road (leading to Duchal House), running towards the River Gryfe.



### Further Reading

Maclay, Lady - 'Kilmacolm, Duchal estate, underground passage', *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, 1971, pp.37 (1971)



## Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm

**Site Name:** Duchal House

**Alternative Name:**

**Grid Reference:** 235340 668000

**Parish:** Kilmacolm

**Monument Type:** Country House

**Date Recorded:** 20 April 2001

**Canmore Ref No.** 42247

### Archaeology Note

Built by Boyd Porterfield of that ilk in 1768. According to Buildings List, a portion of the previous house, built in 1710, remains in the SW wing.

2-storey & full Basement; Renaissance; symmetrical front to main block; 'Palladian' doorpiece with Doric pilasters; rustic quoins; (c.1768) portion of 1710 house exists in late SW wing, called new wing as altered just after 1768.



### Further Reading

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

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

## Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm

**Site Name:** Duchal House, Stable Block

**Alternative Name:**

**Grid Reference:** 235270 668020

**Parish:** Kilmacolm

**Monument Type:** Stables

**Date Recorded:** Unknown

**Canmore Ref No.** 199031

### Archaeology Note

None





## Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm

**Site Name:** Duchal House, Walled Garden

**Alternative Name:**

**Grid Reference:** 235199 668094

**Parish:** Kilmacolm

**Monument Type:** Walled Garden

**Date Recorded:** Unknown

**Canmore Ref No.** 287748

### Archaeology Note

None





## Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm

**Site Name:** Duchal Mains

**Alternative Name:**

**Grid Reference:** 234650 667550

**Parish:** Kilmacolm

**Monument Type:** Flint Core

**Date Recorded:** Unknown

**Canmore Ref No.** 42284

### Archaeology Note

A core of yellow-brown flint was found at NS 346 675.



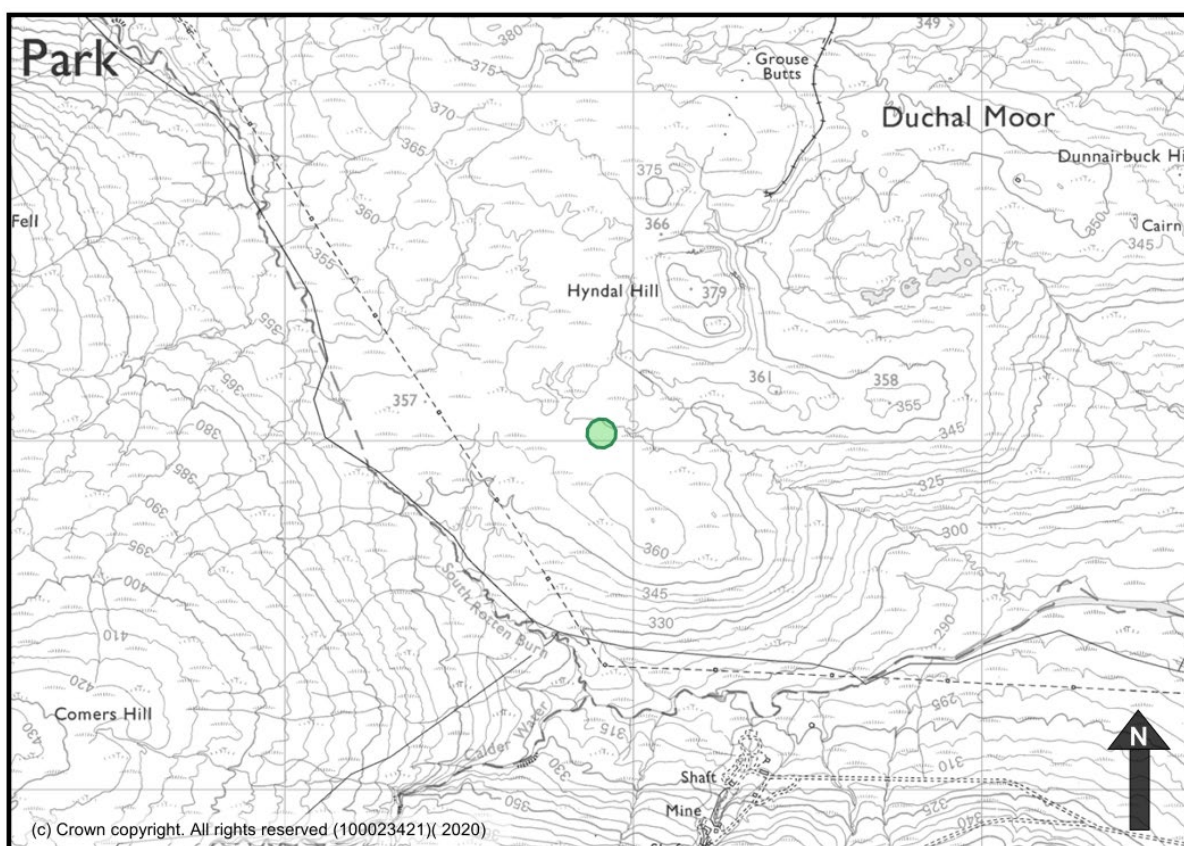
### Further Reading

Newall, F - 'Duchal Mains', *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, 1965, pp.35 (1965)

Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Duchal Moor	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 228500 666500	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Stone Axe	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> Unknown	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 41241

### Archaeology Note

A flaked flint axe, measuring approximately 7 ins by 2 1/4 ins by 2 ins, was found about 1896 on Duchal Moor (name: NS2866) by W Cowan. It was exhibited in Kilmacolm School for a time, but has since been lost.



### Further Reading

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

Newall, F - 'Copleie Burn', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1959, p.30 (1959)

Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Duchal Moor Railway	
<b>Alternative Name:</b> Grouse Railway Line	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 230245 667607	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Railway (abandoned)	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> 11 January 2006	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 331375

### Archaeology Note

This railway runs uphill from by the High Reservoir for Kilmacolm into the wilds of Duchal Moor.

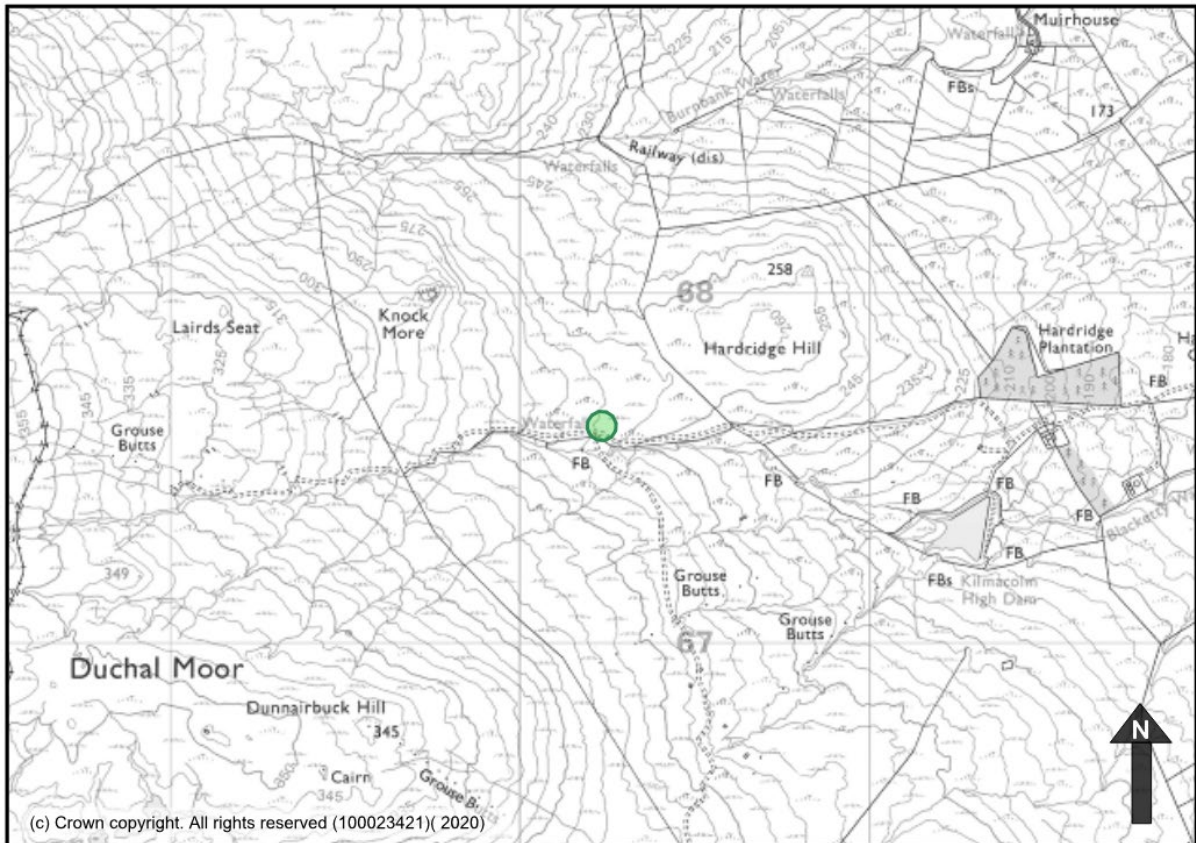
The railway was built in 1922 by Sir James Lithgow, the Shipbuilder, to keep men employed after a drop in ship orders following the war. The line was used to provide rail access to the shooting butts, to take grouse shooting parties into the hills. The line remained in use until the late 1970s, but is now decrepit.

Supported on wooden sleepers, the line had three branches - one northward to the Laverock Stone, another westward to the Laird's Seat and the third southward to Smeath Hill. The line started at Hardridge Farm, where the engines and passenger wagons were stored in a corrugated iron shed. The 24-inch gauge tracks were a combination of ex-First World War and former colliery light railway lines. The sleepers were from dismantled warships while the two petrol-driven engines had been in use at an ordnance factory at Gretna. Among the many visitors said to have ridden on the Grouse Railway was King Edward VIII during a shooting excursion to Scotland. The line remained in use until the 1970s. The engines and wagons remain preserved, and sections of track, points and buffers remain in place.

The railway is narrow gauge. There was a station (parts of the platform still exist) and locomotive shed (still standing) by the reservoir. The route to the north of Hardridge Hill is lifted, the rest of the route appears to be intact. Much of the track is obscured by moor and can only be detected as a depression in the peat. The eastern triangular junction is largely complete and crossed by a recent dirt road. The points remain at all three corners, complete with weighted point level. There is a siding at Lairds Seat.

The line to the south crosses a small viaduct (built from two 'I' beams and a sleepers), possibly the largest such structure on the railway. The western triangular junction is more overgrown than the eastern one. The western points here are overgrown completely, but the western and southern points can be found. The southern points still work.





## Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm

<b>Site Name:</b> East Green	
<b>Alternative Name:</b> Mutehill	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 234020 668670	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Farmstead	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> 27 October 2000	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 170944

### Archaeology Note

An old ruinous farm steading.'

A farmstead comprising one partially roofed L-shaped building is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Renfrewshire 1857-64, sheet vi), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1979).



### Further Reading

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

Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> East Green Farm	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 234070 668750	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Cairn, Palisaded Enclosure (possible)	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> Unknown	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 42266

### Archaeology Note

(NS 3407 6875) Cairn (NR)

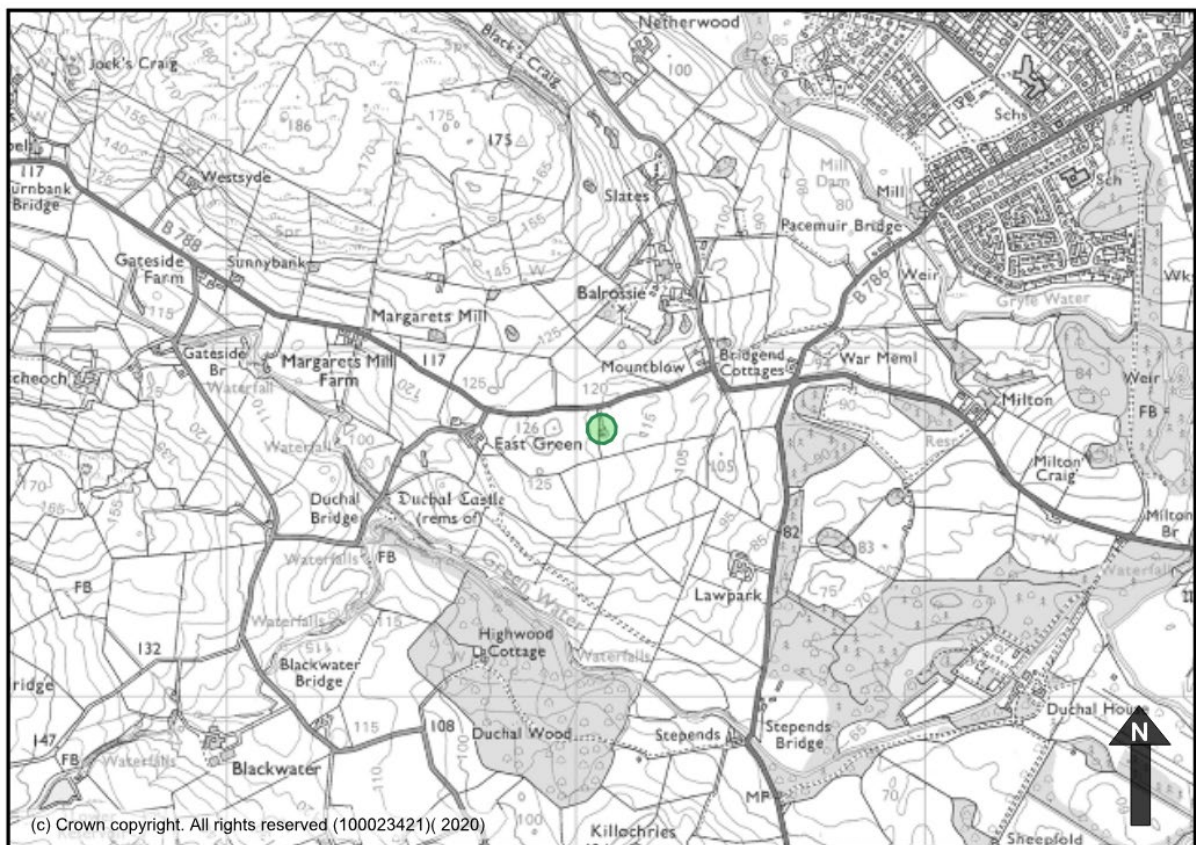
NS 340 687: The peristalith of a round cairn 31' in diameter was sectioned at five points in 1956. The centre of the mound is undisturbed. The peristalith is built of single boulders averaging 1 1/2' high by 2' wide by 2 1/4' circumference. Two other probable carins lie on East Green Farm.

At NS 3407 6875 there is a much mutilated mound of large stones covered with grass and planted over. The mound has a diameter of about 11.0m and is about 0.7m high. Although many large stones are evident, most are loose but the occasional stone of a peristalith is to be seen on the SE side where excavation has taken place. The two other cairns mentioned were ploughed out some time ago and were disproved as antiquities (W O Black, Auchenbothie, Kilmacolm).

This cairn was bulldozed away during July 1967. It was possible during the operations to secure the plan of peristalith and long oval central area with narrow passage, all outlined by boulders of some 2' x 1' x 1'6" - 2' high. Subsequently a rectangular area about 50' x 60' which had been reduced to primary level was thoroughly trowelled, with the following results:

- (a) A semi-circle of shallow round pits had enclosed the S side of the area later covered by the cairn, where they lay under or just within the peristalith. One pit contained numerous small cremated animal bones intermixed with charcoal. A second, nearby, contained 22 fragments of a food vessel. These pits occupied the position of the passage entrance.
- (b) (b) A single pit lay at the centre of the area, but contained only sterile grey earth.





## Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm

**Site Name:** East Green Farm

**Alternative Name:**

**Grid Reference:** 233990 668750

**Parish:** Kilmacolm

**Monument Type:** Hammer-stone

**Date Recorded:** 12 November 1964

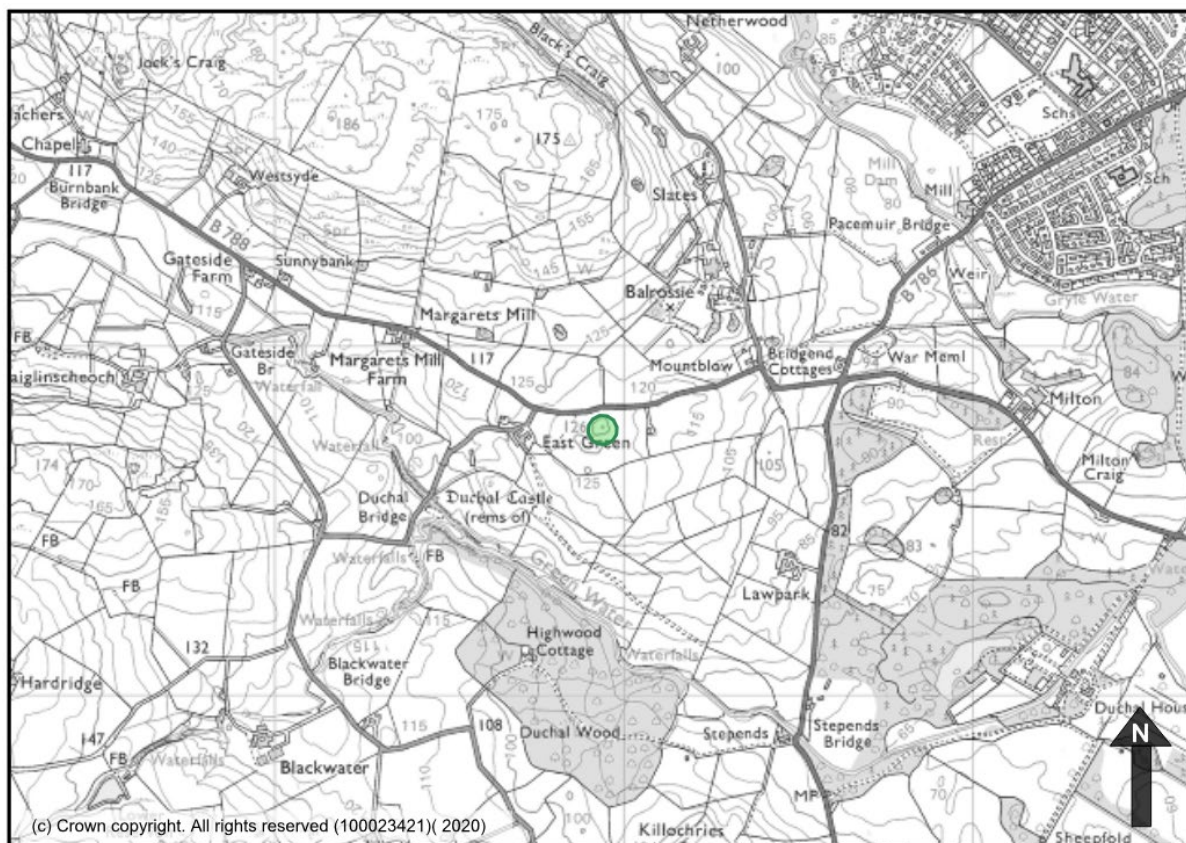
**Canmore Ref No.** 42277

### Archaeology Note

A stumpy, axe-shaped hammer-stone was found by Mr Black 100 yds E of the cairn described on NS36NW 2.

The find spot, though W of the cairn, was pointed out on the map at NS 3399 6875 by Mr W O Black (Auchenbothie, Kilmacolm), who was unable to give a more detailed description of the hammer-stone and could only date the finding to about 1954-5.

There is a hammer-stone 5 in long by 3 in wide and 1 1/2 ins thick, from East Green farm at Paisley Museum (Acc No: 395- 1964).



### Further Reading

Newall, F - 'East Green Farm', *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, 1956, pp.22 (1956)



## Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm

**Site Name:** East Green Farm

**Alternative Name:**

**Grid Reference:** 233950 668950

**Parish:** Kilmacolm

**Monument Type:** Hammer-stones, Pottery, Polished Stone Axe

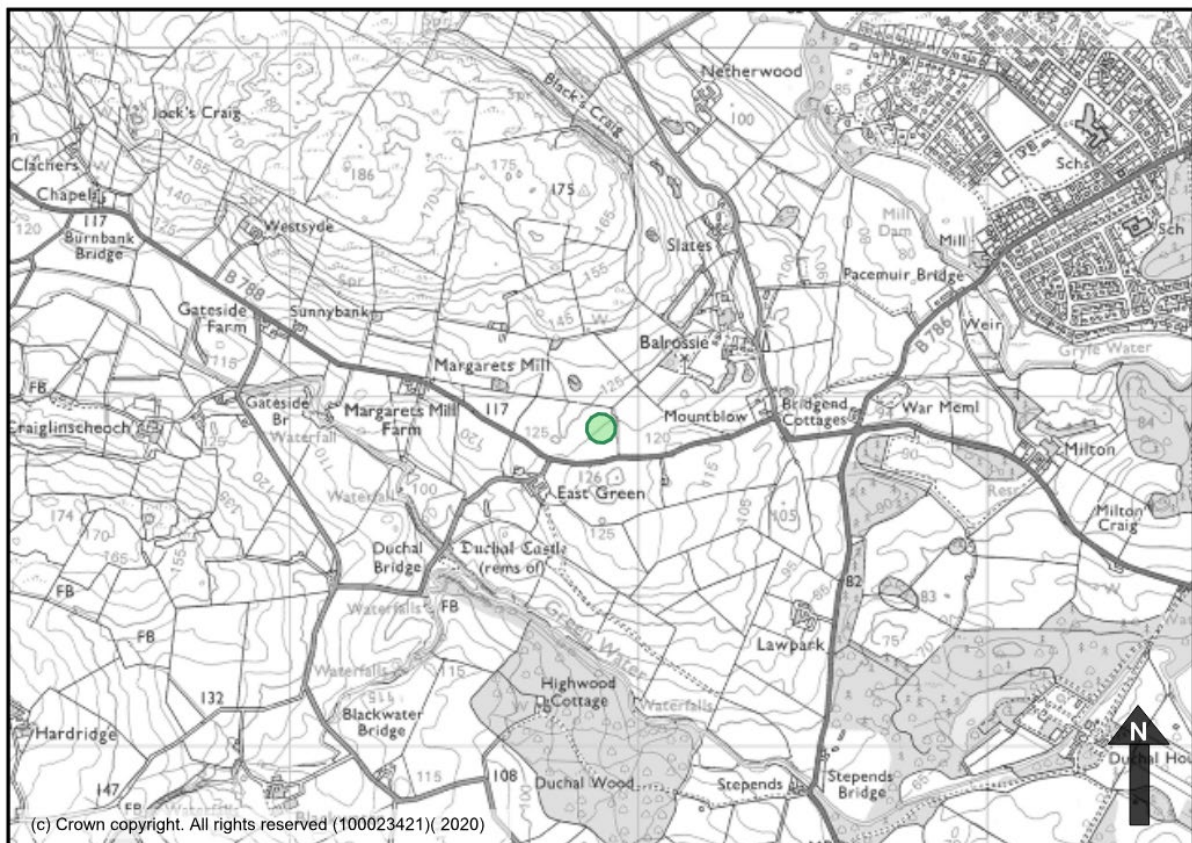
**Date Recorded:** Unknown

**Canmore Ref No.** 42279

### Archaeology Note

Two hammerstones from NS 339 689 and NS 341 689 (on East Green farm) each 17 ozs in weight, and two Medieval sherds were found by Mr W O Black.

NS 339 689. A polished axe, of heavy volcanic grit, 3.1ins by 2.4ins by 0.8ins, and axe-shaped hammer-stone of grey-green grit, 4.9ins by 2.7 ins by 1.1ins, and a quartz pounder were found here. They were retained by the finder.



### Further Reading

Newall, F - 'Small finds. Barfillan; East Green', *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, 1961, pp.44 (1961)

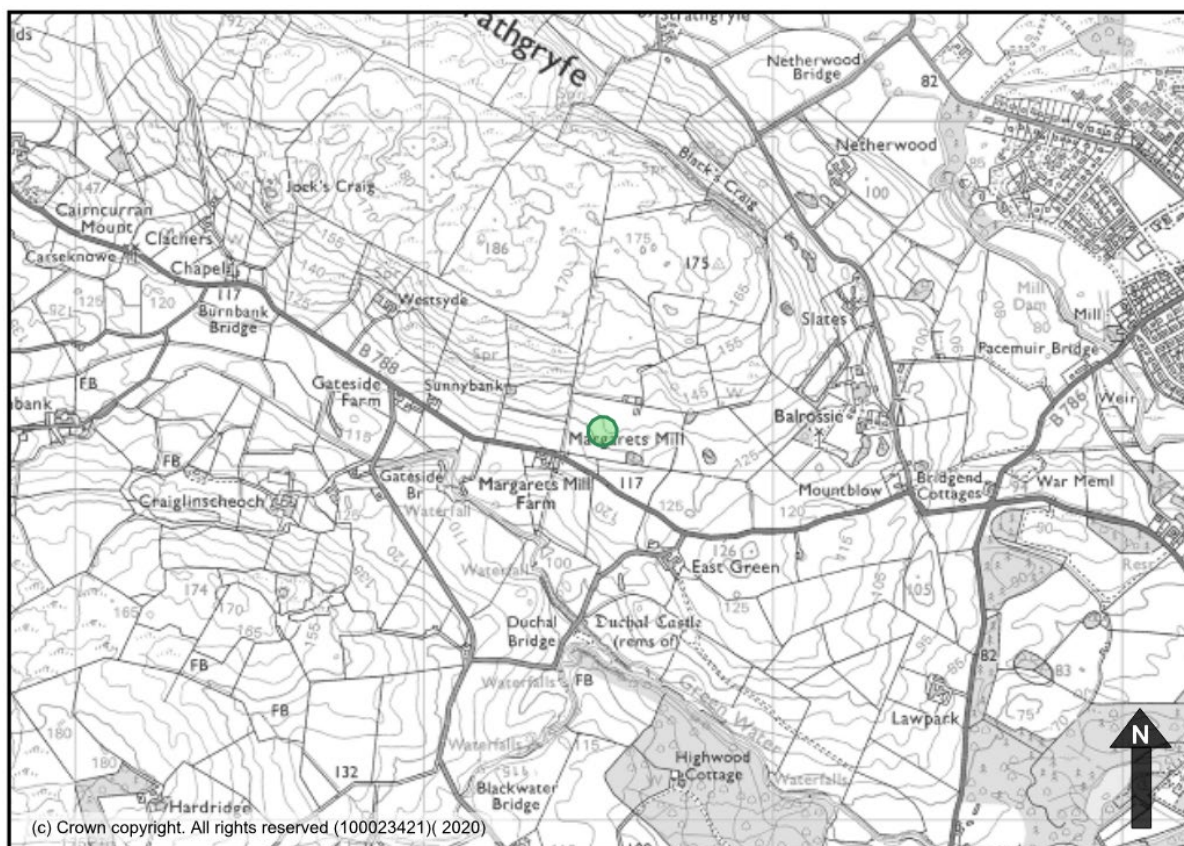
Newall and Newall, F and AS - 'Small finds. East Green; Barmore; Lurg Moor, East edge; Renfrew', *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, 1968, pp.40 (1968)



Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> East Green Farm	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 233550 668150	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Mound	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> Unknown	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 42290

### Archaeology Note

NS 335 691 Within a circular clump of trees in East Green field next to Margaret's Mill, a circular mound, steeply scarpd on E and W with large peripheral stones showing and 21.3m in diameter. Although this may be clearance, it is not unlike the BA cairn (now removed) described under NS36NW 2.



### Further Reading

Newall and Newall, AS and F - 'East Green Farm, cairn', *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, 1967, pp.45-6 (1967)

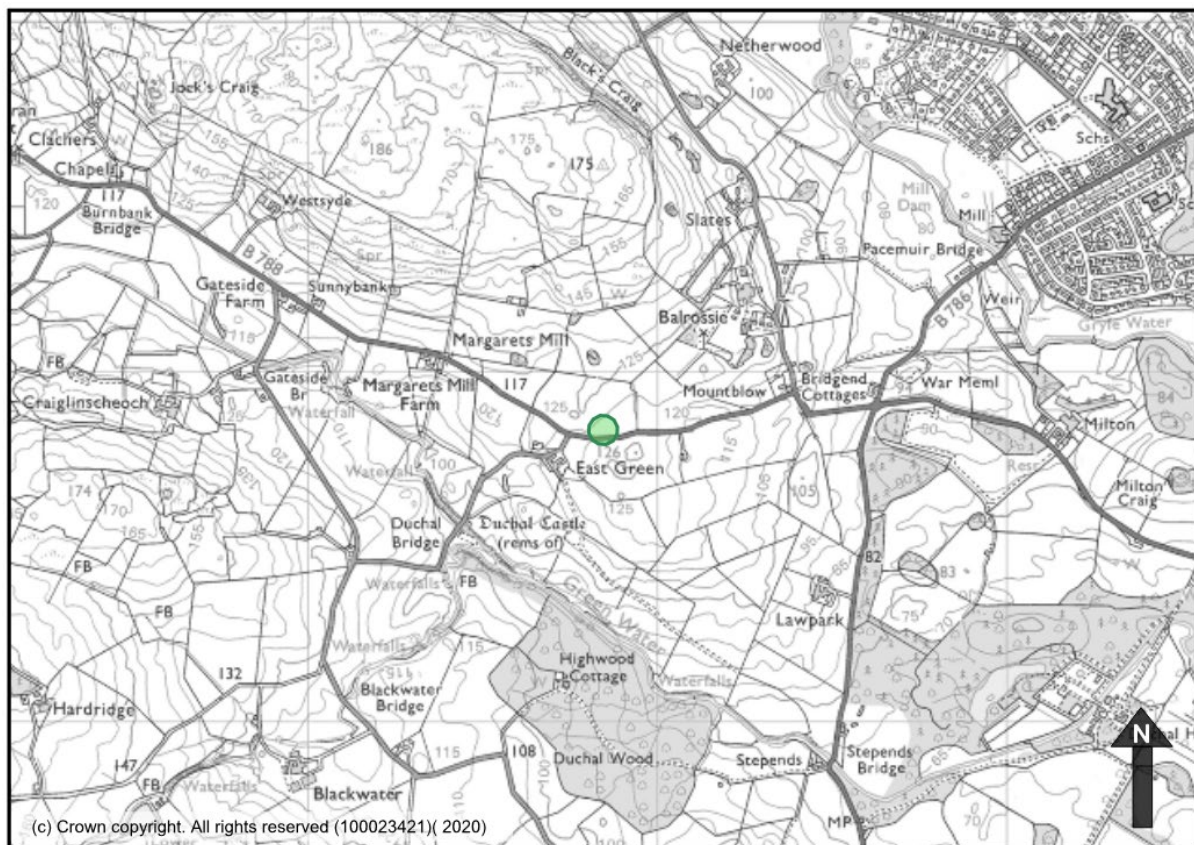
Black, WO - 'Kilmacolm, mounds, East Green', *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, 1976, pp.55 (1976)

Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> East Green Farm	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 233845 668840	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Rubbing Stone	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> 12 November 1964	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 42295

### Archaeology Note

NS 339 689. A hammerstone-rubber, 17 ozs in weight, of close grained sandstone has been found by Mr W O Black. The ends are of the cottage roof type, formed by attrition rather than pounding.

Mr WO Black (Auchenbothie, Kilmacolm) indicated the find spot on the map at NS 3385 6884; the object was found on the surface about 1959-60. The implement was given to Mr Newall who sent it to Paisley Museum. It was not found there when the museum was visited.



### Further Reading

Newall, F - 'Small finds. Barfillan; East Green', *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, 1961, pp.44 (1961)

Newall, F - 'East Green', *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, 1962, pp.39 (1962)



## Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm

**Site Name:** East Green Farm

<b>Alternative Name:</b>
--------------------------

<b>Grid Reference:</b> 233800 688750	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
--------------------------------------	--------------------------

<b>Monument Type:</b> Polished Stone Axe, Pottery
---

<b>Date Recorded:</b> Unknown	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 42280
-------------------------------	------------------------------

## Archaeology Note

NS 337 687. A polished greenstones axe, reduced by use as a hammer, measuring 3.4" x 2.7", was found in the first field due E of East Green farmhouse. An oval rubber, a sandstone hone and sherds of green glazed pottery were found elsewhere on the farm.

In 1970, a crudely-made sundial was recovered from the field dyke near the new farm building. Further sherds of medieval pottery were also found by Mr Black.



## Further Reading

Newall, F - 'Small finds. Walls Hill, Lochwinnoch; East Green Farm, Kilmacolm', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1970, pp.45 (1970)

Newall and Black, F and WO - 'East Green', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1969, pp.44 (1969)



Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> East Green Farm	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b>	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Stone Axes, Stone Cup, Shale Fragment	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> Unknown	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 42288

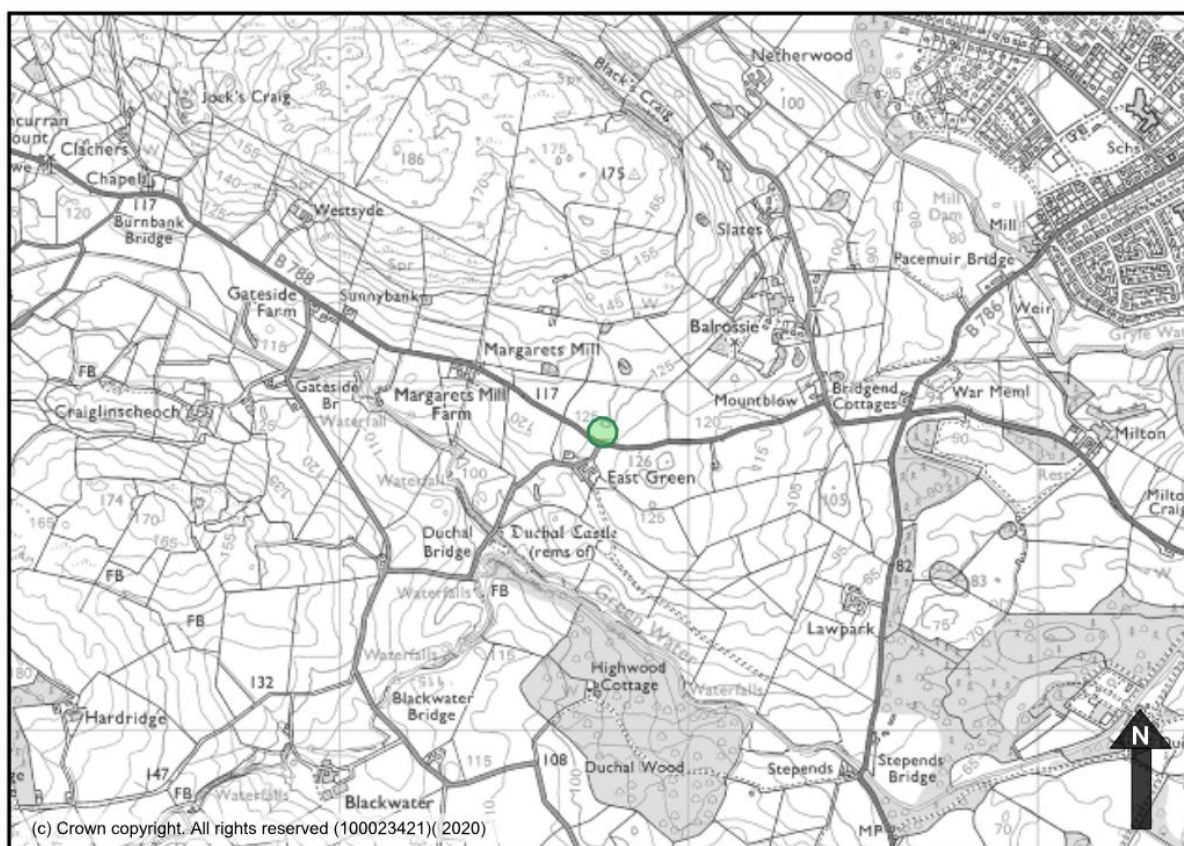
### Archaeology Note

(NS 3377 6884) Stone Axe found (NAT)

A grey stone axe, 3.8 ins long, from East Green farm was donated to the NMAS in 1949-50 by WO Black (Acc. No: AF 918). Proc Soc Antiq Scot 1952

Mr WO Black (Auchenbothie, Kilmacolm) pointed out the find-spot on the map at NS 3377 6884 but could give no further information.

Other items from the same field are (a) a sandstone cup, 0.08m diameter top and bottom, expanding to 0.093m at girth and 0.6m high. The cup in one surface is 0.045m by 0.017m deep. (b) A fragment of shale 0.135m by 0.083m by 0.05m. A ring 0.06m in diameter, with a raised boss 0.024m in diameter at its centre, is incised on one surface. It appears to have been cut by a knife. (c) A grey stone axe with a rounded edge and flattened butt, 13.6cm by 5.7 cm by 2.5cm thick, found at NS 337 689 in 1974



**Further Reading**

PSAS - 'Donations to and purchases for the Museum and Library', PSAS, Vol 84, 1949-50, pp.227-40 (1952)

Jenkinson and Newall, A and G - 'Gateside Farm, cupped stone and ringed stone', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1973, pp.47 (1973)

Orr, R - 'East Green, stone axe', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1974, pp.58 (1974)

## Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm

**Site Name:** East Green Farm

**Alternative Name:**

**Grid Reference:** 233500 668420

**Parish:** Kilmacolm

**Monument Type:** Structure

**Date Recorded:**

**Canmore Ref No.** 42285

### Archaeology Note

NS 335 684 An oval foundation, 33' x 30' overlooks a ford below the confluence of the Green Water and Blacketty Water, and is situated on the upper edge of the N bank, into which it is recessed. The heavy stone walls are 4' - 6' wide. It is now largely filled and partly hidden by field clearance.



### Further Reading

Newall and Lonie, F and W - 'East Green', *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, 1964, pp.46 (1964)



## Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm

**Site Name:** East Side

**Alternative Name:** Margaret's Mill

**Grid Reference:** 233609 699186

**Parish:** Kilmacolm

**Monument Type:** Farmstead

**Date Recorded:**

**Canmore Ref No.** 170945

### Archaeology Note

'A ruin of what was formerly a farm steading.'

A farmstead annotated East Side (Ruin) and comprising one unroofed building and three enclosures is depicted on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition of the OS 6-inch map (Renfrewshire 1857-64, sheet vi). One incomplete enclosure is shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1979).



Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> East Side	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 233550 669250	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Hammer-stone, Flints, Pottery	
<b>Date Recorded:</b>	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 42267

### Archaeology Note

NS 335 692 At East Side have been found one oblique basalt hammer stone; 3 flint cores; quartzose-grit hammer stone; volcanic ash hammer stone; greywacke? rubber; large fragment of side and base of high gloss green glazed pitcher; fragment of strap handle of same; parts of three other strap handles, and four 14th - 15th century sherds; one quartz hammer stone and a fragment of an oval rubber.



### Further Reading

Black, WO - 'East Side', *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, 1967, pp.46 (1967)



## Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm

**Site Name:** Elphinstone Wood

**Alternative Name:**

**Grid Reference:** 237430 669740

**Parish:** Kilmacolm

**Monument Type:** Farmstead

**Date Recorded:** 19 April 2000

**Canmore Ref No.** 171034

### Archaeology Note

A farmstead comprising two unroofed buildings, two roofed buildings, one of which is L-shaped, and one incomplete enclosure is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Renfrewshire 1863, sheet vii), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1989).





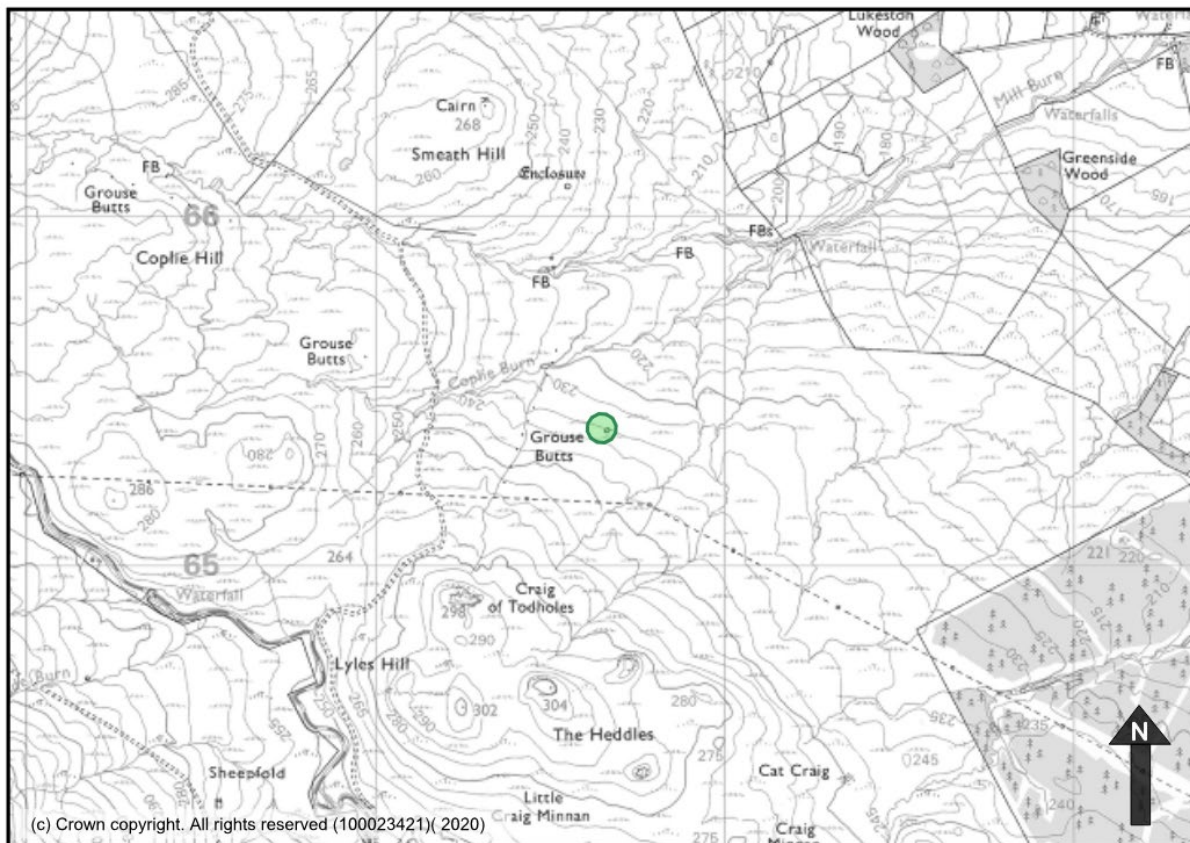
Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Gotter Burn	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 231660 665380	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Enclosure	
<b>Date Recorded:</b>	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 42272

### Archaeology Note

At NS 316 654 is a boulder-walled circle, 33ft 6ins in diameter, with a setting of three large boulders as its centre and a wide, disturbed entrance on the east.

(NS 3166 6538) A crudely built circular, stone-walled enclosure measuring 7.0m in diameter within walling 1.5m wide. The whole SE quadrant is missing and the setting of boulders appears to be random and has no obvious significance. There are no associated structures and there is no evidence of cultivation.

This feature is shown on Newall's map as a 'round house' which, by comparison with sites at Martin Glen (NS26NW 9) and Rottenburn (NS26NE 14) is probably of Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age date.



### **Further Reading**

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

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

Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Gotter Water	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 233670 665020	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Structure, Sheepfold	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> 14 July 2000	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 170934

### Archaeology Note

Two unroofed structures attached to a field wall, one of which is annotated Sheepfold, are depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Renfrewshire 1863, sheet x), but they are not shown the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1979).



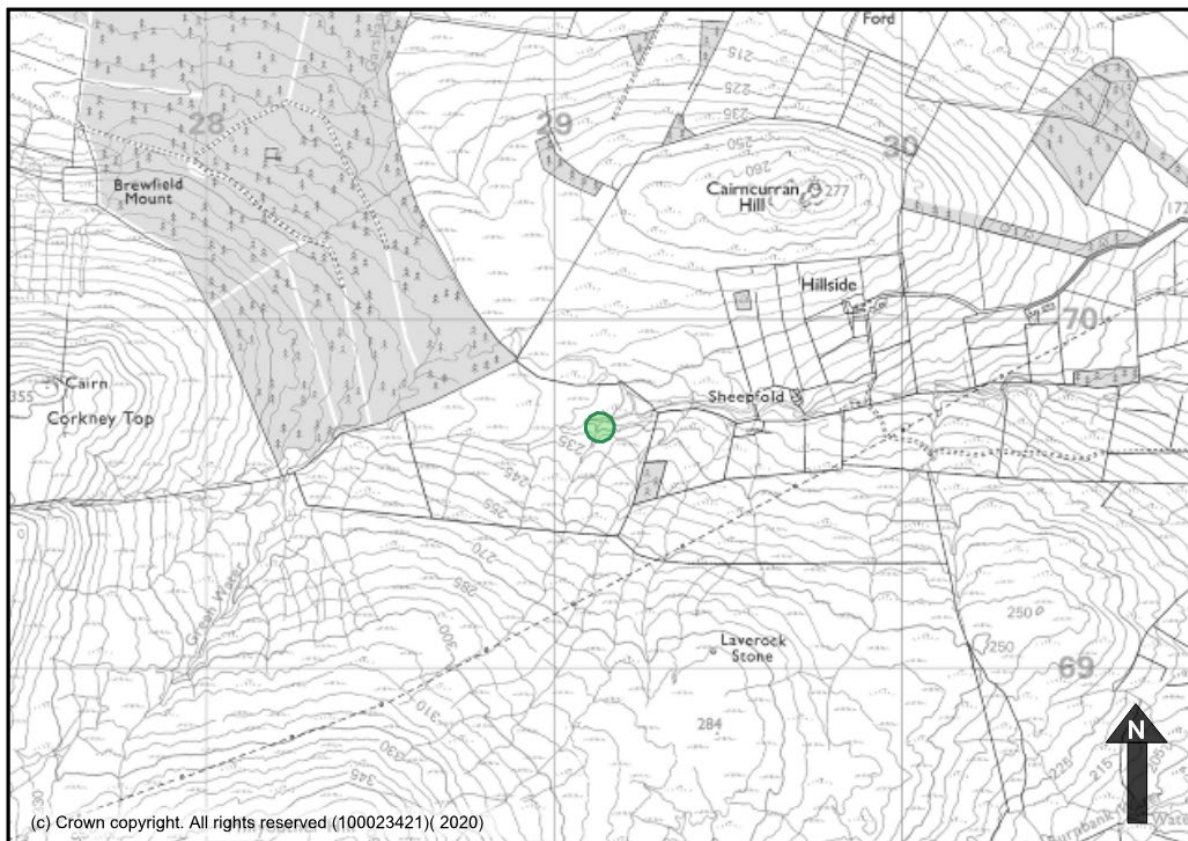


Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Green Water	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 229134 669705	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Cup-marked Rock	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> 30 October 2007	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 305460

### Archaeology Note

This Single cup-mark on bottom half of a large boulder is close to the junction of the Green Water and a subsidiary stream (Map reference: NS 29134 69705). The boulder is beside the outline of a structure identified by F. Newall in 1972. (NMRS Number: NS 26NE 20)

NS 29134 69705 A possible single cup mark was found on a large boulder close to the junction of the Green Water and a subsidiary stream. The site was recorded as a part of an ongoing recording project that began in 2007.



