



[INVERKIP]

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 Inverkip area. There are also schedules for Greenock, Gourock, Port Glasgow, Kilmacolm/Quarrier's Village and Wemyss Bay.

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

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

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

ARCHAEOLOGY SITES IN INVERKIP

LOCATION	CANMORE REFERENCE
A	
Ardgowan (Burgh)	75371
Ardgowan Castle (Tower, Battle Site or Skirmish)	41379
Ardgowan House (Country House)	41390
Ardgowan House (Chapel)	146708
Ardgowan House, North Lodge (Lodge, GatePiers, Gates)	41387
B	
Banks (Farmstead)	170919
Berfern Plantation (Platform (possible))	332037
Bridgend, Bothy House and No. 15 (House)	41388
C	
Castle Wemyss (Castle)	198530
Cauldron Hill (Buildings, Dykes)	124386
Chrisswell Chapel (Chapel)	41393
Chrisswell (Holy Well)	41383
Cloch Lighthouse	123013
Cloch Point Battery (Coast Battery)	106364
Cloch Point Battery (Military, Searchlight Battery)	240246
Cloch Point to Dunoon Anti-submarine Boom (Military, Anti-submarine Netting)	239524
Cockrobin Hill	85601
Colaouse Hill (Cup-marked Rock)	332031
Colaouse Hill (Farmhouses)	180876
Colaouse Hill (House Platform)	-
Colaouse Hill (Hut-circle)	169424
Compensation Reservoir (Stone Axe)	89405
Cornalees (Cup-marked Stone)	41357
Cornalees (Rig, Field Wall)	142596

Cornalees Bridge (Quartz Blade, Hut Circle (possible))	108291
Crawhin Reservoir (Reservoir)	202216
D	
Daff Reservoir (Building)	170930
Daff Reservoir (Cup-marked Rock)	332033
Daff Reservoir (Reservoir)	202217
Dunrod (Road)	41391
Dunrod Castle (Castle)	41394
Dowries (Farmstead)	85190
E	
Everton (Flanged Bronze Axe)	111560
F	
Finnock (Cultivatio Remains)	-
Flatterton (Anti-aircraft Battery, Military Camp)	105645
G	
Garvock (Cup-markings)	142598
Garvock Lodge (Cup-marked Rock)	-
Garvock Lodge (Cup-marked Rock)	-
Gimlet Burn (Indeterminate Remains)	93233
Gimlet Burn (Structure)	98726
Gimlet Burn (Structure)	98728
Greenock Cut (Structures related to Aqueduct)	273821
Gun Operations Room (Operations Block)	185535
H	
Harestone Burn (Building)	41246
Hillside Hill (Dyke. Rig)	169384
Hillside Hill (Hut Cirlces (possible), Structure (possible))	171514
Hillside Hill (Mound, Roman Signal Station)	41396
Hollowhills Farm (Farmstead)	142599
Hydropathic Establishment, Wemyss Bay (Health, Residential)	199408
I	
Inverclyde Church, Wemyss Bay (Church)	199410

Inverkip	296105
Inverkip (Axe Hammer)	41381
Inverkip (Church , Burial Vault)	41399
Inverkip (Roman Coin)	41382
Inverkip (Village)	-
Inverkip Glen (Curing Stone)	41397
Inverkip Parish Church, Langhouse Road, Inverkip (Church)	93235
Inverkip Power Station and Jetty	68124
Inverkip Railway Station	82833
Inverkip Tunnel (Railway Tunnel)	198917
K	
Kelly Bank (Cropmarks, Wall)	140802
Kelly Cut (Mound)	41398
Kelly Glen (Building)	169867
Kingston (Cultivation Remains)	41384
Kingston (Farmstead)	196422
L	
Langhouse Hotel (House, Farmhouse)	41386
Larkfield Moor (Chert, Scraper, Rock)	41327
Laxlie Hill (Long Cist)	41380
Leap Moor (Structure)	98739
Levan Castle (Castle)	41324
Loch Thom (Barbed-and-tanged Arrowhead)	41349
Loch Thom (Cup-marked Rock)	-
Loch Thom (Cup-marked Rock)	-
Loch Thom (Cup-marked Rock)	-
Loch Thom (Cup-marked Rock)	-
Loch Thom (Cup-marked Stones)	41356
Loch Thom (Cup-marked Stones)	41365
Loch Thom (Cup-markings)	171525