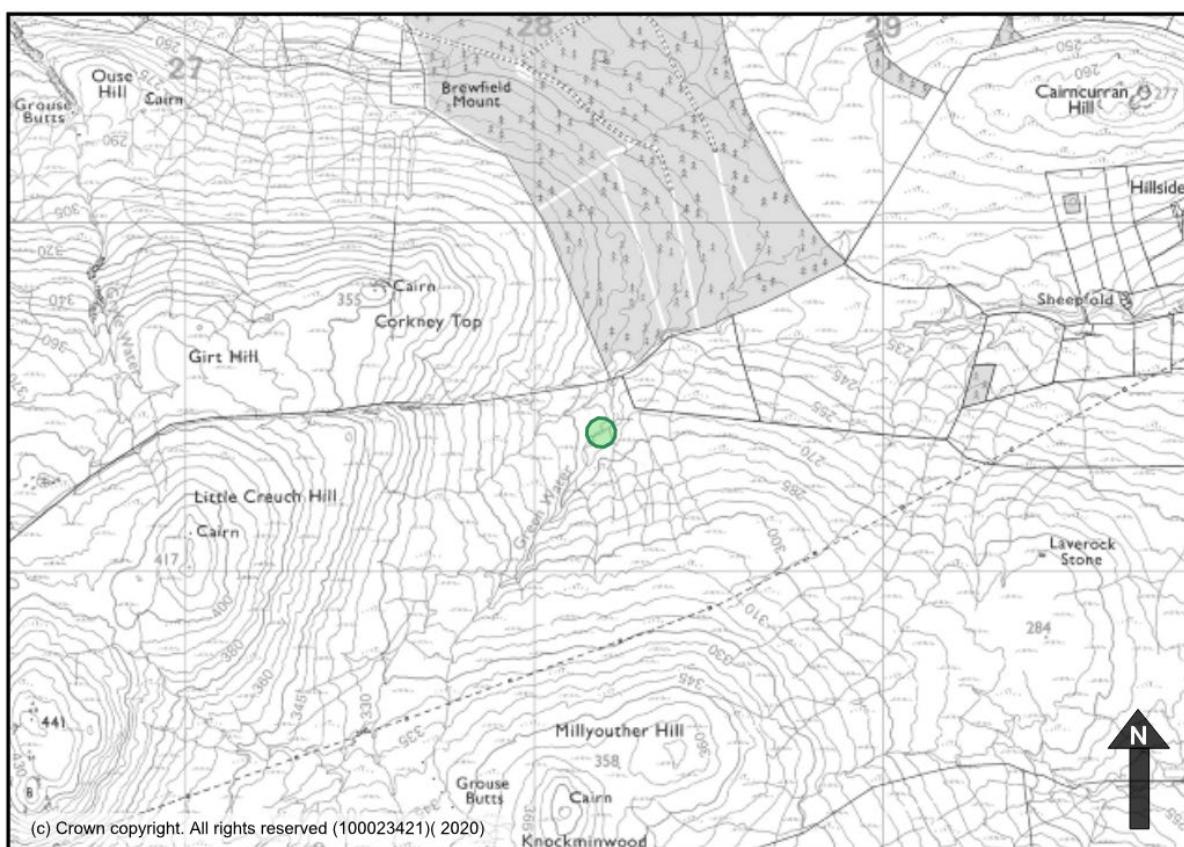
### Further Reading

Pastore, L - 'Green Water, Inverclyde (Kilmacolm parish), field walking', Discovery Excav Scot Volume 10, Archaeology Scotland (2010) (2009)

Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Green Water	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 228250 669450	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Enclosure	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> Unknown	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 41240

### Archaeology Note

NS 282 694. The remains of a circular enclosure may be seen S of the footbridge over the Green Water, just S of where an old track crosses the river. Only the W arc, and a short stretch of the E arc, the S side having been removed by the river. In section, iron pan indicates a floor level.



### Further Reading

McKinnon and Newall, D and F - 'Track', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1976, pp.55 (1976)

Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Green Water	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 230350 669750	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Enclosure (possible)	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> 2 December 1976	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 42293

### Archaeology Note

NS 303 697.

A rough circle of boulders, which must weigh up to 2 tons, encloses a space 11ft in diameter, filled with smaller stones and made up earth.



### Further Reading

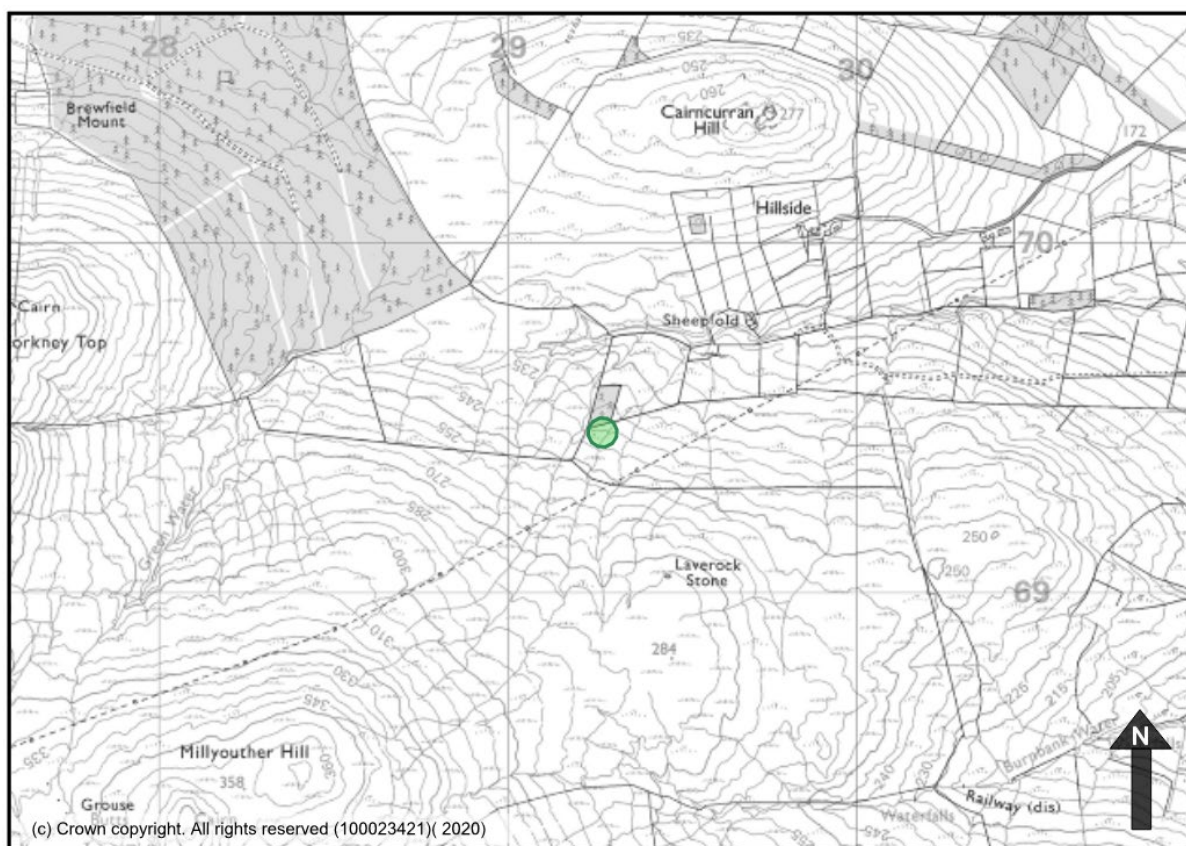
Newall and Black, F and WO - 'Green Water, Hillside Farm', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1957, pp.31 (1957)



Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Green Water	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 229250 669455	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Homestead	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> 16 March 2011	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 41236

### Archaeology Note

NS 2925 6945. Homestead: A large house 41ft over 6ft walls, boulder retained, contains the ruins of a sub-rectangular building. To N and NW, the vestiges of an outer dyke lie 24ft from the house.



### Further Reading

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

Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Green Water	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 229290, 669670 'House', 229240, 669520 'Hut circle', 229260, 669550 'Boulder-walled house'	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Settlement	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> 16 March 2011	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 41238

### Archaeology Note

Settlement, Green Water: At NS 2929 6967 is a house, 31ft in diameter within a 5ft wide wall broken by 4ft-5ft gaps in the E and W. An enclosure, 18ft over-all is attached on the SW.

To the S, at NS 2924 6952, is a 10ft hut circle, wall spread to 4ft or 5ft, in the S, slab-like boulders have apparently fallen outwards from an erect position. A ruinous wall runs W towards the stream near which it expands into what is possibly the N side of a hut about 18ft across. At NS 2926 6955, a boulder-walled house, 29ft 6ins in diameter, within a 5ft wide wall and with a 4ft wide entrance in the NE, is overgrown in a fir plantation (J Cameron, Hillside Farm).

By analogy with sites at Martin Glen (NS26NW 9) and Rottenburn (NS26NE 14), this is probably of Late Bronze Age- Early Iron Age date.



### **Further Reading**

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

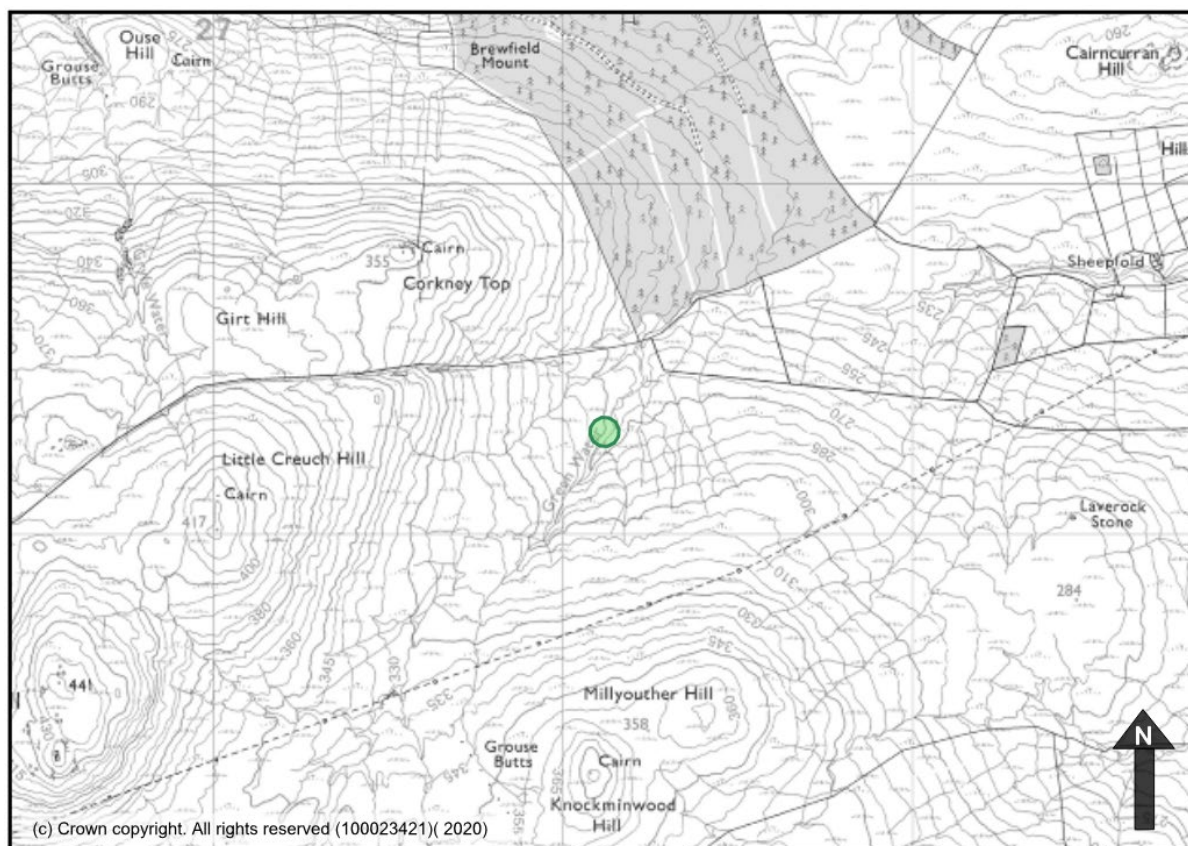
Newall, F - 'The Roman signal fortlet at Outerwards, Ayrshire', Glasgow Archaeol J, Vol 4, 1976, pp.111-23 (1976)



Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Green Water	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 228150 669350	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Structure	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> Unknown	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 41243

### Archaeology Note

NS 211 693 (sic). Indeterminate build obscured by stone removal and disturbance but suggestive of a roughly rectangular stone build with attached circle or semi-circle. A metallod track passes along the side. (In context, probably NS 281 693 is intended here).



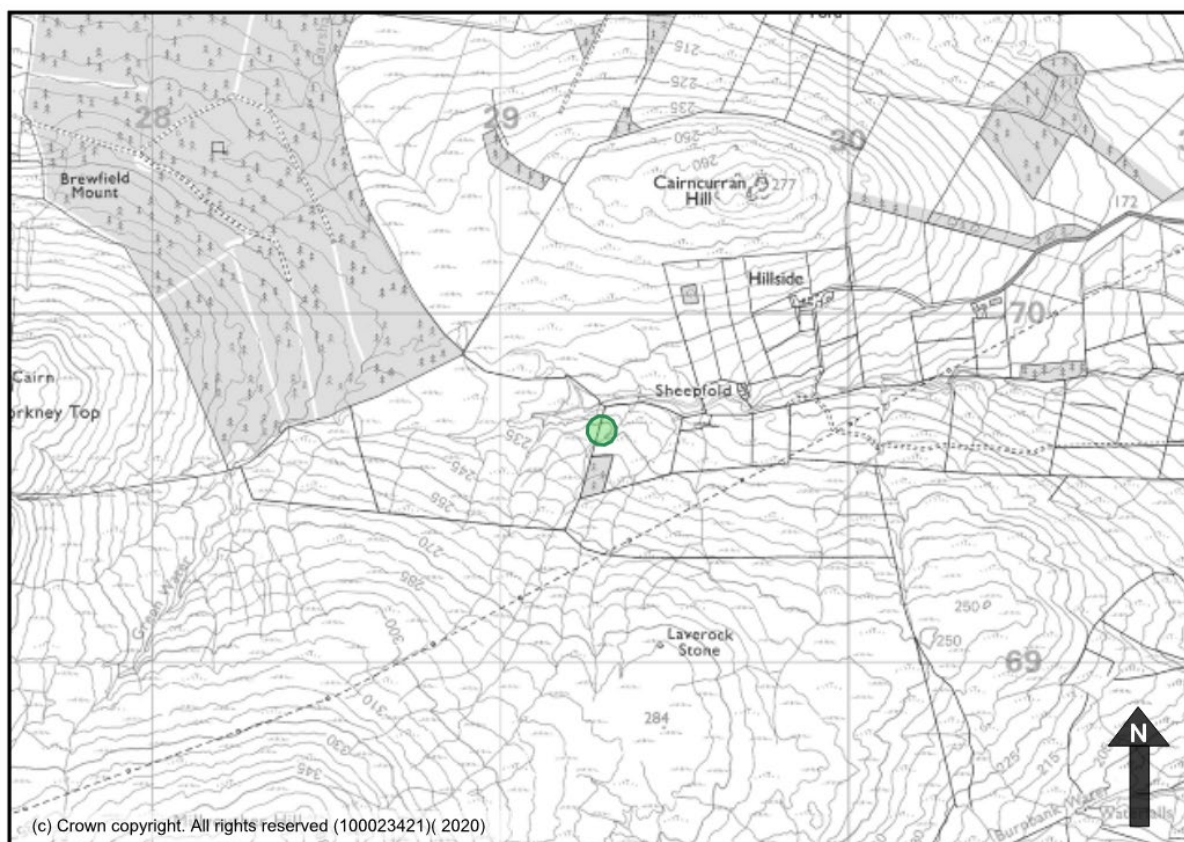
### Further Reading

McKinnon and Newall, D and F - 'Track', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1976, pp.55 (1976)

Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Green Water	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 229100 669700	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Structure	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> Unknown	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 41248

### Archaeology Note

Close to, and within the junction of the most westerly S tributary to the Green Water and a subsidiary stream is a structure 5.2m N-S x 4.8m over 0.9m walls. The boulder flanked entrance on the ESE is 0.9m wide.



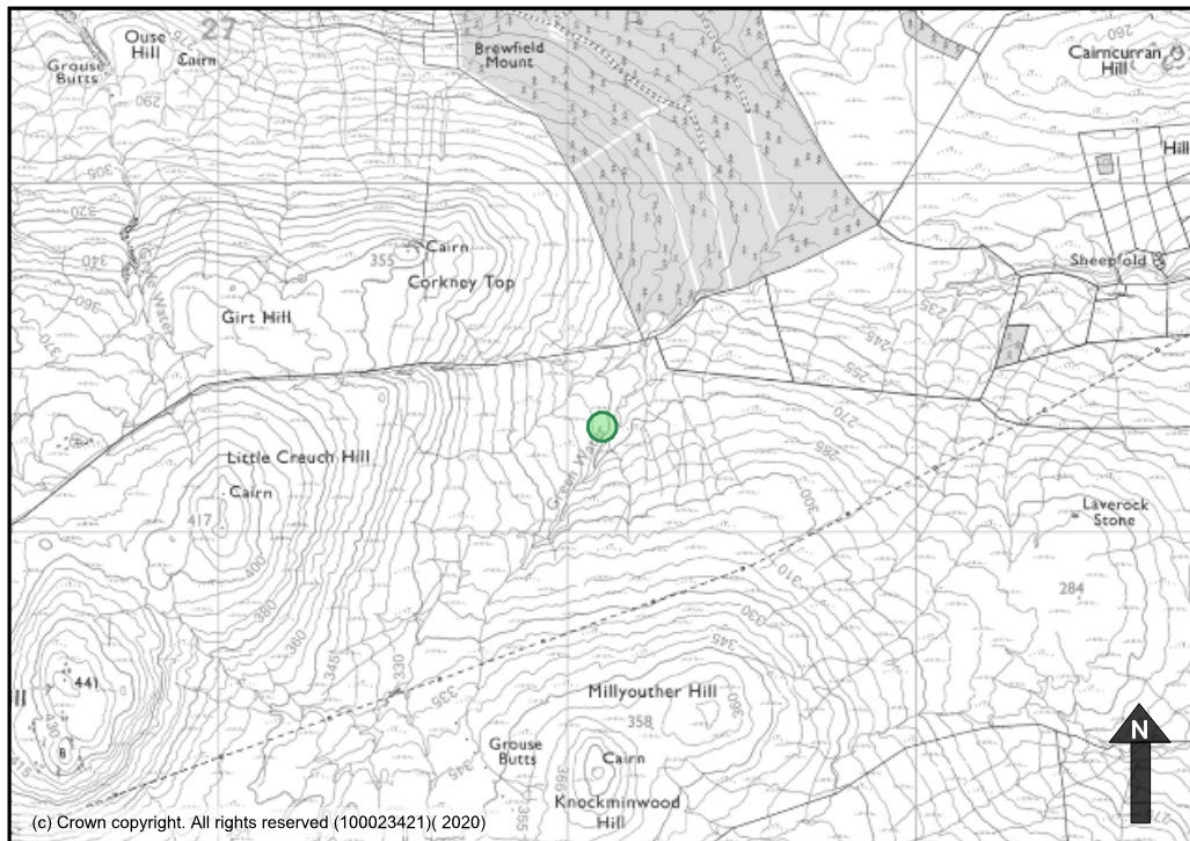
### Further Reading

Newall and MacKinnon, F and D - 'Upper Green Water headstreams, houses', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1972, pp.36 (1972)

Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Green Water	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 228100, 669300, 228200, 669500, 228200, 669400, 228100, 669300, 228000, 669100	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Track	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> Unknown	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 41253

### Archaeology Note

An old pony track was traced up the Green Water from NS 281 693, a 2.44m wide terraced, metalled track, to the first river crossing at the footbridge, NS 282 695. Beyond this point it re-crosses the river at NS 282 694, and again at NS 281 693, and continues as terraced track up the W bank, where it was traced to NS 280 691. The stretch along the river between the two crossing points is a raised metalled track 0.61m high by 2.4-3m wide and much damaged by the river changing course.



### Further Reading

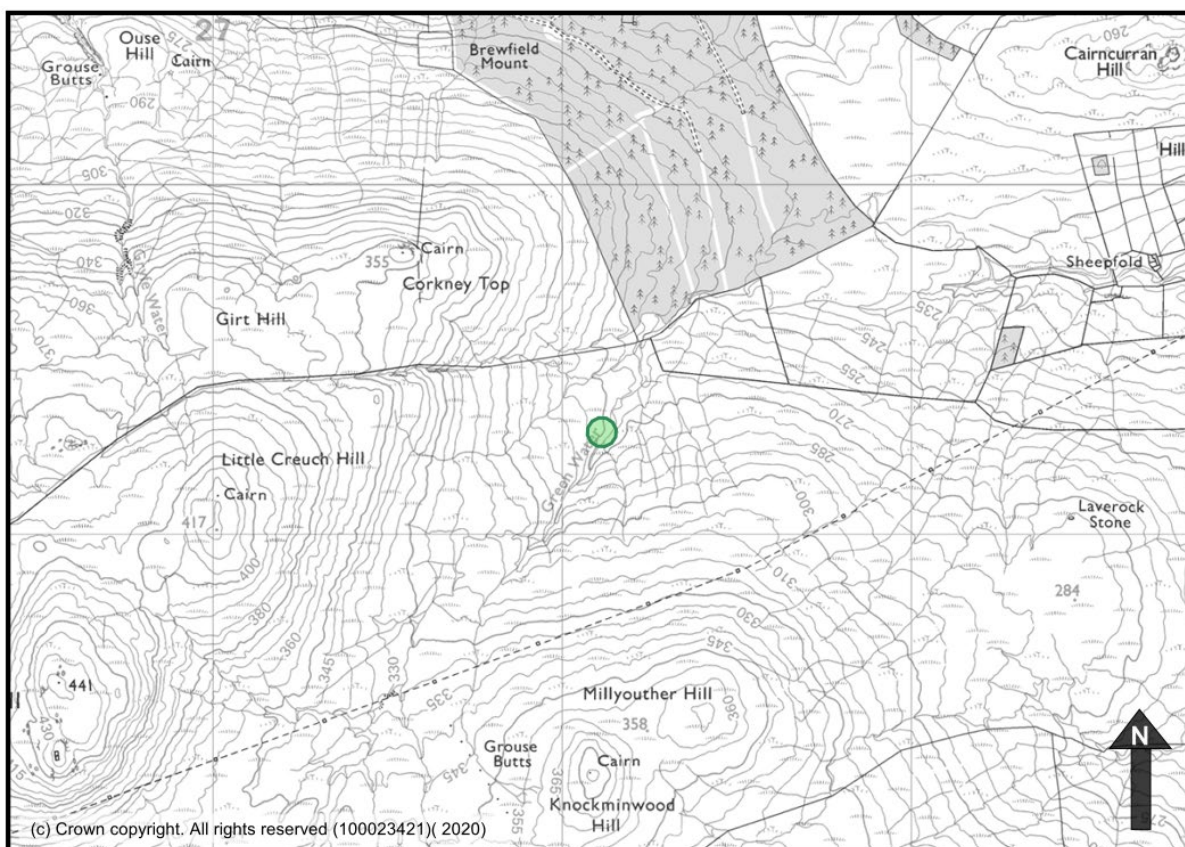
McKinnon and Newall, D and F - 'Track', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1976, pp.55 (1976)



Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Greenside	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 232905 666038	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Farmstead	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> 28 march 2012	<b>Canmore Ref No. -</b>

### Archaeology Note

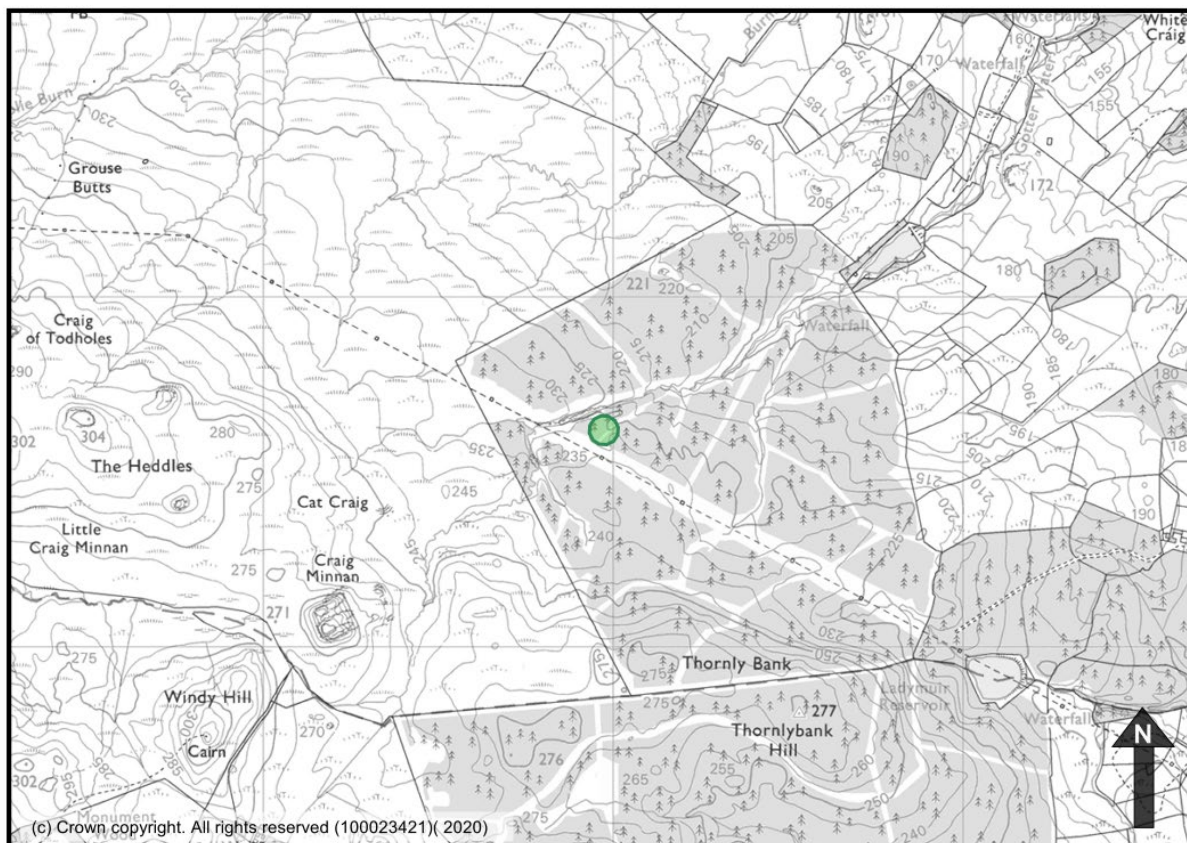
A farmstead named Greenside and comprising a single roofed long building was depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map. Greenside also appeared on Roy's Military Survey of Scotland, conducted in the period 1747-55, but it is not shown on current OS maps of the area. The place-name survives, however, in relation to Greenside Wood, which now occupies the site of the former farm.



Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Gryfe	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 233000 664600	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Cairn	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> Unknown	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 42340

### Archaeology Note

At NS 330646 is a Bronze Age cairn 30ft in diameter with kerb protruding.



### Further Reading

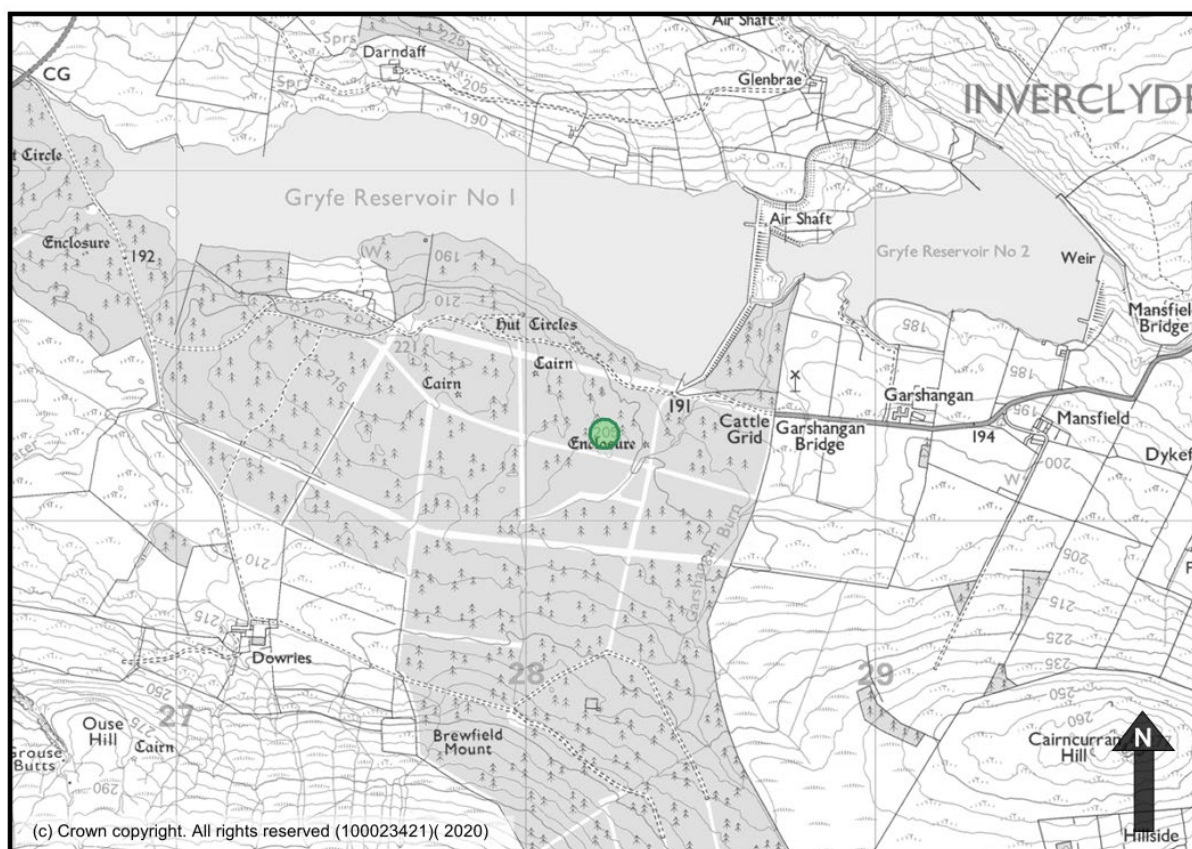
Newall, F - 'Early open settlement in Renfrewshire', PSAS, Vol 95, 1961-2, pp.159-70 (1964)

Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Gryfe	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 228265 671265	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Natural Feature	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> Unknown	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 41344

### Archaeology Note

NS 2832 7126. A characteristic raised circle 15ft to 17ft overall, lies to the S of the main group of the settlement described on NS27SE 20.

A small, flat-topped grassy mound about 5.0m in diameter and about 0.4m high was located at NS 2826 7126; some stones protruding give the impression of a small hut circle. This is undoubtedly the feature described above although it is a natural mound.



### Further Reading

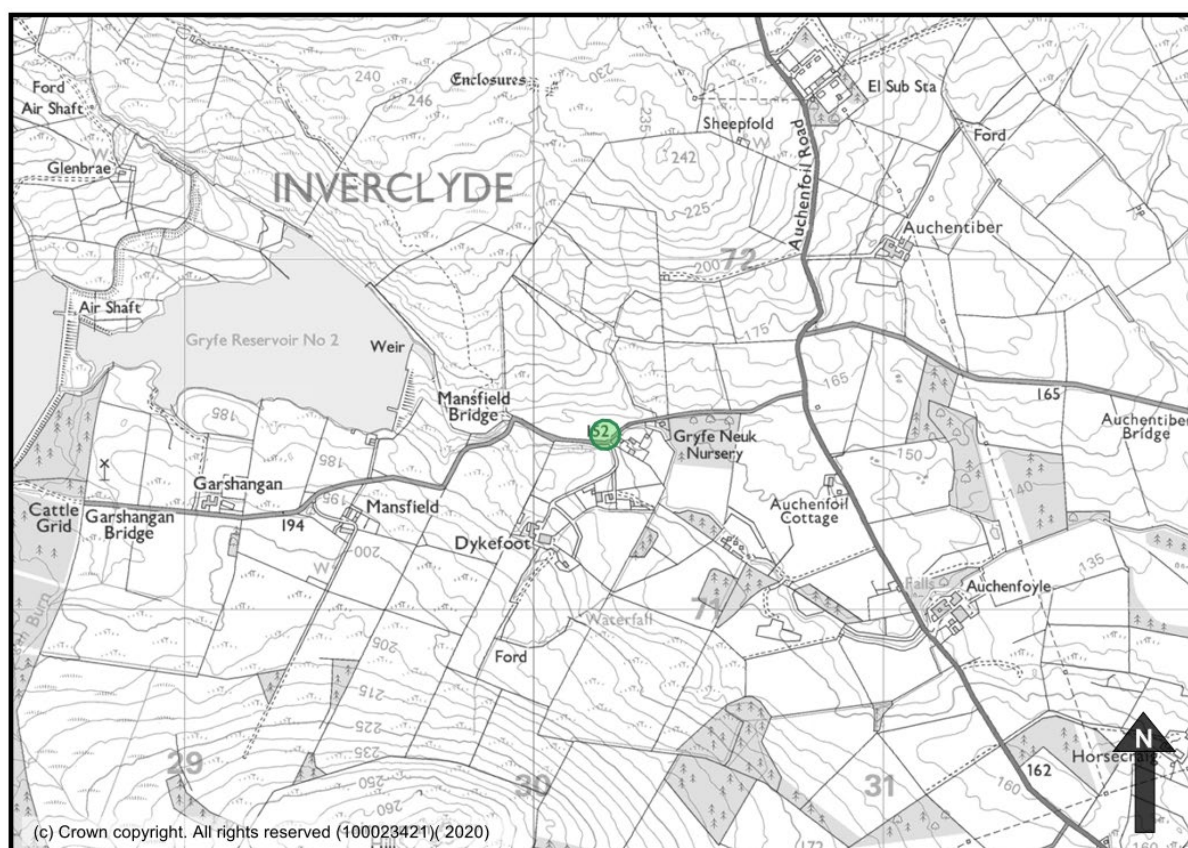
Newall, F - 'Early open settlement in Renfrewshire', PSAS, Vol 95, 1961-2, pp.159-70 (1964)



Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Gryfe Neuk Nursery	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 230200 671500	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Whorl, Perforated Stone Disc	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> Unknown	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 42432

### Archaeology Note

NS 302 715 A perforated phyllite disc, 4" x 1/2", was found in 1966 by Mr Scott, and retained by him. In 1972, a whorl of hard grey shale, 3.2cm x 1.6cm, was found.



### Further Reading

Newall, F - 'Gryfeneuk', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1966, pp.40 (1966)

Kerr, J - 'Gryfeneuk, spindle whorls', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1972, pp.37 (1972)

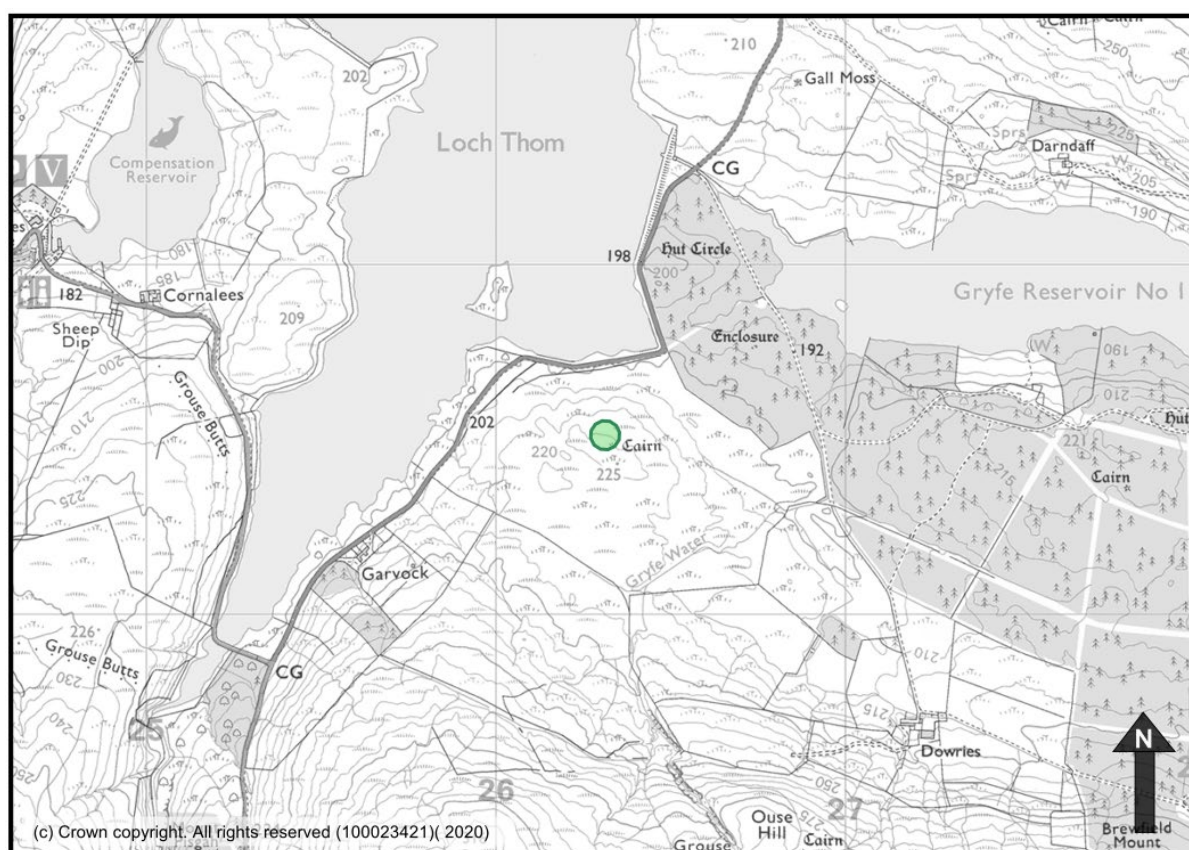
Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Gryfe Reservoir	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 226335 671485	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Cairn	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> 26 April 2011	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 41351

### Archaeology Note

A two-chambered, probable Bronze Age round cairn, 4ft high, 27ft in diameter, and disturbed in the centre.

NS 2633 7148. This round cairn now appears as an almost circular, turf-covered stony mound measuring 10.0m NW-SE by 9.2m transversely, with a maximum height of 0.9m. A stony hollow, 4.5m by 3.2m occupies the centre of the mound and gives the false impression of two chambers. Surveyed at 1:2500.

Cairn scheduled 25th March 2011 as 'Gavrock, cairn 780m ENE'. Monument comprises the remains of a cairn, built probably in the late Neolithic or Bronze Age, between 3000 and 1000 BC. It is visible as an irregular turf-covered mound and lies in moorland at about 225m above sea level. The cairn lies on the N slopes of Colacause Hill and has extensive views to the north.



### Further Reading

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

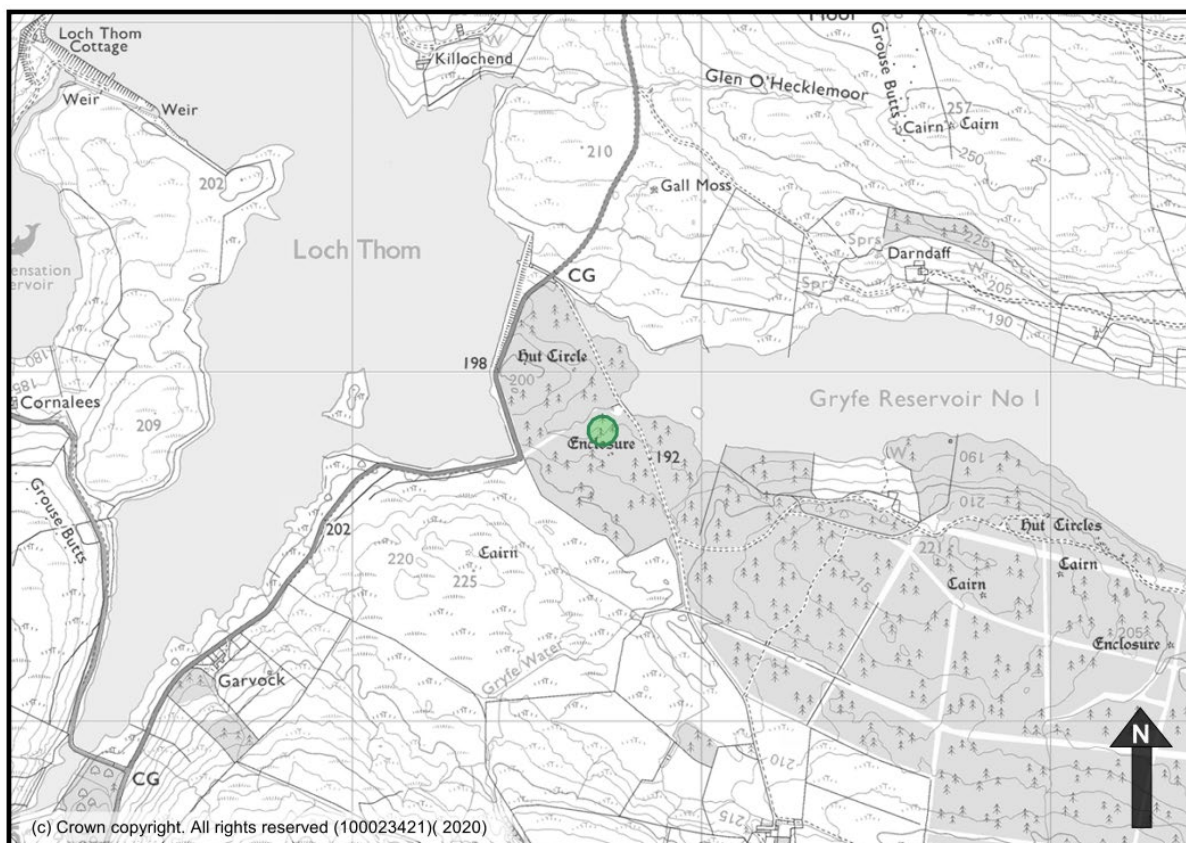
Newall, F - 'Craig o' Todholes', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1956, pp.21 (1956)



Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Gryfe Reservoir	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 226750 671850	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Cairn	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> Unknown	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 41368

### Archaeology Note

NS 267 718 There is a round cairn, 15' in diameter, between NS27SE 23 and 24.



### Further Reading

Newall, F - 'Gryfe Reservoir', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1965, pp.34 (1965)

Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Gryfe Reservoir	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 226900, 671800 226950, 671920 Estimated from description.	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Cairns (possible)	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> Unknown	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 41369

### Archaeology Note

NS 269 718 Two cairns: (a) 15' x 9', rectangular, (b) 14' x 10' with a central circular arrangement 10' x 12' overall. Cairn (c), at NS 269 719, just NW of "The Island" in Gryfe Reservoir, is similar to 'a'. Both consist of a rectangular boulder outline filled with smaller stones, possibly heavy clearance. All revealed due to drought.



### Further Reading

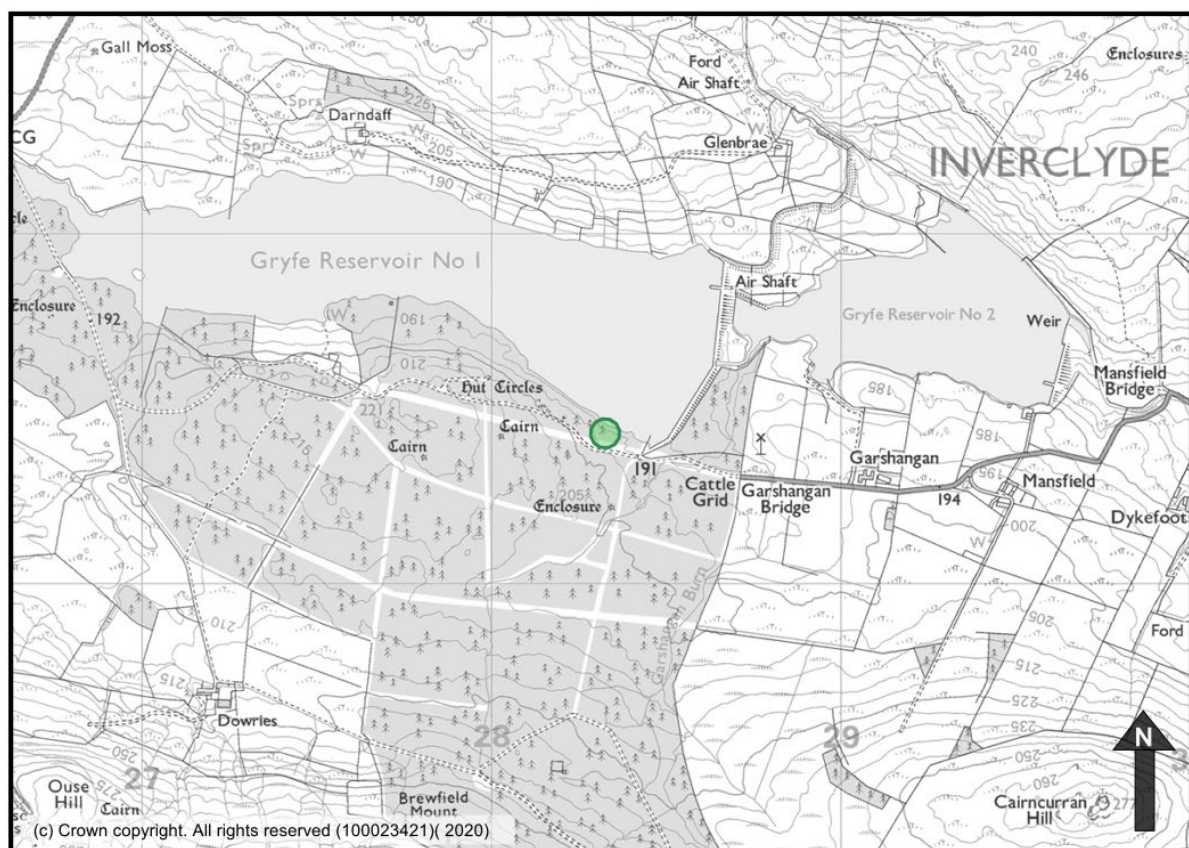
Newall and Black, F and WO - 'Gryfe Reservoir', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1968, pp.39 (1968)

Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Gryfe Reservoir	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 228342 671413	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Cup-marked Rock	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> 27 May 2008	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 305446

### Archaeology Note

A large cup marked boulder was found, situated just within the tree-line of the forest plantation on the southern side of the Gryfe Reservoir at NS 28342 71413. The boulder bears three cup marks, one on the southern end of the boulder is deep and oval in shape, the other two are rounder in shape, one being more pronounced than the other. These two can be found on the northern end of the boulder. The find is close to an area where several hut-circles were identified by Frank Newall which have been lost within the forest plantation.

NS 28342 71413 A boulder just within the tree line of the plantation on the southern side of the Gryfe Reservoir bears three cup marks. The one on the southern end of the boulder is deep and oval in shape, the other two on the northern end of the boulder are rounder and one is more pronounced than the other. The site is at an altitude of 635ft. The site is close to several hut circles identified by Frank Newall (NS 2816 7151), which have been lost due to forest plantation. The site was logged as part of an ongoing recording project that began in 2007.





### **Further Reading**

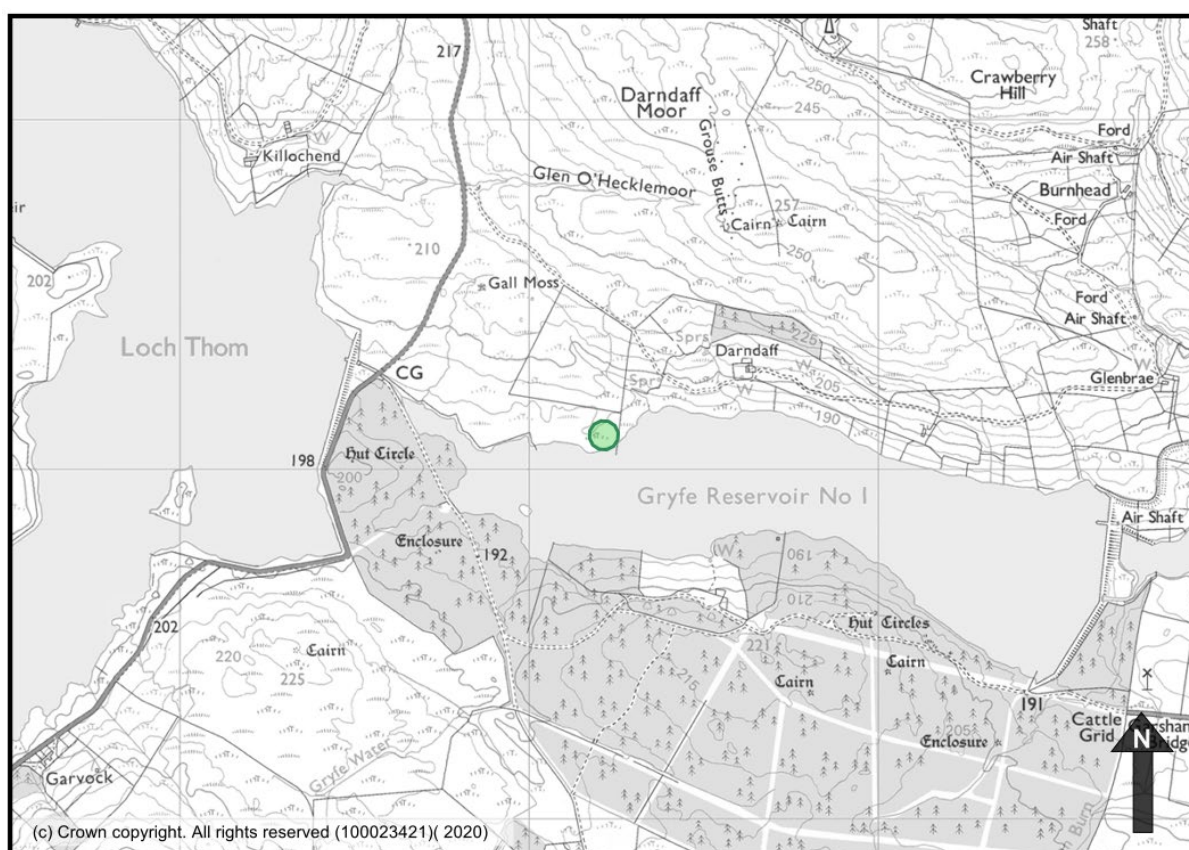
Pastore, L - 'Gryfe Reservoir, Inverclyde (Greenock parish), field walking', Discovery Excav Scot Volume 10, Archaeology Scotland (2010) (2009)

Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Gryfe Reservoir	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 227200 672100	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Cup-marked stones	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> 8 January 2008	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 41363

### Archaeology Note

On the N bank of Gryfe Reservoir, at the extreme S end of the old stone boundary wall, W of Darndaff (NS 276 722) several large flat-topped boulders exhibit cups and at least one "hoof" mark.

These features could not be located in the field.



### Further Reading

Newall and Hallifax-Crawford, F and A - 'Gryfe Reservoir, cup marks', *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, 1969, pp.44 (1969)

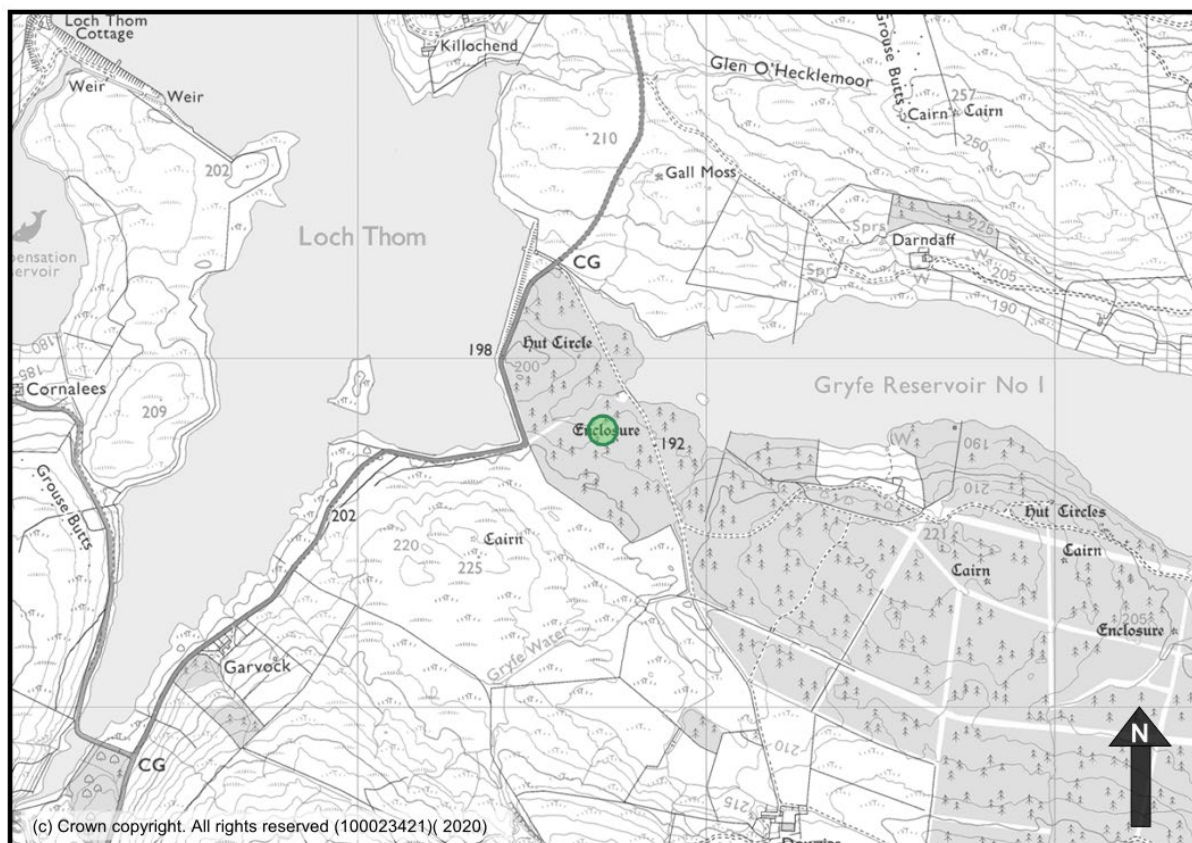
Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Gryfe Reservoir	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 226735 671765	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Enclosure	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> 11 November 1964	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 41347

### Archaeology Note

NS 2678 7178. Crowning a low hill, a hut (comparable with those described on NS27SE 20), measuring 10ft in diameter within 2ft wide walls, and with an entrance in E, lies 93ft E of a complex in which a circle 26ft in internal diameter intersects a earlier circle, 36ft in internal diameter. A turf and boulder wall encircles the hill to enclose the group.

NS 2673 7176. The area indicated above is now a forestry plantation and is deeply scarred by forestry ploughing. The complex described can now only be discerned as the mutilated outline of a boulder-walled enclosure, sub-oval in shape and measuring about 12.0m E-W by 9.0m transversely; no trace was found of the 10ft diameter hut to the E of the enclosure.

Traces of the old wall described can be discerned round the base of the hill, probably enclosing a later field or stock enclosure.





### **Further Reading**

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

Newall, Sinclair and Black, F, HM and WO - 'Inverkip, Gryfe Reservoir', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1959, pp.30-1 (1959)

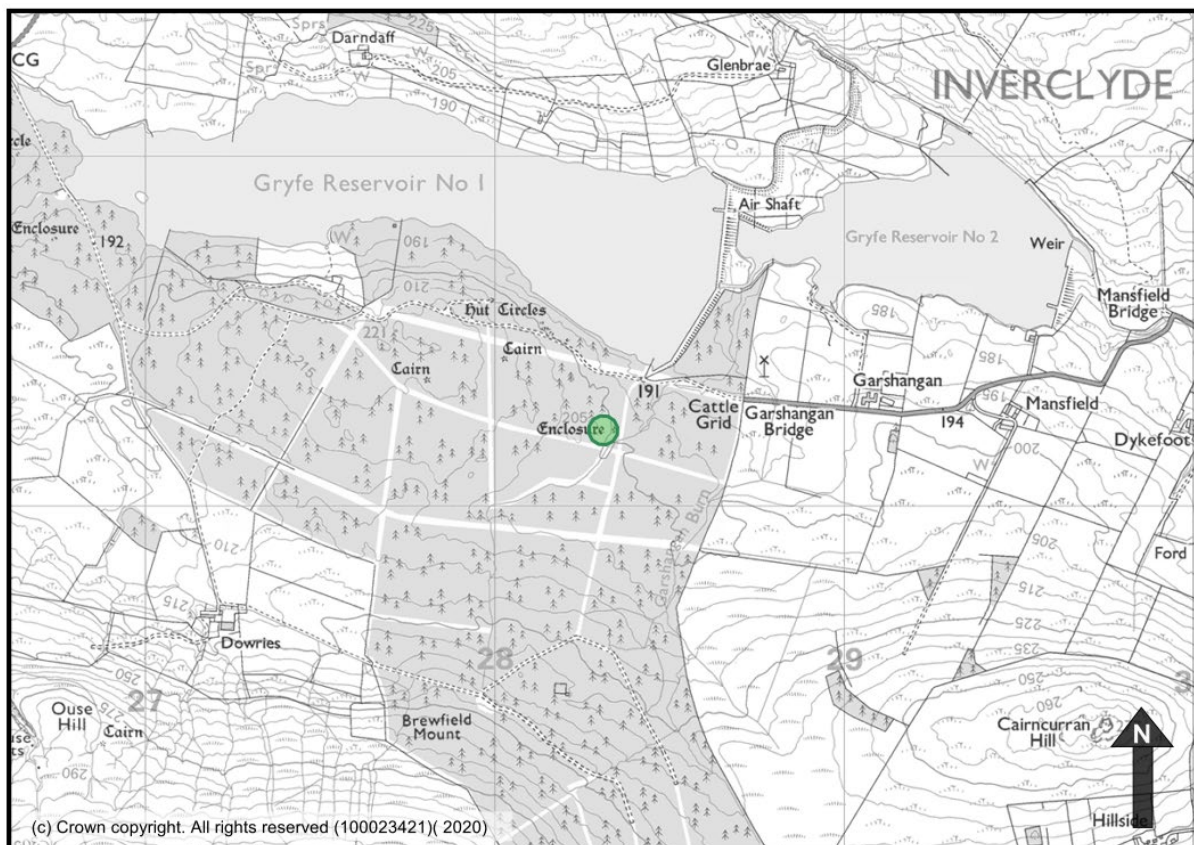
Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Gryfe Reservoir	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 228345 671225	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Enclosure	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> 13 November 1964	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 41348

### Archaeology Note

NS 2840 7123. This site is a circle 31ft in diameter within a 6ft wide turf bank with an entrance on the E and ditched on S and E; there are vestiges of an outer bank round the NE quarter. A ruined wall between once cultivated land and heath may relate to it, to form a croft for which there is no local analogy.

This circle, surrounded on at least three sides by an enclosing wall, is a pre-medieval homestead site.

NS 2834 7122. This feature is an almost circular enclosure, 10.9m E-W by 10.6m transversely, formed by a slight earth and stone bank 2.4m wide with a maximum height of about 0.4m. There is a narrow entrance in the E side. The ditches described are purely natural marshy strips while the outer bank is an old field bank which does not appear to be related to the enclosure. The feature is possibly a sheepfold.



### **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)

Newall, F - 'Gryfe Reservoir, settlement, site A', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1963, pp.44 (1963)

Newall, F - 'Garshangan Burn', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1962, pp.39 (1962)



## Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm

**Site Name:** Gryfe Reservoir

Alternative Name:

<b>Grid Reference:</b> 228355 671275	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
--------------------------------------	--------------------------

**Monument Type:** Field Clearance Cairn

<b>Date Recorded:</b> 13 November 1964	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 41355
--	------------------------------

## Archaeology Note

A rectangular build of heavy blocks is situated 150ft N of the enclosure described on NS27SE 25. It is possible that this is a cairn, though the very heavy build is unusual.

This feature, located at NS 2835 7127 in cultivated land, consists of an elongated pile of large stone blocks. It is not a cairn but almost certainly stone clearance.



## Further Reading

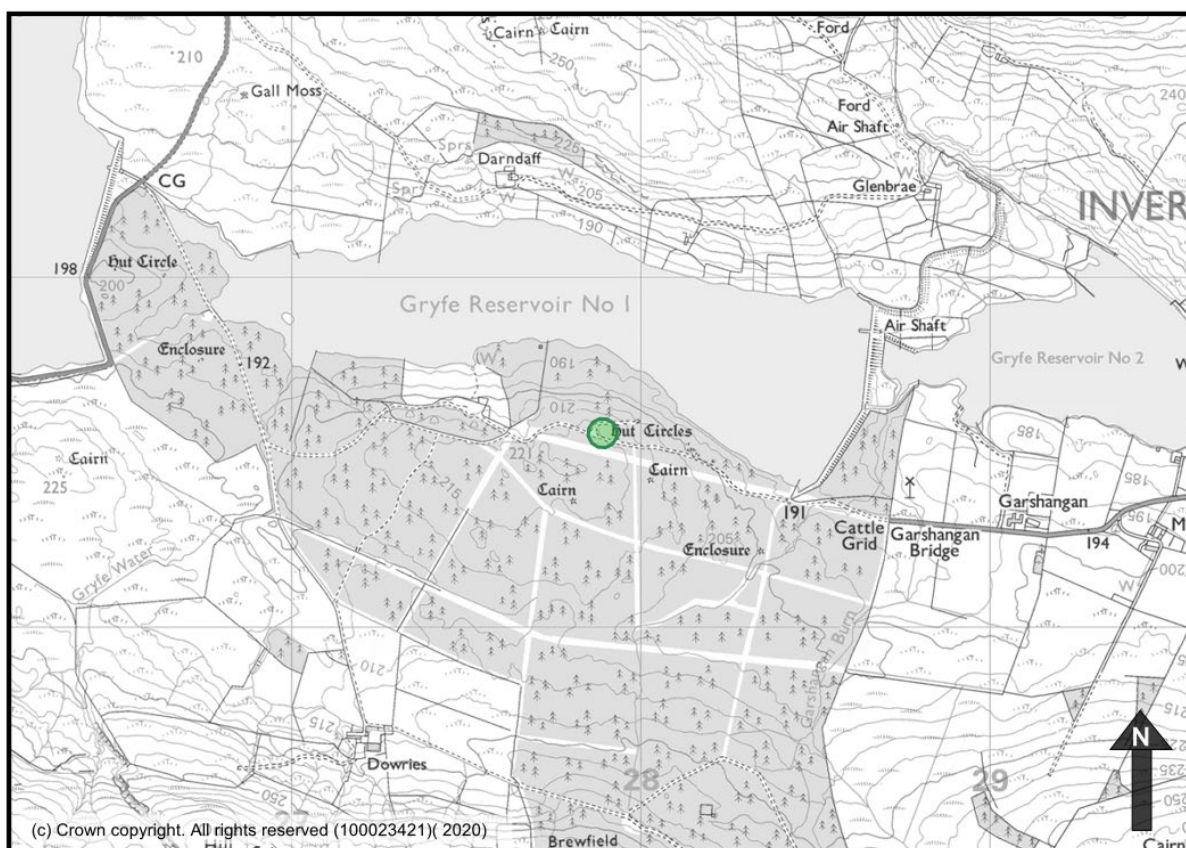
Newall, F - 'Gryfe Reservoir, settlement, site A', *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, 1963, pp.44 (1963)

Newall and Black, F and WO - 'Garshangan Burn', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1962, pp.39 (1962)

Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Gryfe Reservoir	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 227800 671600	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Glass Bead	
<b>Date Recorded:</b>	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 131014

### Archaeology Note

NS 278 716 A small, ovoid, blue glass bead was found in the upcast of a drainage channel on the N side of the track which runs along the S side of Gryfe Reservoir.



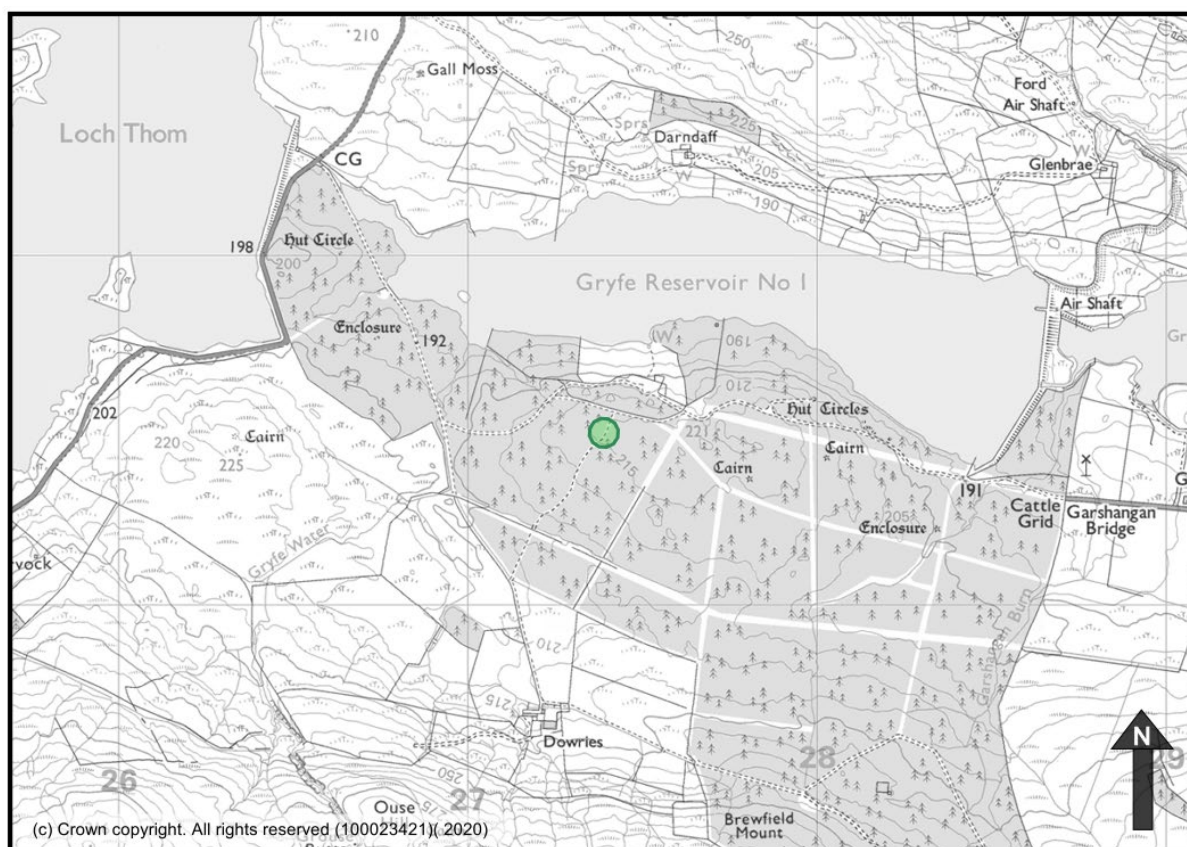
### Further Reading

Alexander, D - 'Gryfe Reservoir (Greenock parish), blue glass bead', *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, 1995, p.79 (1995)

Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Gryfe Reservoir	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 227400, 671500 227700, 671400	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Hut, Obsidian, Flint , Pottery	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> Unknown	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 41362

### Archaeology Note

NS 274 715. A hut, comparable with those described on NS27SE 20, was located by Dr Lonie S of Greenock Lodge. It measures 17'9" x 18'6" with a "storehouse" attached on the E. Close to it were found two struck flakes of obsidian. Further SE, at NS 277 714, were found several obsidian flakes and a small white flint point. A small carinated sherd of buff coated black-brown ware, a sherd of a brown coated, partly smoothed red ware, considered late Neolithic, and beaker sherds were also found.



### Further Reading

Newall, F - 'Gryfe Reservoir', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1965, pp.34 (1965)

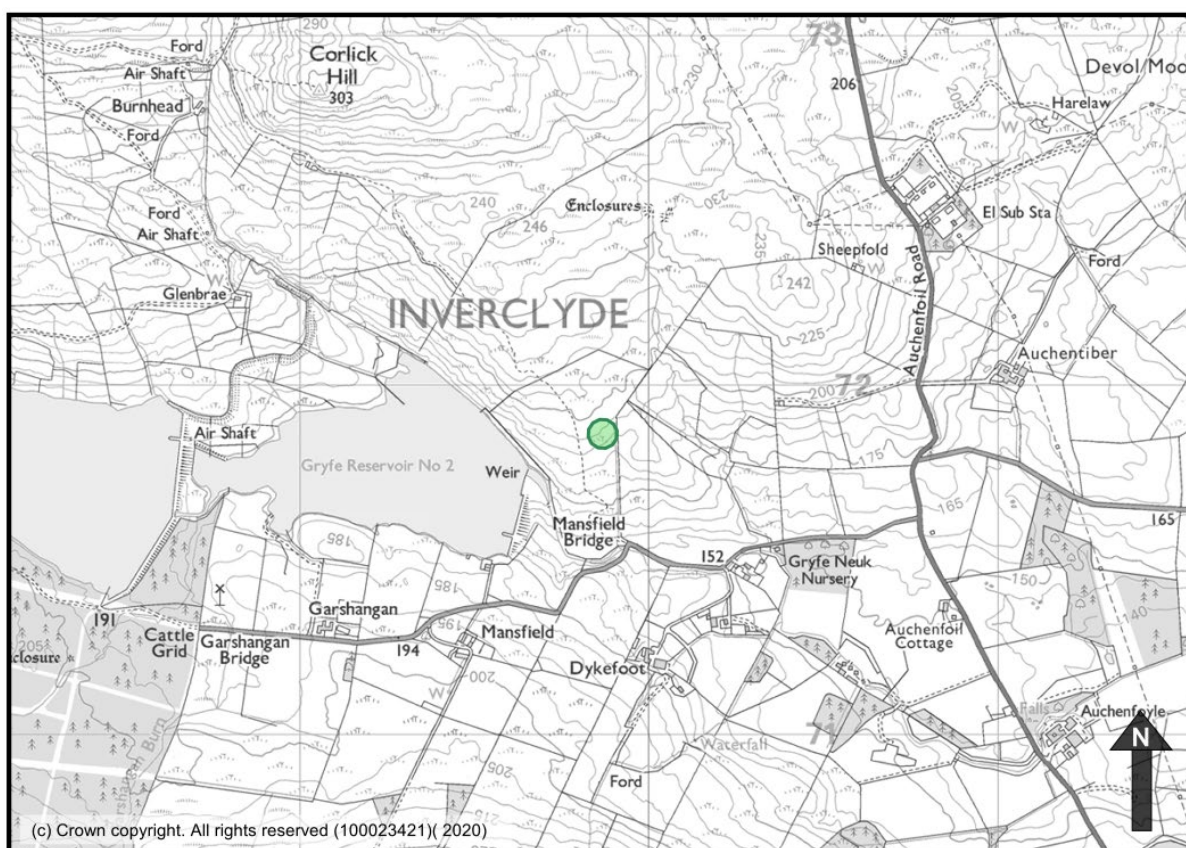


Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Gryfe Reservoir	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 229855 671805	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Mound	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> 16 November 1964	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 41354

### Archaeology Note

NS 2985 7180. Green mound with suggestions of alignment. It may be a sub rectangular build with an outer containing wall, or a disturbed circular mound 25ft across.

This is a small mutilated mound with some stone protruding from its surface. It is entirely natural.



### Further Reading

Black, WO - 'Kilmacolm', *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, 1959, pp.31-2 (1959)

Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Gryfe Reservoir	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 228850, 671250 228550, 671200 228250, 671150	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Occupation sites, Lithics, Lignite Bead, Lignite Bracelet, Microliths	
<b>Date Recorded:</b>	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 41371

### Archaeology Note

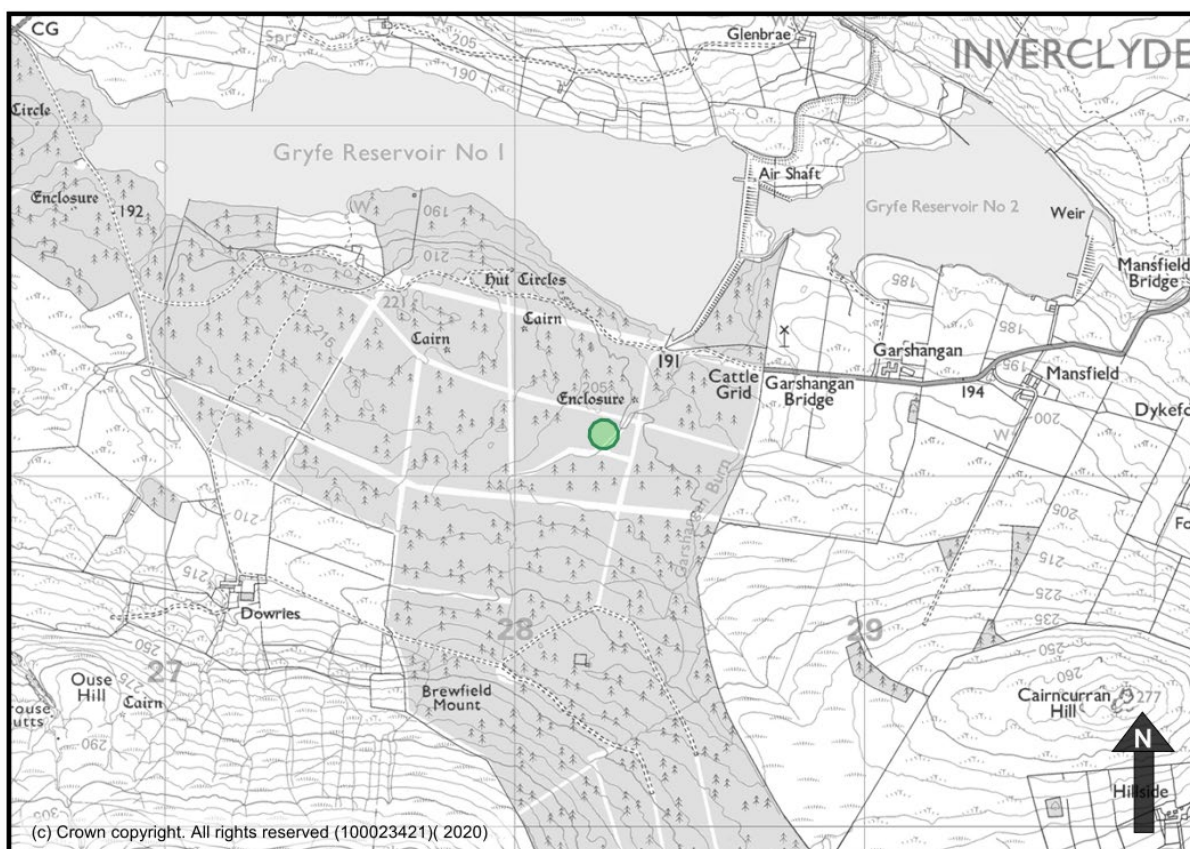
None



Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
Site Name: Gryfe Reservoir	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 228230 671120	Parish: Kilmacolm
Monument Type: Stone Axe	
Date Recorded: 2 August 2001	Canmore Ref No. 89406

### Archaeology Note

Small stone axe found.



### Further Reading

Newall, F - 'Late neolithic settlement in Gryfesdale, Renfrewshire', Western Naturalist, Vol 1, 1972, pp.42-58 (1972)

Lawler, A - 'Compensation Reservoir (Inverkip parish): stone axe', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1994, pp.68 (1994)



## Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm

**Site Name:** Gryfe Reservoir No.1

**Alternative Name:** Garvock Lodge Cottage

**Grid Reference:** 227805 671365

**Parish:** Kilmacolm

**Monument Type:** Cairn

**Date Recorded:** 13 November 1964

**Canmore Ref No.** 41352

### Archaeology Note

NS 2773 7145. A robbed round cairn, probably Bronze Age, 26ft to 32ft in diameter, with an apparent 6ft wide kerb round the outer edge; 15ft to the E is a small heap of stones which may be spoil or may mark another cairn site.

NS 2780 7136 A much-mutilated, heather-covered stony mound, almost certainly a cairn, measuring 9.8m E-W by 8.3m transversely with a maximum height of 0.7m on the N side. The S half has been heavily robbed leaving only a rim of small boulders, hardly a kerb. The small pile of stones to the E of the mound is probably spoil.



### Further Reading

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

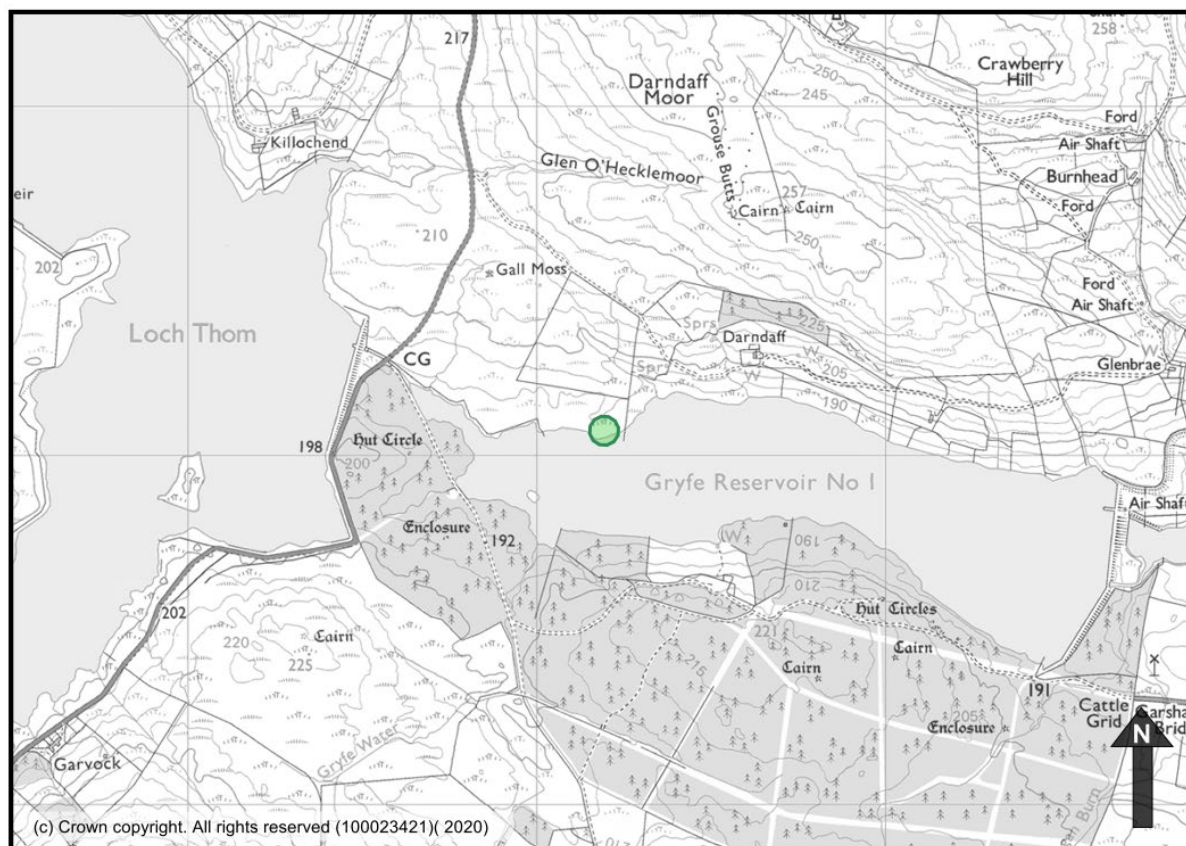
Newall, F - 'Lurg Moor', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1961, pp.43 (1961)

Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Gryfe Reservoir No. 1	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 227180 672060	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Enclosure	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> 14 May 1999	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 142608

### Archaeology Note

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

NS 2718 7206 Bank and ditched enclosure, 50 x 20m.



### Further Reading

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

Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Gryfe Reservoir No.1	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 226800, 672000 226800, 672100	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Field Clearance Cairn	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> 1 December 1976	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 85185

### Archaeology Note

NS 268 720 To W of WoSASPIN 14809, an apparent clearance cairn of heavy stones is 65' x' 15', strictly linear, and possibly a filled foundation of the same type as WoSASPIN 14809. A hollow way passes down the E side of this to ford the stream to the N. Beside this on the N bank of the stream, at NS 268 721 is a circular hollow, contained in a 4' wide gravel wall, 15' in internal diameter, entered on E.

Not located, area recently ploughed and afforested. (1976)



### Further Reading

Newall, F - 'NS 268720', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1969, pp.42 (1969)



Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Gryfe Reservoir No. 1	
<b>Alternative Name:</b> Garvock Lodge Cottage	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 228165 671515	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Hut-circles, Structures, Field Boundaries, Buildings, Lazy Beds	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> Unknown	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 41343

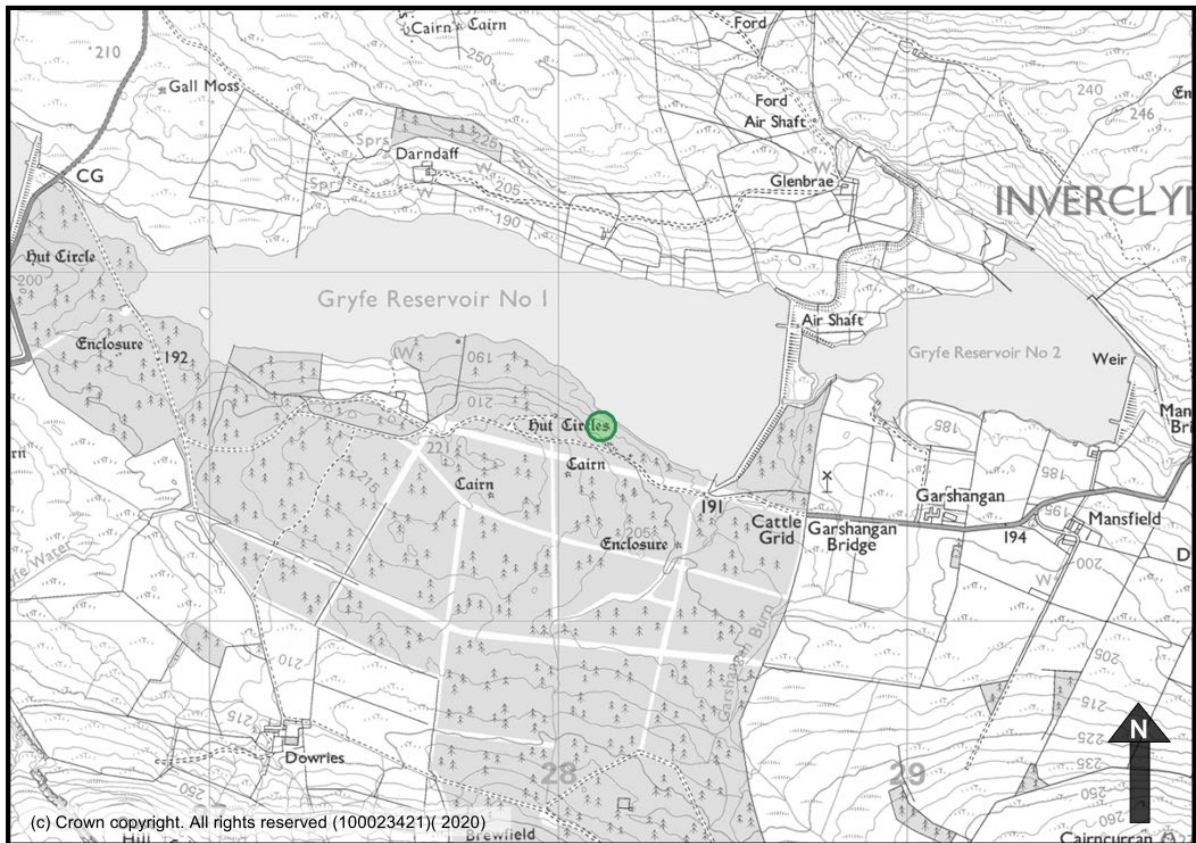
### Archaeology Note

Newall describes a settlement of sixteen hut circles, 10ft to 15ft in diameter within turf-covered stone walls, 3ft to 4ft wide, with a 2ft wide gap on the N or E. Associated are circles of slighter build without entrances (nos 2, 18) which are possibly storehouses or cleits; some are attached to huts (nos 16, 17, 19). There are three outlying hut circles to the S and early field dykes are possibly associated with the site.

Newall suggests that 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. However, a later rectangular building in the area has yielded fragments of a 14th - 15th century pitcher. No datable material has been found near any of the circles. There are two other medieval rectangular foundations, with associated lazy beds and turf walls, S of the site, which has been afforested.

Deep forestry ploughing has virtually obliterated the entire site. Of the hut circles shown on Newall's plan those numbered (at NS 2820 7147), 7 (NS 2820 7148), 12 (NS 2815 7150), 14 (NS 2819 7152), 15, 16, 17 (all NS 2814 7151) and 18 (NS 2813 7153) were located as mutilated circles of boulders varying in diameter from 2.7m to 4.0m. Nos. 6, 7, 12 and 17 have entrances on the N, overlooking the reservoir. Of nos. 1 - 5, the sites of three only could be discerned, but of which three was impossible to find out. Of the remainder, only the site of no. 11 could be discerned. No building foundations were seen.

No information was obtained concerning the pottery fragments noted by Newall, nor are their whereabouts known. They are not at Paisley Museum.



### Further Reading

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

Newall, Sinclair and Black, F, HM and WO - 'Inverkip, Gryfe Reservoir', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1959, pp.30-1 (1959)

Newall, F - 'Gryfe Reservoir, settlement, site A', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1963, pp.44 (1963)

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

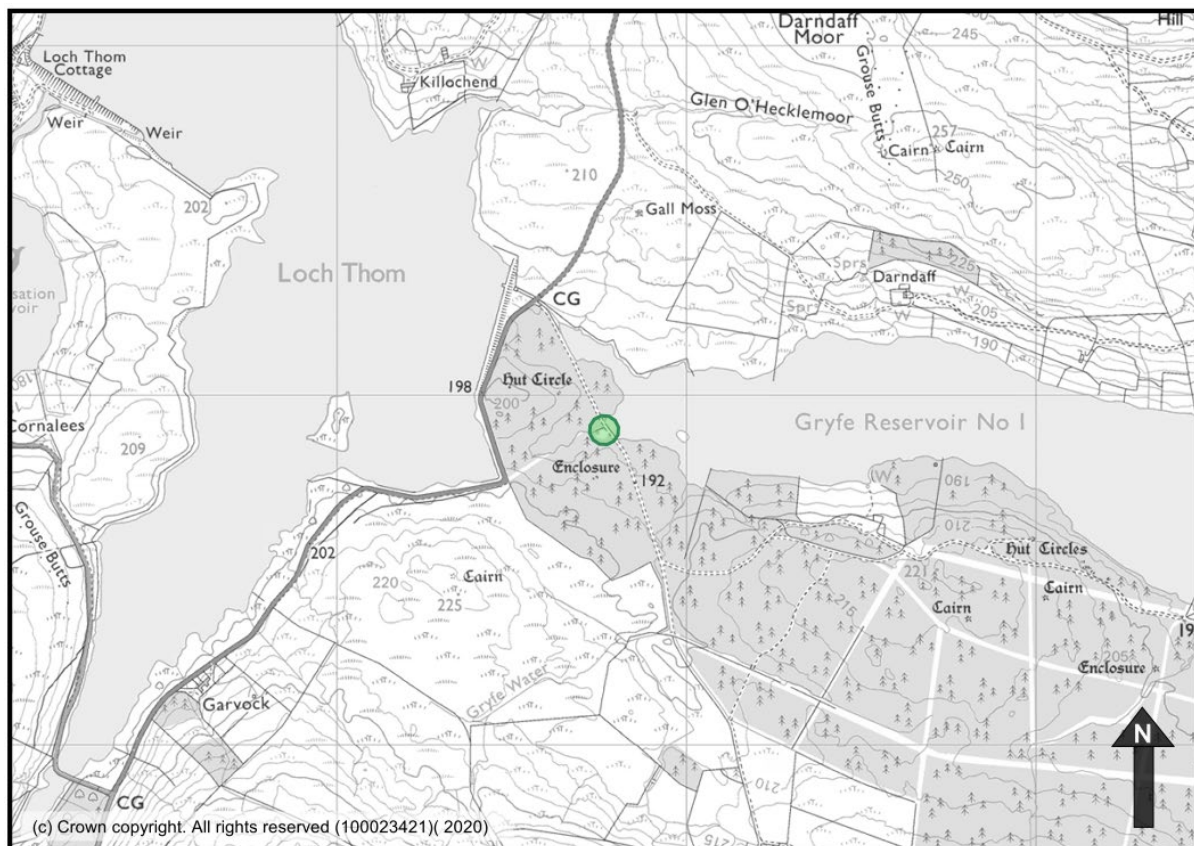
Newall, F - 'Inverkip, Gryfe reservoir', Discovery and Excavation, Scotland 1959, pp.30 (1959)

Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Gryfe Reservoir No. 1	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 226800 671900	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Indeterminate Remains	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> 1 December 1976	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 85178

### Archaeology Note

NS 268 719: In a rough broken eroded land surface, boulder strewn, and difficult to discern on cursory examination, is a long build 66' E-W by 13' with, annexed on the N side, at the W end, a shorter build, 30' E-W by 11'.

Not later located, area recently ploughed and afforested. (1976)



### Further Reading

Newall, F - 'NS 268719', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1969, pp.42 (1969)

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

Hogg, I - 'Loch Thom (Inverkip parish), survey', Discovery and Excavation, Scotland,,1999, pp.62,200 (1999)

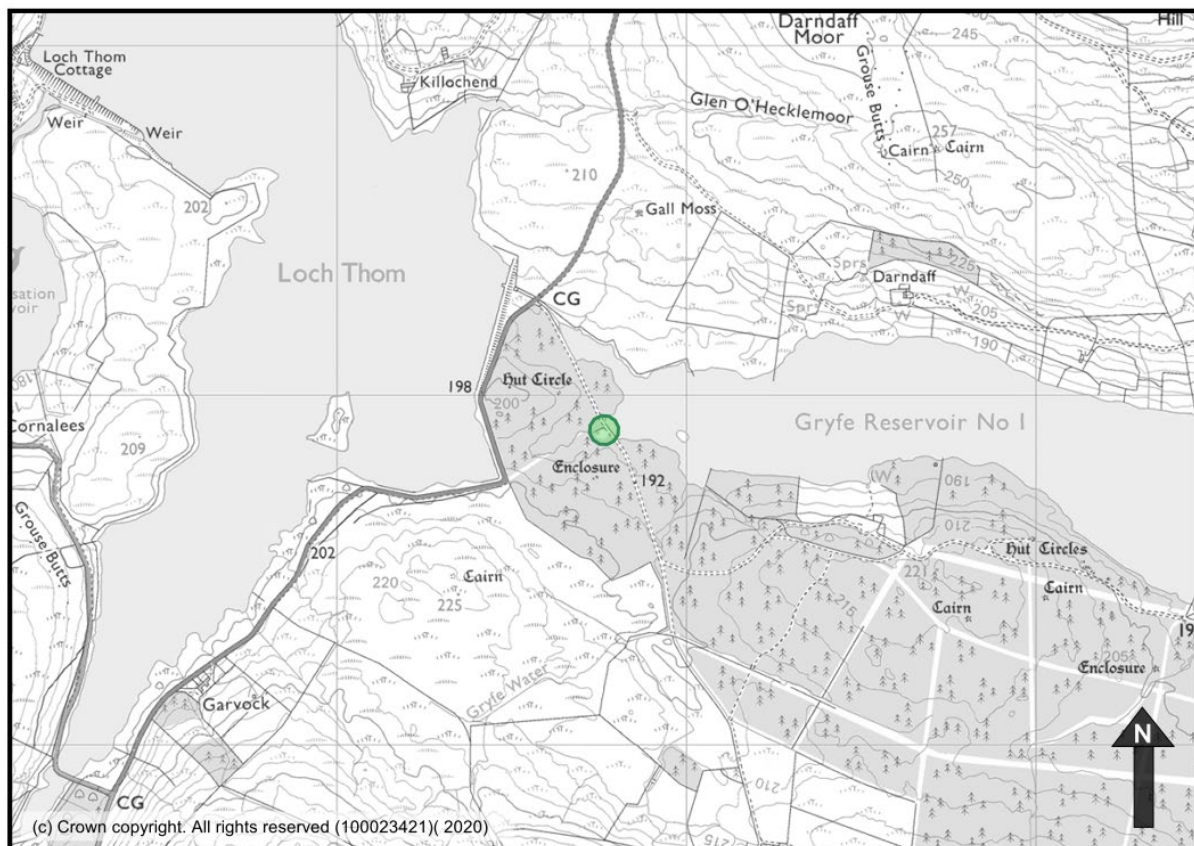


Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Gryfe Reservoir No. 1	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 226800 671900	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Indeterminate Remains	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> Unknown	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 85180

### Archaeology Note

NS 268 719: A group of four contiguous structures similar to WoSASPIN 14808 and aligned NE-SW. From S to N they measure (a) 21' x 8'; (b) 35' x 14'; (c) 39' x 14', and cross-walled at 15' from SW. The SW wall is common to all, and entrances appear to be in the NE ends.

Not located, area recently ploughed and afforested. (1976)



### Further Reading

Newall, F - 'NS 268719', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1969, pp.42 (1969)

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

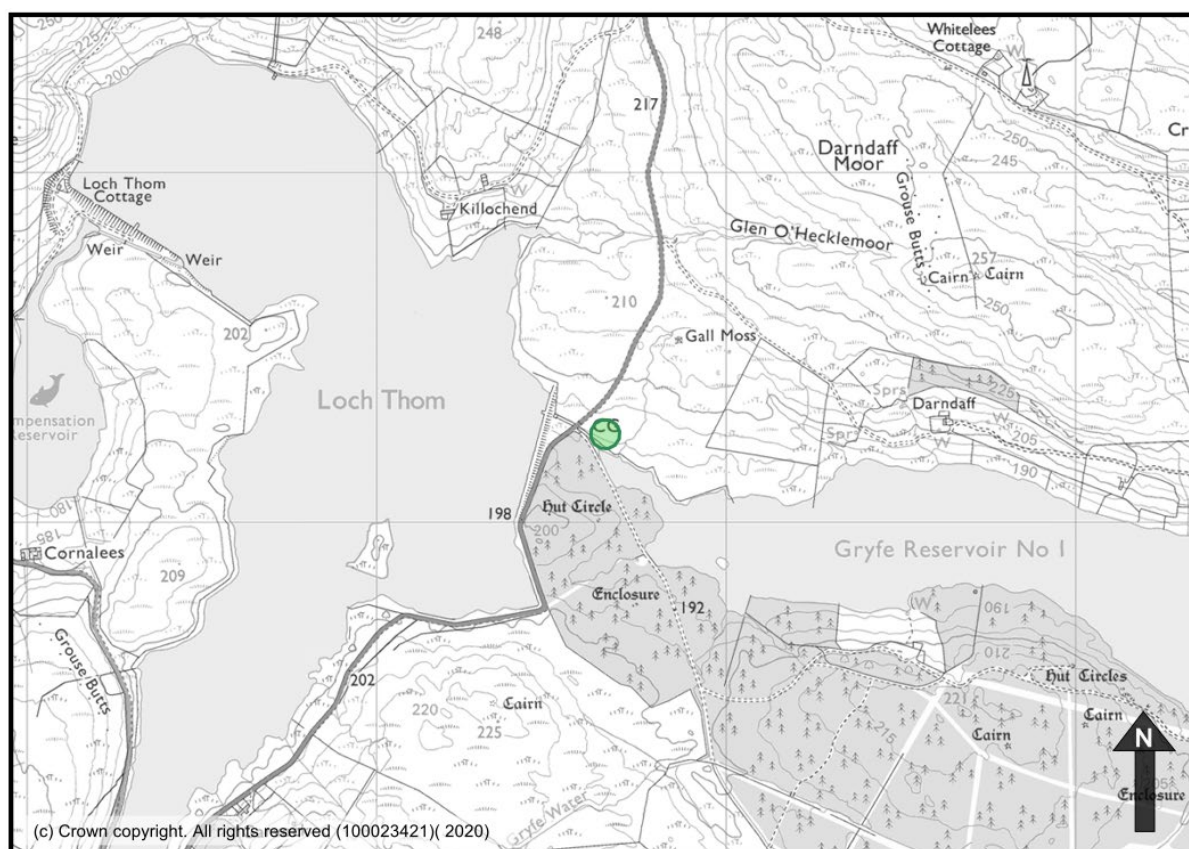
Hogg, I - 'Loch Thom (Inverkip parish), survey', Discovery and Excavation, Scotland, 1999, pp.62,200 (1999)

Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Gryfe Reservoir No. 1	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 226640 672250	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Quarry, Structure	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> 14 May 1999	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 142605

### Archaeology Note

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

NS 2664 7225 Quarry and quarrymens' hut.