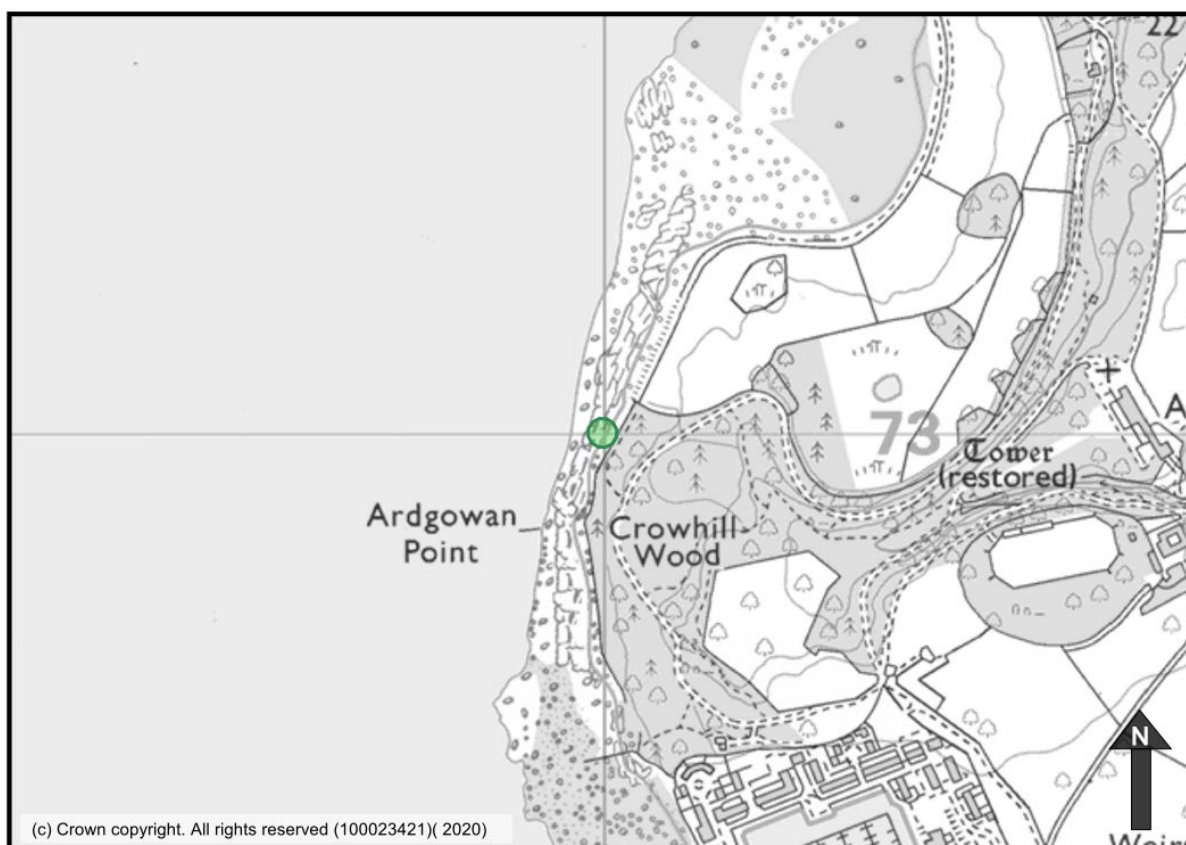
Loch Thom (Farmstead)	170925
Loch Thom (Hut circle (possible))	142595
Loch Thom (Hut circles (possible))	41373
Loch Thom (Reservoir)	85605
Loch Thom (Round House (possible), Kiln (possible))	41366
Loch Thom – Overton Aqueduct (Aqueduct)	75372
Lurg Moor – Burnhead Moor – Whitelees – Loch Thom – Scroggy Bank (Roman Road)	41372
M	
Majeston (Farmstead)	170929
McNoble Hill (Natural Feature, Homestead)	41395
Mount Pisgah (Farmstead)	170931
N	
New Yetts Reservoir No. 7 (Hut Circle)	75373
North Knowe (Farmstead)	170922
North Rotten Burn – Ferret of Keith – Berry Hill (Roman Road)	41392
O	
Oakfield Bridge (Bridge)	140803
Overton (Reservoirs, Dams)	85602
Overton Reservoir No. 4 (Reservoir Dam)	85603
Overton Reservoir No. 5 (Reservoir Dam)	85604
R	
Ravenscraig (Building)	170923
Ravenscraig (Cultivation Remains)	41385
Roman Bridge (Bridge)	41389
S	
Schawes Farm (Farmstead)	142602
Scroggy Bank (Barbed-and-tanged Arrowhead)	41331
Scroggy Bank (Enclosure)	41367
Scroggy Bank – Hillside Hill – Shielhill – Inlie Hill – Laxlie Hill (Roman Road)	41392
Shielhill (Field Bank, Indeterminate Remains)	98715
Shielhill (Field Bank, Indeterminate Remains)	98716
Shielhill (Qaurries, Mound, Lime Kilns)	93232