### Further Reading

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

## Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm

**Site Name:** Gryfe Reservoir No. 1

**Alternative Name:** Gryffe Reservoir Number 1

**Grid Reference:** 227423 671965

**Parish:** Kilmacolm

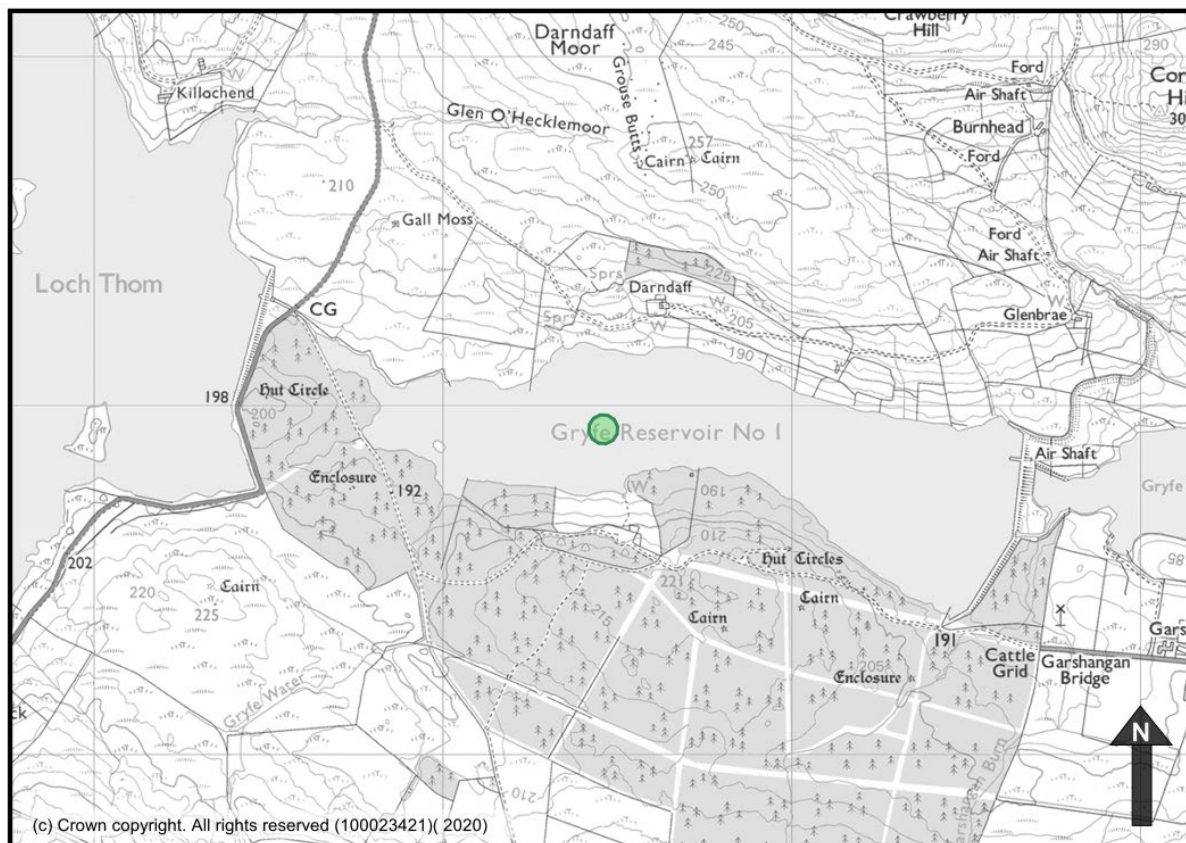
**Monument Type:** Reservoir

**Date Recorded:**

**Canmore Ref No.** 202200

### Archaeology Note

None





Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Gryffe Reservoir No. 1	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 226880 672120	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Road	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> 14 May 1999	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 142607

### Archaeology Note

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

NS 2688 7212 Sunken road 2m wide linking stock enclosure to settlement on S side of Gryffe Burn.



### Further Reading

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

## Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm

**Site Name:** Gryfe Reservoir No. 2

**Alternative Name:** Gryffe Reservoir No. 2

**Grid Reference:** 229254 671797

**Parish:** Kilmacolm

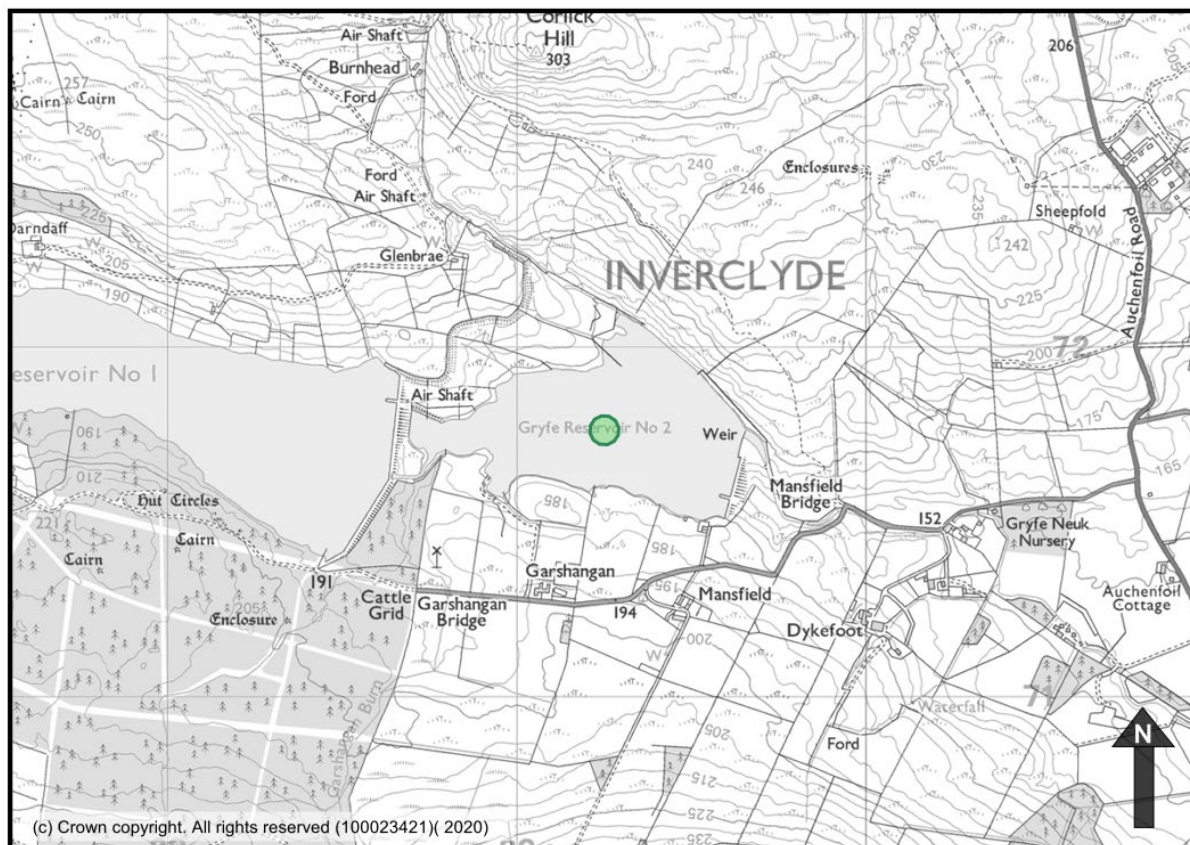
**Monument Type:** Reservoir

**Date Recorded:**

**Canmore Ref No.** 202201

### Archaeology Note

None



Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Gryfe Reservoir C	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 226635 672005	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Settlement	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> Unknown	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 41346

### Archaeology Note

NS 2668 7199. Gryfe Reservoir Site C-Croft. A 16 - 18ft hut with 4ft walls (entered on the NE) is recessed into the face of a steep rise. The SE corner of the hut is squared. A circle 27 - 31ft in diameter within a 4ft wall, with a 5ft entrance in the W lies 106ft E of this hut.

Three adjacent, boulder-walled enclosures lie 67ft S of the hut. The central one covers an area 58ft by 54ft; those on each side are 20 - 23ft by 54ft.

Forty feet NE of the large circle noted above in 1959 (which one is not clear) is a second, about 31ft overall, of which only a semi-circle is clearly traceable.

The mutilated outline of a boulder-walled hut circle, 6.0m in diameter, was located at NS 2663 7200. This is probably the second feature described above. Some 30.0m W of it is a circular quarry-hole which may be confusing with a hut and may represent the first feature described above. No trace of any of the other features described was found in the area, which is now deeply scarred by forestry ploughing.

(NS 2663 7200) Hut Circle (NR)

Two flint flakes, two flint scrapers, two flint flakes, a hammerstone and over 30 sherds of hand-made pottery were recovered during trenching operations in the vicinity of these circles. Newall considers that the pottery is beaker-type.

By analogy with sites excavated at Martin Glen (NS26NW 9) and Rottenburn (NS26NE 14), this hut circle is probably of Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age date.





## 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, Sinclair and Black, F, HM and WO - 'Inverkip, Gryfe Reservoir', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1959, pp.30-1 (1959)

Newall, F - 'Gryfe Reservoir, settlement, site A', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1963, pp.44 (1963)

Macleod and Macneill, S and M - 'Gryfe Reservoir, site C', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1964, pp.45 (1964)

Newall, F - 'Gryfe Reservoir', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1965, pp.34 (1965)

Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Gryfe Water	
<b>Alternative Name:</b> Garvock/ Colaouse Hill	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 226170, 670800 NGR provided in original report 226293, 670701 NGR from mapped location in scheduling document	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Building, Dyke	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> 26 April 2011	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> -

### Archaeology Note

A rectangular turf-covered stone foundation measuring about 10 by 4m was recorded. It is not shown on 19th century maps, and may represent the remains of the 'Rogerstoun' farm shown on Pont's map. The farmer confirmed that this has been a ruined foundation for many years. There may be other similar structures in the vicinity. Near this building are turf dykes up to 1m in height by 2m wide, running N from the building for about 100m to a possible stock yard. Where the main dyke has been eroded, it appears to have a central line of orthostats.

Site scheduled as 'Garvock, farmstead 825m SE of'. Site comprises the remains of a farmstead, visible as a rectangular earthwork, dating to the pre-Improvement period. The monument is a single building, showing as turf-covered stone footings, and is located on the NE side of Colaouse Hill, around 240m above sea level.



Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Gryfe Water	
<b>Alternative Name:</b> Dowries	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 226875, 670325 Cairn 226790, 670370 Mound - probably natural	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Cairn, Mound	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> 26 April 2011	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 41358

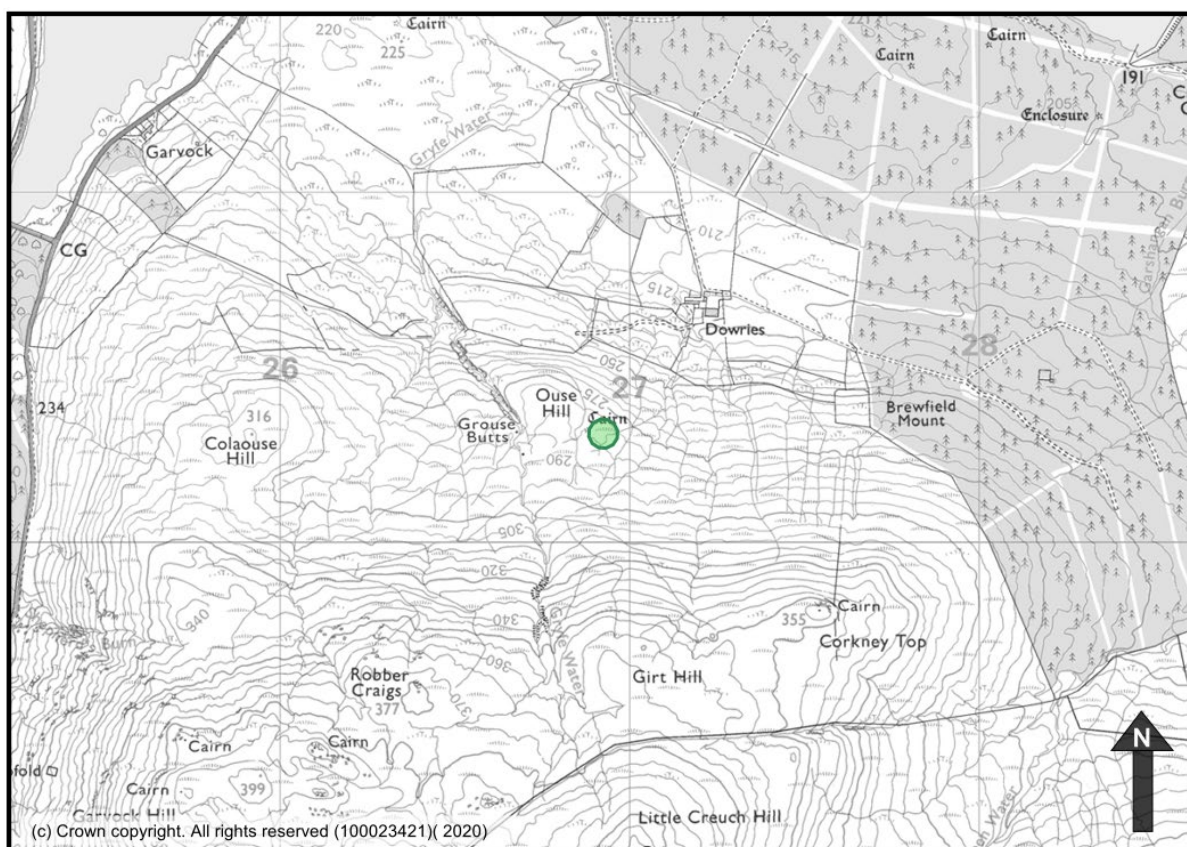
### Archaeology Note

NS 268 702. An oval cairn, 25ft by 30ft.

NS 2687 7032. A stony, turf-covered mound, most probably a cairn, is situated on a level shelf on a northerly hill slope. It is 12.5m E-W by 10.5m and is 1.5m high. It has not been disturbed.

NS 2679 7037. Sixty metres to the NW of the mound there is a 22.0m by 15.0m and 0.9m high amorphous mound, in which much living rock is exposed. It appears to be natural.

Cairn scheduled 25th March 2011 as 'Dowries, cairn 495m SW of'. Site comprises the remains of a cairn, built probably between 3000 and 1000 BC in the late Neolithic period or Bronze Age. It is visible as a prominent turf-covered mound and lies in moorland at about 280m above sea level. The cairn lies on a level shelf on the N slopes of Creuch Hill and has extensive views to the north.

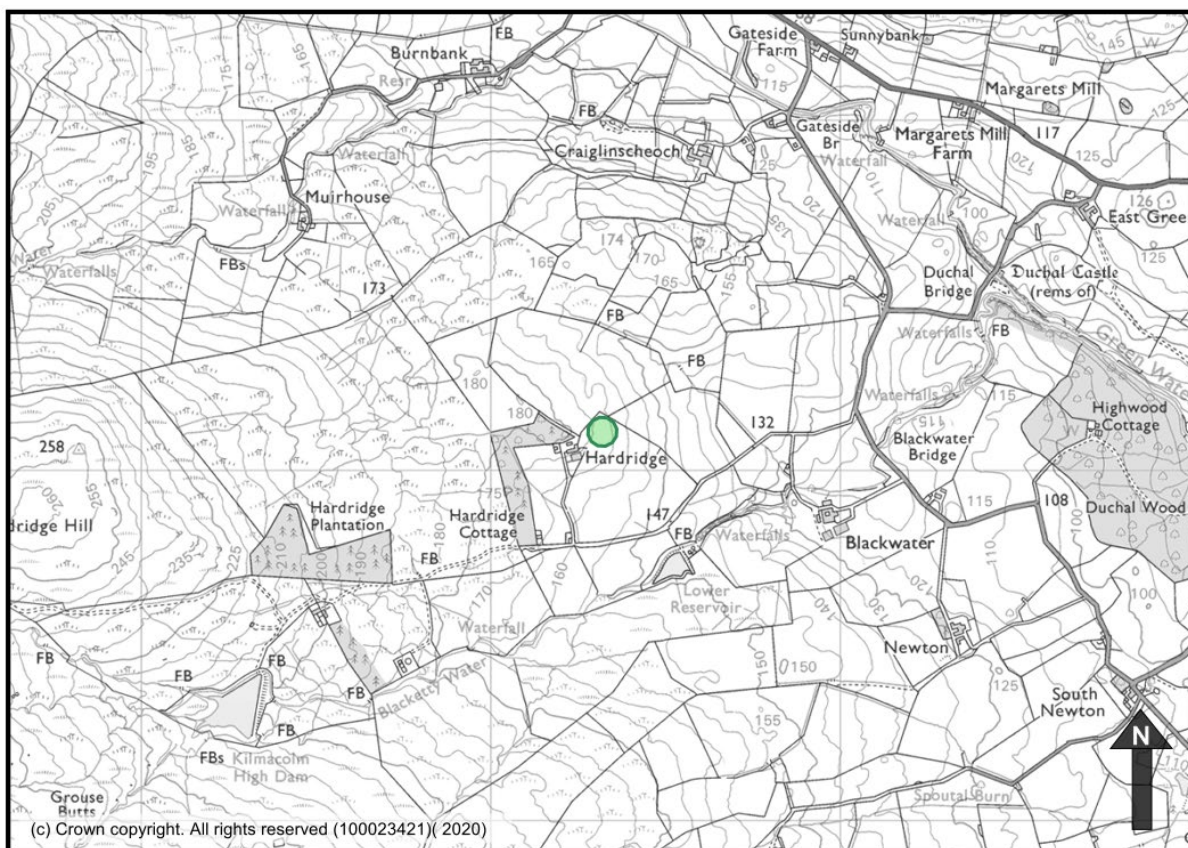




Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
Site Name: Hardridge	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 232340 668060	Parish: Kilmacolm
Monument Type: Farmstead	
Date Recorded: 18 April 2000	Canmore Ref No. 170939

### Archaeology Note

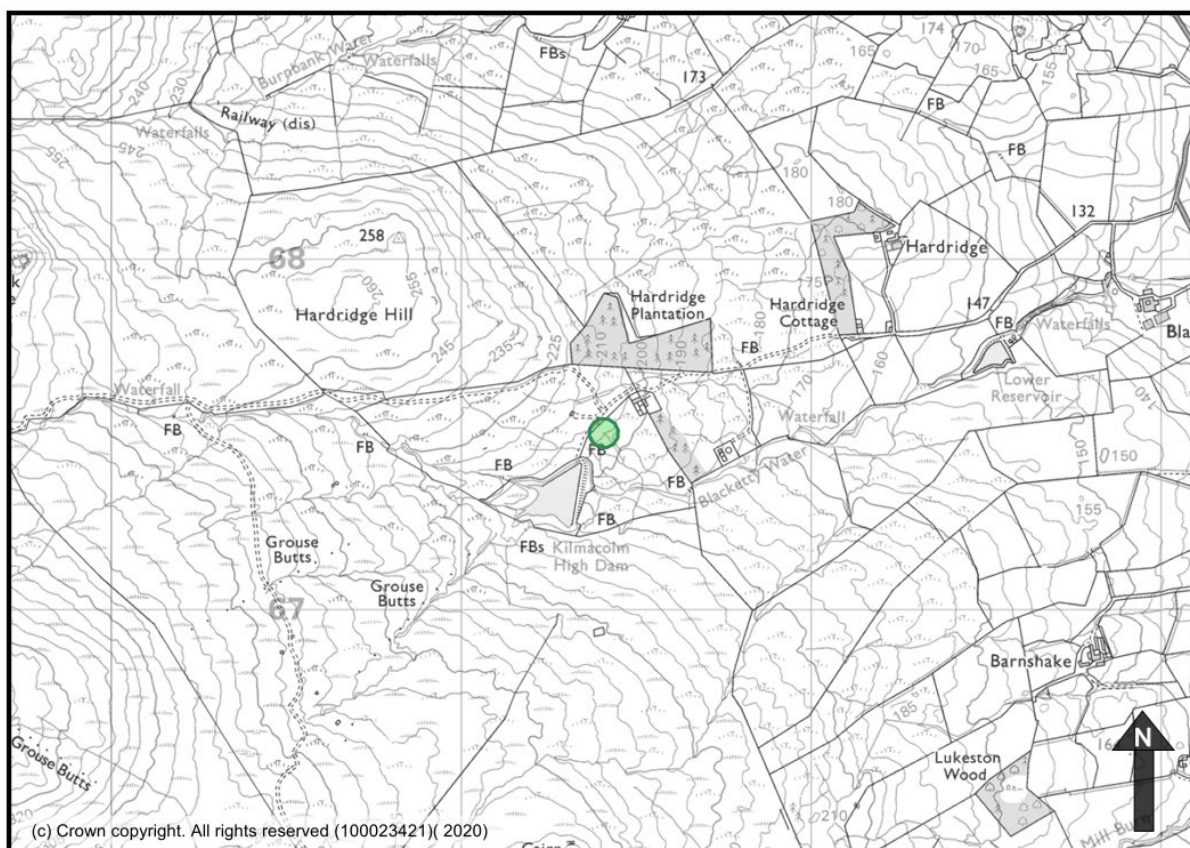
A farmstead comprising two partially roofed buildings, one of which is a long building, one roofed long building and two enclosures is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Renfrewshire 1857-64, sheet vi). Three roofed buildings and three enclosures are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1979).



Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
Site Name: Hardridge	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 231400 667500	Parish: Kilmacolm
Monument Type: Field-system	
Date Recorded:	Canmore Ref No. 170938

### Archaeology Note

A field-system is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Renfrewshire 1857-64, sheet vi), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1979).



## Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm

**Site Name:** Hardridge

**Alternative Name:**

**Grid Reference:** 231600 668100

**Parish:** Kilmacolm

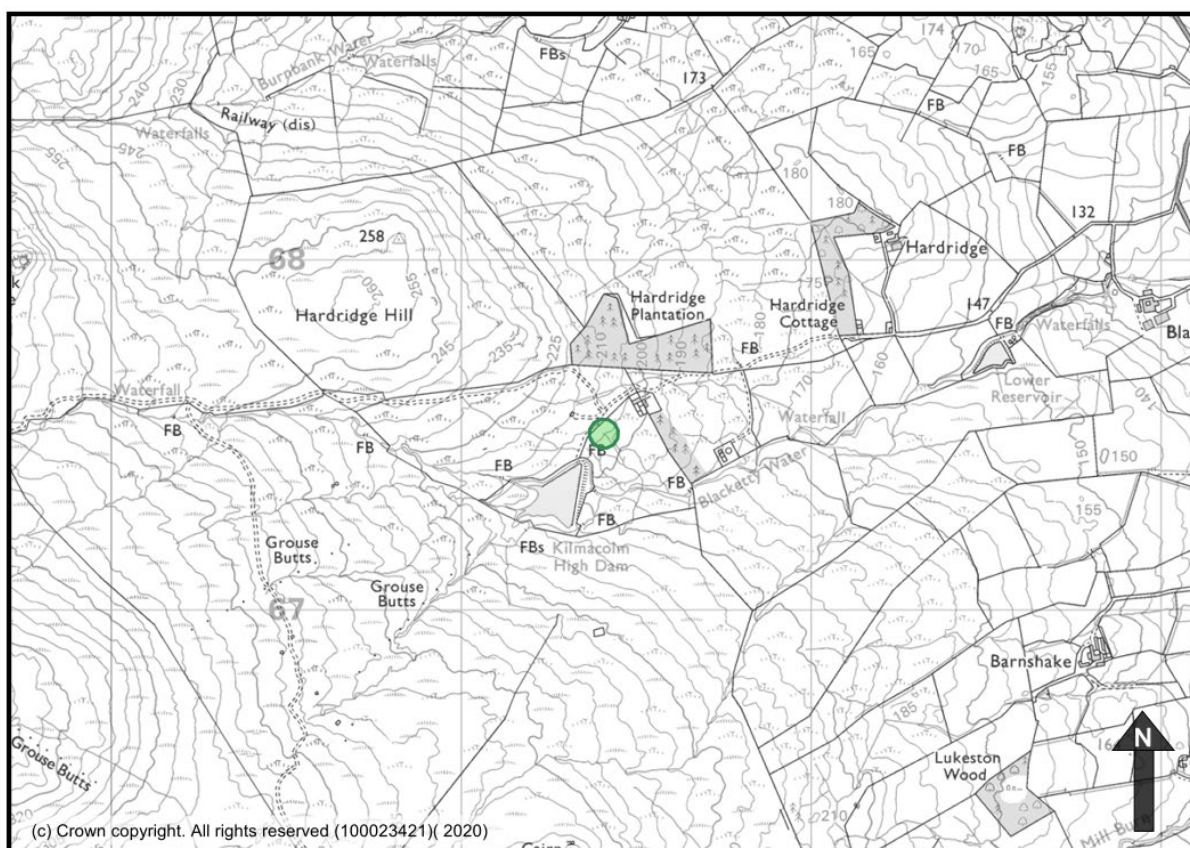
**Monument Type:** Field-system, Building

**Date Recorded:** 18 April 2000

**Canmore Ref No.** 170937

### Archaeology Note

A field-system is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Renfrewshire 1857-64, sheet vi) and on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1979) where a roofed building (NS 3146 6810) is also shown.



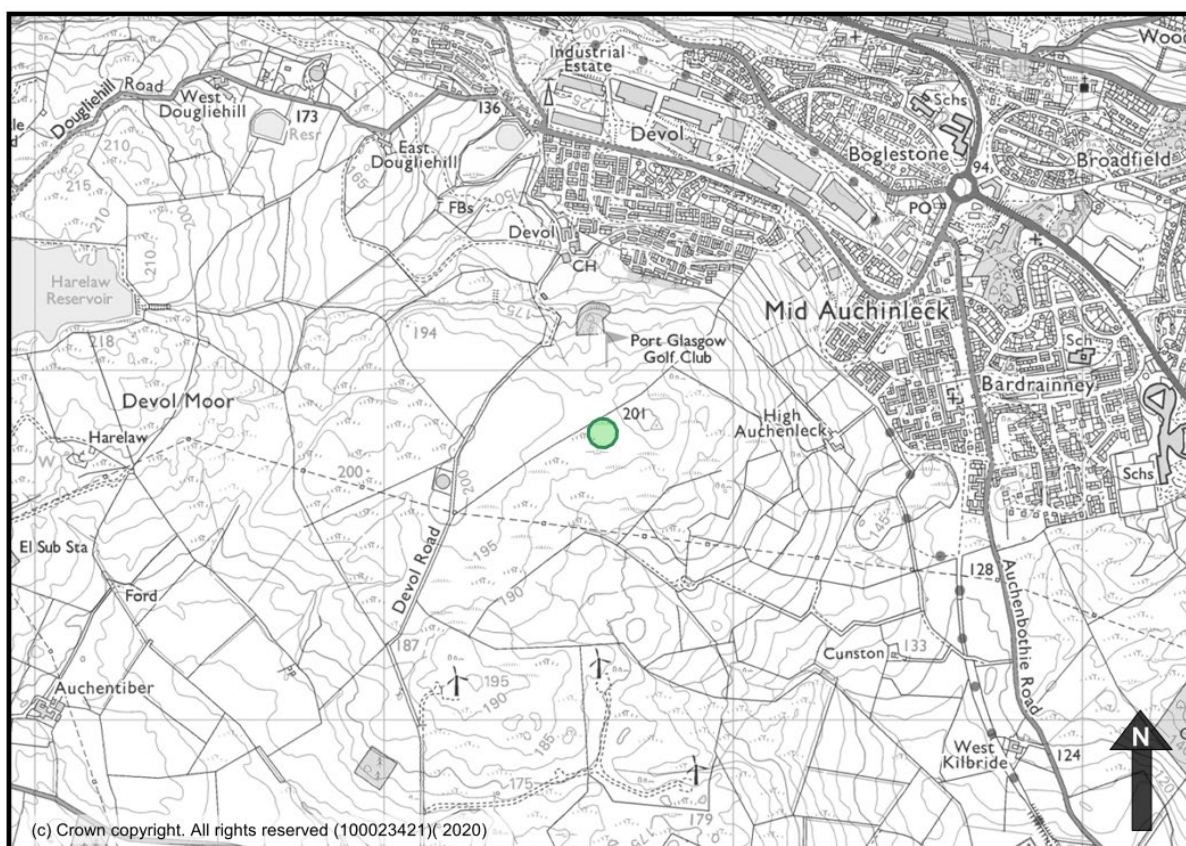


Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> High Auchenleck	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 232600 672800	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Mound	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> Unknown	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 75479

### Archaeology Note

NS 326 728

SW of the OS trig point W of High Auchenleck farm is a low mound some 35m across, and with a distinct saucer-shaped depression. There is no obvious trace of a ditch.



### Further Reading

Newall and Dunn, F and J - 'High Auchenleck (Kilmacolm parish): dished mound', *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, 1991, pp.60 (1991)

## Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm

**Site Name:** High Auchenleck

**Alternative Name:**

**Grid Reference:** 233050 672950

**Parish:** Kilmacolm

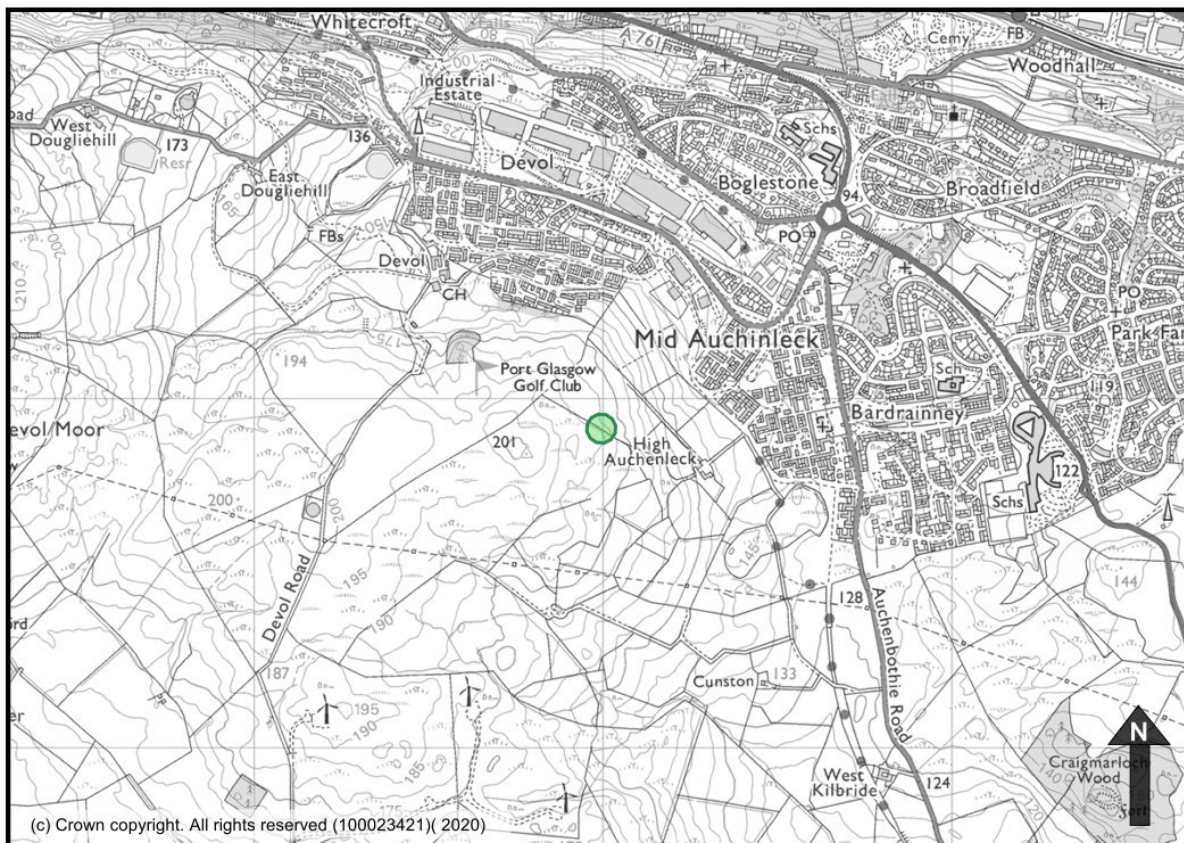
**Monument Type:** Rig, Cultivation Remains

**Date Recorded:** Unknown

**Canmore Ref No.** 85607

### Archaeology Note

None



Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> High Castlehill	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 235070 672270	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Enclosure	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> 21 February 2011	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 42416

### Archaeology Note

(NS 3507 7227) Enclosure (NR)

This univallate fort, noted by Newall as a possible homestead, is situated on High Castlehill farm at a height of 456ft OD. It measures 102ft by 74ft N of the clavicate entrance in the E; S of the entrance, it is 54ft across. It has been planned by the RCAHMS (1957).

The top of a small hill seems to have been enclosed by a stone wall to form an irregular enclosure measuring about 34.0m NS by about 24.0m transversely. The entrance appears to be in the E, where the wall on the S side of the entrance turns outwards to flank the entrance for a distance of some 5.0m. The S end of the enclosure consists of a large circular area, scooped and about 13.0m in diameter with a probable entrance in the NE. The scarp is 1.1m high. The whole of the site is rather vague and much of the course of the enclosing wall is conjectural.





## Further Reading

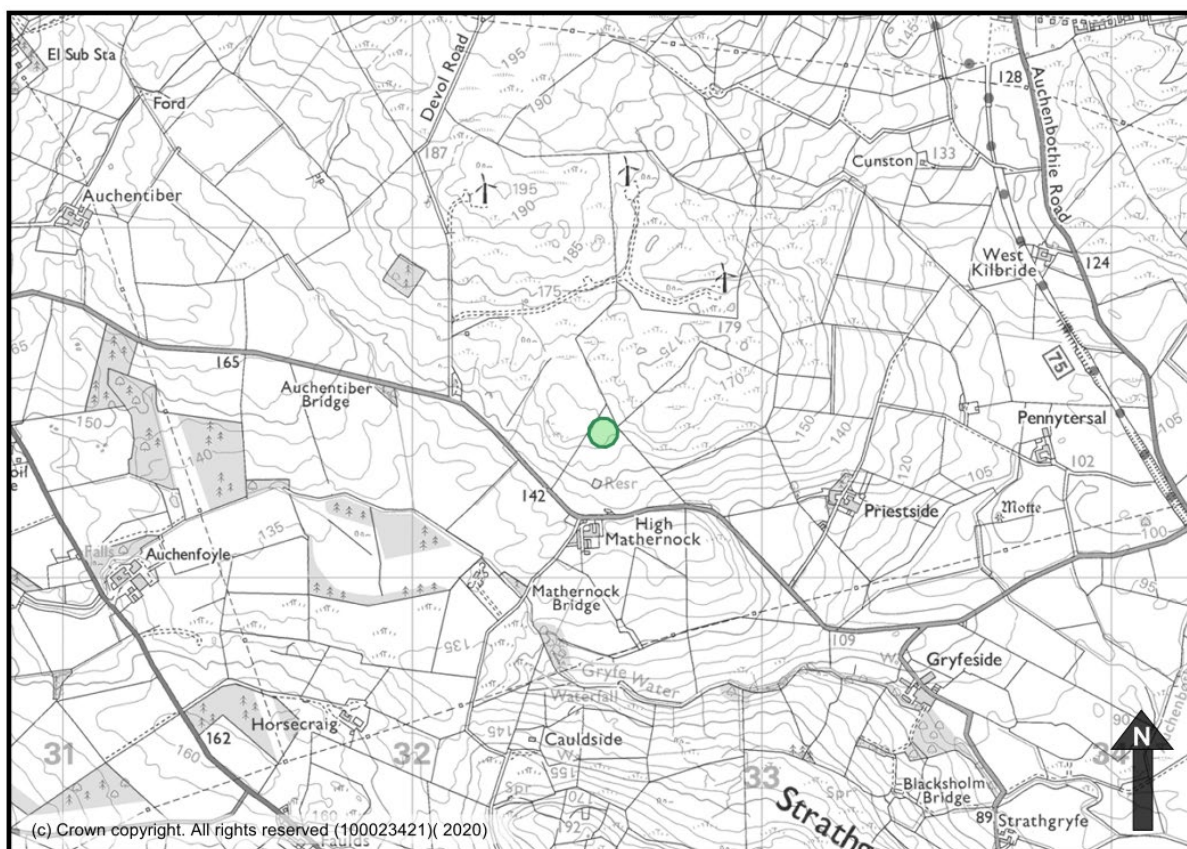
RCAHMS - The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland. An inventory of the ancient and historical monuments of Selkirkshire with the fifteenth report of the Commission. Edinburgh (1957)

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

Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> High Mathernock	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 232550 671400	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Barbed-and-tanged Flint Arrowhead	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> 13 November 1964	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 42424

### Archaeology Note

NS 3255 7140. A barbed and tanged arrowhead of white flint has been by Mr Duff. This arrowhead, which was turned up by the harrow, is still in Mr Duff's possession. He could only confirm the siting given above as approximate.



### Further Reading

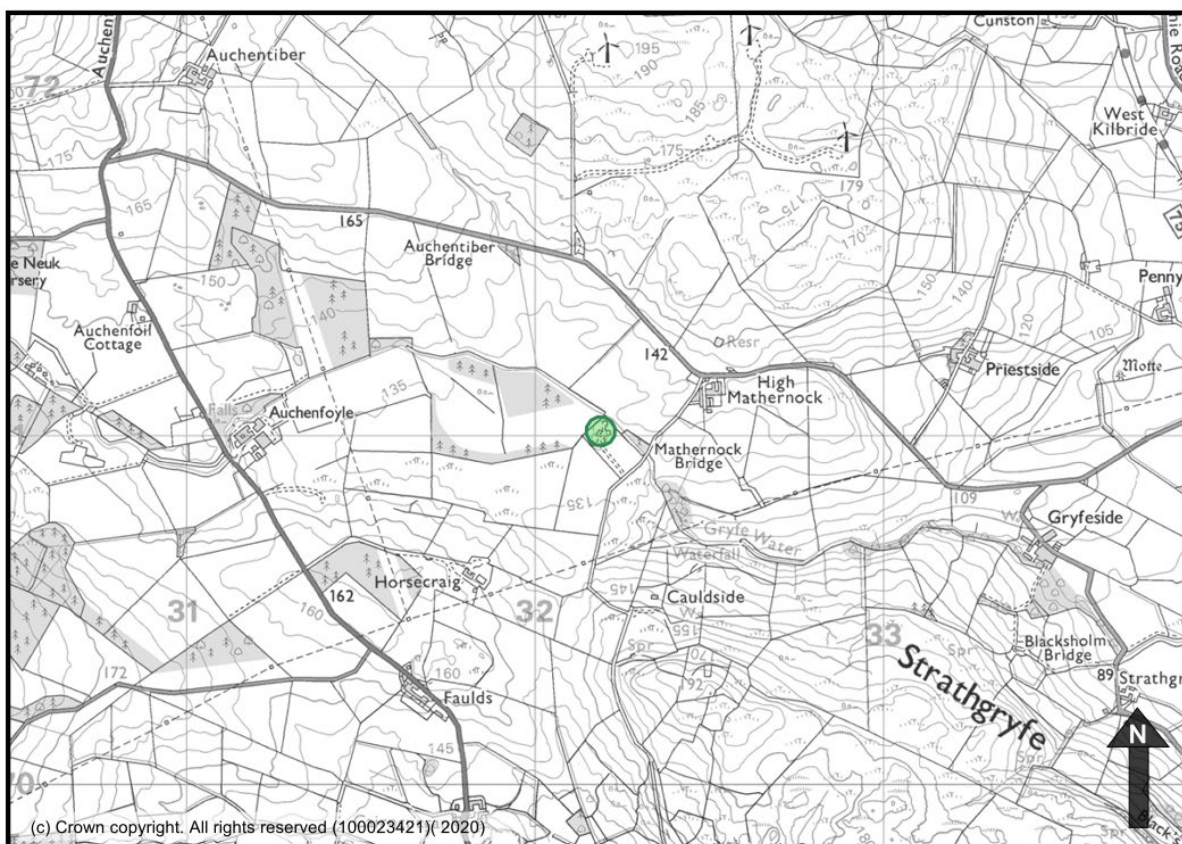
Newall, F - 'Early open settlement in Renfrewshire', PSAS, Vol 95, 1961-2, pp.159-70 (1964)



Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> High Mathernock Battery, Port Glasgow	
<b>Alternative Name:</b> Mathernock Bridge	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 232170, 671010 Battery 232274, 670840 Camp	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Anti-aircraft Battery	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> 21 February 2011	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 106359

### Archaeology Note

None

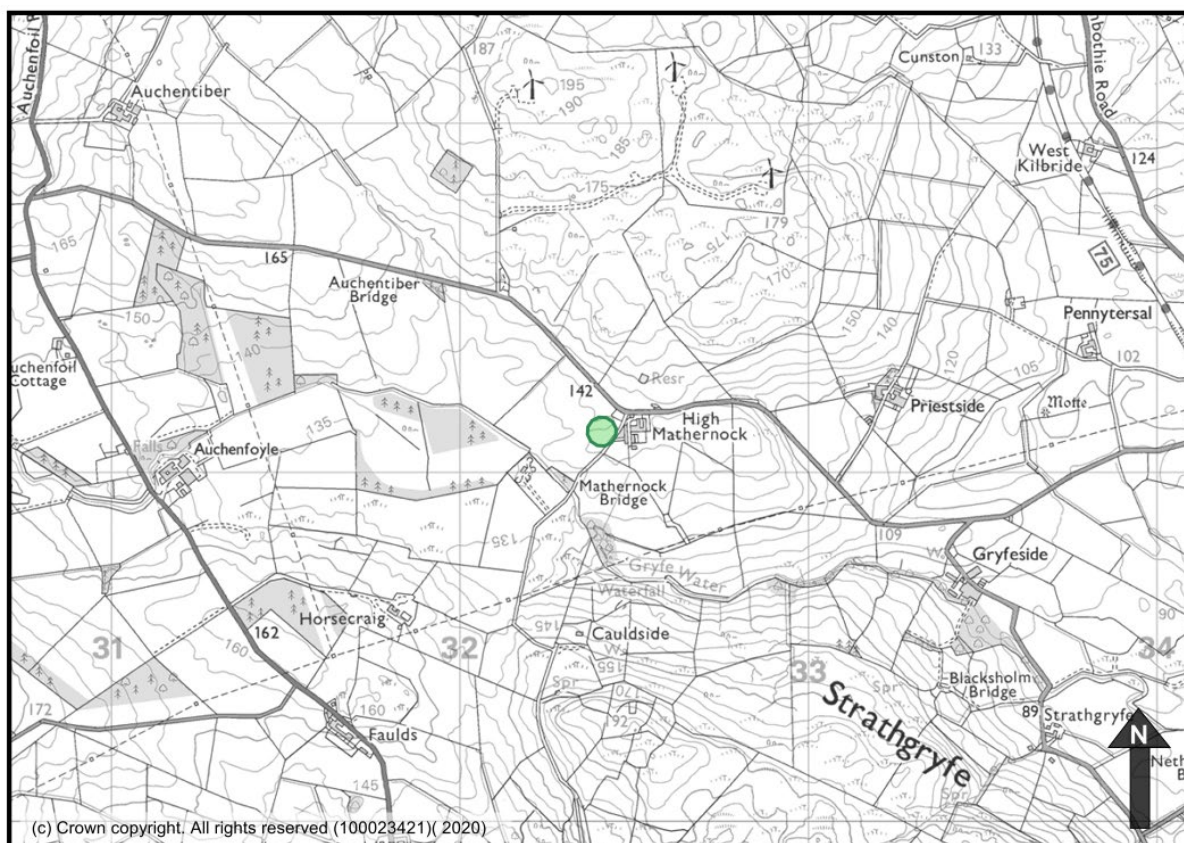




Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> High Mathernock	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 232450 671150	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Cup-marking, Quern	
<b>Date Recorded:</b>	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 42439

### Archaeology Note

From wall of outhouse Mr Alan Hick recovered a cupped grey-green grit boulder, and the upper bun-shaped stone of a rotary quern.



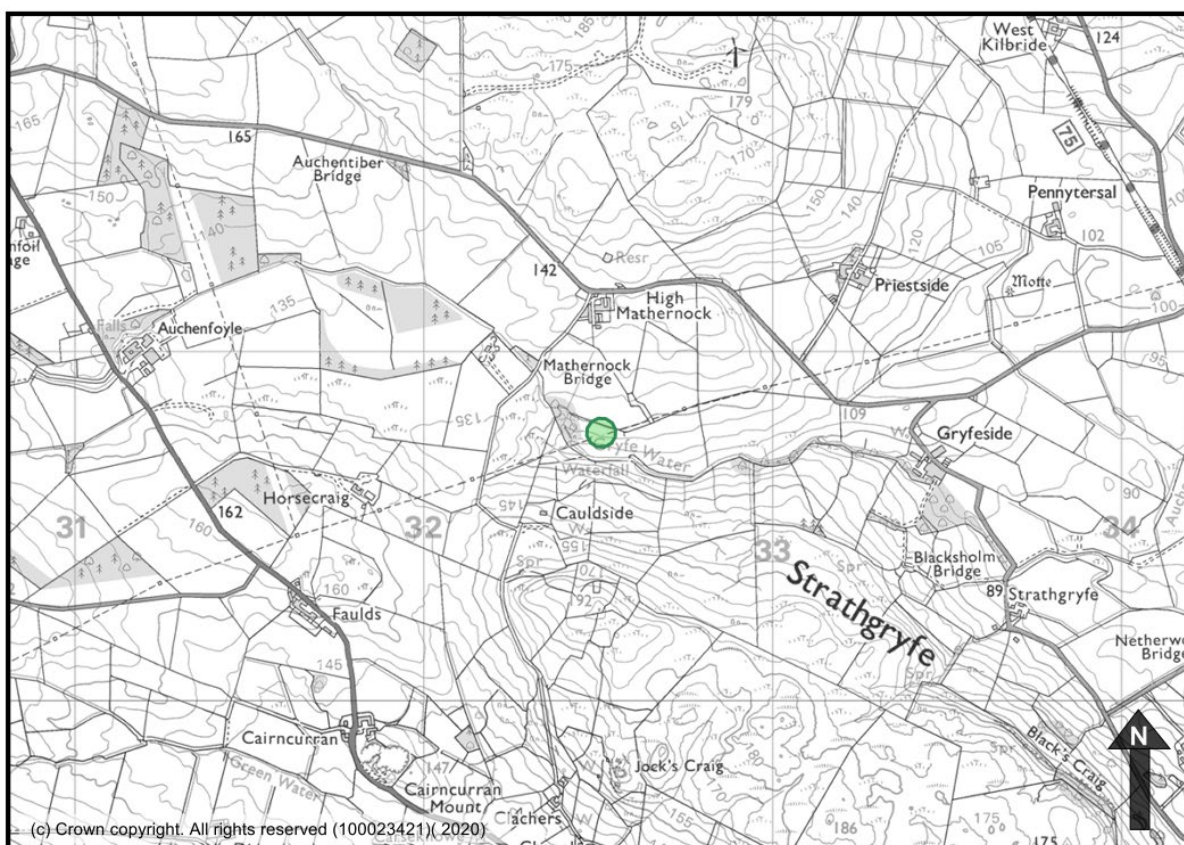
### Further Reading

Newall, F - 'Mathernock farm (Kilmacolm p), quernstone, cupped boulder', *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, 1984, pp.32 (1984)

Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> High Mathernock	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 232500 670800	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Whorl	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> Unknown	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 42431

### Archaeology Note

NS 325 708 A spindle whorl of indurated cannel, 1 1/4" in diameter by 0.4", with a central perforation 0.4" in diameter, was found here.