Shielhill Glen (Filed Clearance, Cairns, Structure (possible))	171518
Shielhill Glen (Quarry (possible))	169379
Spango Valley, Inverkip Road, IBM, Greenock Plant (Microchip Production Plant)	70152
W	
Waterside (North Rotten Burn, Loch Thom)	-
Waterside Farm (Farmstead, Walls, Road)	142597
Wellyard (Farmstead)	170921
White Hill (Building)	170924
White Hill (Cairn)	-
White Hill (Cairn)	-
White Hill (Hut Circles, Lazy Bed)	180872
Whitelees – Darndaff Moor – Loch Thom – North Rotten Burn (Roman Road)	41372
White Moss (Cist)	171544

Archaeology Site – Inverkip	
Site Name: Ardgowan	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: -	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Burgh	
Date Recorded: 1965	Canmore Ref No. 75371

Archaeology Note

Erected burgh of barony in 1634.
G S Pryde 1965



Further Reading

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

Archaeology Site – Inverkip	
Site Name: Ardgowan Castle	
Alternative Name: Inverkip Castle	
Grid Reference: 220565 672915	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Tower, Battle Site or Skirmish	
Date Recorded: 28 April 2008	Canmore Ref No. 41379

Archaeology Note

(NS 2056 7291) Tower (NR) (Remains of) (NAT)

This tower was originally published as "Ardgowan Castle", the name it is given in the SDD list, however, it is called "Inverkip Castle" by Tranter and Barrow. It now appears as a small but substantial square tower of the late 15th century, now roofless but with the walls intact. It has been three storeys and a garret in height. The main doorway, at first floor level, is reached by a comparatively modern stone forestair; the vaulted basement is guarded by a keyhole-type slit.

Inverkip was besieged in 1306 by Robert Royd of Cunningham, a supporter of Robert Bruce. It was in the Stewarts lord-ship, but whether it was held in demesne or not is uncertain (G W S Barrow 1965). The present fortalice is much later (than 14th century), though it may incorporate previous building (N Tranter 1965).
D MacGibbon and T Ross 1887

A rectangular tower, in good condition, situated on the edge of a cliff; it was apparently completely repaired and restored in 1936, several stones with that date having been inserted in the walls. The lower storey has a cellar or storeroom with a vaulted ceiling; the entrance to it is in the N corner of the W wall. The tower is of coursed masonry, measuring 9m by 7m and approximately 12m high; the walls are 1.5m thick and are topped with a small battlement. The windows are broad, rectangular and widened on the inside.

Roofless tower, existing to battlemented parapet; 3-storeys including vaulted basement; coat-of-arms on SW exterior; (probably late XV century)



Further Reading

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

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

Barrow, GWS, Robert Bruce and the community of the realm of Scotland (1965)

Archaeology Site – Inverkip	
Site Name: Ardgowan House, Inverkip	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 220740 673040	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Country House	
Date Recorded: 12 May 2003	Canmore Ref No. 41390

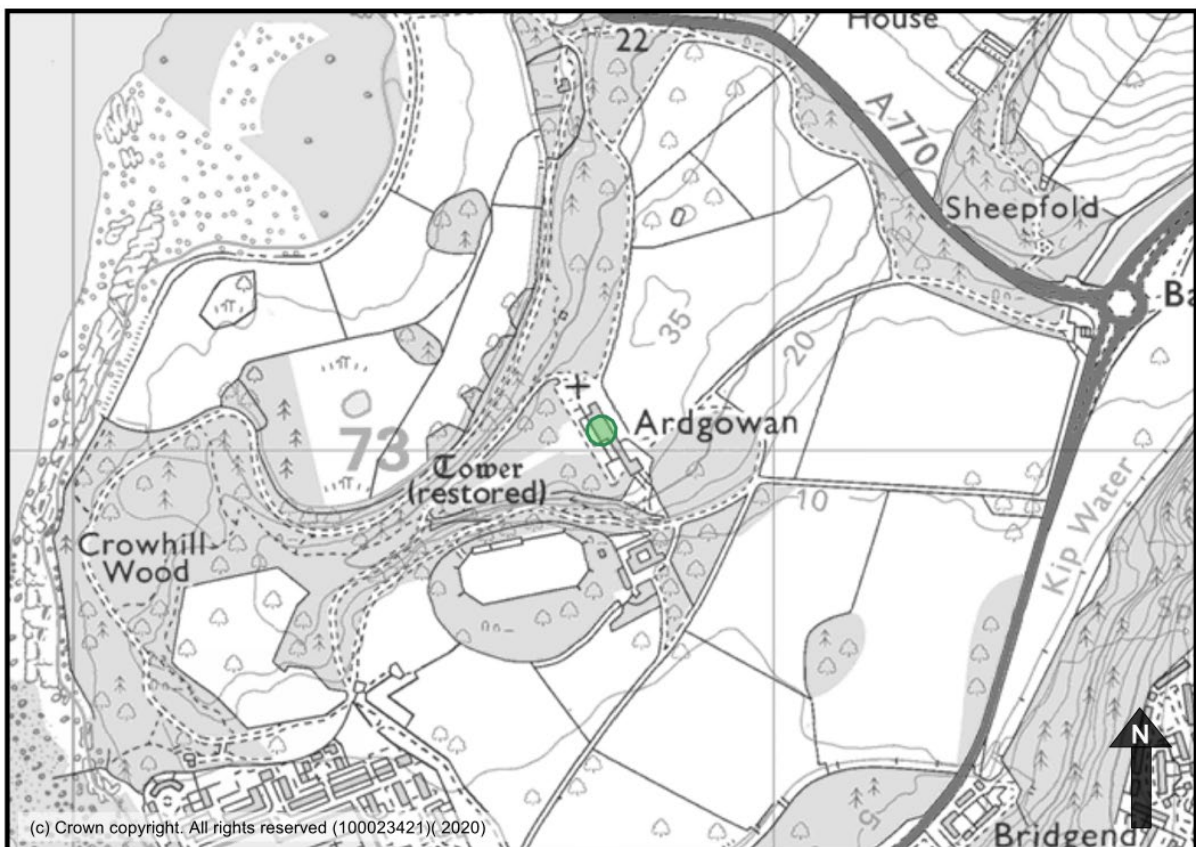
Archaeology Note

Architect: Hugh Cairncross 1797, William Burn – additions, John Henderson 1856 - Episcopal Chapel of St Michael's & All Angels, Sir Robert Lorimer 1904 - additions

Mansionhouse: 2-storey, Basement & Attics; Renaissance; extensive symmetrical front; 3-storey centre block pedimented;

Chapel: Gothic Dec. Revival, terminates N. wing; (1799-1801); architect – Cairncross(?) (Porte-cochere is late addition.) 1831 additions by William Burn.