### Further Reading

Duff, J - 'Mathernock farm, whorl', *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, 1971, pp.37 (1971)

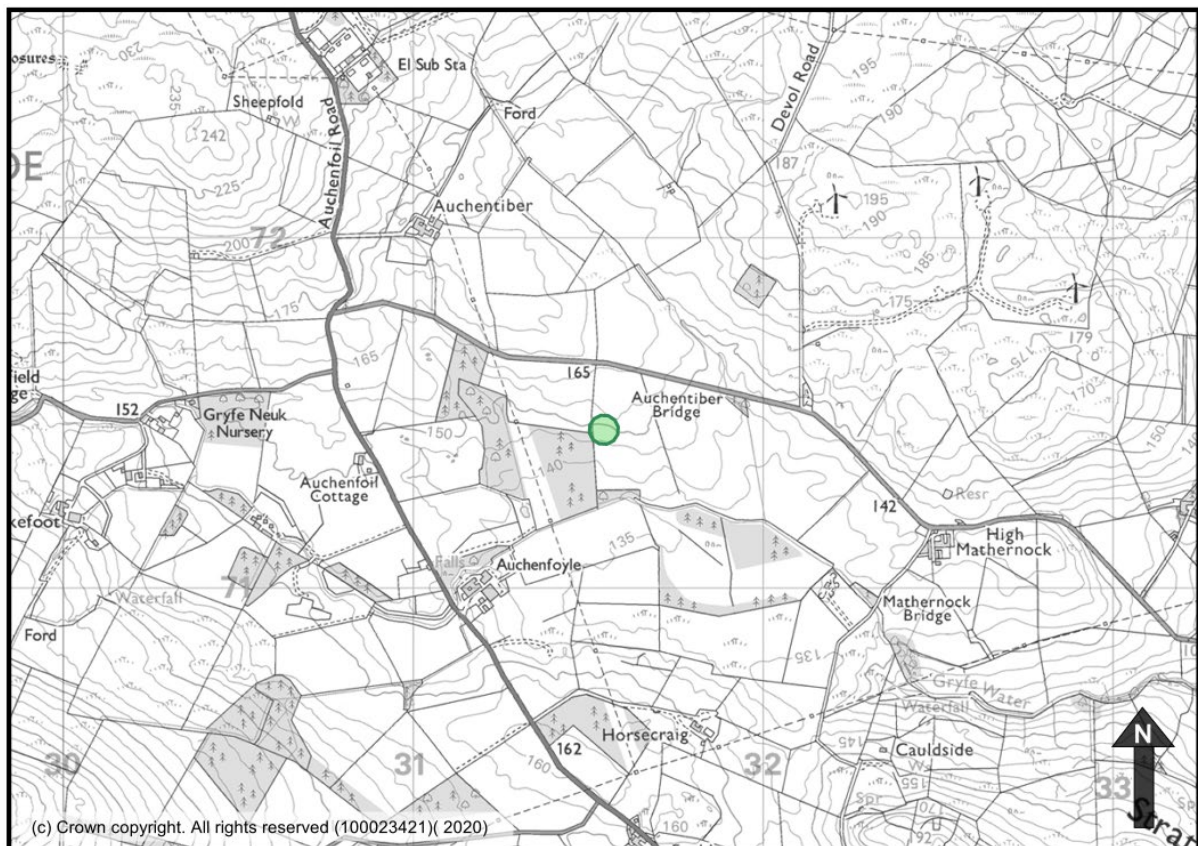


Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> High Mathernock Farm	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 231545 671445	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Cup-marked Stone	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> 13 November 1964	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 42429

### Archaeology Note

NS 317 714. A rough sandstone block, bearing on one face three and on the opposite face four cup marks, found on High Mathernock farm, is now in Paisley Museum.

This cup marked stone was turned up during ploughing in 1954 at approximately NS 3154 7144, the find spot being pointed out on the map by the finder, Mr J Duff, of High Mathernock.



### Further Reading

Morris and Bailey, RWB and DC - 'The cup-and-ring marks and similar sculptures of South-Western Scotland: a survey', PSAS, Vol 98, 1964-6, pp.150-72 (1967)

Newall, F - 'High Mathernock', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1955, pp.25 (1955)



Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> High Mathernock Farm	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 232455 670855	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Shale Ring	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> 27 November 1974	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 42428

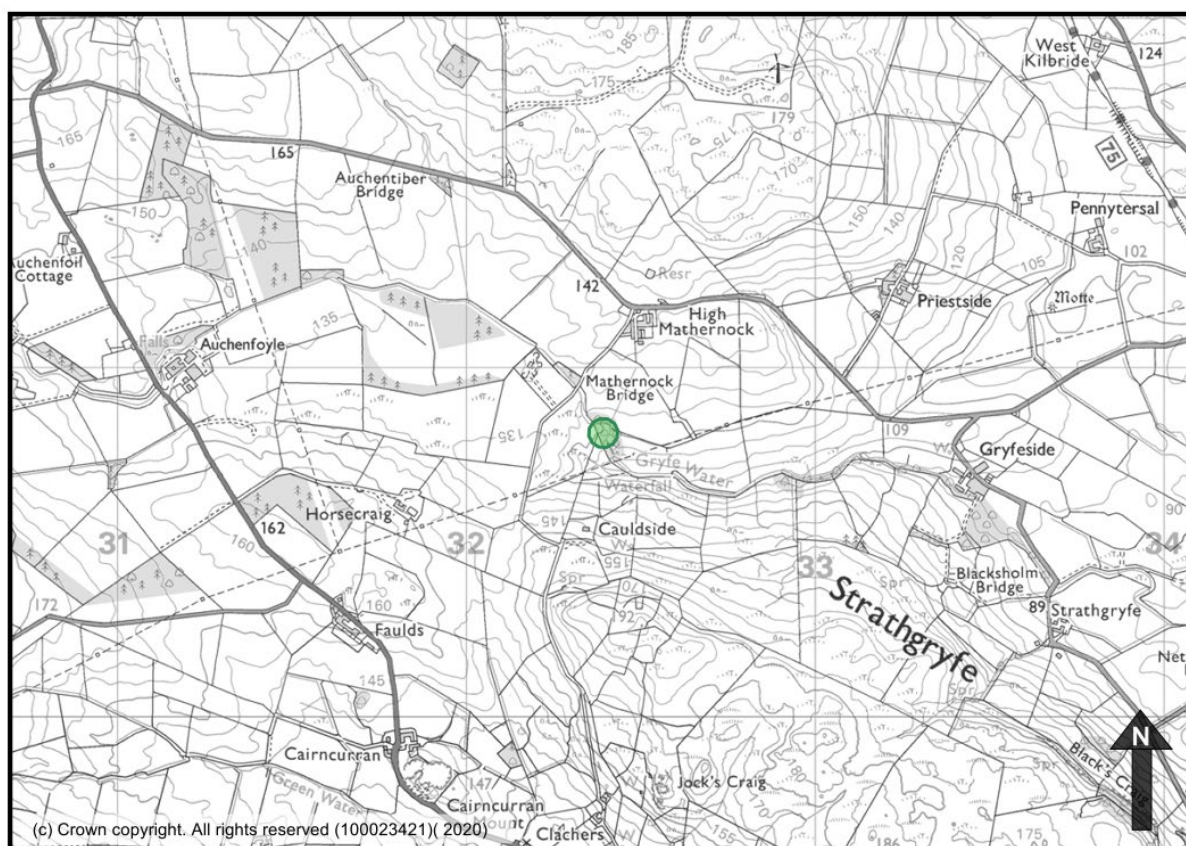
### Archaeology Note

NS 324 708.

A shale ring has been found on High Mathernock farm.

Mr J Duff (of High Mathernock), the finder, stated that the shale ring was ploughed up about 1953 in the field centred on NS 3245 7088. This was the second shale ring he had found. He could offer no further information about the first (it is not in his possession) and believes that this second ring was sent to Paisley (? museum).

This particular shale ring could not be identified at Paisley Museum although several are held there.



### Further Reading

Newall, F - 'High Mathernock', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1955, pp.25 (1955)

## Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm

**Site Name:** Hope Lodge, Bridge of Weir

**Alternative Name:** (originally Lodge to the Bridge of Weir Hospital)

**Grid Reference:** 236991 666390

**Parish:** Kilmacolm

**Monument Type:** Lodge

**Date Recorded:** Unknown

**Canmore Ref No.** 197489

### Archaeology Note

None





Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Hydropathic Establishment, Kilmacolm	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 236179 670117	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Health , Residential	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> 15 October 2001	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 198974

### Archaeology Note

Kilmacolm Hydropathic Establishment is depicted on the OS 2nd Edition map (Renfrewshire, sheet VII, 1913). It has since been demolished.





## Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm

**Site Name:** Killochries

**Alternative Name:**

**Grid Reference:** 234200 667500

**Parish:** Kilmacolm

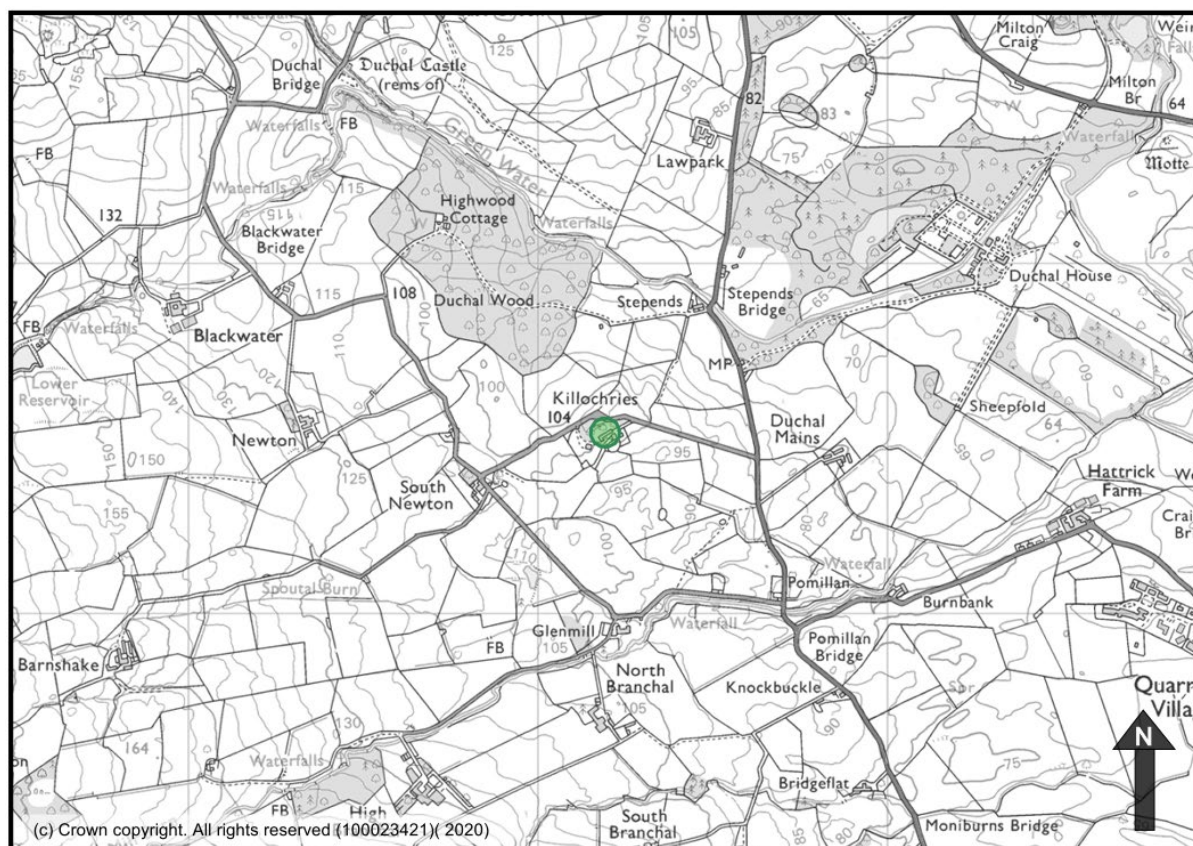
**Monument Type:** Farmstead

**Date Recorded:**

**Canmore Ref No.** 170947

### Archaeology Note

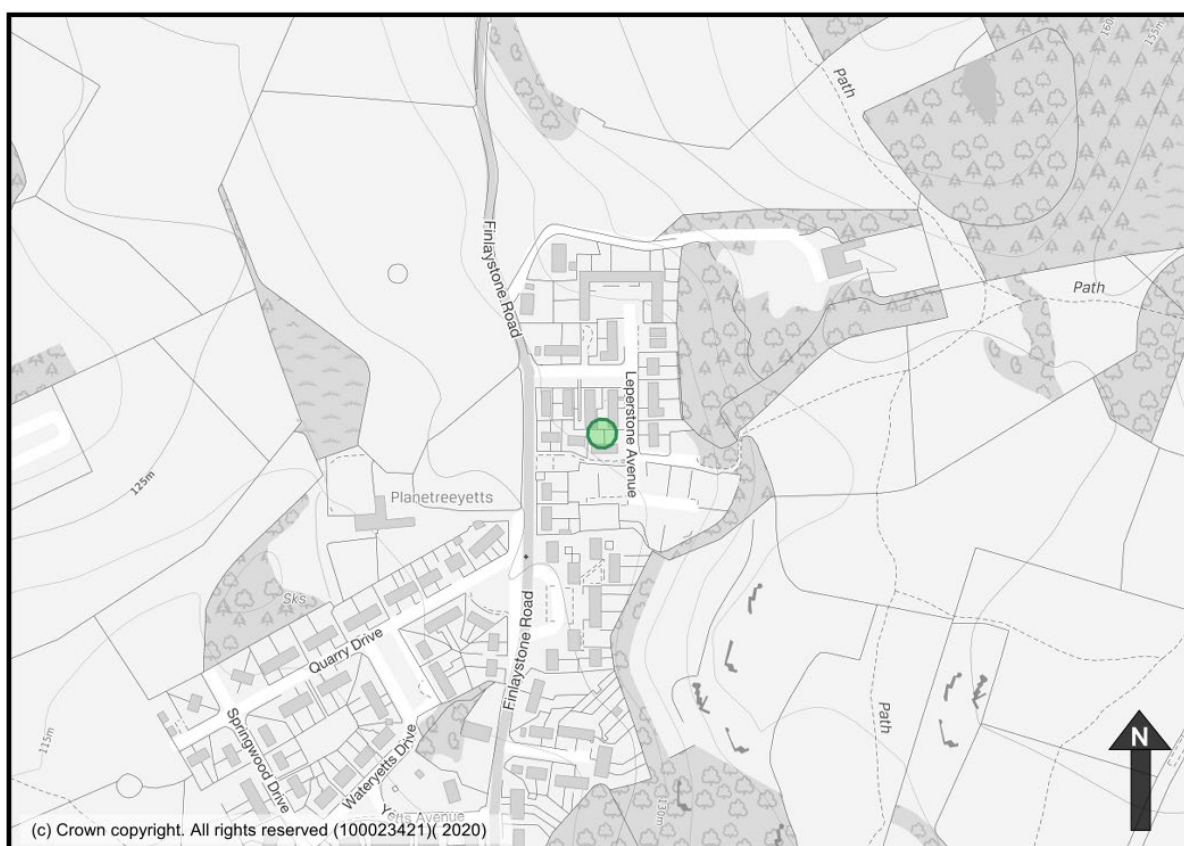
A farmstead comprising one unroofed building, two roofed buildings, one of which is L-shaped, and two enclosures is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Renfrewshire 1857-64, sheet vi). Three roofed buildings and three enclosures are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1979).



Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Kilmacolm	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 235900 670750	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Farmstead	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> 19 April 2000	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 170968

### Archaeology Note

A farmstead comprising three unroofed buildings, one of which is a long building of two compartments, and one enclosure is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Renfrewshire 1863, sheet vii), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1991). This site now lies within the modern town of Kilmacolm.



## Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm

**Site Name:** Kilmacolm

**Alternative Name:** Knockbuckle

**Grid Reference:** 234720 669840

**Parish:** Kilmacolm

**Monument Type:** Farmstead

**Date Recorded:** 14 July 2000

**Canmore Ref No.** 170950

### Archaeology Note

A farmstead comprising one unroofed building and three roofed buildings, one of which is an L-shaped building with an outshot, is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Renfrewshire 1857-64, sheet vi). This site now lies within the modern town of Kilmacolm as shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1979).





Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Kilmacolm	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 235670 669680	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Farmstead (possible)	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> 9 October 2009	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 171035

### Archaeology Note

What may be a farmstead comprising one unroofed building attached to a field wall is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Renfrewshire 1863, sheet vii), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1989).

A settlement or farmstead is shown at or near this location on Roy's Military Survey of Scotland (1747-55). Roy's map shows three enclosures sitting to the E of three buildings, the westernmost of which is rectangular and is aligned with its long axis NNW-SSE. This conforms well with the ruinous structure shown on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of the area from about a century later. On Roy's map the name of the settlement is difficult to decipher; it appears to be "Turnerstown" or "Tannerstown". John Ainslie's map of c. 1800 shows the same steading, and labels it "Tarniston". Information from cartographic search.



## Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm

**Site Name:** Kilmacolm

**Alternative Name:**

**Grid Reference:** 235500 669500

**Parish:** Kilmacolm

**Monument Type:** Flat Axe

**Date Recorded:** Unknown

**Canmore Ref No.** 42252

### Archaeology Note

An Early Bronze Age flat axe (type Bb) from Kilmacolm (NS 3569) is in the British Museum (Acc. No: 91.5-14.59). It measures 4.2 ins by 2.5 ins. A cast of it was exhibited in Glasgow in 1911, on loan from L M Mann.

(Flat axe of Migdale type). Single find. Flat axe, broken cutting edge, green. Length 107mm, butt 25mm, cutting edge 63mm, weight 205 gms. British Museum (BM 5-91/59-14).



### Further Reading

Schmidt and Burgess, PK and CB - 'The axes of Scotland and Northern England', Prahistorische Bronzefunde, Vol 9, Part7, Munchen, Germany (1981)

Palace of History - Scottish exhibition of national history, art and industry, Glasgow (1911):

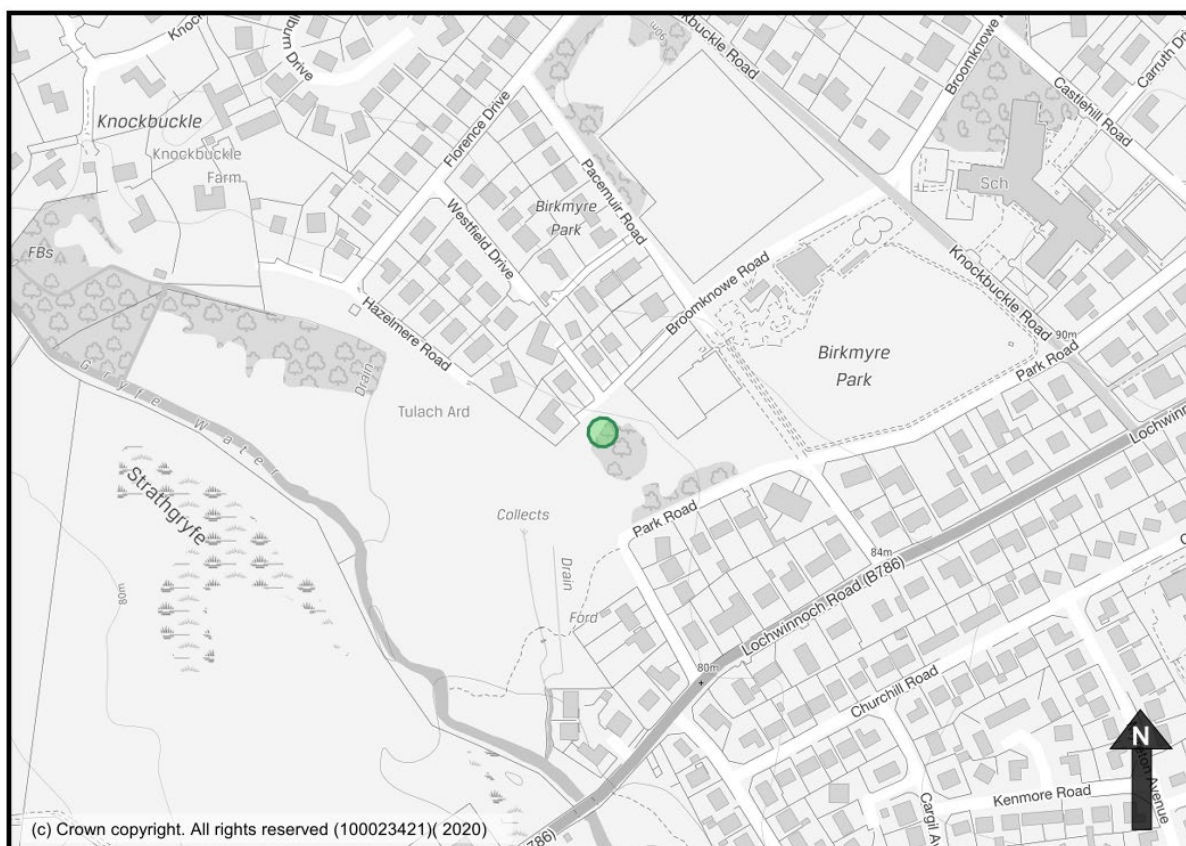
Palace of History catalogue of exhibits, in Glaister, J et al. (eds.), Glasgow (1911)

Coles, JM - 'Scottish Early Bronze Age metalwork', PSAS, Vol 101, 1968-9, pp.1-110 (1971)

Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Kilmacolm	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 235050 669650	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Flint Scraper, Quartz Blade	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> Unknown	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 42240

### Archaeology Note

NS 350 696. A grey flint scraper/graver, 30 mm by 28 mm by 5 mm and a leaf-shaped quartz blade have been found in Kilmacolm Public Park. (Their present location is not given.)



### Further Reading

DES - 'Small finds', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1976, pp.66-78 (1976)



Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Kilmacolm	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 235800 670250	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Whorl, Pottery	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> Unknown	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 42398

### Archaeology Note

NS 358 702. Half of a spindle whorl of hard grey stone, 3.1 cms in diameter, also a sherd of olive-green glazed grey ware, and a basal sherd of red ware with patchy mottled purple-brown glaze were found here, in Kilmacolm play park.



### Further Reading

Black, WO - 'Kilmacolm Play Park', *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, 1972, pp.37 (1972)

## Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm

**Site Name:** Kilmacolm

**Alternative Name:**

**Grid Reference:** 235820 669950

**Parish:** Kilmacolm

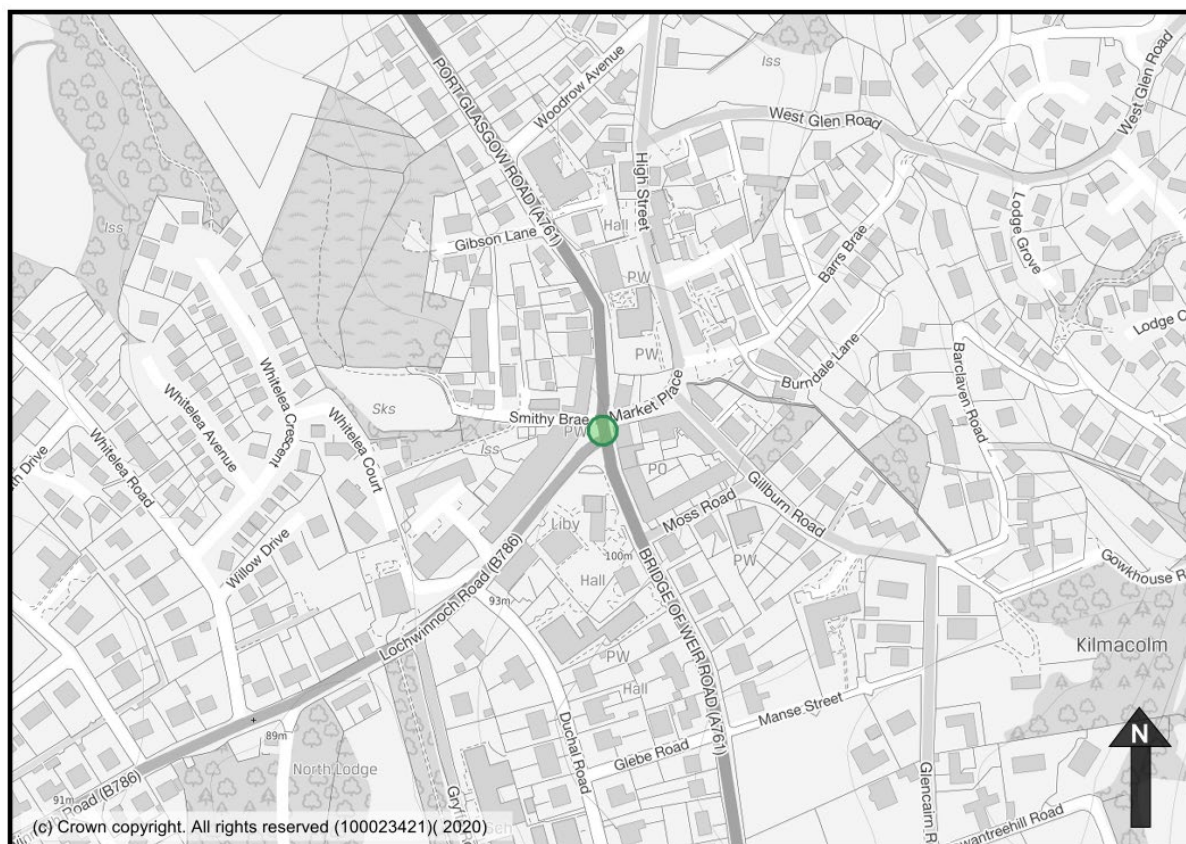
**Monument Type:** Town

**Date Recorded:** 10 December 2001

**Canmore Ref No.** -

### Archaeology Note

Prior archaeological evaluation of the former public toilet site across the road from the church revealed nothing earlier than the late 18th century foundation for the inn which was cut into the natural.



## Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm

**Site Name:** Kilmacolm Gasworks

**Alternative Name:**

**Grid Reference:** 235650 609950

**Parish:** Kilmacolm

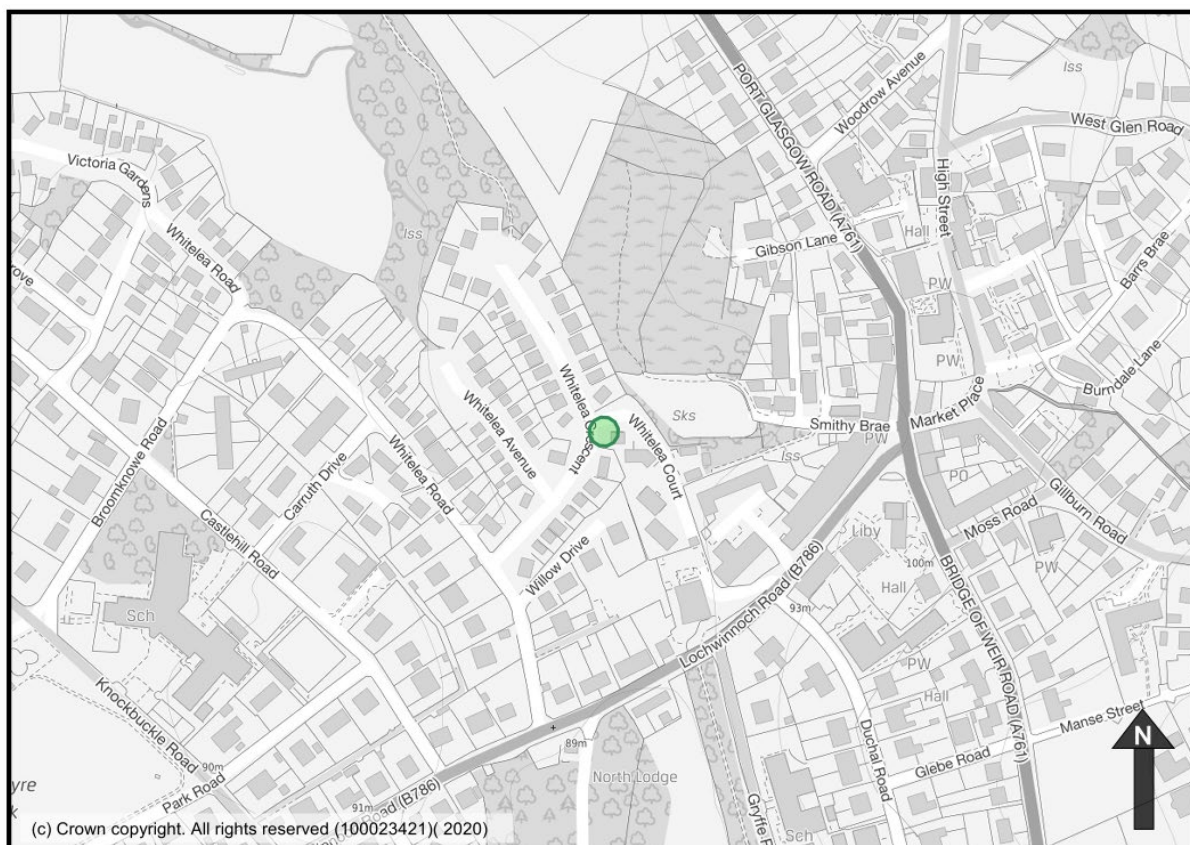
**Monument Type:** Gasworks

**Date Recorded:**

**Canmore Ref No.** 42243

### Archaeology Note

None





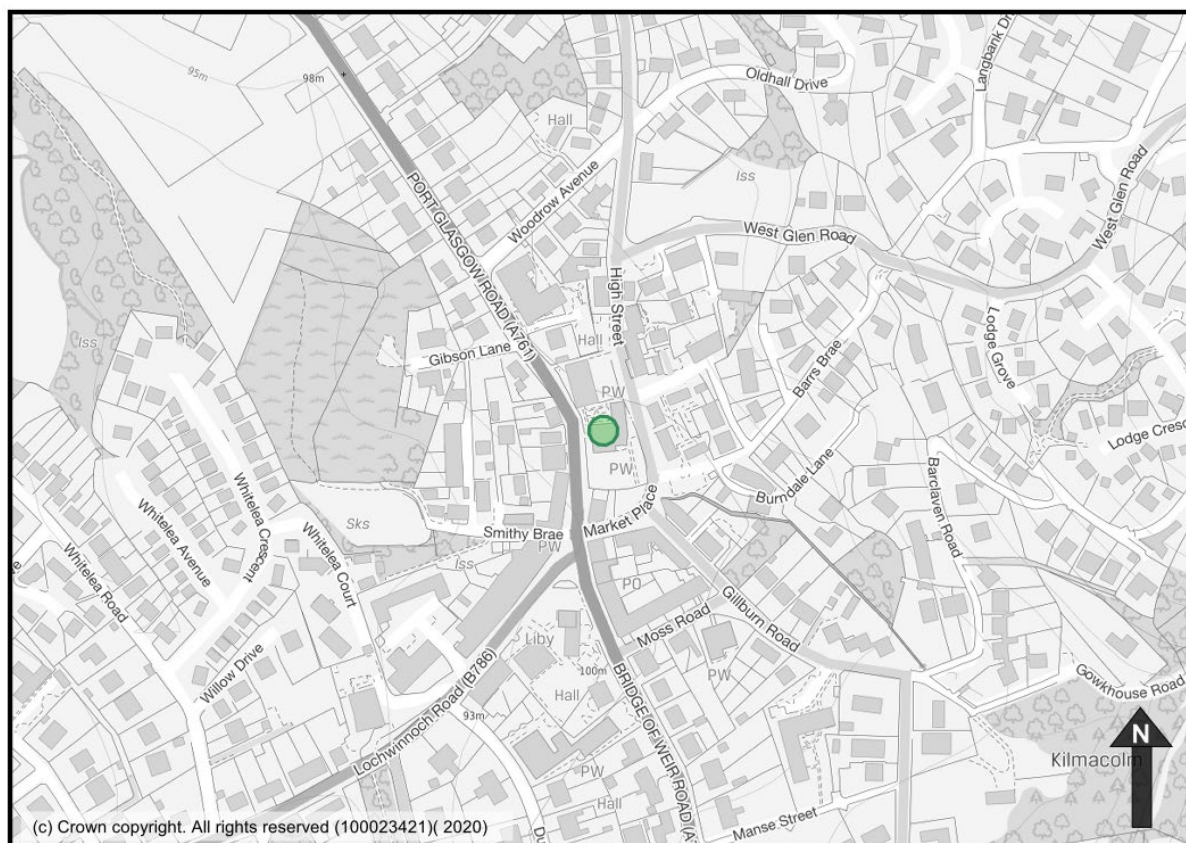
Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Kilmacolm Parish Church	
<b>Alternative Name:</b> Kilmacolm 'Old Kirk'	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 235850 669980	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Church, Burial-ground	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> 20 April 2001	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 42242

### Archaeology Note

NS 3585 6998.

The parish church of Kilmacolm is on record in the early 13th century, but the dedication to a Colum, not necessarily Colum Cille, indicates a much earlier foundation. The chancel of the 13th-century church serves as the vestry of the present, 19<sup>th</sup> century church. The burial-ground was in use until 1902.

Gothic Revival main church; roughcast, with stone dressings; battletower; also circular, slated tower at SE; incorporated, as vestry, is chancel of XIII cent. 1st pointed Gothic church rubble built James Dempster/ Greenock) Architect 1830-1. Enlarge and recast 1902.



## **Further Reading**

Watson, W J - The history of the Celtic place-names of Scotland: being the Rhind lectures on archaeology (expanded) delivered in 1916. Edinburgh (1926)

MacGibbon and Ross, D and T - The ecclesiastical architecture of Scotland from the earliest Christian times to the seventeenth century. Edinburgh (1896)

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

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

Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Kilmacolm, Rowantreehill Road, Windyhill	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 236220 669430	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> House	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> 17 October 2007	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 42248

### Archaeology Note

Built 1899-1901. Architect Charles Rennie Macintosh. (Names 'Houston Street' and 'Windyhill' do not appear on OS maps, presumably 'Windyridge' in Houston Road is the house referred to).

2-storey; in severe "Modern Movement" manner; roughcast; slated; interiors of distinction; (1899-1901?; archt. Chas. Rennie Mackintosh. Howarth, 1952



### Further Reading

Howarth, T - Charles Rennie Mackintosh and the modern movement. London (1952)

Mullinger, C - Mackintosh house could fetch 800,000 pounds [Kilmacolm, Houston Street, Windyhill, newscutting], The Scotsman, (Newspaper) (1995)

Bowditch, G - 800,000 asked for house by Mackintosh [Kilmacolm, Houston Street, Windymill, newscutting] The Times, (Newspaper) (1995)

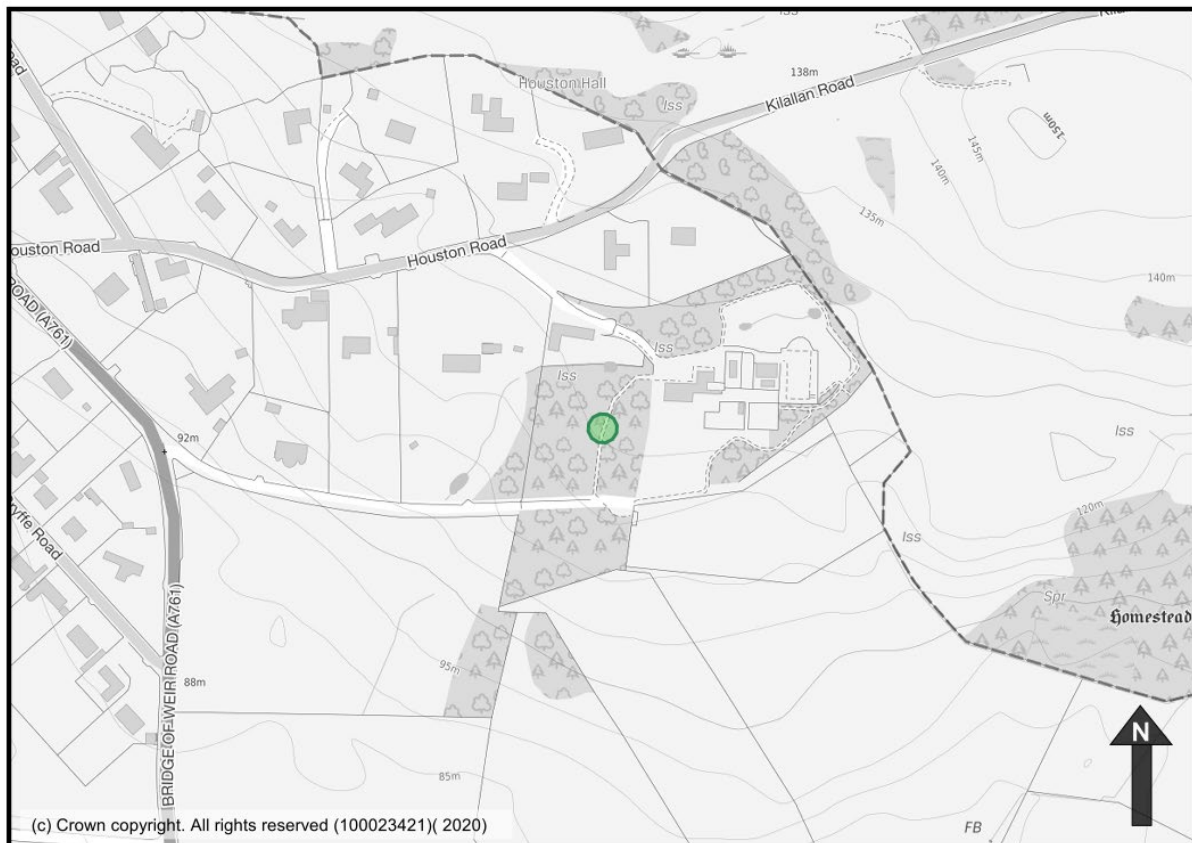


Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Knapps	
<b>Alternative Name:</b> Knaps	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 236650, 669050	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Flint Arrowhead	
<b>Date Recorded:</b>	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 42231

### Archaeology Note

NS 366 690

An Early Bronze Age lop-sided arrowhead was donated to the NMAS in 1947 by Miss C M Mullins (Acc. No: AD 2246). It had been found many years previously by her grandfather near the Knaps, Killellan, Kilmacolm (Knaps: NS 366 690). It is of dark grey-brown flint becoming paler towards the tip, and measures 2.55ins in length, including a single barb almost 1in long.



### Further Reading

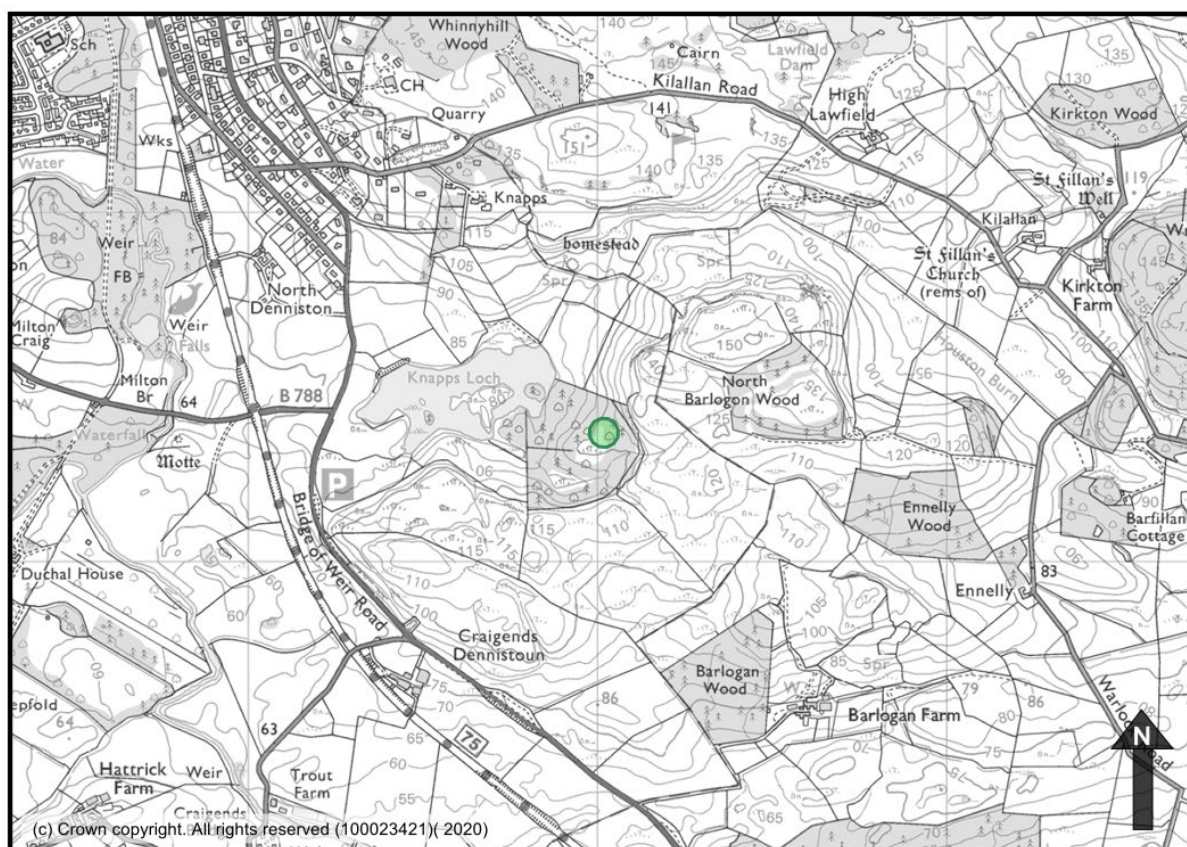
Stevenson, RBK - "'Lop-sided" arrow-heads', PSAS, Vol 81, 1946-7, pp.179-82(1949)  
 Glasgow Art Gallery and Museum - Scotland's ancient treasures: from the National Museum of Antiquities, exhibited in Kelvingrove Museum, Glasgow, 1st June to 19th August, 1951. Glasgow (1951)

Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Knapps Loch	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 237000 668330	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Farmstead	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> 19 April 2000	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 132086

### Archaeology Note

NS 3700 6833 Deserted farmstead.

A farmstead comprising one unroofed L-shaped building of five compartments and three enclosures is depicted on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition of the OS 6-inch map (Renfrewshire 1863, sheet vii). One enclosure is shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1989).



### Further Reading

SRC SMR - 'Inverclyde District (Kilmacolm parish)', Discovery and Excavation, Scotland, 1995, pp.80 (1995)

Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Ladymuir	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 234050 664350	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Enclosure	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> Unknown	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 42343

### Archaeology Note

NS 340 643 At the foot of a low rock ridge, forestry drains have revealed a D-shaped enclosure, 13 x 76ft within a 5ft thick boulder wall. Remains of oak posts were noted.



### Further Reading

Lonie and Newall, W and F - 'Ladymuir', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1968, pp.36 (1968)



Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Ladymuir	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 234630 664430	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Farmstead	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> 1 May 2000	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 170956

### Archaeology Note

A farmstead comprising two unroofed buildings and two incomplete enclosures is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Renfrewshire 1863, sheet xi), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1992).



Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Ladymuir	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 233350 664450	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Hut-circle	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> Unknown	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 42339

### Archaeology Note

At NS 333 644 is a house 22ft in diameter with a heavily built wall 5ft thick. The entrance, in the E, is 5ft

By analogy with sites at Martin Glen (NS26NW 9) and Rottenburn (NS26NE 14), it is probably of Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age date.



### Further Reading

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

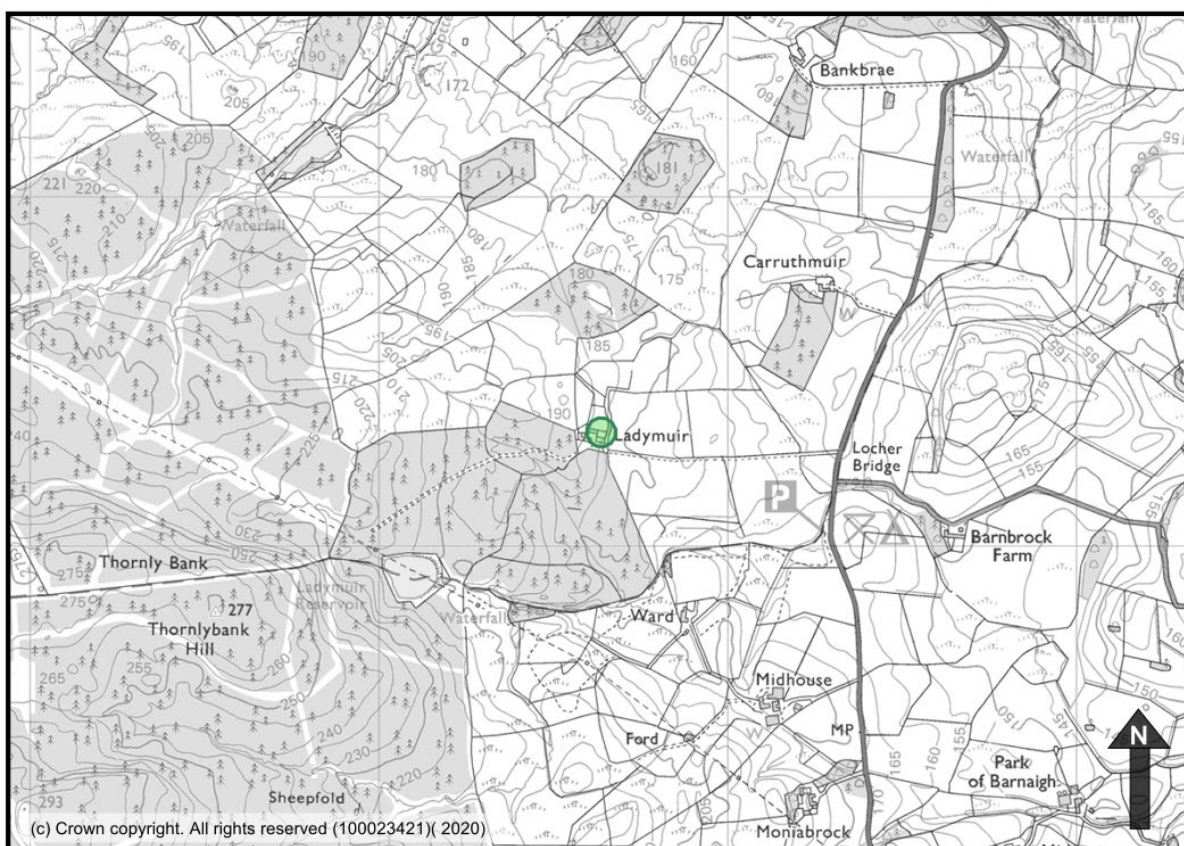
Newall, F - 'The Roman signal fortlet at Outerwards, Ayrshire', Glasgow Archaeol J, Vol 4, 1976, pp.111-23 (1976)



Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Ladymuir Farm	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 234650 664350	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Building	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> Unknown	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 42335

### Archaeology Note

Ladymuir Farm. The foundations of an L-shaped house built in 1660 are quite distinct. The second house, 18th century, still stands while the third house, built in 1900 has the rebuilt (in stone), wall initials I G - M W. Lady muir has strong Covenanthers' associations.