A few windows altered (i.e. modernised) Not all lived in.



Further Reading

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

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

Mackenzie and Moncur Ltd - Mackenzie and Moncur Limited: electrical engineers, hothouse builders, heating engineers and iron founders: [lists of patrons and electrical contracts executed]. [Edinburgh] (19--?)

Archaeology Site – Inverkip	
Site Name: Ardgowan House Chapel	
Alternative Name: St Michael and All Angels	
Grid Reference: 220720 673100	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Chapel	
Date Recorded: 24 January 2000	Canmore Ref No 146708

Archaeology Note

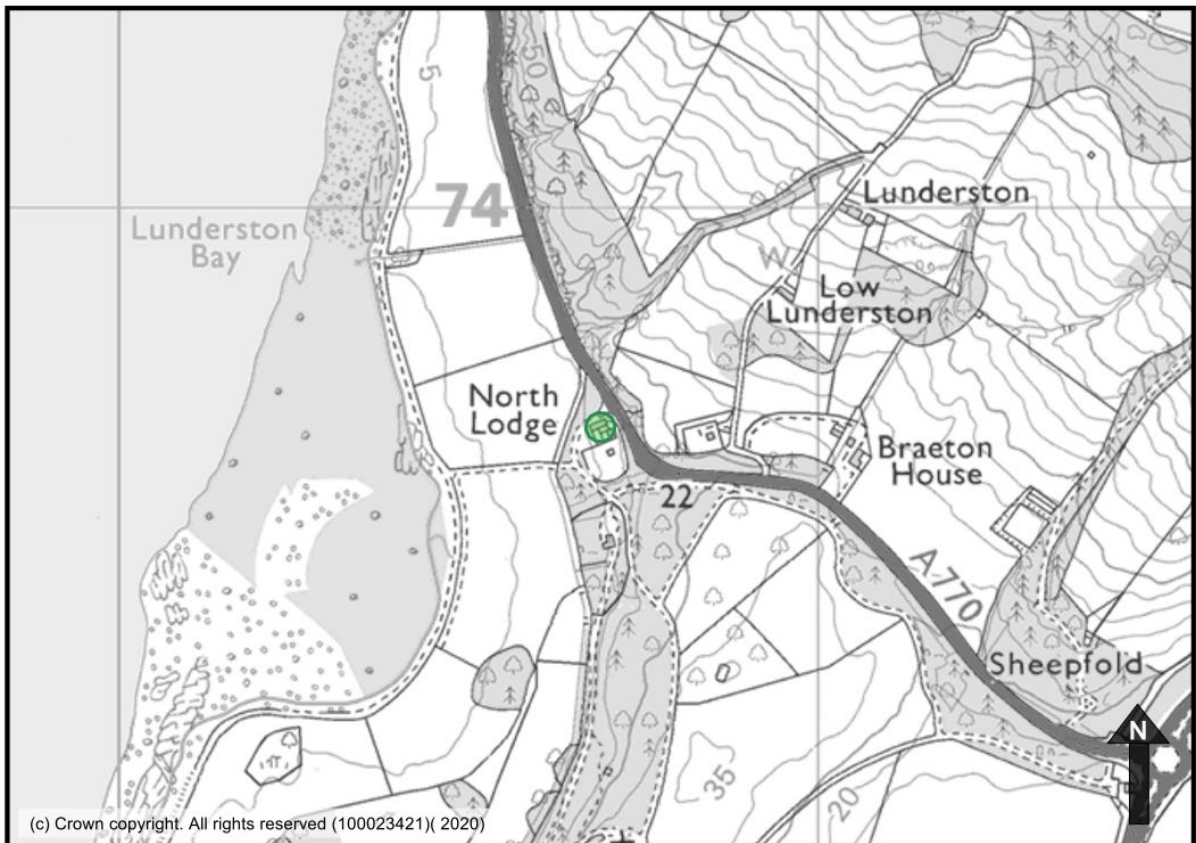
This building is situated adjacent to Ardgowan House.



Archaeology Site – Inverkip	
Site Name: Ardgowan House, North Lodge, Inverkip	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 220677 673688	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Lodge, Gate Piers, Gates	
Date Recorded: 20 April 2001	Canmore Ref No. 41387

Archaeology Note

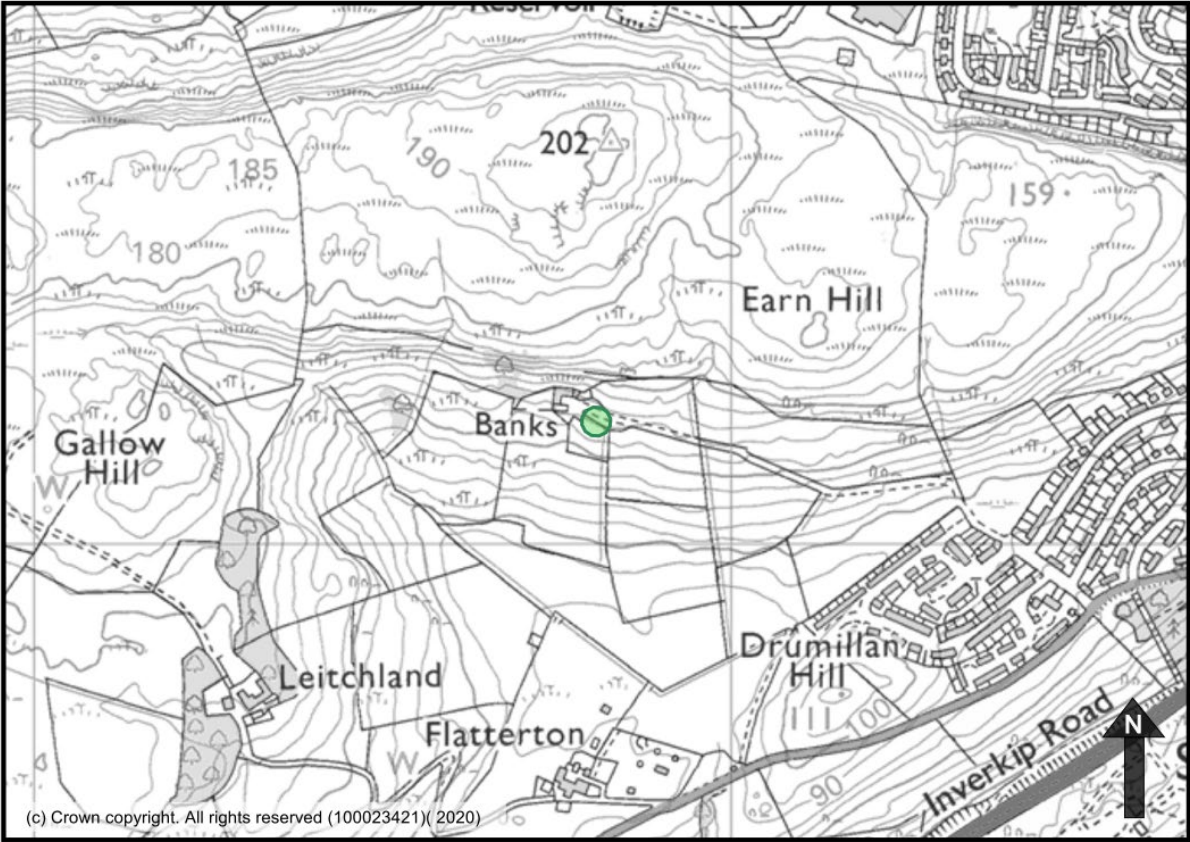
Single-storey; Renaissance, with centre pediment; roughcast with stone dressings; (probably c.1800?). 1797 in pediment.