### Further Reading

Hallifax-Crawford, A - 'Ladymuir Farm, Kilmacolm', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1966, pp.40 (1966)



## Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm

**Site Name:** Law Park

**Alternative Name:** East Law Park

**Grid Reference:** 234090 668300

**Parish:** Kilmacolm

**Monument Type:** Farmstead

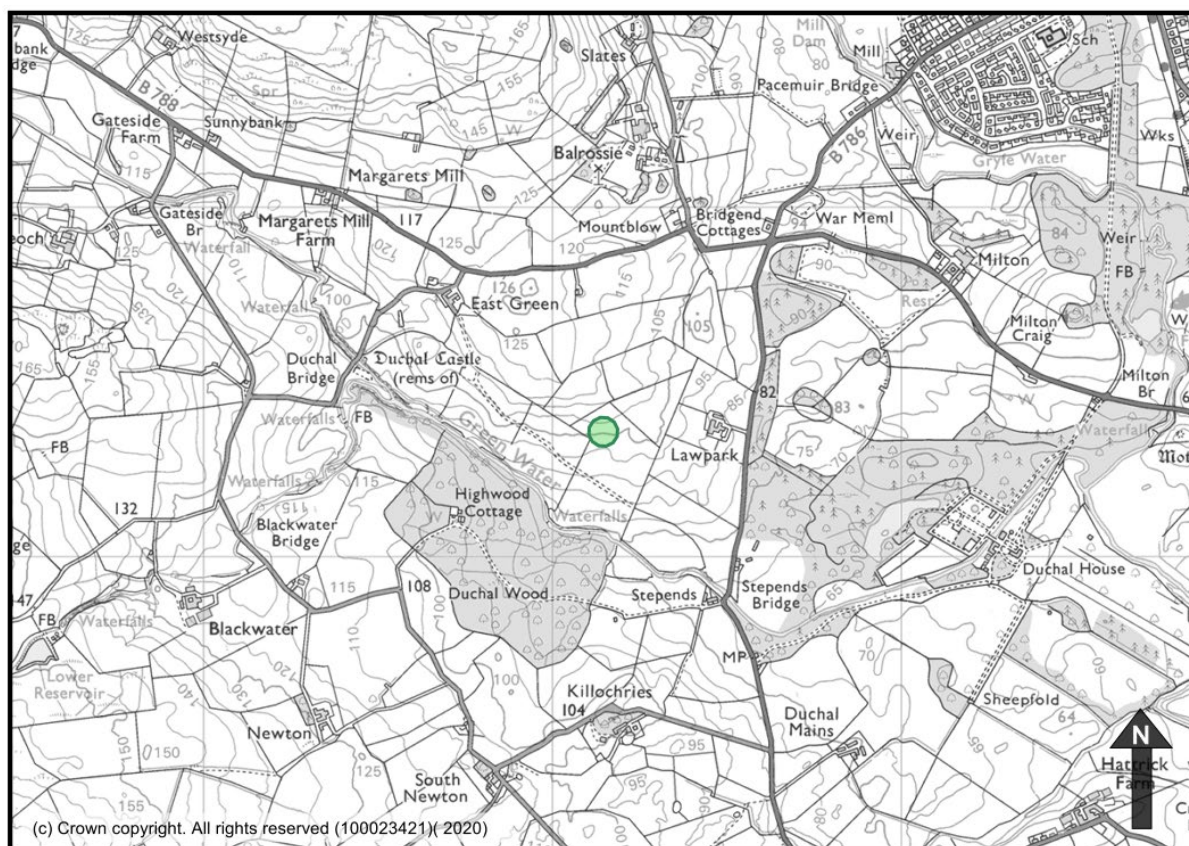
**Date Recorded:** 14 July 2000

**Canmore Ref No.** 170943

### Archaeology Note

'A ruin of what was formerly a farm steading.'

A farmstead annotated East Lawpark (Ruin) and comprising two unroofed buildings, one of which is a long building, is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Renfrewshire 1857-64, sheet vi), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1979).



Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Law Park	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 234470, 668460 234130, 668130 234290, 668290	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Flint Implements	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> Unknown	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 42256

### Archaeology Note

(NS 3447 6846) Flint Implements found (NAT)

(NS 3413 6813) Flint Implements found (NAT)

Mr D MacKinnon has located several concentrations of flint on Lawpark farm, the most dense being at NS 3442 6792, and extending for 1/4 mile along the Green Water and a like distance to the N of the river. To date over 100 flint implements, 30 quartz artifacts, 1 polished stone axe, and a number of hammer stones and anvils have been collected. The finds include thumb scrapers, steep end scrapers, 1 tanged point, 1 fish tail scraper and several "arrowhead" shaped points. All have a general neolithic aspect. In all, 528 flints have been inspected. (See also NS36NW 11).





Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Law Park	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 234050 668750	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Implements, Pottery	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> Unknown	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 42283

### Archaeology Note

NS 340 687 The area of Neolithic and Medieval finds on Lawpark farm recorded on NS36NW 10 and 11 extends into the more southerly fields of East Green. Artifacts found here include flint knives, awl, scrapers, cores, a basalt hone, whorl, stone rubbers, also sherds of early Medieval and 14th-15th century pottery. They are to be given to Paisley Museum.



### Further Reading

Newall, F - 'East Green Farm', *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, 1963, pp.47 (1963)

Newall, F - 'East Green', *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, 1966, pp.40 (1966)

Black, WO - 'East Green', *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, 1967, pp.46 (1967)



Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Law Park	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 234450, 667950 234290, 668270	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Pottery, Miscellaneous Finds	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> Unknown	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 42257

### Archaeology Note

NS 344 679. The fields in this area and extending for 1/4 mile along the Green Water and a like distance N of the river have yielded among artifacts of probable neolithic date (see NS36NW 10), 65 sherds of glazed ware of the 14th to 17th centuries, several fragments of worked shale, including parts of 3 bracelets, some perforated stones, and several whetstones.

Centred NS 3429 6827. This material has been turned up by the plough, since 1950, in the same area as the neolithic flints noted on NS36NW 10. No individual sitings are possible. Most of the finds are in Paisley Museum (F Newall, Ferniebank, Kilmacolm).

Several more sherds of medieval pottery have been found by Mr D Mackinnon (Lawpark, Kilmacolm).



**Further Reading**

Newall, F - 'Lawpark Farm, Kilmacolm', *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, 1961, pp.43 (1961)

Newall, F - 'Finds. Castle Semple; Lawpark', *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, 1964, pp.46 (1964)

## Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm

**Site Name:** Low Mathernock

**Alternative Name:**

**Grid Reference:** 232625 670824

**Parish:** Kilmacolm

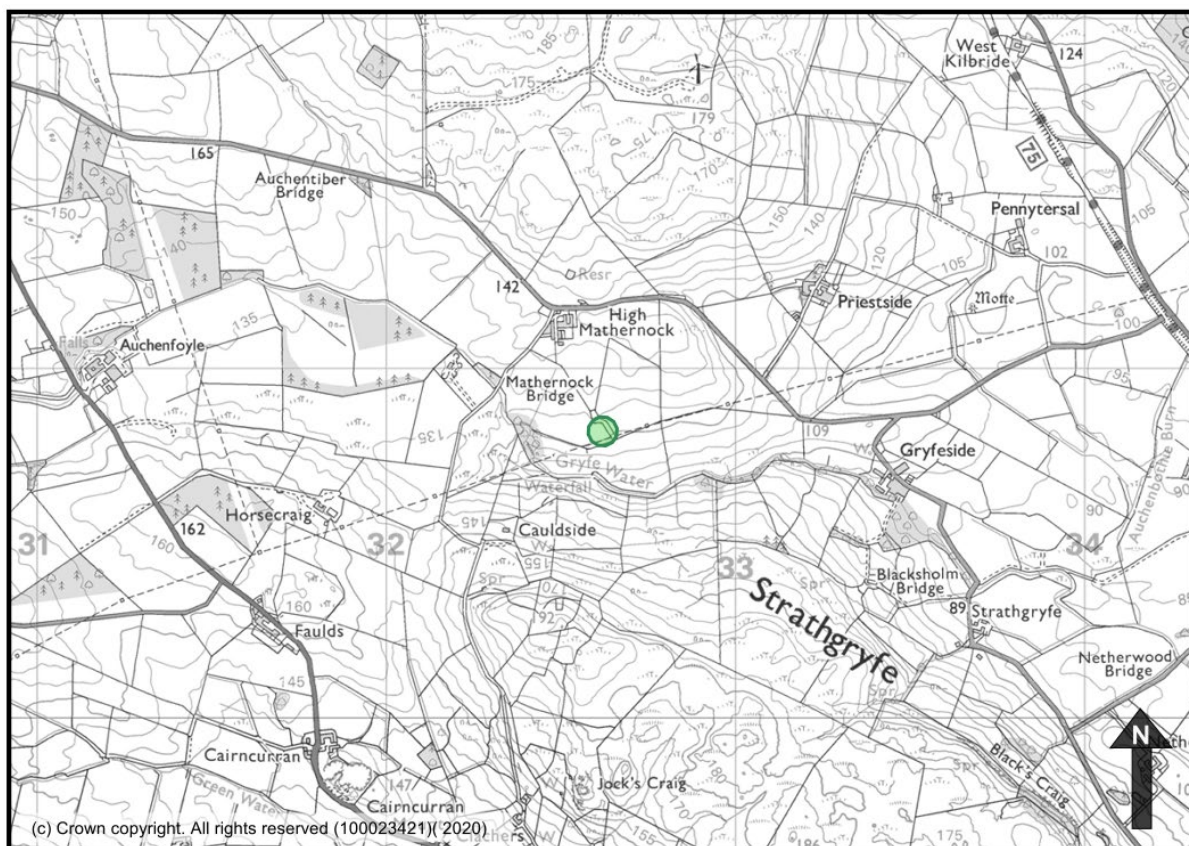
**Monument Type:** Farmstead

**Date Recorded:** 9 June 2009

**Canmore Ref No.** -

### Archaeology Note

Low Mathernock was depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, on which it comprised a single long building divided into two cells, located on the west side of a track. Small fields or enclosures were shown to the east, west and north of the farm buildings. The farm was absent from the 2nd edition, and does not appear on subsequent OS maps of the area.

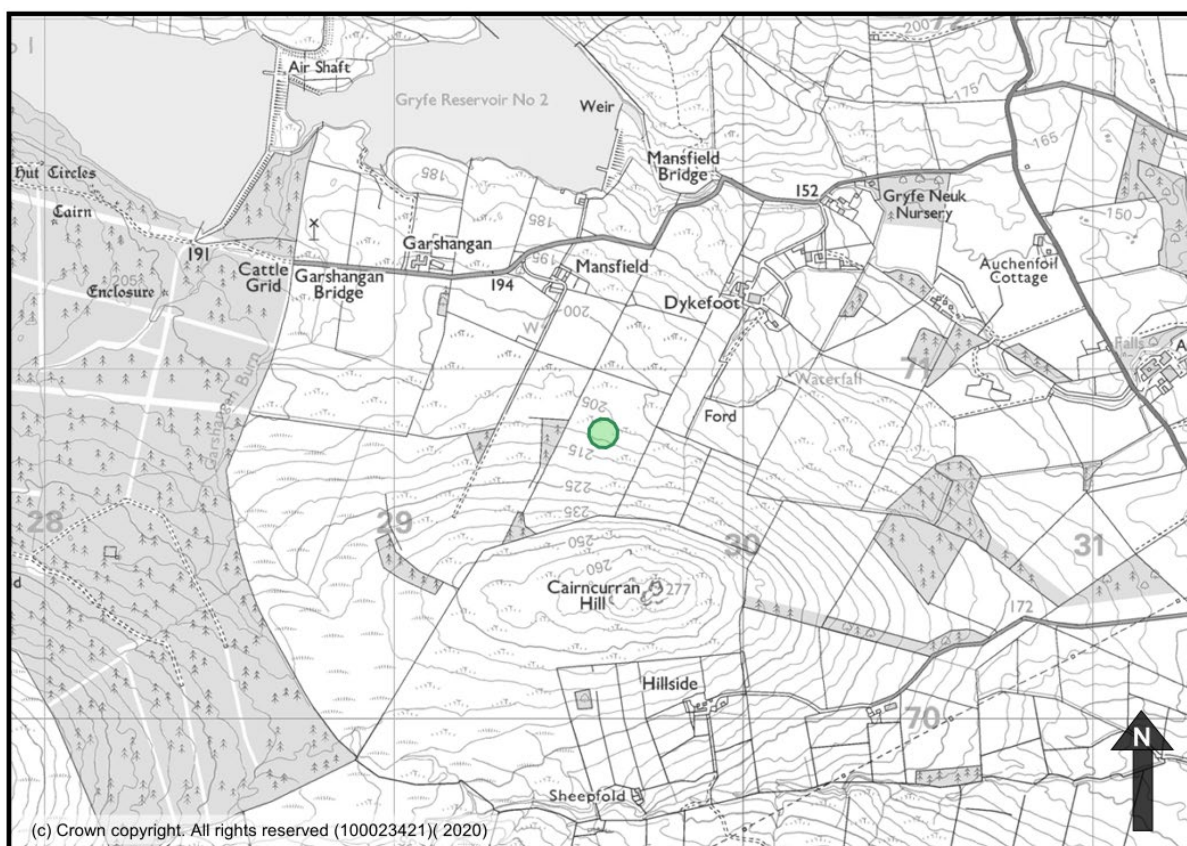




Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Mansfield Farm	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 229650 670850	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Polished Stone Axe	
<b>Date Recorded:</b>	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 41359

### Archaeology Note

Circa NS 296 708. A polished stone axe, 9.8cms long by 2.15cms butt width, blade 4.3cms in width and 1.7cms thick, was found in the early 1920's in a field below Cairncurran, on Mansfield farm.



### Further Reading

Kerr - 'Cairncurran, stone axe', *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, 1972, pp.37 (1972)

Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Margaret's Mill	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 233121 668934	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Mill	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> 16 May 2008	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 305461

### Archaeology Note

Margaret's Mill is located to the northwest of Duchal castle, below a waterfall on the northern bank of the Green Water (NGR 233180, 668890). The main building is still standing to gable height and is probably of 18th/19th century construction, and a nicely preserved lade also survives. Roe suggests that the current structure may occupy the site of Lyle's mill. The site is certainly well suited to this function, so this interpretation may be correct, though at the present time no historical documents have been identified to support this claim. 'Margaret's Mill (Corn)' was depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1858, and appears as an unroofed building on current OS maps of the area.

NS 3312 6893 Margaret's Mill is located c0.5km NW of Duchal Castle, below a waterfall on the northern bank of the Green Water. The main building is still standing to gable height and is probably of 18th- or 19th-century construction, and a nicely preserved lade also survives. A re-used date stone bears the inscription 1760. The 1695 Poll Tax Roll records a Moldsmyllne and George Semple (1782) mentions Margaret's Mill (Roe 2007). \_Margaret's Mill (Corn) was depicted on the 1st Edition OS map of 1858, and appears as an unroofed building on current OS maps of the area.



## Further Reading

Roe, D - 'Kilmacolm - A History: Secrets of a Renfrewshire Village', Birlinn (2007)

Alexander and Shearer, D and I - 'Margaret's Mill, Inverclyde (Kilmacolm parish), site visit', Discovery Excav Scot Volume 10, Archaeology Scotland (2010) (2009)



## Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm

**Site Name:** Midtown

**Alternative Name:**

**Grid Reference:** 232008 669360

**Parish:** Kilmacolm

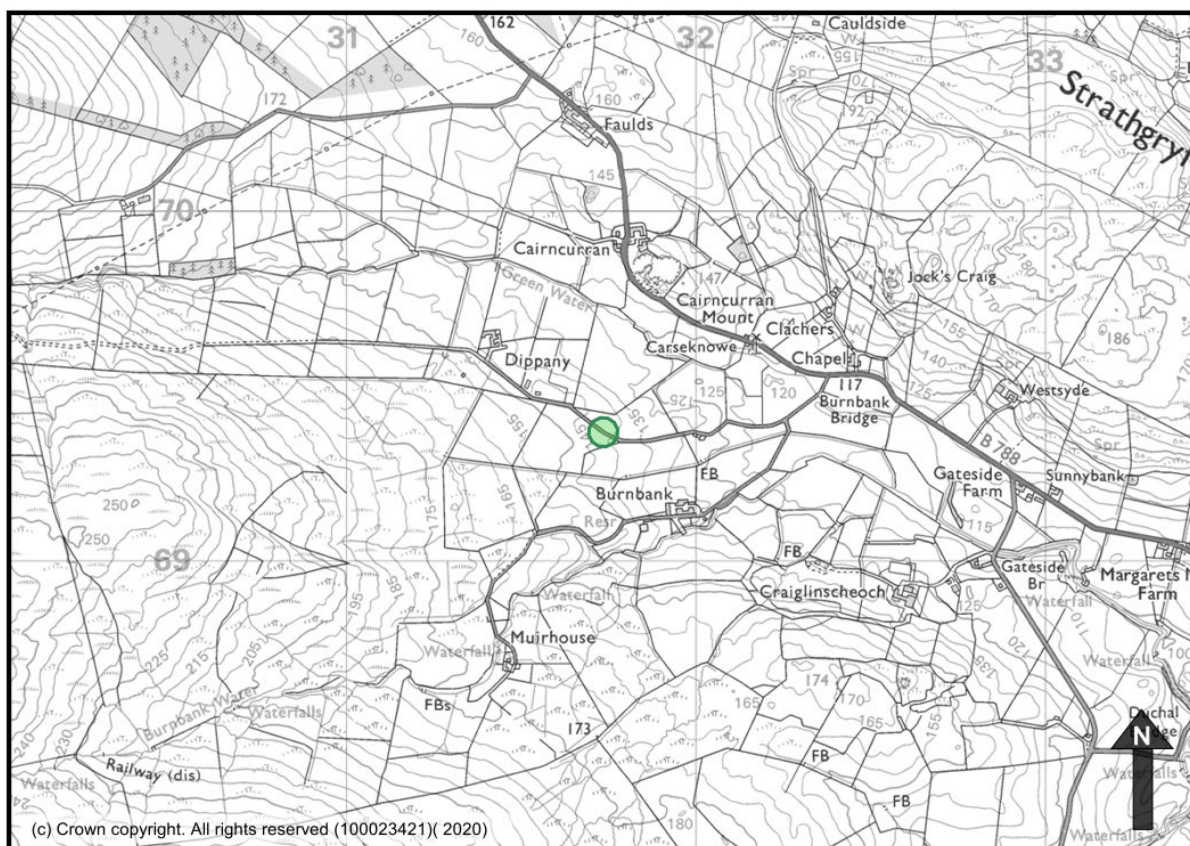
**Monument Type:** Farmstead

**Date Recorded:** 11 January 2006

**Canmore Ref No.** -

### Archaeology Note

What appears to be a farmstead, annotated 'Midtown' and comprising one roofed long building was depicted on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map of 1864. One unroofed building of two main compartments with a small unroofed extension at its NW end is shown on current OS maps of the area. A small enclosure is also shown.



Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Mill Burn	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 231510 665860	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Enclosure	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> Unknown	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 42263

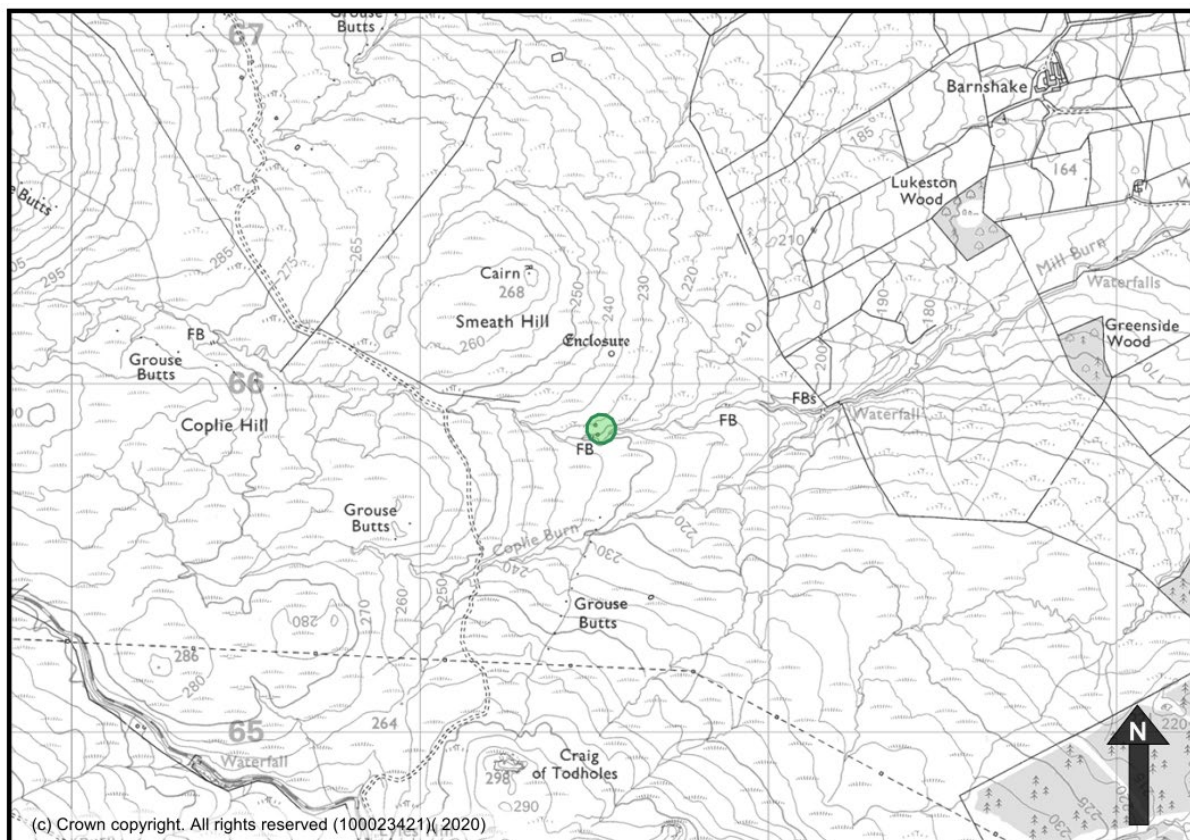
### Archaeology Note

NS 315 658. At this spot is a hut circle, 33ft in diameter with a heavily built wall 6ft thick. The entrance has been disturbed.

NS 3151 6586. On a terrace above the left bank of the Mill Burn are the turf-covered remains of a circular enclosure that appears to have measured 7.0m in diameter within walls 1.5m thick. All that can now be seen is its N arc and a short length of wall on the S, the W side having collapsed and fallen down towards the burn. There is a possible entrance 2.0m wide in the E. About 7.0m to the E is a circular mound of stones 3.5m in diameter.

The remains of the structure are now too badly mutilated to permit positive identification.

By analogy with sites at Martin Glen (NS26NW 9) and Rottenburn (NS26NE 14), this hut circle is probably of Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age date.



### **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 McKinnon, F and D - 'Mill Burn', Discovery and Excavation, Scotland, 1957, pp.28 (1957)

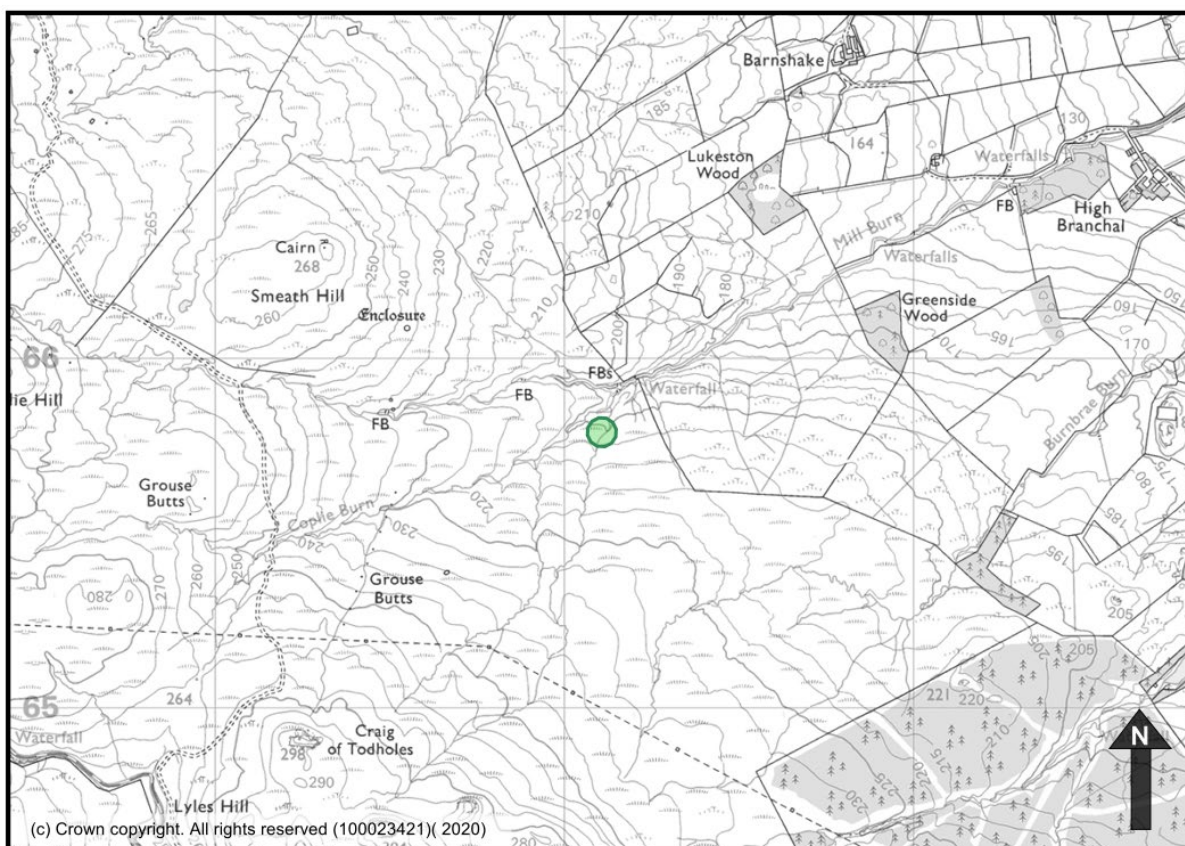
Woodham and Woodham, Dr and AA - 'Kilcoy West', Discovery and Excavation, Scotland, 1957, pp.32 (1957)



Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Mill Burn	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 232150 665850	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Structures	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> 2 December 1976	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 42294

### Archaeology Note

At the Mill Burn - Cople Burn divide are two sub-rectangular chambers 24ft apart, aligned N-S; 177ft due S are the foundations of a building 33ft x 19ft, with an internal cross wall. 92ft further S is a much disturbed foundation, one square corner of which was located by probing.



### Further Reading

Newall and Mackinnon, F and D - 'Mill Burn - Cople Burn divide', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1957, pp.28. (1957)

Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Milton Bridge	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 235800 668340	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Motte (possible)	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> 21 February 2011	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 42228

### Archaeology Note

#### Mound (NR)

A mound at Denniston, near the present house of Duchal, was excavated in May 1894 by Murray. It was found to consist of clay, probably taken from the adjacent hollow. A trench was cut E-W 6' deep and 4' wide. About 4' from the surface were found 4 rows of rough boulders from E-W. Beneath these stones was a layer of ash 1" - 2" thick, forming a distinct layer and extending apparently to the circumference of the mound. The trench was taken down to natural ground level, but nothing else was found.

This is a well-defined grass-covered mound of earth with little stone in evidence. It measures 24.0m in overall diameter, with an almost circular flat top measuring 14.0m E-W by 13.2m N-S. Its height varies from c. 4.0m on the W to c. 2.0m on the E side. There is no evidence of a ditch or bailey, but this feature is probably a motte.

A 15th to 16th century copper 'jetton' (counting piece) and a sherd of medieval pottery was recovered from an erosion scar at the base, on the northern side of the motte. The jetton appears to be of a German type. The finds represent the continued use of the motte, although not as a defended structure. Sponsor: Renfrewshire Local History Forum.

As part of a study of early castles in Renfrewshire a contour survey of this site and its immediate surroundings was carried out, at the scale 1:200.



## Further Reading

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

Alexander, D - 'Milton Bridge motte (Kilmacolm parish): jetton and medieval pottery', *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, 1992, pp.70-1 (1992)

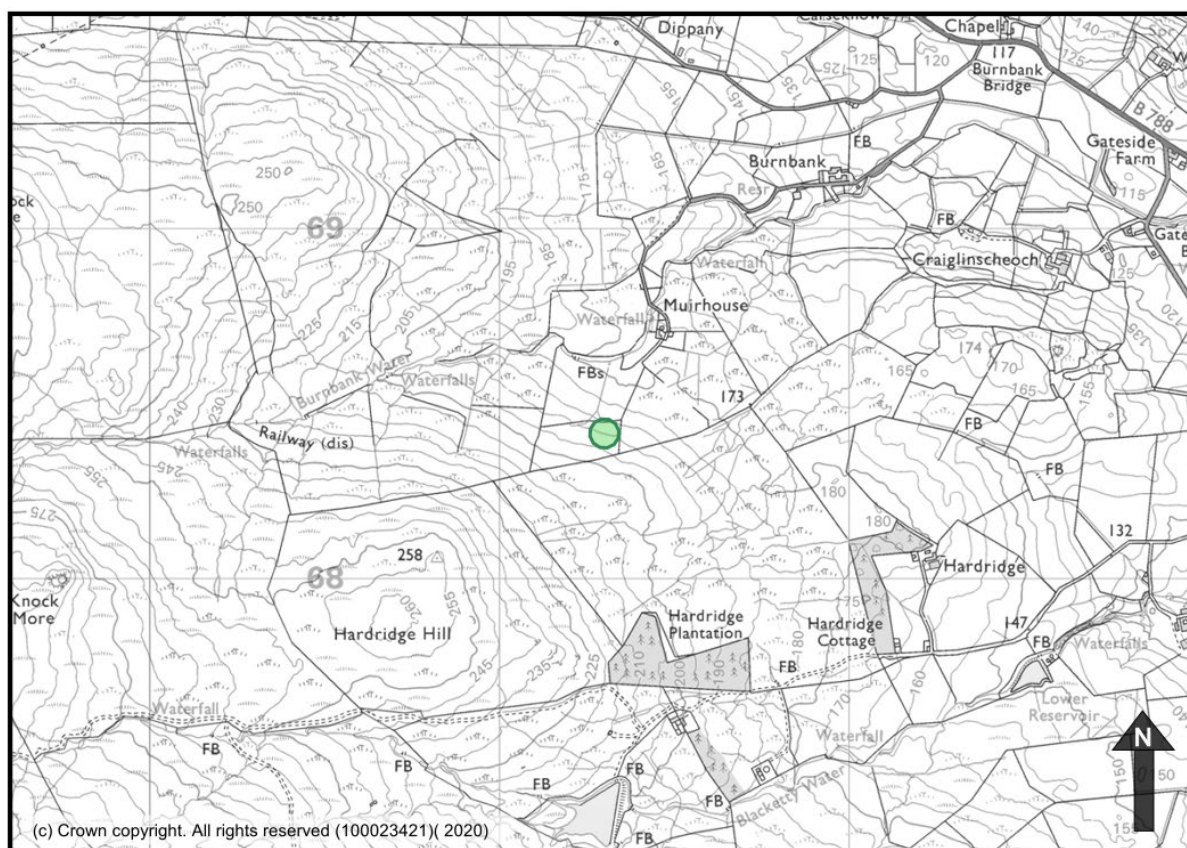
Alexander, D - 'Milton Bridge motte (Kilmacolm parish): motte', *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, 1994, p.68 (1994)



Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Muirhouse	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b>	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Farmstead (possible)	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> 27 October 2000	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 170936

### Archaeology Note

What may be a farmstead comprising one unroofed long building is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Renfrewshire 1857-64, sheet vi), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1979).



## Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm

**Site Name:** Netherwood

**Alternative Name:**

**Grid Reference:** 234200 669670

**Parish:** Kilmacolm

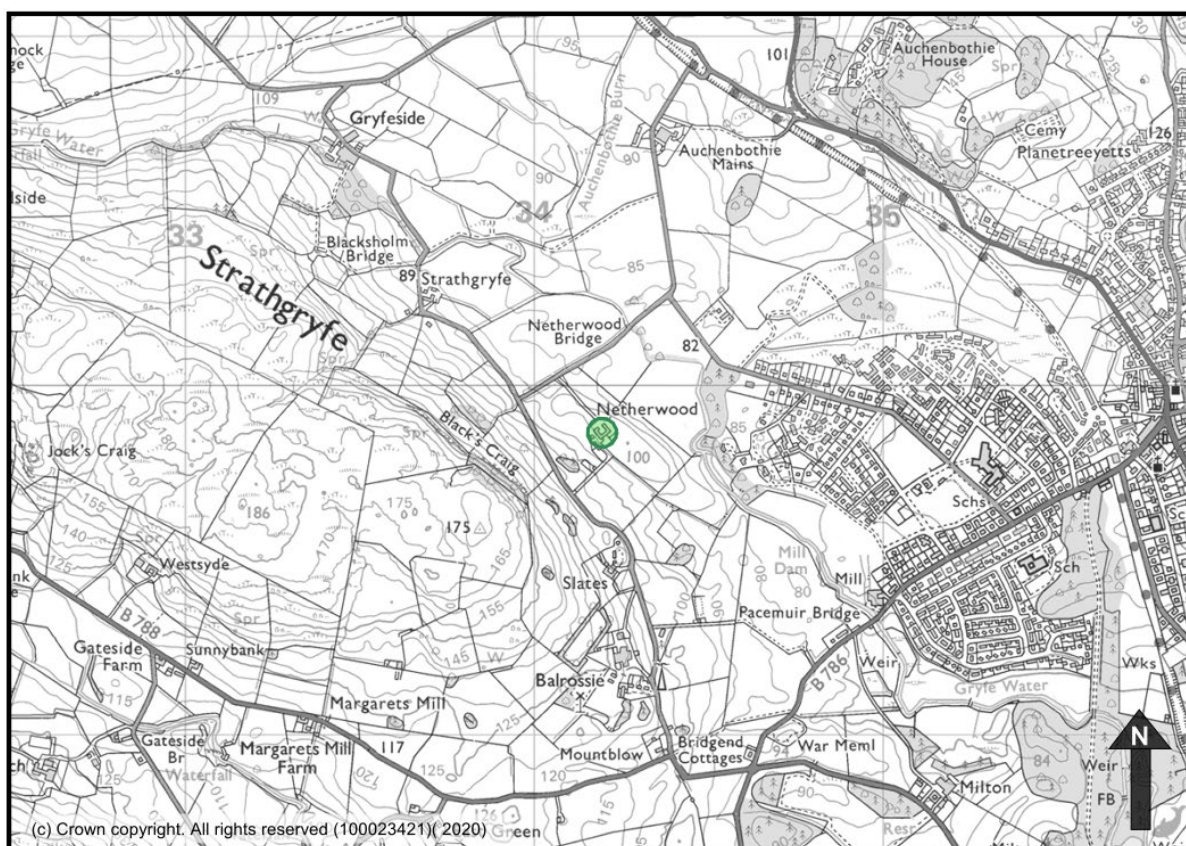
**Monument Type:** Farmstead

**Date Recorded:** 18 April 2000

**Canmore Ref No.** 170949

### Archaeology Note

A farmstead comprising one unroofed building and two roofed long buildings is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Renfrewshire 1857-64, sheet vi). Three roofed buildings and one enclosure are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1979).



Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Pacemuir Bridge	
<b>Alternative Name:</b> Bridgend	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 234770 669300	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Mounds, Farmstead (possible)	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> 13 October 2009	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 42289

### Archaeology Note

NS 348 693 Just west of the bridge a large mound of stone with dyke just showing beneath and 'D' shaped yard faintly outlined by low walling attached on S is probably an early croft foundation in-filled by clearance. To NW is a mound apparently of natural gravel with large stones showing at edge and in content.

NS 34770 69300

The 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map (c. 1858) shows a farmstead called "Bridgend" at this location. It is represented as a group of four rectangular structures at a right-angled bend in the track which leaves the north verge of the Lochwinnoch Road, and a fifth, some distance to the north, on the other side of a large quadrilateral enclosure. The largest structure of the southern group appears to be a range of buildings and forms the S side of the large enclosure and measures approximately 33m by 6.5m and is aligned approximately WSW - ENE. The other structures of the group of four share the same rough alignment, with two of them lying in the internal (S) angle of the bend in the track. The structure on the N side of the enclosure measures approximately 24m by 6m and is aligned noticeably more towards SW-NE. This steading is no longer shown on subsequent editions of the Ordnance Survey maps. A steading called Bridge end is shown at or near this location on Ainslie's map of c. 1800, and a settlement or steading called Bridgend is also shown on Roy's Military Survey of 1747-55 and is referred to on Pont's manuscript map of the last decade of the 16th century.





## Further Reading

Black, WO - 'Kilmacolm, mounds, East Green', *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, 1976, pp.55 (1976)

Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Pacemuir Mill, Lochwinnoch Road, Kilmacolm	
<b>Alternative Name:</b> B786 Pacemuir Bridge	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 234967 669406	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Grain Mill	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> 22 March 2010	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 293924

### Archaeology Note

The now demolished Pacemuir Mill was situated on the Gryffe Water immediately N of Pacemuir Bridge. Though the mill is not shown on the current OS digital maps, the lade for the mill is still depicted and annotated on the OS maps as 'collects', whilst the mill pond, the outline of which can still be discerned on the ground, centred at NS 34892 69568 is now infilled and heavily overgrown with scrub vegetation.

The mill is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 25-inch scale map (Renfrewshire, 1858, sheet vi), as a single building with four compartments with a further structure about 20m to the S, all annoated 'Pacemuir Mill (corn)'. By the date of the 2<sup>nd</sup> edition (1897), the mill had been altered to L-shaped and the building to the S demolished. The Revision edition of 1913 shows little change as does the 6-inch Provisional edition of 1951.

The satellite imagery from 2006 shows that the mill had since the OS survey of 1951 become surrounded by several corrugated iron sheds.

The mill site is noted on archive maps of the area (J Ainslie 1796 and J Thomson 1820) and on all the historical editions of the OS 25-inch and 6-inch maps. The Object Name Book of the Ordnance Survey describes the mill as 'A corn mill the property of Cunningham and Graham Esq, Gartmore, occupied by Alex Taylor' (Name Book 1862).

The mill was once the property of the Earl of Glencairn and remained working until about 1900 (Roe 2007).





Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Pennytersal	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 233680 671170	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Motte	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> 21 February 2011	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 42454

### Archaeology Note

(NS 3367 7117) Motte (NR)

Mound (NAT)

There is a mound at Pennytersal, similar to that at Denniston. (Motte - see NS36NE 13).

A flat-topped earthen mound, approximately 27.0m x 23.0m x 3.0m high. Leading from the mound are traces of a possible bailey, showing on the W as terracing and on the E and S as a very slight mound.

The mound, which has every appearance of a motte, is as described above. The N side has been slightly mutilated. The terracing of the W side of the alleged bailey appears to be natural, and no trace could be found of the "slight mound" on the E and S.

As part of a study of early castles in Renfrewshire a survey of this site and its immediate surroundings was carried out, at the scale 1:200.



### **Further Reading**

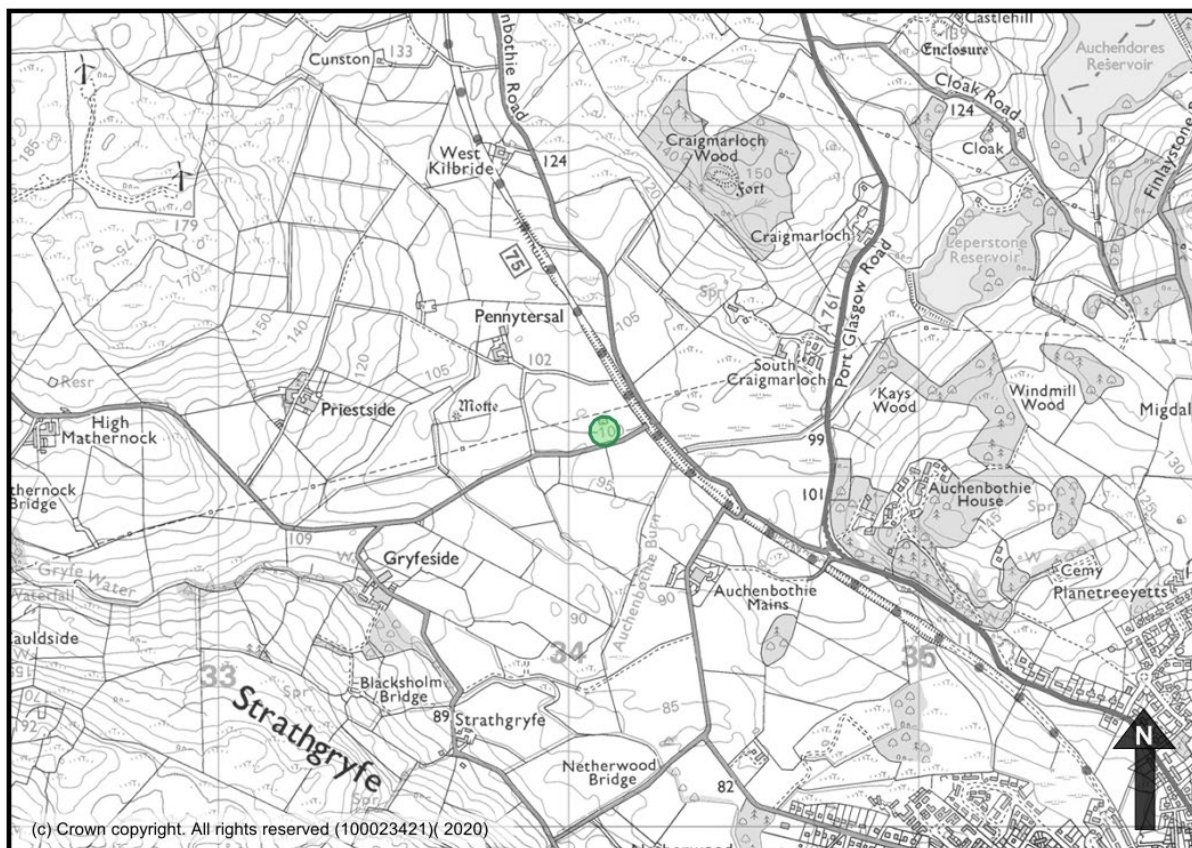
Murray, J - Kilmacolm: a parish history. Paisley (1907)

Alexander, D - 'Pennytersal Motte (Kilmacolm parish): motte', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1994, p.70 (1994)

Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Pennytersal	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 234100 671100	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Mounds	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> Unknown	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 42434

### Archaeology Note

(NS 341 711) There are three closely adjacent low stony mounds in a small wood about 500 yds E of motte NS37SW 9. The largest mound is 30' in diameter, the other two, 24'. One has exposed along the E side a well laid arc of boulders, similar to the peristalith of the cairn described on NS36NW 2.



### Further Reading

Newall and McKinnon, F and D - 'Penytersal', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1957, pp.29 (1957)



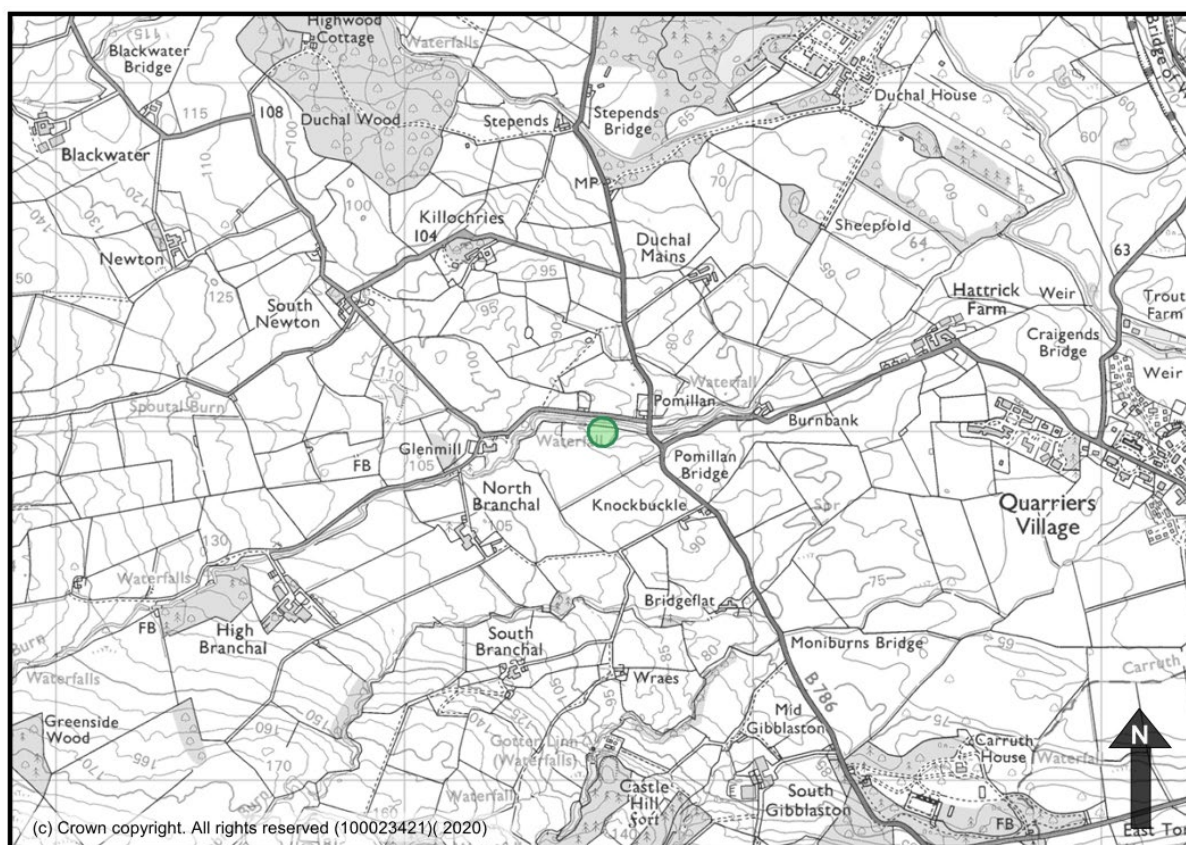
Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Pomillan	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 234600, 667000 234700, 667100	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Medieval Pottery	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> Unknown	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 42291

### Archaeology Note

A single channelled strap handle was found in the garden of Pomillan. It had a poorly applied, good green glaze on red surfaced black ware.

NS 346 670.

From Pomillan Garden Mr Duncan MacKinnon recovered 2 fragments of olive green glazed, hard fired grey ware strap handles, with single finger groove.



### Further Reading

Mackinnon, D - 'Pomillan, Kilmacolm, Medieval sherd', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1974, p.58 (1974)

Newall, F - 'Pomillan (Kilmacolm p), Medieval sherds', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1984, p.32 (1984)

## Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm

**Site Name:** Priestside

**Alternative Name:**

**Grid Reference:** 233220 671220

**Parish:** Kilmacolm

**Monument Type:** Farmstead

**Date Recorded:** 18 April 2000

**Canmore Ref No.** 170979

### Archaeology Note

A farmstead comprising two unroofed buildings, one of which is a long building of two compartments, and one roofed building, which is arranged around a courtyard, is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Renfrewshire 1857-64, sheet vi). Five roofed buildings and four enclosures are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1989).





## Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm

**Site Name:** Priestside

<b>Alternative Name:</b> Hillside
-----------------------------------

<b>Grid Reference:</b> 232550 671750	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
--------------------------------------	--------------------------

Monument Type: Farmstead, Rig

<b>Date Recorded:</b>	<b>Canmore Ref No. 82251</b>
-----------------------	------------------------------

## Archaeology Note

NS 325 717

An archaeological assessment by GUARD of a proposed quarry site at Priestside farm, Port Glasgow revealed the remains of a deserted farmstead, now in a very ruinous condition. The eastern wall of the structure was still standing to a height of 0.5m and the full extent of the building covered an area of 9m by 3.5m. There was also evidence of field dykes and rig and furrow associated with the site. Roy's Military maps indicate the site to be known as 'Hillside'.