Archaeology Site – Inverkip	
Site Name: Banks	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 222820 675170	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Farmstead	
Date Recorded: 26 October 2000	Canmore Ref No 170919

Archaeology Note

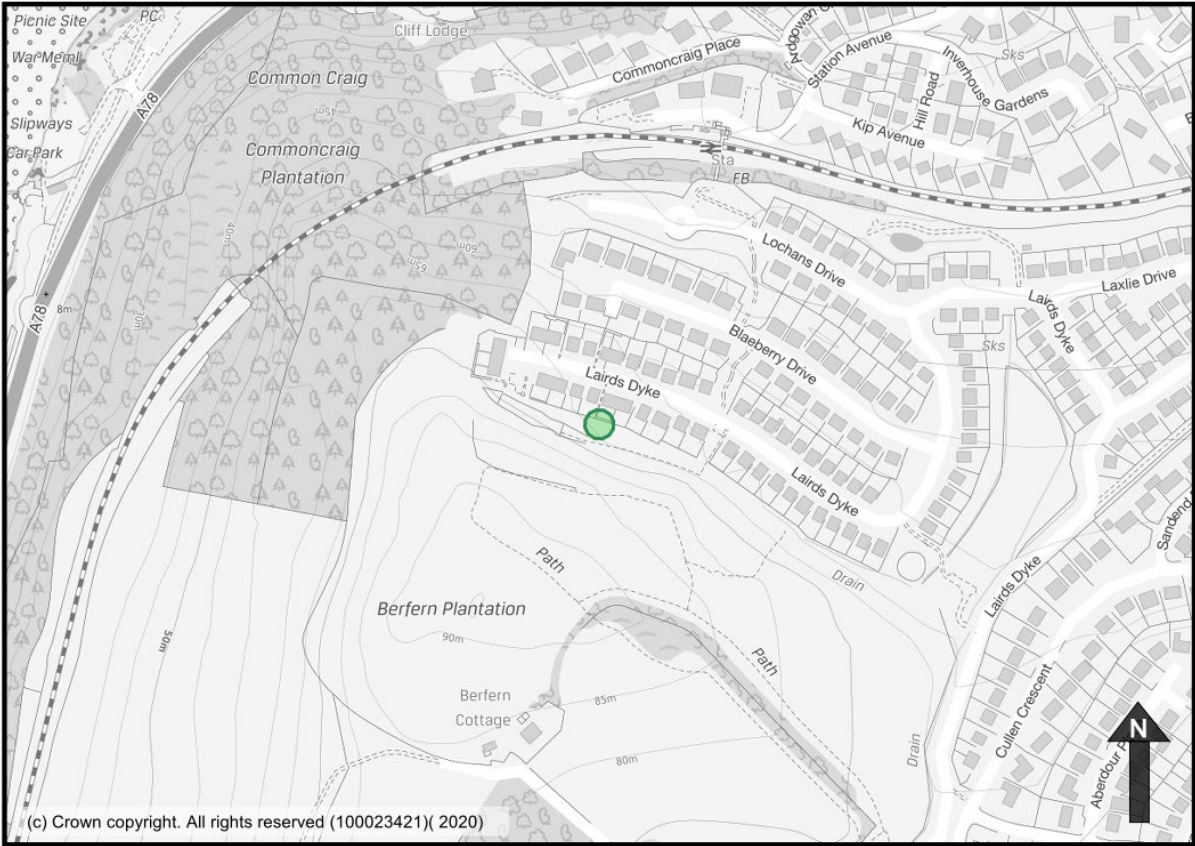
A farmstead comprising one long unroofed T-shaped building, one roofed building, which is arranged around a courtyard, and three enclosures is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Renfrewshire 1863, sheet i). One partially roofed building and two conjoined enclosures are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1990).