## Further Reading

Atkinson, J A - 'Priestside (Kilmacolm parish): 'Hillside' deserted farmstead', *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, 1993, pp.84 (1993)



## Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm

**Site Name:** Priestside

**Alternative Name:**

**Grid Reference:** 233500 671100

**Parish:** Kilmacolm

**Monument Type:** Mound, Drains, Iron Axe, Iron Chisel

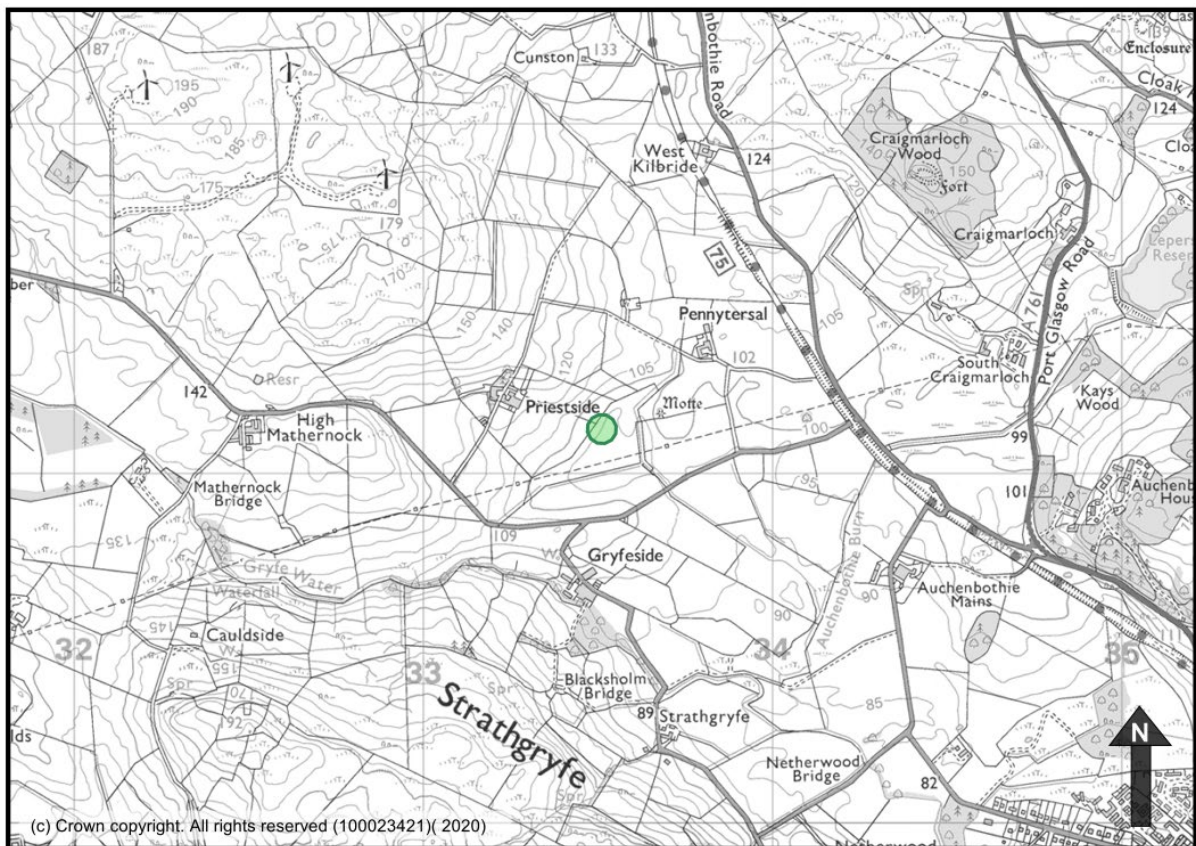
**Date Recorded:** Unknown

**Canmore Ref No.** 42437

### Archaeology Note

NS 335 711 Mound, Priestside: SE (sic-probably SW is intended) of Pennytersal motte (NS37SW 9) is an oval mound beside an old road. It measures 4.3m by 5.0m and extends in a tail along the roadside to a total length of 9.5m. The main mound has a 'kerb' of large stones on S and E and is 0.7m to 1.2m high.

Drainage operations in the deep peat hollow to E have revealed old wooden drains of flat bottom and side planks. On these had been laid horseshoe tile drains. A hand forged iron axe and a hexagonal iron pointing chisel were recovered from the peat.



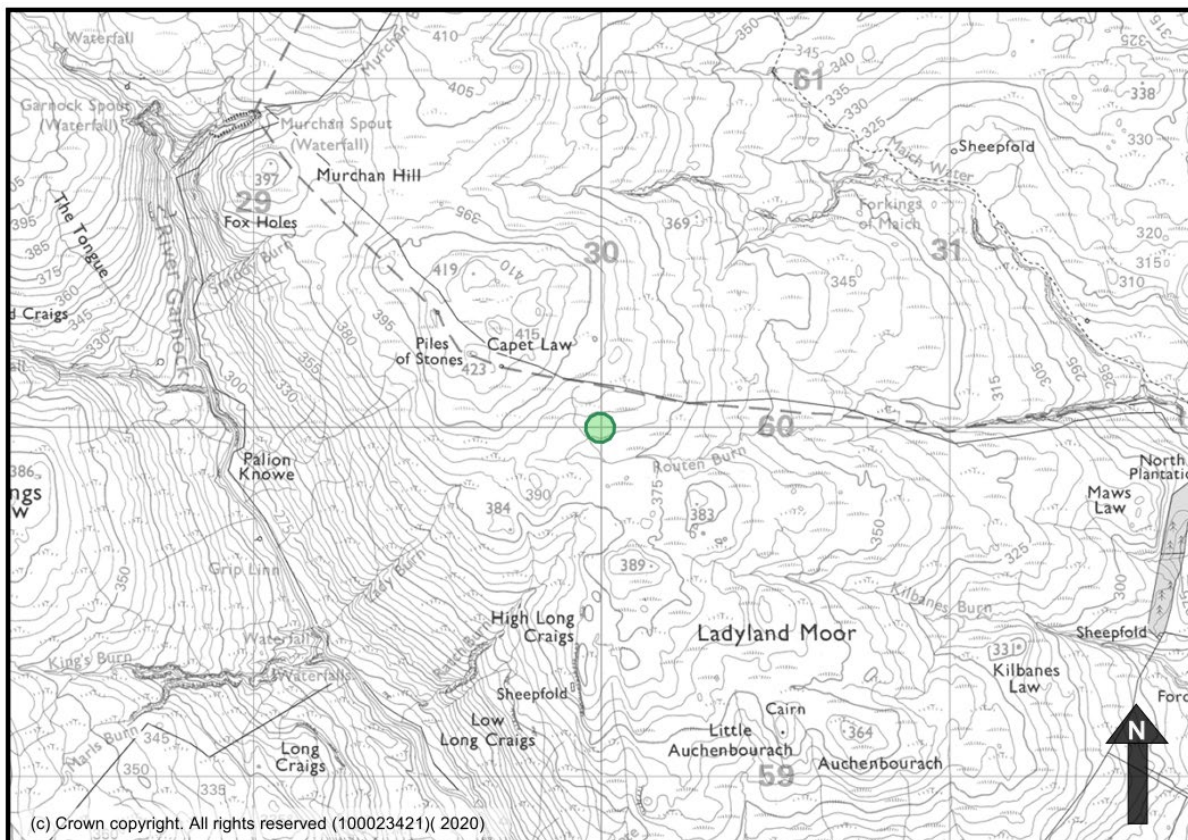
### Further Reading

Black, WO - 'Kilmacolm, mounds, East Green', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1976, pp.55 (1976)

Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Renfrewshire	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 230000 660000	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Flat Bronze Axe	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> Unknown	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 97312

### Archaeology Note

(Unclassified flat axe). 'Renfrewshire'. Flat axe, rough, corroded, green. Length 105mm, butt 25mm, cutting edge 56mm, weight 210g NMAS (DA 45).



### Further Reading

Schmidt and Burgess, PK and CB - 'The axes of Scotland and Northern England', Prahistorische Bronzefunde, Vol 9, Part 7, Munchen, Germany.(1981)

Coles, J M - 'Scottish Early Bronze Age metalwork', PSAS, Vol 101, 1968-9, pp.1-110 (1971)

PSAS - 'Donations to and purchases for the Library and Museum and exhibits in the Museum', PSAS, Vol 18, 1883-4, pp.13-19,76-8,170-9,213-15,248-52,308-12,362-9 (1884)

Junghans, Sangmeister and Schroder, S, E and M - Studien zu den Anfängen der Metallurgie II: Kupfer und Bronze in der frühen Metallzeit Europas. 1968 (1968)



## Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm

**Site Name:** Renfrewshire

<b>Alternative Name:</b>
--------------------------

<b>Grid Reference:</b> 230000 660000	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
--------------------------------------	--------------------------

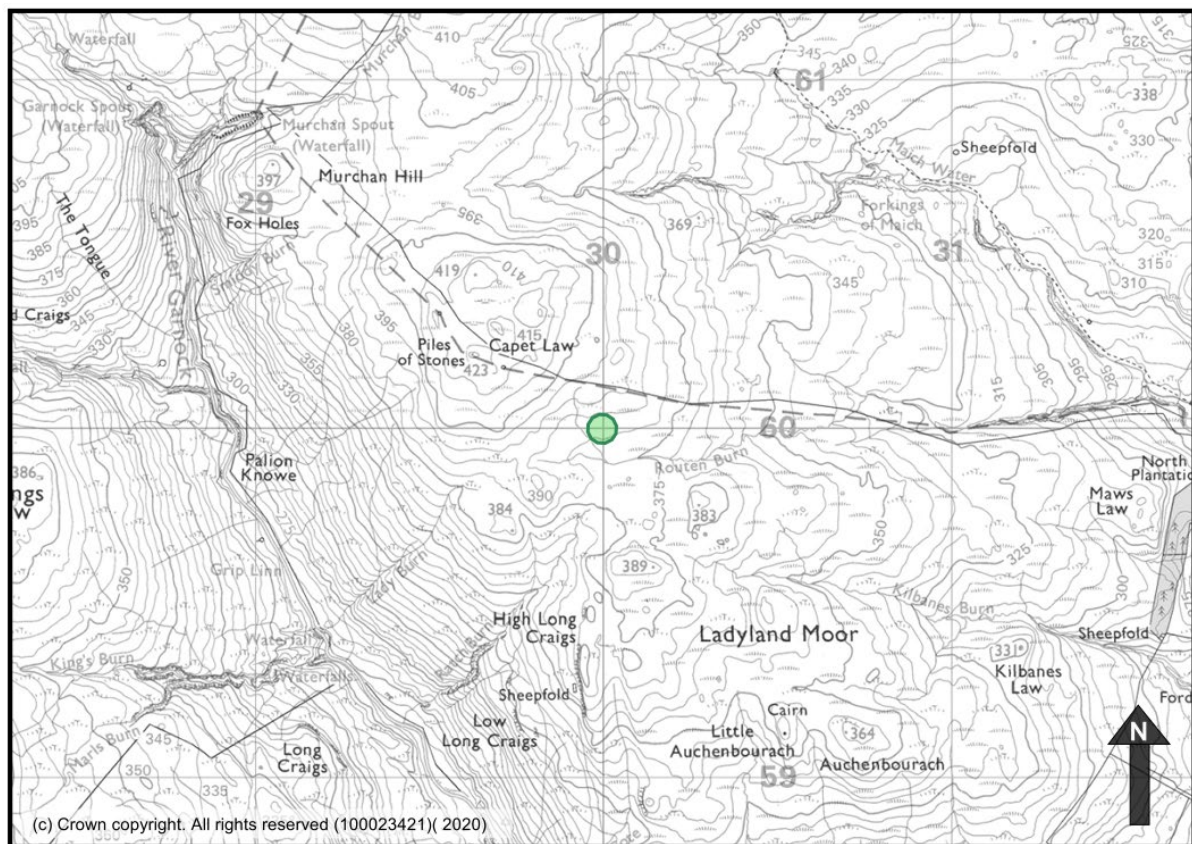
<b>Monument Type:</b> Flat Bronze Axe
---------------------------------------

<b>Date Recorded:</b> Unknown	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 97311
-------------------------------	------------------------------

## Archaeology Note

Unlocated

(Flat axe of Migdale type). 'Renfrewshire'. Flat axe, green, originally brown patina apparently chipped off. Length 111mm, butt 21mm, cutting edge 73mm, weight 230 gms. York Museum (no registration number).



## Further Reading

Briggs, S - 'AHA Hogg - an appreciation', in Guilbert, G (ed.), 'Hill-fort studies: essays for AHA Hogg', pp.15-18. Leicester (1981)

Coles, JM - 'Scottish Early Bronze Age metalwork', PSAS, Vol 101, 1968-9, pp.1-110 (1971)

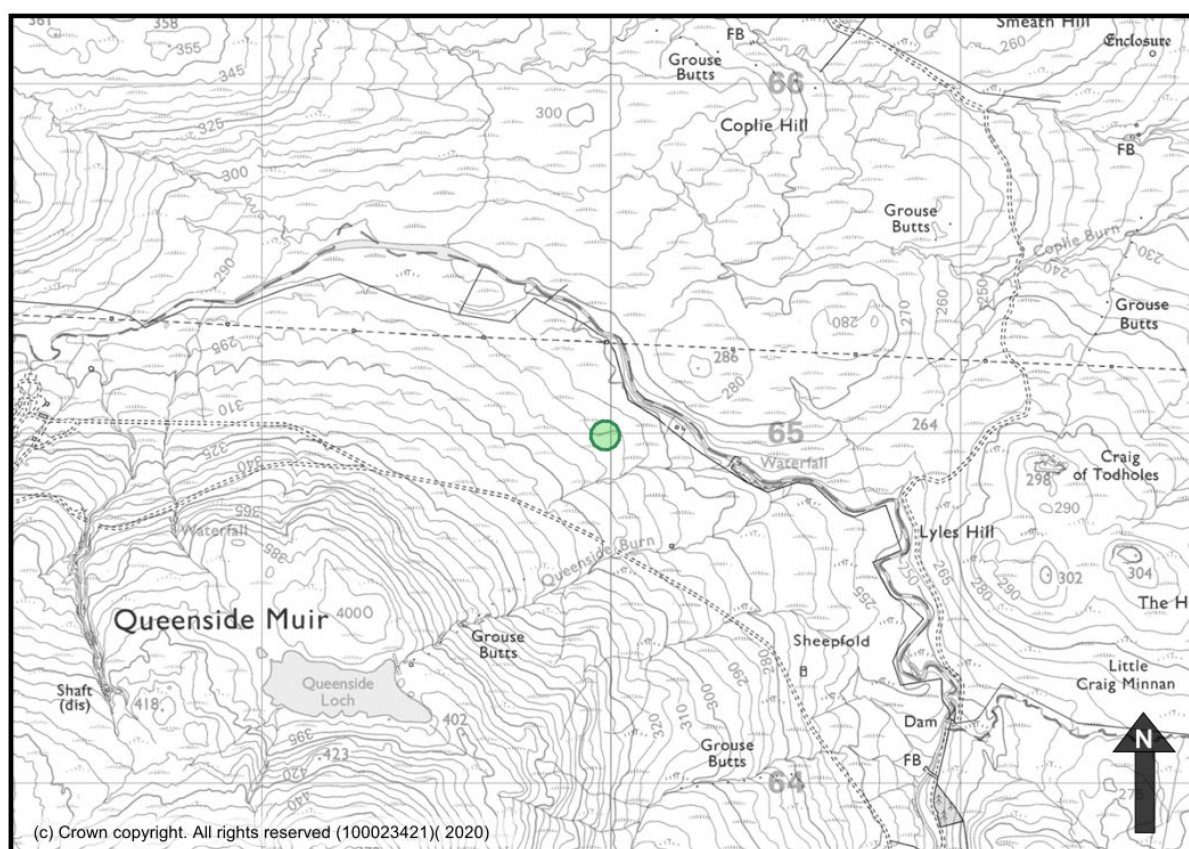


Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Renfrewshire	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 230000 665000	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Flanged Bronze Axe	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> Unknown	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 97305

### Archaeology Note

Unlocated

(Short-flanged axe of Cargill type). 'Renfrewshire'. Single find. Flanged axe, rough, black-green, butt damaged (modern), combination of ledge-stop on one face an hammered-up (?) bar-stop overhanging on the other face of septum. Length 120mm, butt 27mm, stop-height 2mm, cutting edge 51mm, weight 270g. NMAS DC 47



### Further Reading

Schmidt and Burgess, PK and CB - 'The axes of Scotland and Northern England', Praehistorische Bronzefunde, Vol 9, Part7, Munchen, German (1981)

Coles, JM - 'Scottish Middle Bronze Age metalwork', PSAS, Vol 97, 1963-4, pp.82-156 (1966)

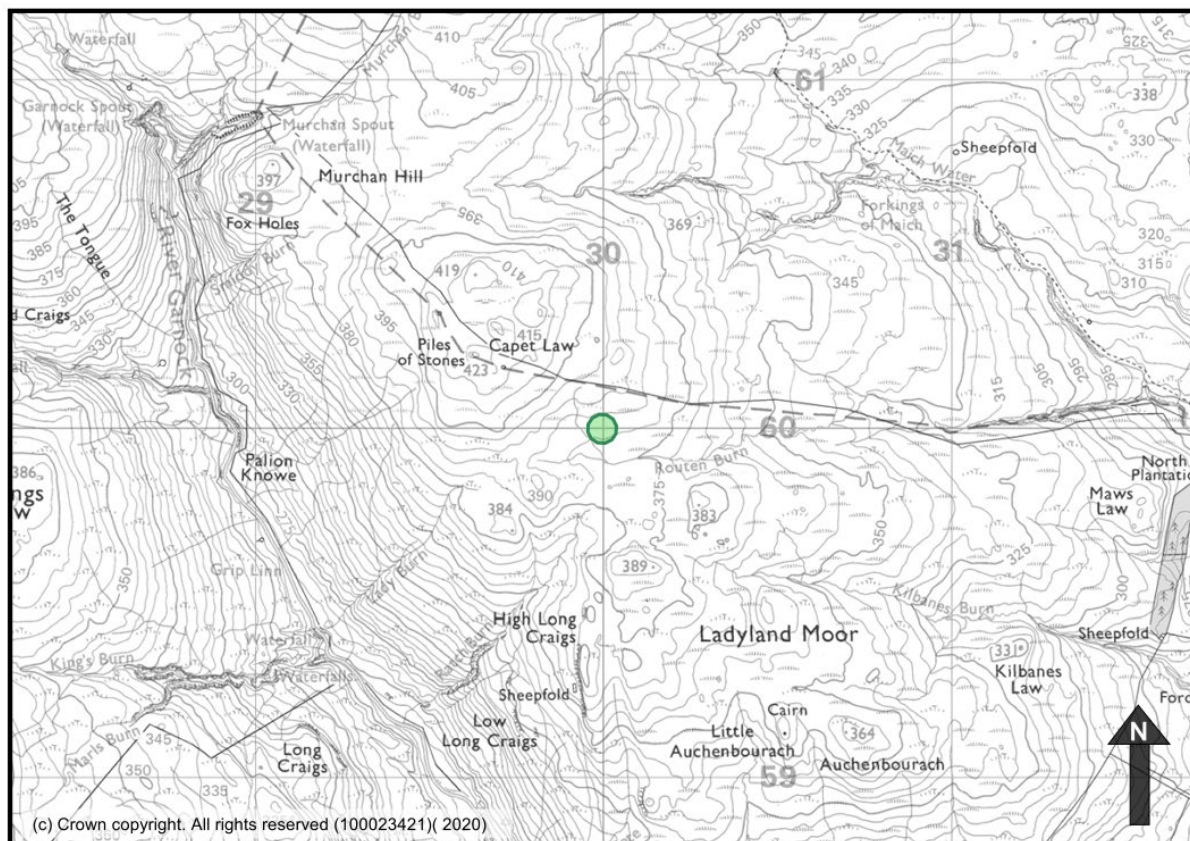
PSAS - 'Donations to and purchases for the Library and Museum and exhibits in the Museum', PSAS, Vol 18, 1883-4, pp.13- 19,76-8,170-9,213-15,248-52,308-12,362-9 (1884)

Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Renfrewshire	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 230000 660000	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Polished Stone Axe	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> Unknown	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 97370

### Archaeology Note

(Axe) from Renfrewshire...of porphyry, 5 1/2 x 2 3/8 in., roughly ground - purchased 1886.

This axe is held in the Royal Museum of Scotland under accession number NMS AF 277. It has been petrologically attributed to group IX (porcellanite from Tievebulligh and Rathlin, Northern Ireland).



### Further Reading

NMAS - Catalogue of the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland. Edinburgh (1892)

Clough and Cummins, TH McK and WA - 'Lists of identifications', in Clough, TH McK and Cummins, WA (eds.), 'Stone axe studies, Vol 2: the petrology of prehistoric stone implements from the British Isles', pp.141-264. London (1988)



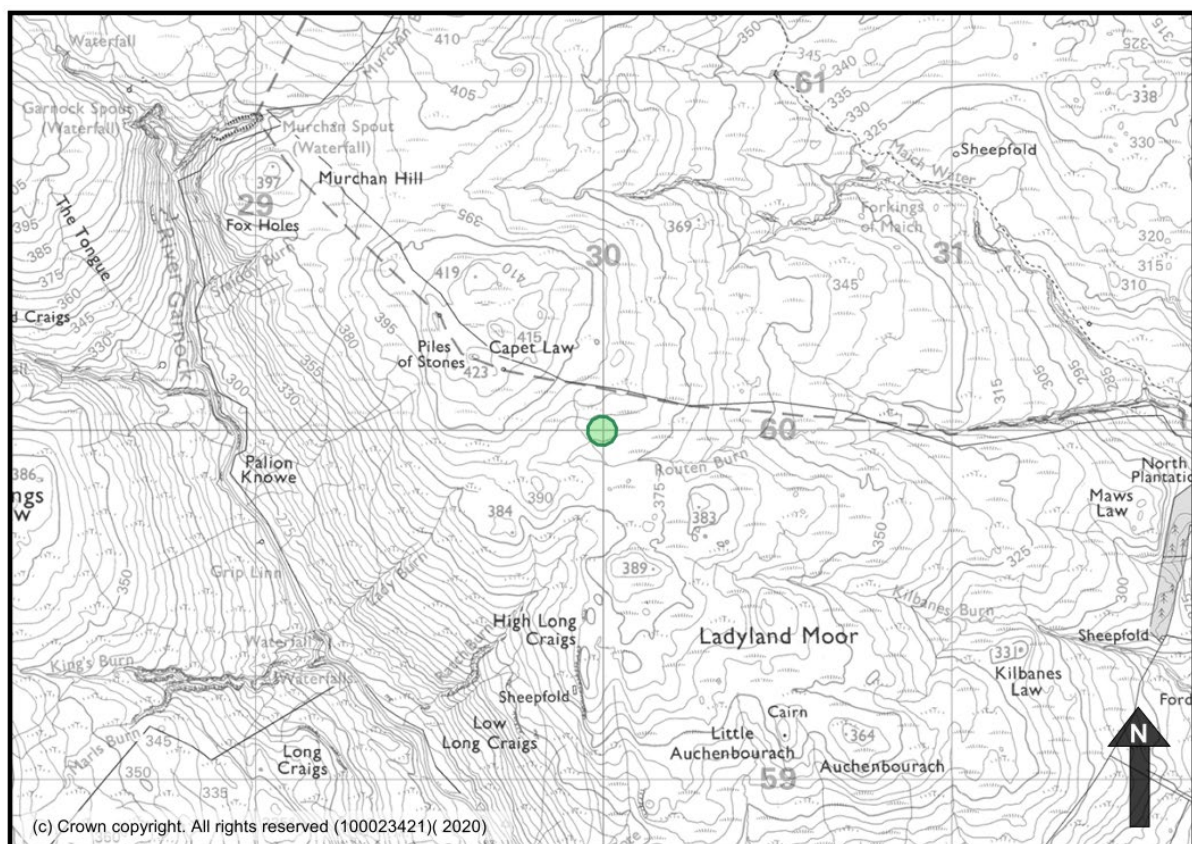
Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Renfrewshire	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 230000 660000	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Polished Stone Axe	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> Unknown	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 97371

### Archaeology Note

Unlocated

'Axe of Porphyry, 3 1/2 x 1 3/4 in., with polished faces, from Renfrewshire-Purchased 1886'.

This axes is held in the Royal Museum of Scotland under accession number NMS AF 280. It has been petrologically attributed to group IX (porcellanite from Tievebulligh and Rathlin, Northern Ireland



### Further Reading

NMAS - Catalogue of the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland. Edinburgh (1892)

Clough and Cummins, TH McK and WA - 'Lists of identifications', in Clough, T H McK and Cummins, WA (eds.), 'Stoneaxe studies, Vol 2: the petrology of prehistoric stone implements from the British Isles', pp.141-264. London (1988)



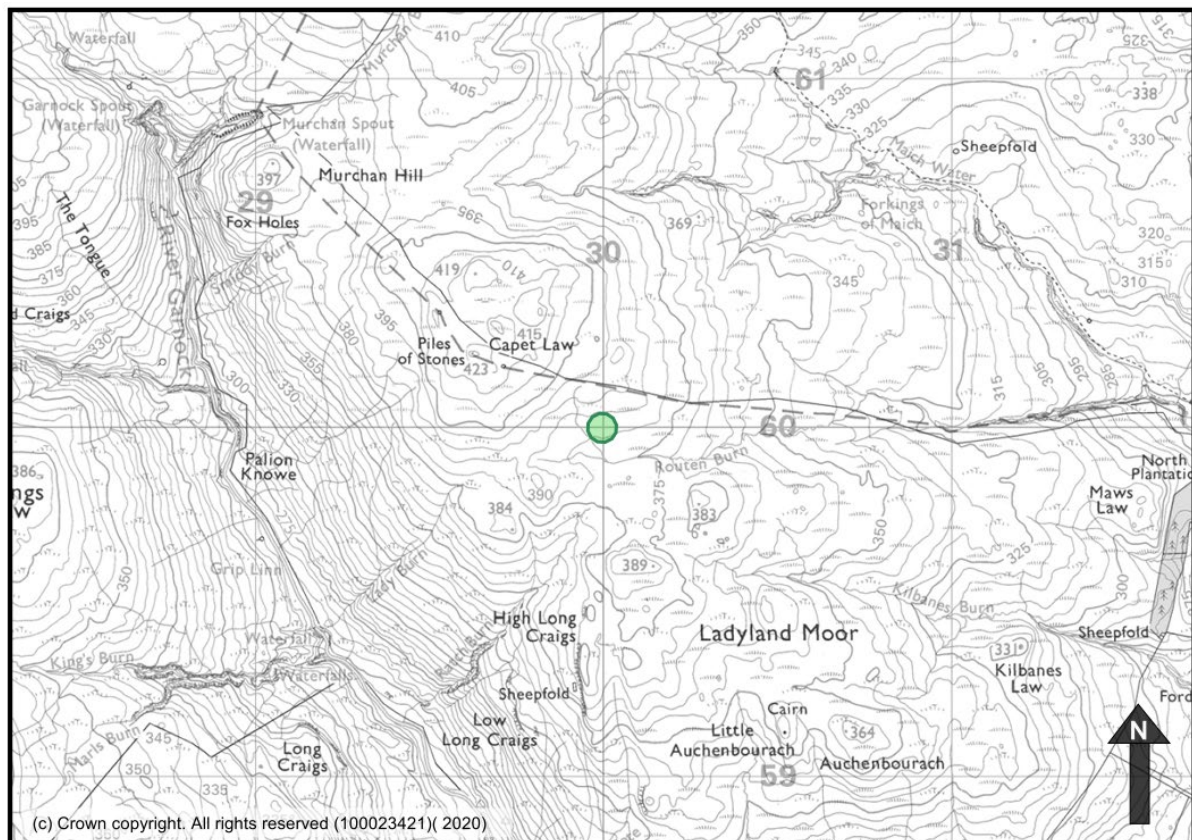
Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Renfrewshire	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 230000 660000	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Polished Stone Axes	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> Unknown	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 97369

### Archaeology Note

Unlocated

'Axes of Granitic Porphyry said to be from Renfrewshire, viz.- (274) 5 x 2 1/4 in., polished; (275) 4 3/8 x 2 1/4 in., slightly chipped and polished-Purchased 1886.

These stone axes are held in the Royal Museum of Scotland under accession numbers AF 274-5. They have been petrologically attributed to group IX (porcellanite from Tievebulligh and Rathlin, Northern Ireland).



### Further Reading

NMAS - Catalogue of the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland. Edinburgh (1892)

Clough and Cummins, T H McK and WA - 'Lists of identifications', in Clough, T H McK and Cummins, WA (eds.), 'Stoneaxe studies, Vol 2: the petrology of prehistoric stone implements from the British Isles', pp.141-264. London (1988)

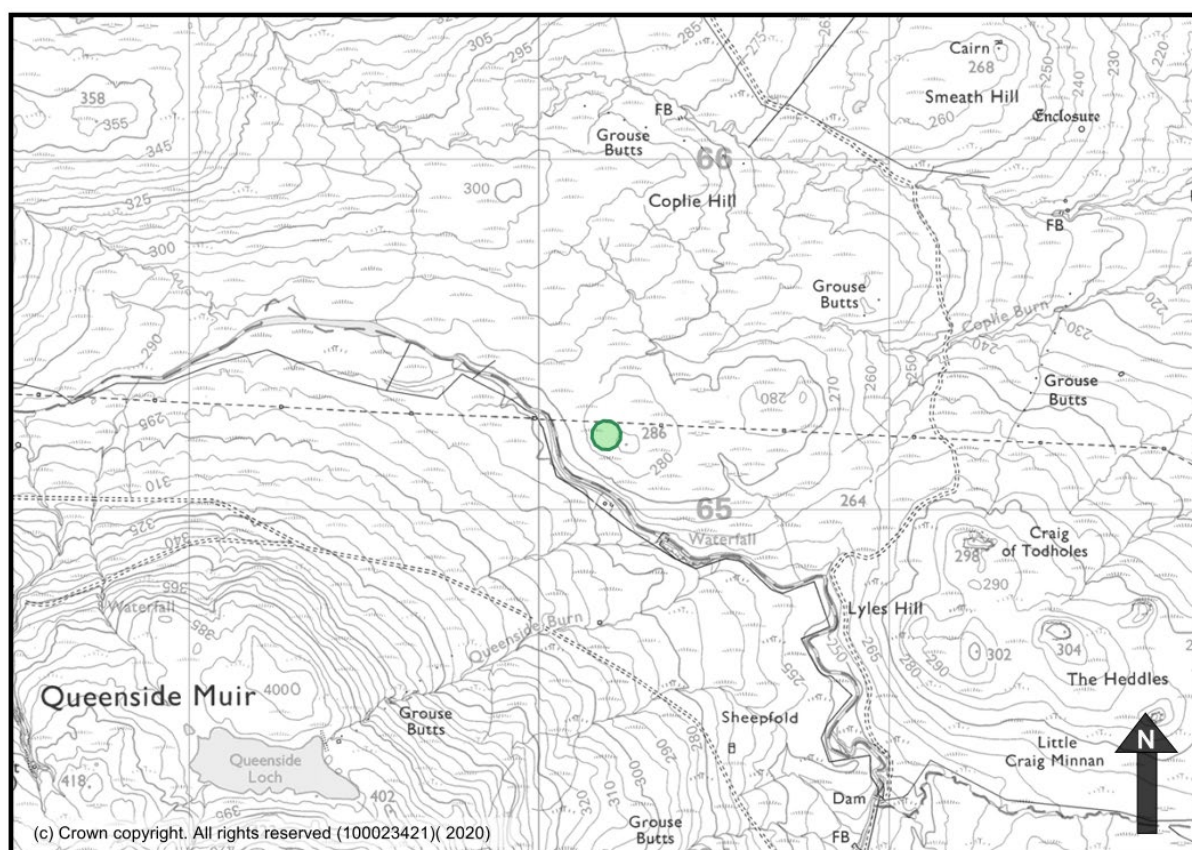
Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> River Calder	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 230250 665250	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Round House (possible)	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> 2 December 1976	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 42275

### Archaeology Note

NS 302 652 On the N bank of the River Calder is a heavily built round house 27 to 28 feet in diameter with a 7ft thick wall, entrance on E. Close by, to the E, is a house 19ft in diameter.

These features were not located in an area of deep heather at the map reference indicated.

By analogy with sites at Martin Glen (NS26NW 9) and Rottenburn (NS26NE 14), these round houses are probably of Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age date.



### Further Reading

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

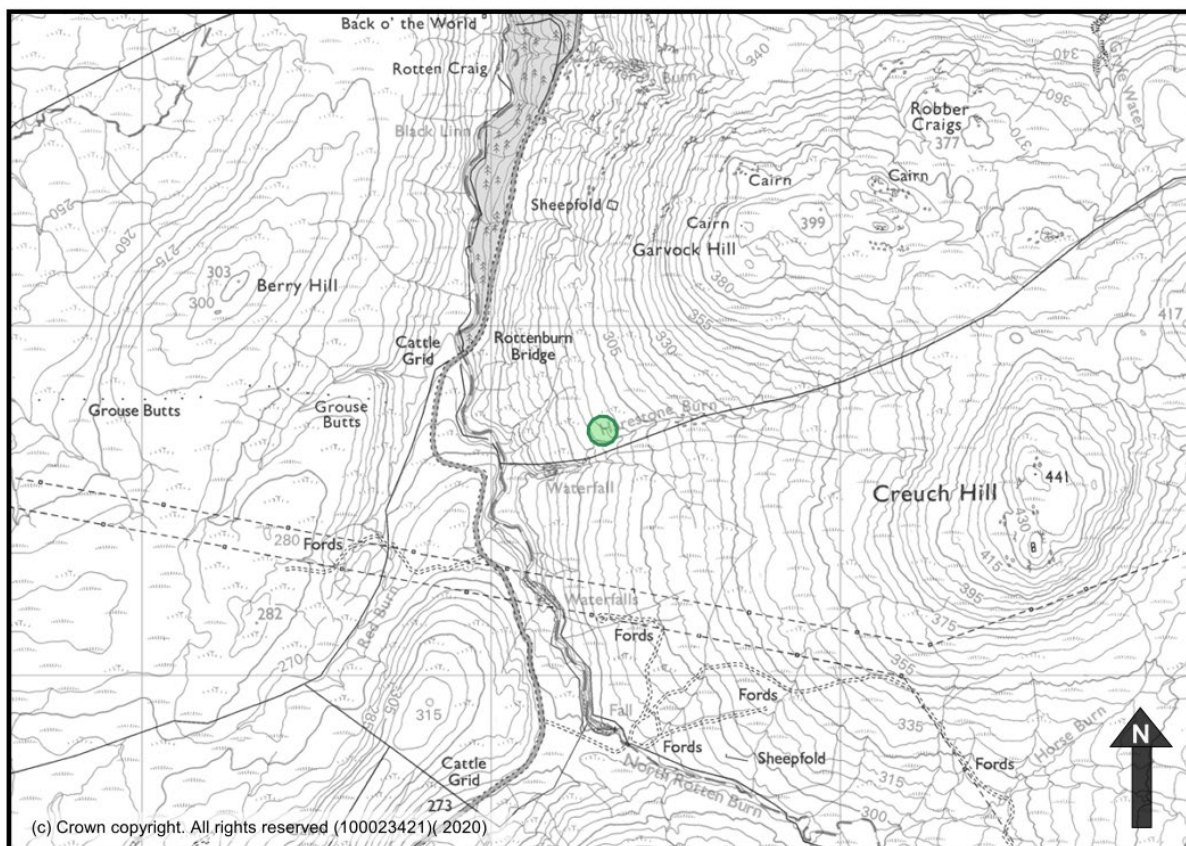
Hallifax-Crawford and Newall, A and F - 'Calder River', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1968, pp.38-9 (1968)



Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Rotten Burn	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 225300, 668700 225550, 668740	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Farmsteads	
<b>Date Recorded:</b>	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 41258

### Archaeology Note

At NS 253 687 is a two-roomed hut 21ft E-W by 13ft. A 3ft wide cross wall divides the structure into a 5ft E chamber. There is another rectangular building at NS 2555 6874. Newall considers that these are 17th-18th century hill farmsteads.



### Further Reading

Newall, F - 'Neilston parish', *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, 1963, pp.47 (1963)

Newall and Scott, F and RC - 'Rotten Burn, main tributary', *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, 1957, pp.29 (1957)

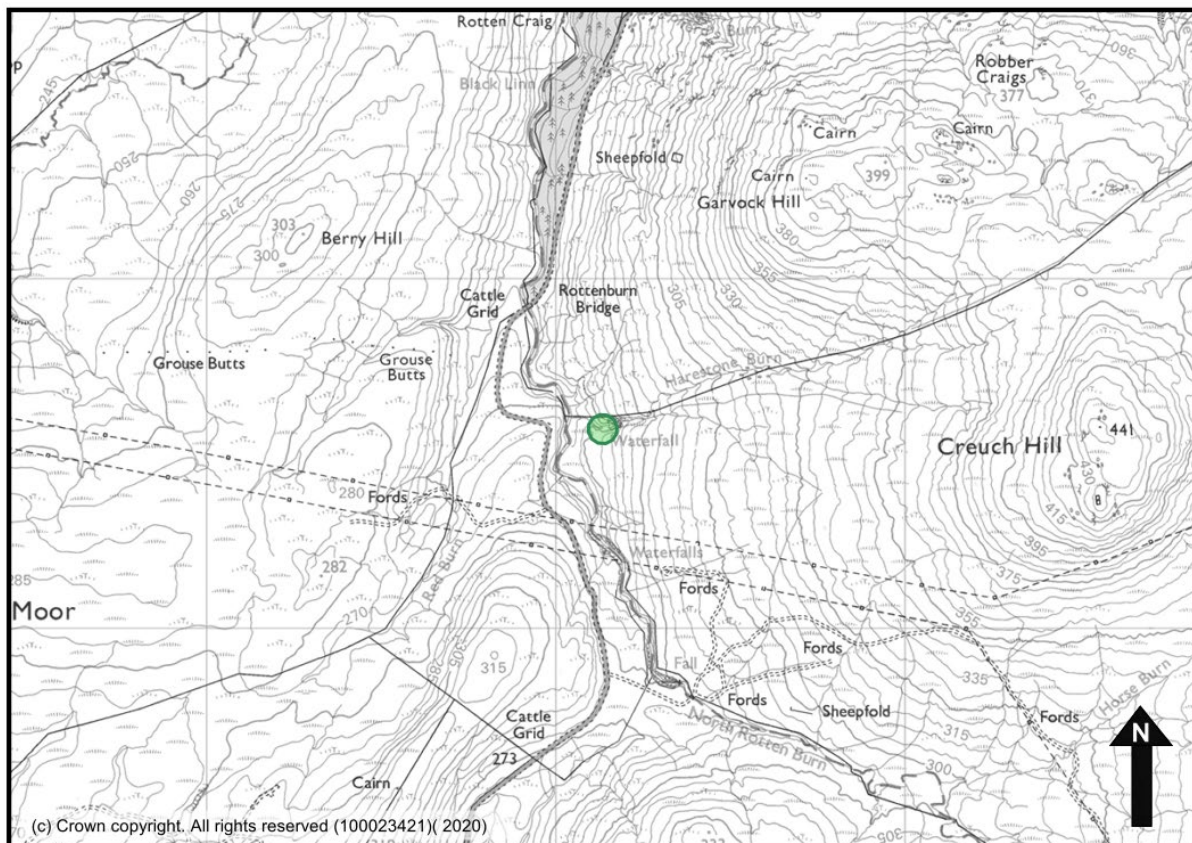


Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Rotten Burn	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 225080 668570	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Motte, Shielling-huts	
<b>Date Recorded:</b>	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 41259

### Archaeology Note

NS 252 686. The motte at Rotten Burn has a square top and an approach spiralling upwards round the W side.

NS 2508 6857. Not a motte but a natural, eroding knoll with a perfectly flat top measuring 6 by 4m, and superficially resembling a motte. It rises 2m high from a narrow approach-ridge on the E, and is about 5m above the Rotten and Harestone Burns. Two wasted, turf-banked shielling bothies are situated on this ridge 14 m apart, each measuring 5 by 2 by 0.1m high. Some 16m to the S of these is another footing measuring 5 by 2.5m



### Further Reading

Newall and Scott, F and RC - 'Rotten Burn, main tributary', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1957, pp.29 (1957)

## Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm

**Site Name:** St James Church (United Presbyterian), Duchal Rd, Kilmacolm

**Alternative Name:** St James (C of S), St Columba Church (C of S)

**Grid Reference:** 235824 669766

**Parish:** Kilmacolm

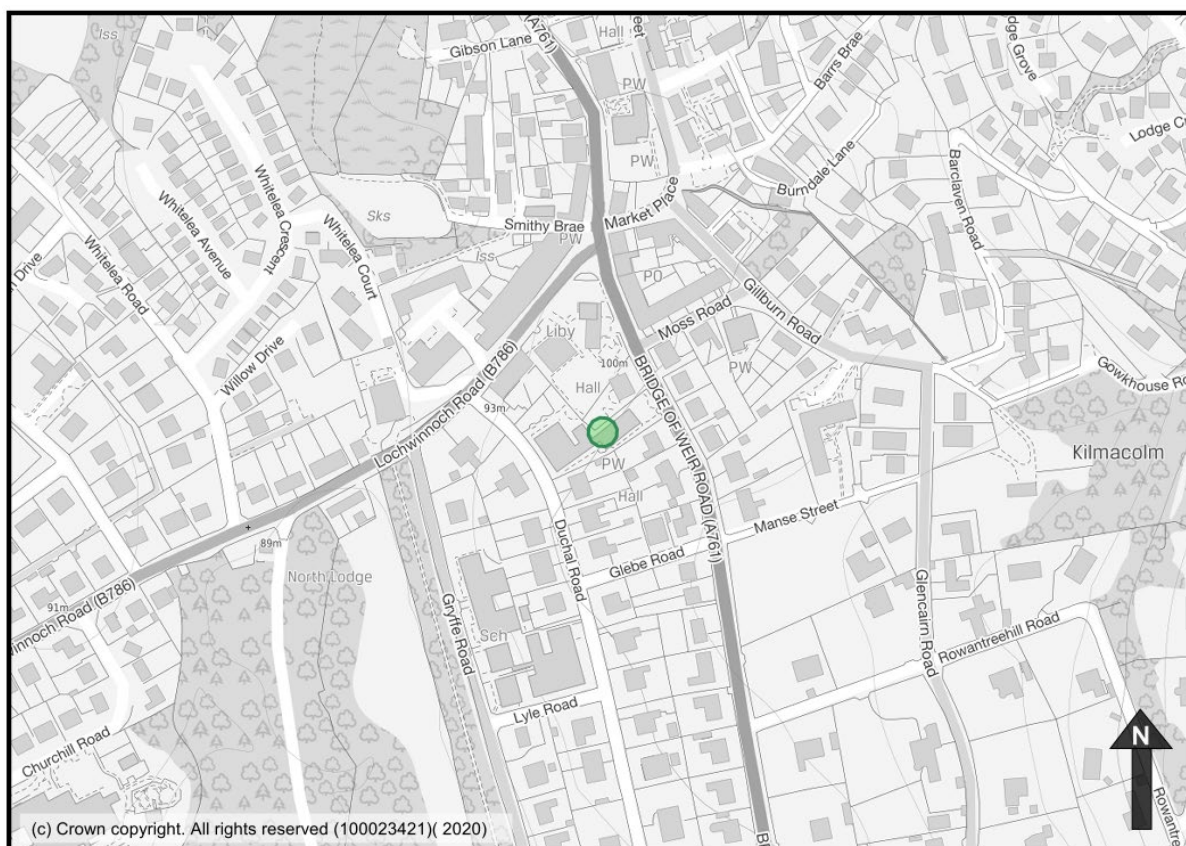
**Monument Type:** Church

**Date Recorded:** 18 December 2001

**Canmore Ref No.** 199002

### Archaeology Note

Built as St James for the United Presbyterian Church, later became Church of Scotland, but remained as St James and took the name of St Columba when two congregations merged in 1957.



## Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm

**Site Name:** Slaemuir, Port Glasgow

**Alternative Name:**

**Grid Reference:** 234220 672410

**Parish:** Kilmacolm

**Monument Type:** Banks, Walls

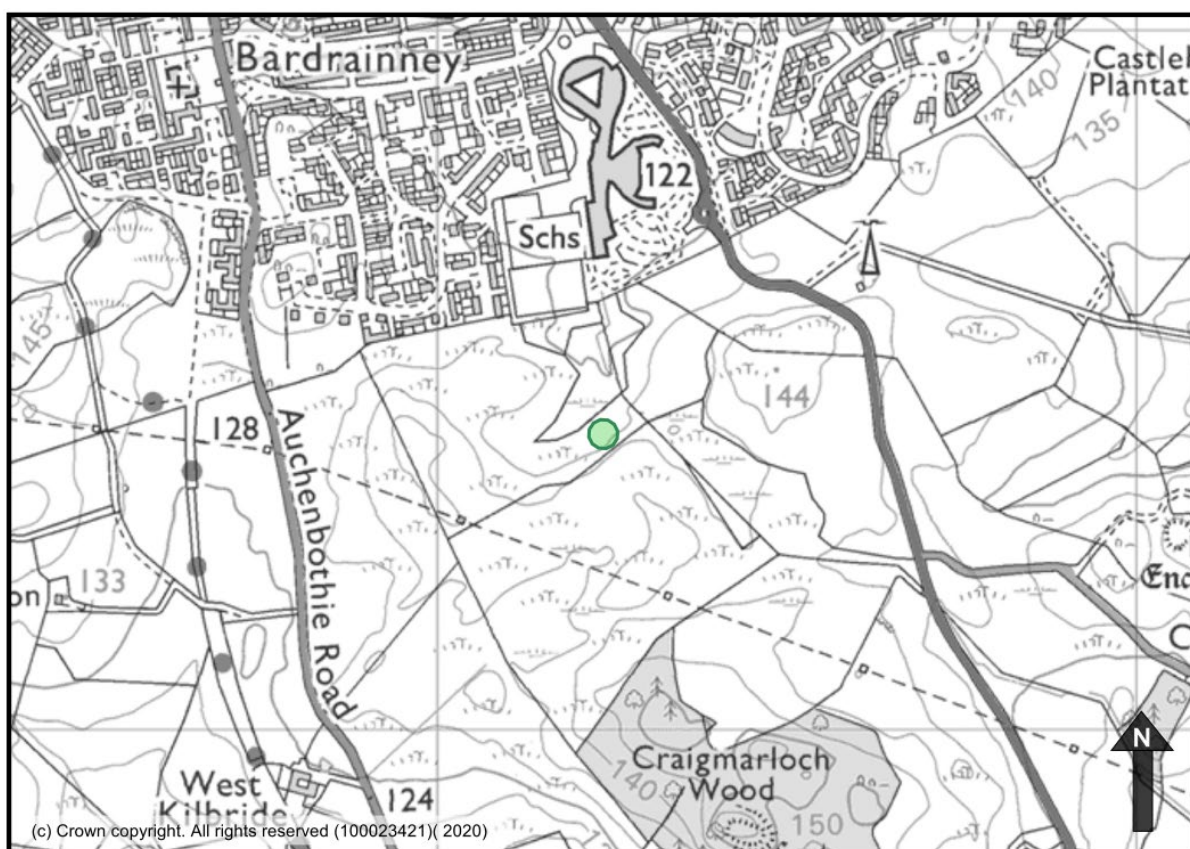
**Date Recorded:** 28 June 2001

**Canmore Ref No.** 185558

### Archaeology Note

The fourth year of survey of the Loch Thom area was undertaken in May and June 2000 (DES 1999, 62). The areas covered were Loch Thom, Blood Moss, Flatterton Farm, and the land between Garvock and Dowries Farm.

NS 3422 7241 Indiscriminate remains of banks and walls.





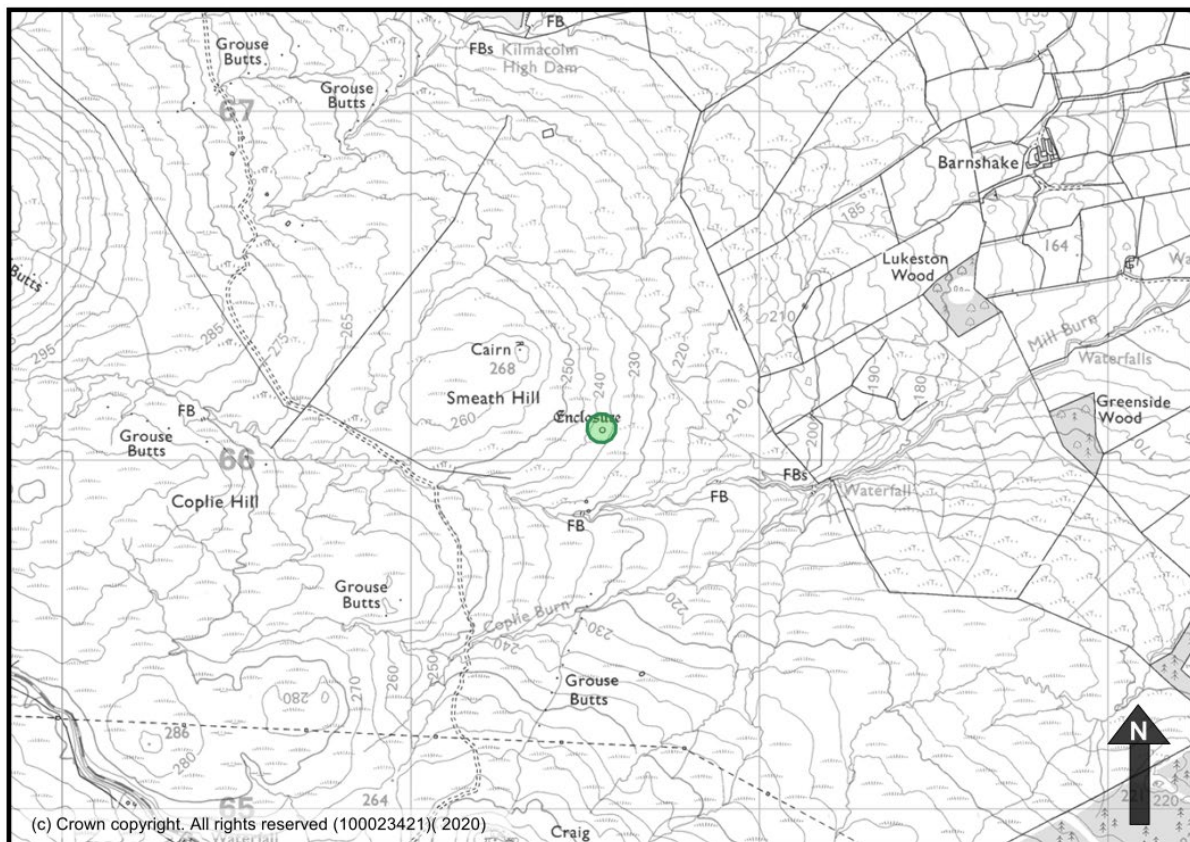
Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Smeath Hill	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 231550 666090	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Enclosure	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> 30 November 1976	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 42264

### Archaeology Note

NS 315 661. Homestead, Smeath Hill: On the S slope of the hill a 27ft house as an E entrance aligned with one through a yard wall of massive build, especially round the N and W. Between house and wall a corridor is subdivided by cross walling. At the NW an entrance communicated with the N half of the corridor but not with the house. The S corridor is entered by the E gateway. To the S the ground is distinctive over about half an acre and marked by occasional boulders round the W edge.

NS 3155 6609. Levelled into the gently sloping SE side of Smeath Hill is an enclosure measuring 15.0m in diameter within stone walling 2.5m wide and standing one course high. There is an entrance gap 2.5m wide in the E side and while the interior of the enclosure is littered with stone no structures can now be identified.

By analogy with sites at Martin Glen (NS26NW 9) and Rottenburn, this round house is probably of Late Bronze Age – Early Iron Age date.



### **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 McKinnon, F and D - 'Smeath Hill', Discovery and Excavation, Scotland, 1957, pp.29 (1957)

Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> South Gibblaston	
<b>Alternative Name:</b> Mote Hill	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 235170 666110	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Mound	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> 19 May 1964	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 42226

### Archaeology Note

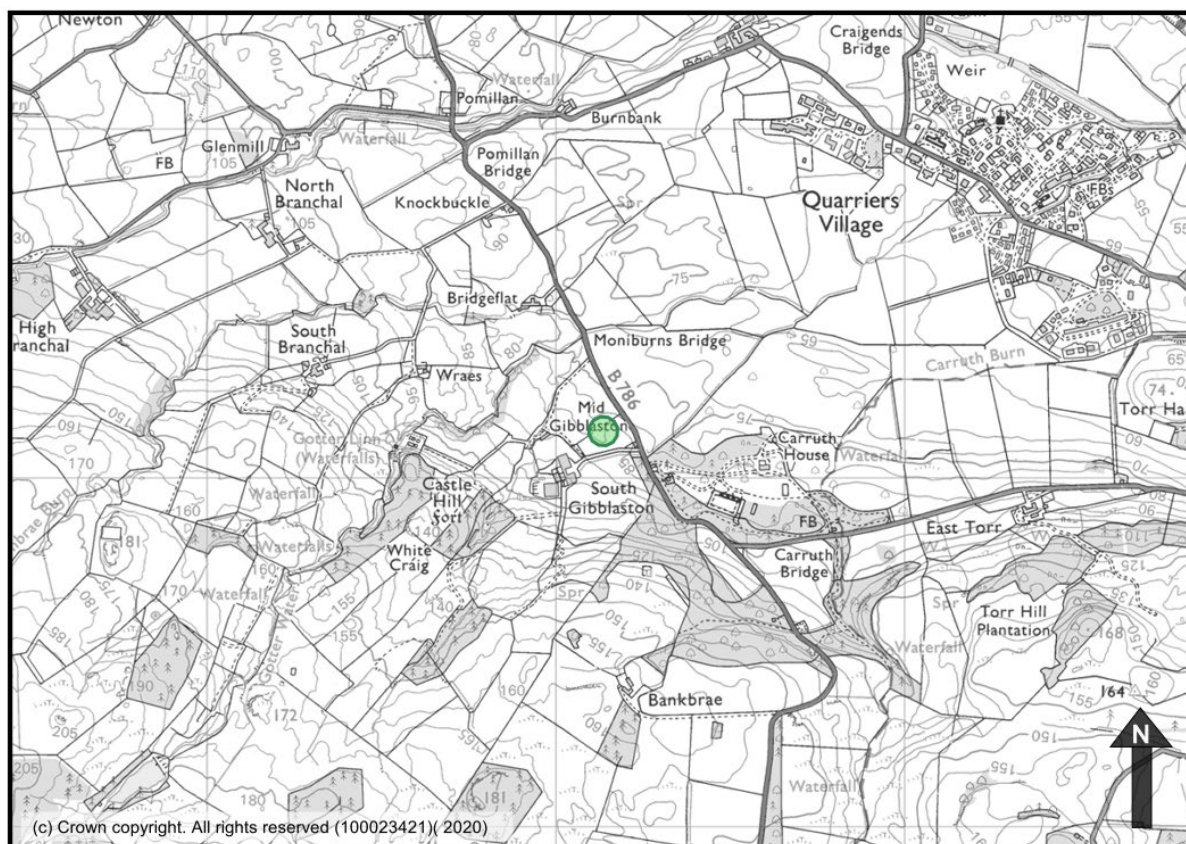
(NS 3517 6611) Mote Hill (NR) (Site of)  
(Feature is shown by a ring of slopes about 80ft in diameter)

Site of Mound (NR)

Very little of this feature now remains, the ground having been frequently ploughed. The position was pointed out by the present farmer who had levelled the ground for cultivation.

The site is marked by a long, low swelling which extends into the adjoining field to the NW, and has every appearance of being natural. The present tenant, Mr W Crawford, has been on the farm since 1927 and has found nothing.

No trace of this mound remains. The surface of the field is entirely natural with much loose stone scattered about.

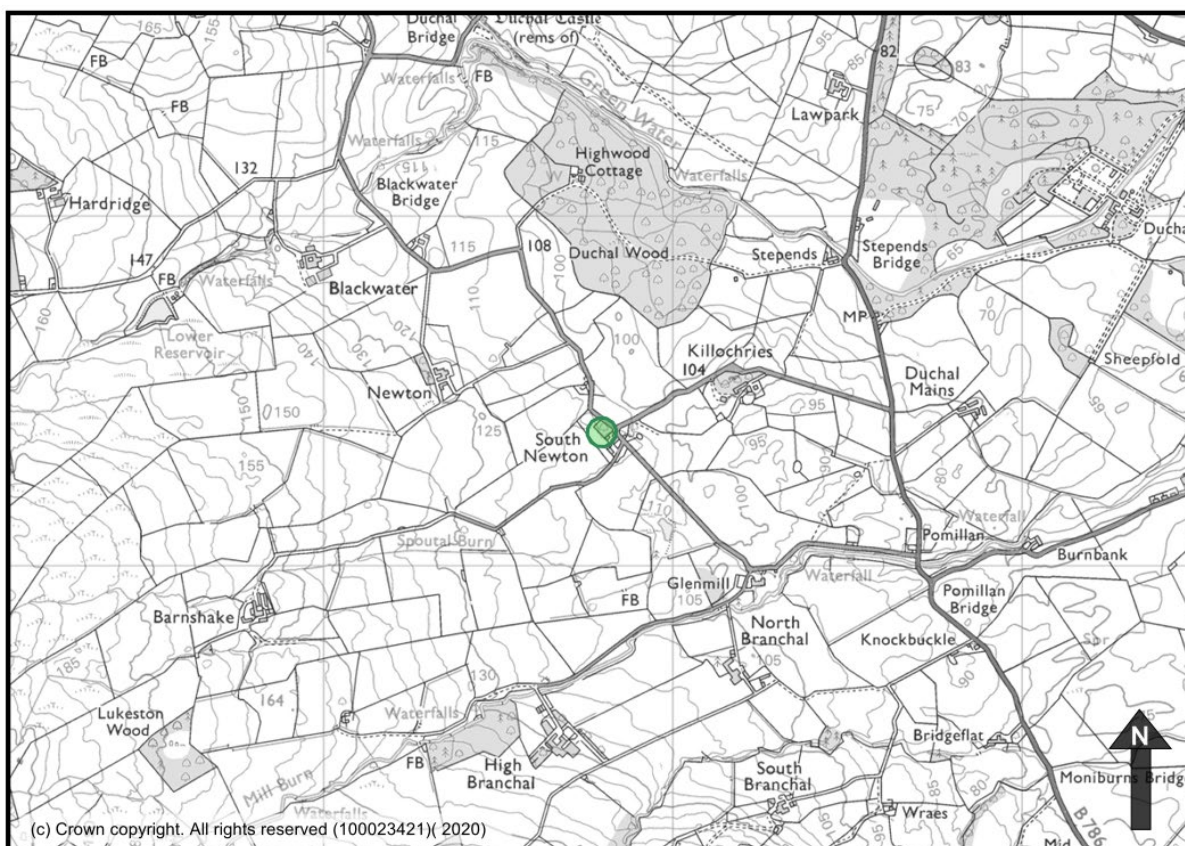




Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> South Newton	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 233850 667450	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Mound	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> Unknown	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 42278

### Archaeology Note

There is a mound, 52' x 32', of gravel, with sporadic large stones, at NS 338 674. It is 4' - 6' high, and is comparable with NS36NW 29.



### Further Reading

Newall, F - 'Craiglinsheoch', *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, 1965, p.33 (1965)

Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> South Newton	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 233675 667310	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Polished Stone Axe	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> 12 November 1964	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 42265

### Archaeology Note

(NS 3368 6732) Neolithic Stone Axe found (NAT)

NS 3368 6735. A polished grey-green stone axe, probably of an altered basalt, was found by Mr WO Black in the field behind South Newton farmhouse. Its maximum dimensions are 4.3ins by 1.95ins by 1.15ins; it has a thin tapering butt and rounded cutting edge.

Mr WO Black (Auchenbothie, Kilmacolm) pointed out the find spot on the map at NS 3368 6731 but does not know either the date of finding or the present location of the axe, although he invariably gives anything of this nature to Mr Newall (Ferniebank, Kilmacolm), who could give no further information. The axe could not be found at Paisley Museum.



### Further Reading

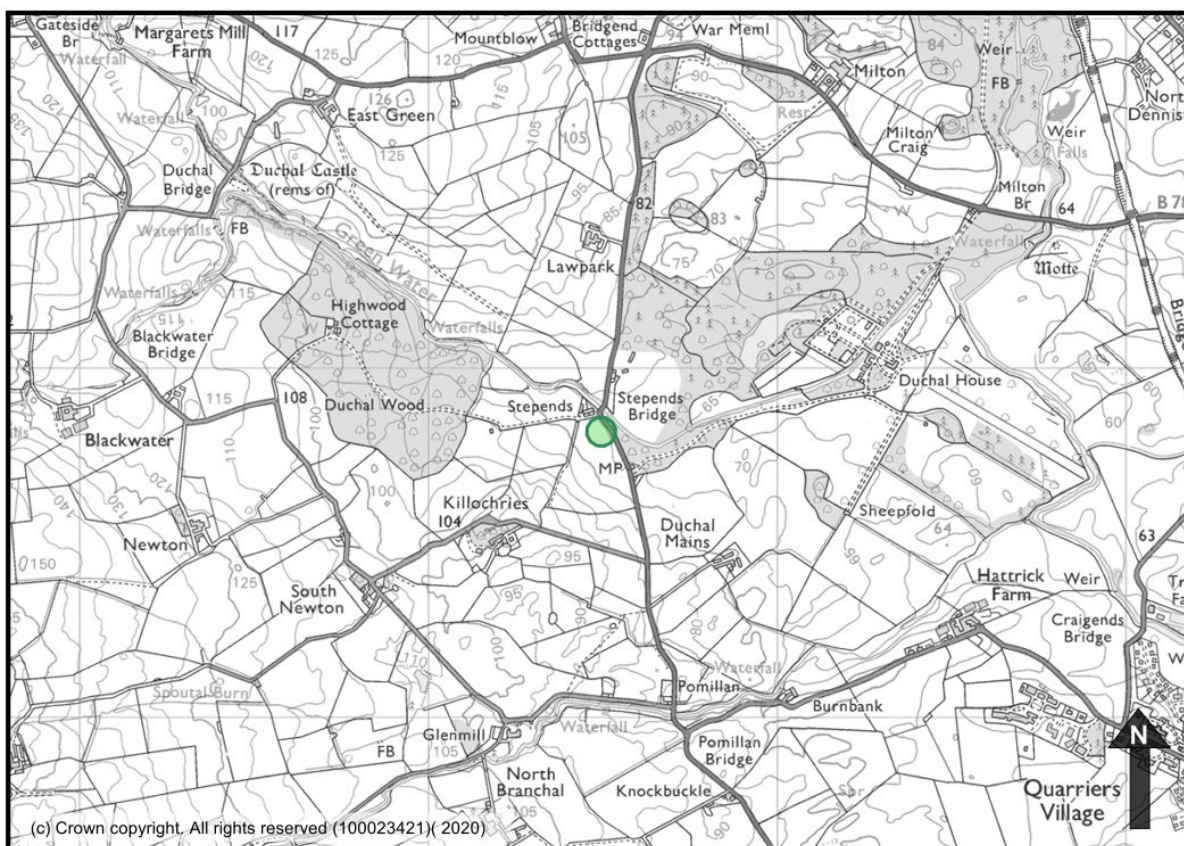
Newall, F - 'East Green Farm', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1956, pp.22 (1956)



Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Stepends	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 234500 667880	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Cup-marked Stone	
<b>Date Recorded:</b>	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 42286

### Archaeology Note

NS 345 678 Cup marked Stone: A small, flat whinstone block, at the roadside by the S end of the W wall of the bridge, has nine cups showing peck-marks, but not well shaped; they may be anvil stone marks.



### Further Reading

Morris and Bailey, RWB and DC - 'The cup-and-ring marks and similar sculptures of South-Western Scotland: a survey', PSAS, Vol 98, 1964-6, pp.150-72 (1967)



Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Strathgryfe	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 233864 670272	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Enclosed Settlement	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> 4 May 2001	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 42447

### Archaeology Note

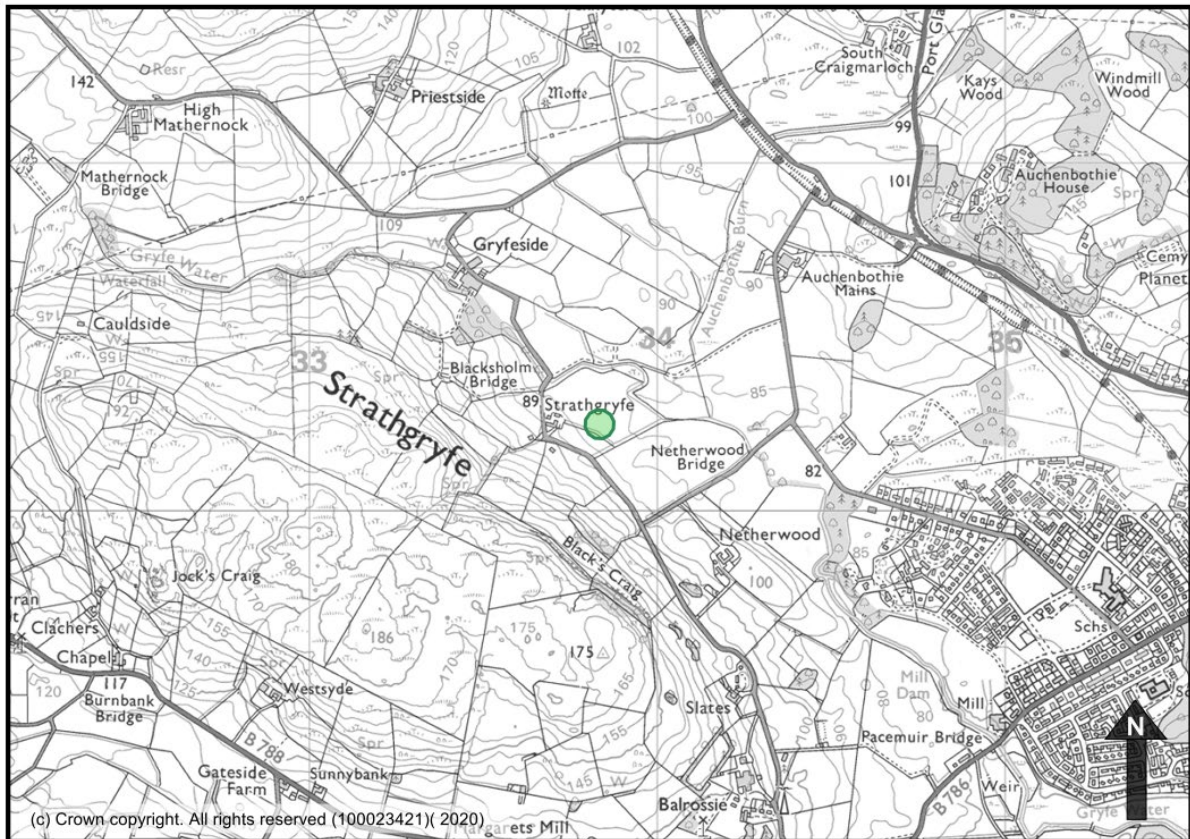
In the SE corner of the field N of the farmhouse is a circular enclosure some 28.4m NS by 25.6m EW, with low peripheral mound 4.6m wide. This is enclosed by a ditch 5.5m to 7.4m wide, separated by a low ridge 2.7m to 5.5m wide from an outer ditch, not readily seen to be continuous, and likewise 2.7m to 5.5m wide.

Mrs McGarva of Strathgryfe Farm reported that in cutting a drain tangentially across the inner ditch the drainer had come upon a series of logs crossing the ditch at right angles. A length of drain trench was left open for inspection. In this some 5 logs, 8cm to 10cm in diameter lay 0.6m apart, parallel across the ditch at right angles to it. Between them were scattered fragments of smaller branches, some at least at right angles to the larger, the remains of either a fallen stockade, or of a bridge. These lie at the NE arc of the inner ditch. While four of the logs lay within the top few inches of the black peaty ditch filling, the fifth lay on clay subsoil, which could be seen rising in the drain section despite the apparent continuity of the ditch. Hence there may be a low sunken entrance causeway at this point. Mrs L R Crawford, formerly of Blacksholme stated that c. 1951 when the field was ploughed several stone slabs were encountered within this area. These were left in situ.

NS 3386 7027

The enclosure is visible on an RAF vertical aerial photograph taken in 1959. The bank is distinct, though the site is partly in shadow, but external ditches cannot be seen with any certainty.

Radiocarbon dating of the wood from the ditch (presumably retrieved by Newall?) has given a calibrated date of 40-410 AD (95% confidence). Code GU-2510. Derived from the Historic Scotland Radiocarbon database, accessed 04/05/01.



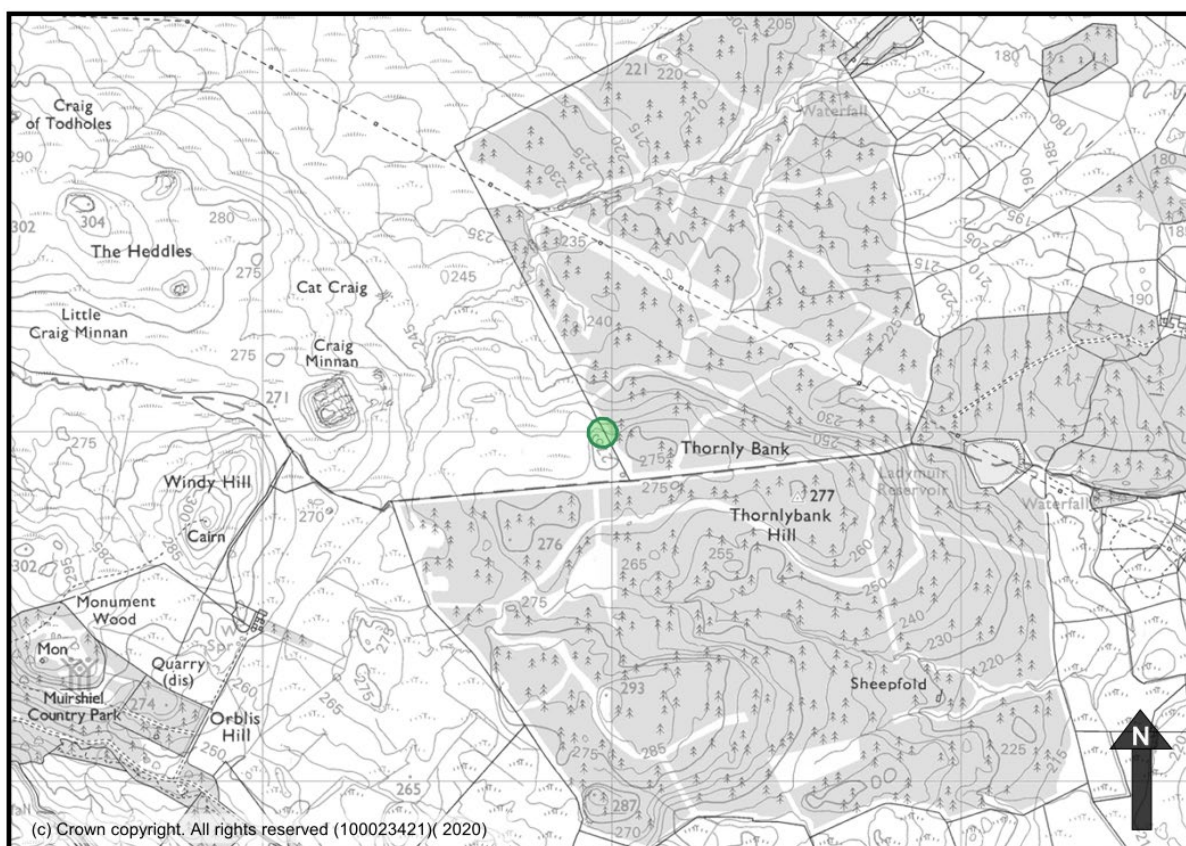
## Further Reading

Newall, F - 'Strathgryffe farm (formerly Blacksholme) (Kilmacolm parish) double ditched enclosure', *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, 1987, pp.51-2 (1987)

Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Thornleybank hill, Big Ring	
<b>Alternative Name:</b> Ladymuir, Craig Minnan	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 233500 664250	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Covenanter's Meeting Place	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> Unknown	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 42336

### Archaeology Note

A hollow, called the 'big ring' between Ladymuir (NS 346 643) and Craig Minnan (NS 322 640) is still pointed out as the scene of a conventicle where James Renwick preached.



### Further Reading

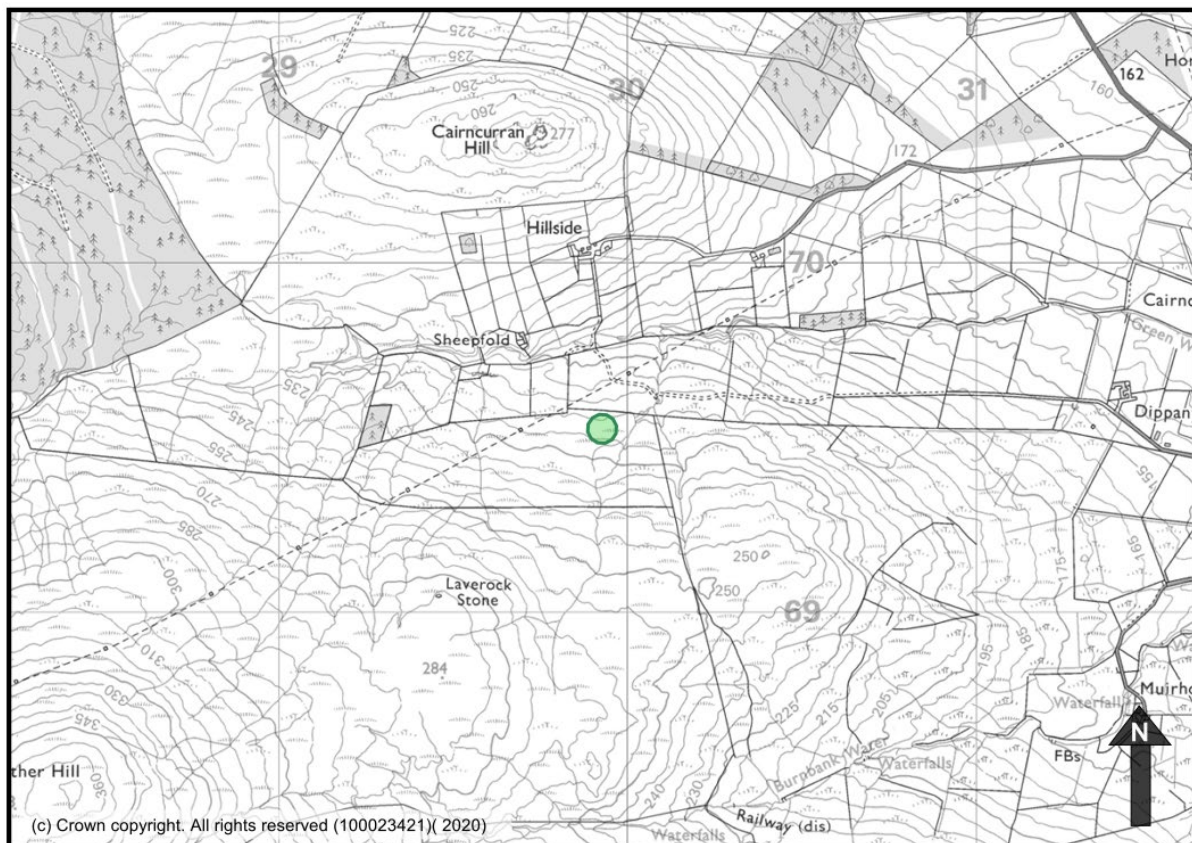
Murray, J - Kilmacolm: a parish history. Paisley (1907)



Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Upper Green Water	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 229950 669950	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Homestead	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> Unknown	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 41237

### Archaeology Note

NS 299 695. House: On a knoll, near the W bank of the ninth from W tributary on the S side of the Green Water, is a complex comprising a roughly circular enclosure bank, 13.5m N-S by 14.3m transversely over all, containing an oval hollow, faintly embanked on the S, with a probable entrance on the N, and measuring 5.5m E-W by 7.3m transversely. Immediately E are suggestions of an annexed similar structure. By analogy with sites at Martin Glen (NS26NW 9) and Rottenburn (NS26NE 14), this is probably of Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age date.



### Further Reading

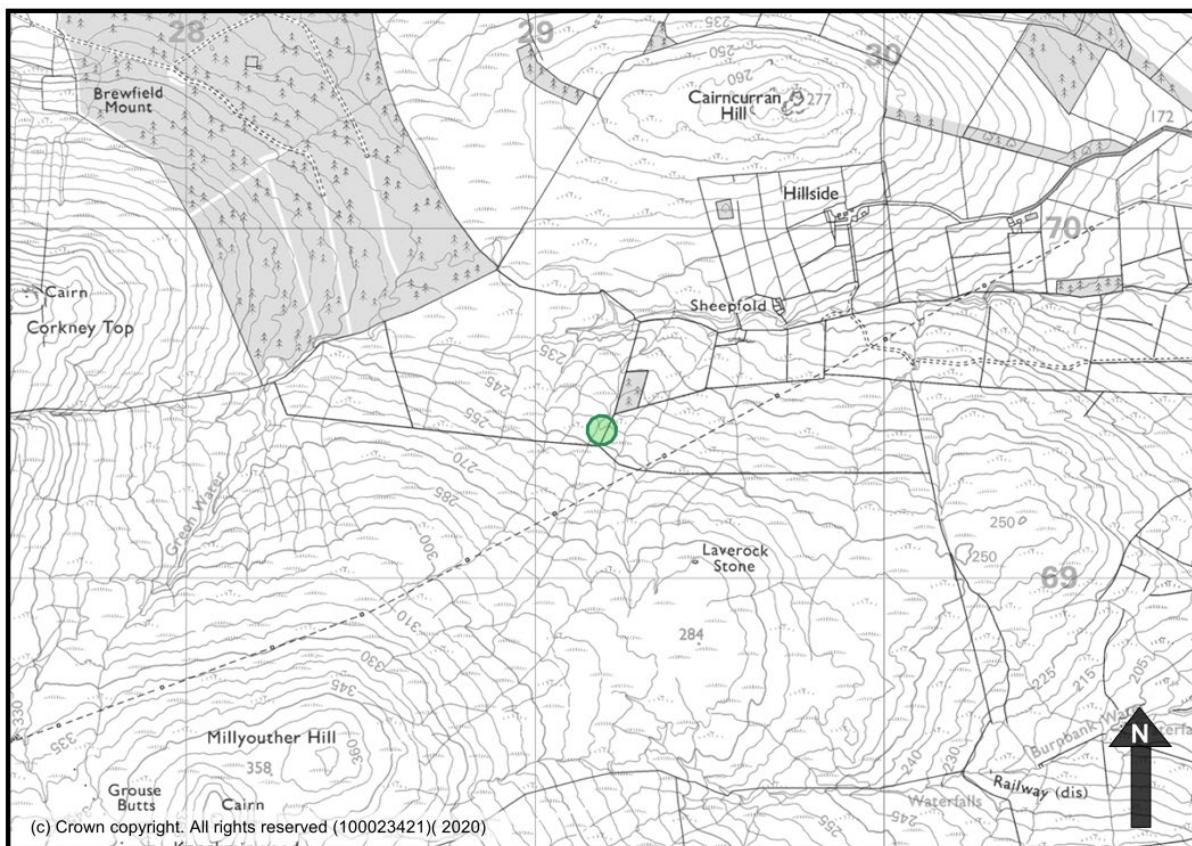
Newall, F- 'The Roman signal fortlet at Outerwards, Ayrshire', Glasgow Archaeol J, Vol 4, 1976, pp.111-23 (1976)

Newall and MacKinnon, F and D - 'Upper Green Water headstreams, houses', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1972, pp.36 (1972)

Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Upper Green Water	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 229200 669400	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Hut-circle	
<b>Date Recorded:</b>	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 41260

### Archaeology Note

NS 292 694. House: On the W bank of the second from W tributary S of Green Water, is a circular foundation some 8.6m in diameter, with its E arc washed out by a stream. Wall width maximum 1.5m. By analogy with sites at Martin Glen (NS26NW 9) and Rottenburn (NS26NE 14) it is probably of Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age.



### Further Reading

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

Newall and MacKinnon, F and D - 'Upper Green Water headstreams, houses', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1972, pp.36 (1972)

Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Wateryetts, Finlaystone Road, Kilmacolm	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 235800 670540	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Farmhouse	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> Unknown	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> -

### Archaeology Note

2-storey with single-storey W. wing; rubble-built; back- fillets; front house dated "1774"; wing and rear addition probably c.1820. Shutters.

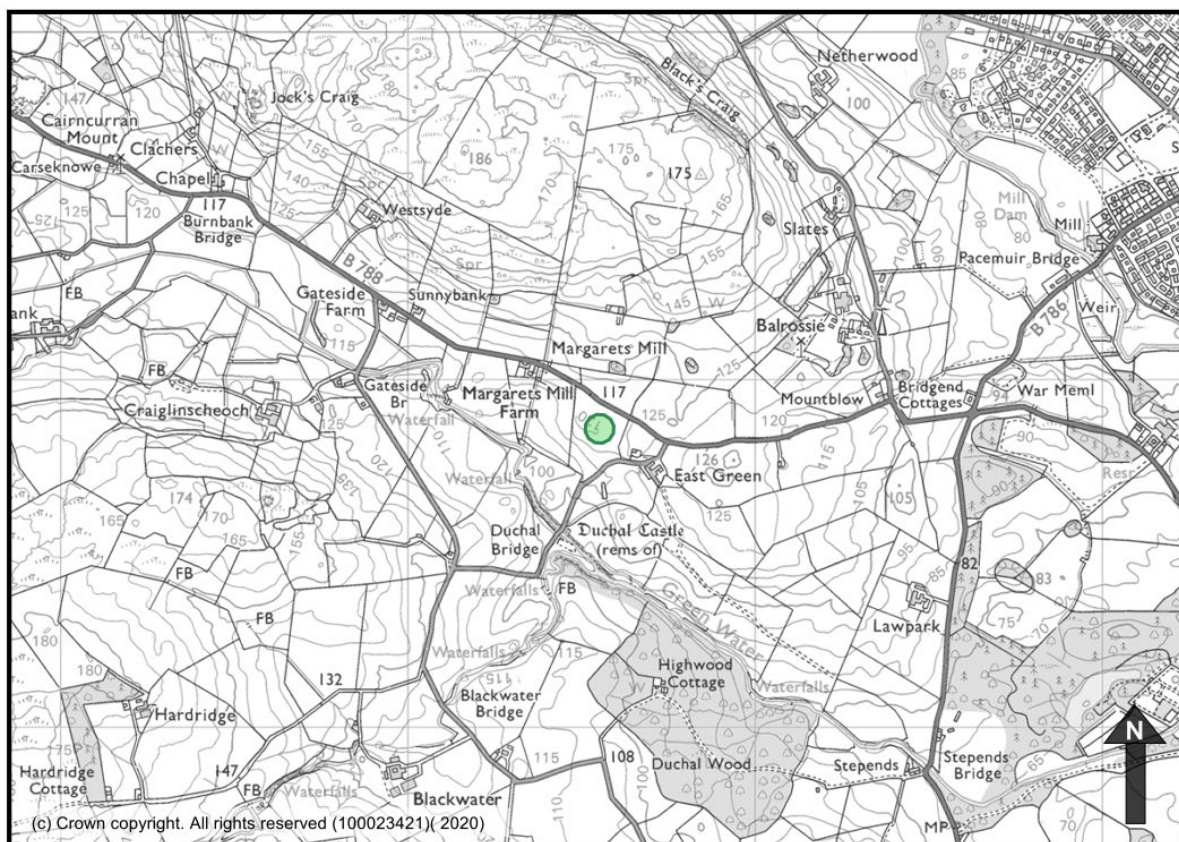




Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
Site Name: West Green	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 233529 668907	Parish: Kilmacolm
Monument Type: Farmstead	
Date Recorded: 9 June 2009	Canmore Ref No. -

### Archaeology Note

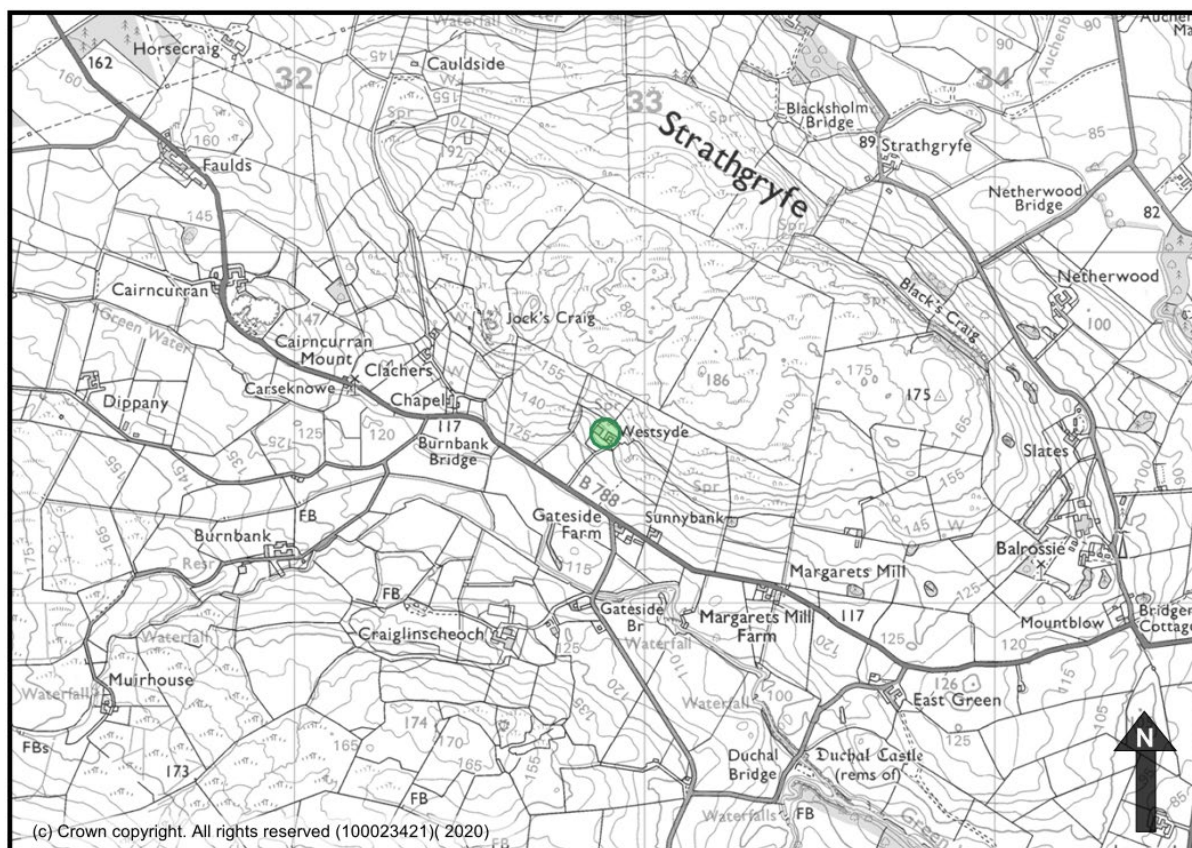
West Green farm was depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, on which it comprised a single long building divided into two cells, with an attached enclosure to the south. The farm was absent from the 2nd edition, and does not appear on subsequent OS maps of the area.



Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm	
<b>Site Name:</b> Westside Farm	
<b>Alternative Name:</b>	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 232950 669550	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Homestead	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> Unknown	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 42282

### Archaeology Note

NS 329 695 There is a probably medieval homestead just E of Westside farmhouse. It measure 92' E-W by 83'. The western 35' is a terrace raised 3' above a yard to the E.



### Further Reading

Black and Newall, WO and F - 'Westside', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1968, pp.38 (1968)



## Archaeology Site – Kilmacolm

**Site Name:** Westsyde

**Alternative Name:**

**Grid Reference:** 232900 669470

**Parish:** Kilmacolm

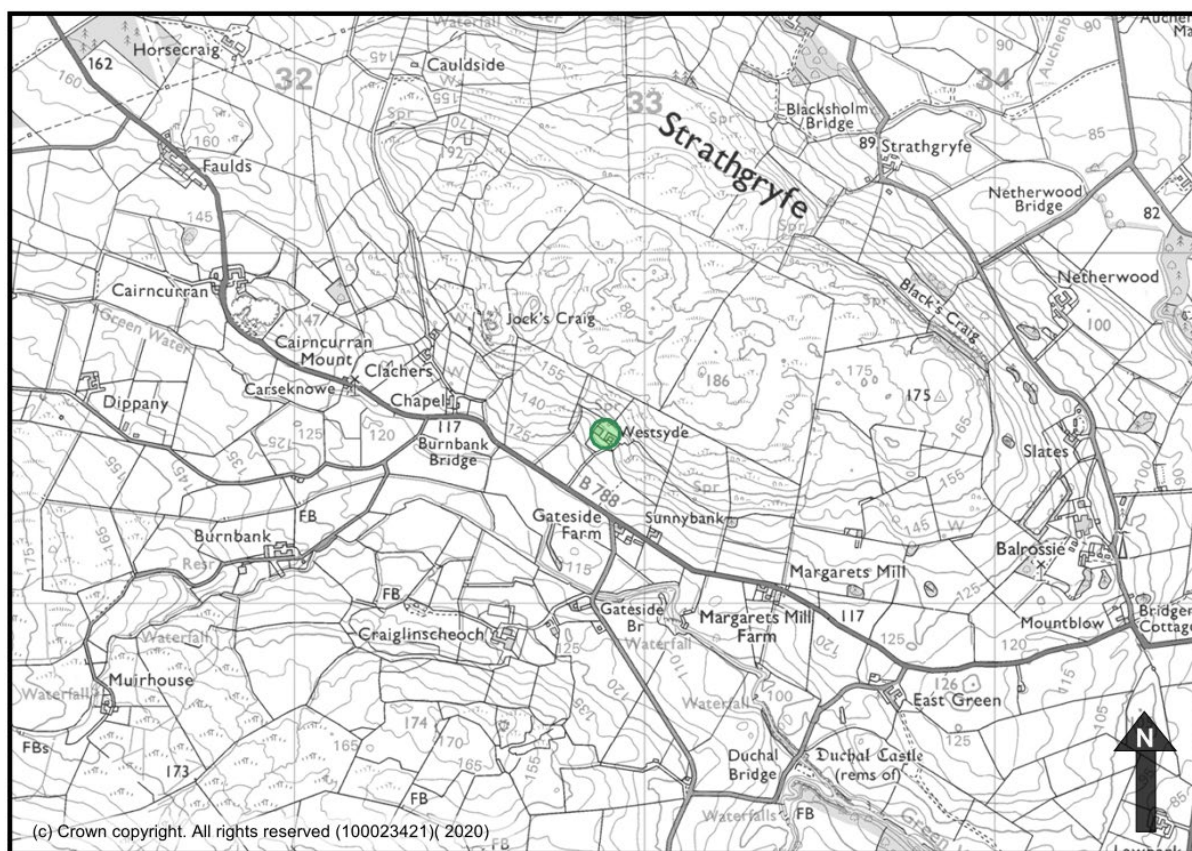
**Monument Type:** Farmstead

**Date Recorded:** 18 April 2000

**Canmore Ref No.** 170946

### Archaeology Note

A farmstead comprising one unroofed building, one partially roofed building, two roofed buildings and four enclosures is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Renfrewshire 1857-64, sheet vi). One unroofed building, one roofed building and two enclosures are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1979).



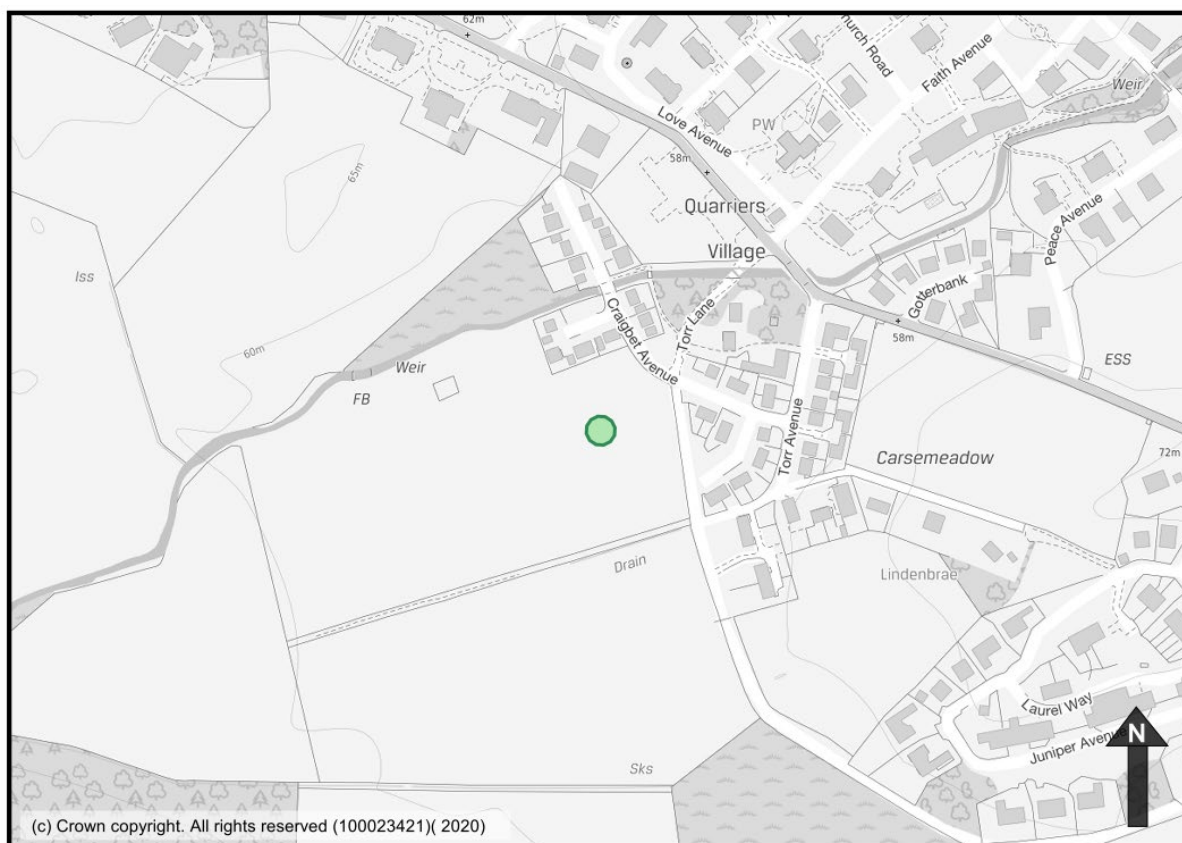


<b>ARCHAEOLOGY SITES IN QUARRIER'S VILLAGE</b>	
<b>LOCATION</b>	<b>CANMORE REFERENCE</b>
<b>Q</b>	
Quarrier's Village (Flints)	42234

Archaeology Site – Quarrier's Village	
<b>Site Name:</b> Quarrier's Village	
<b>Alternative Name:</b> Quarrier's Homes	
<b>Grid Reference:</b> 236150 666650	<b>Parish:</b> Kilmacolm
<b>Monument Type:</b> Flints	
<b>Date Recorded:</b> 1967	<b>Canmore Ref No.</b> 42234

### Archaeology Note

NS 361 666. A flint core and several flint flakes have been found in a field behind the poultry farm, Quarrier's Homes.



### Further Reading

Newall, G - 'Quarrier's Homes', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1967, pp.46 (1967)