Archaeology Site – Inverkip	
Site Name: Berfern Plantation	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 220450 671630	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Platform (possible)	
Date Recorded: 15 March 2004	Canmore Ref No. 332037

Archaeology Note

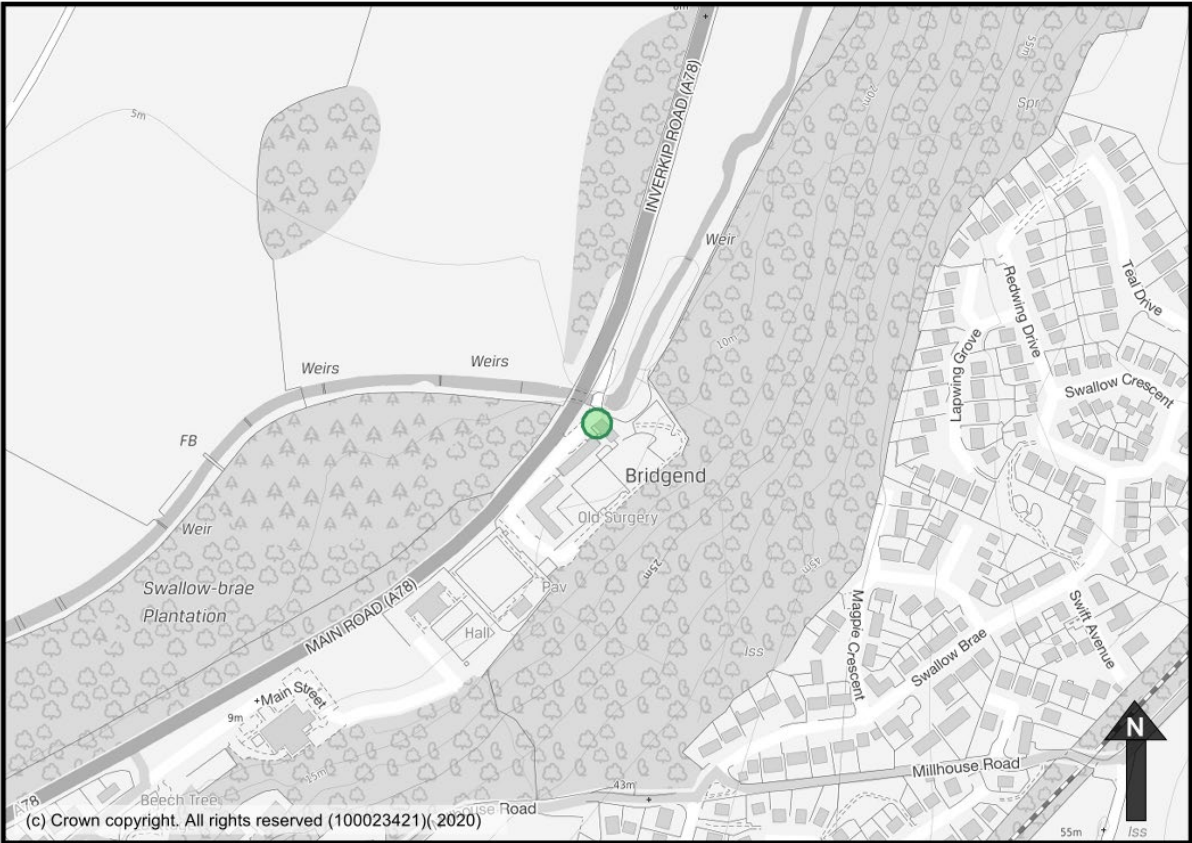
Circular depression in the land appears to have been artificially created. It is about 20 feet in diameter and appears to have been dug out at some time in the dim and distant past so as to be level. Its circumference appears to have been marked with large stones, some of which are now nearly grown over (possibly about 9 or 9 stones around). The feature is located around 40m west of the dry-stone wall,, and 5m east of the only large tree in the field. It is about 20 north of the Berfern Plantation boundary.



Archaeology Site – Inverkip	
Site Name: Bothy House and No. 15 Bridgend, Inverkip	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 220677 673688	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: House	
Date Recorded: 20 April 2001	Canmore Ref No. 41388

Archaeology Note

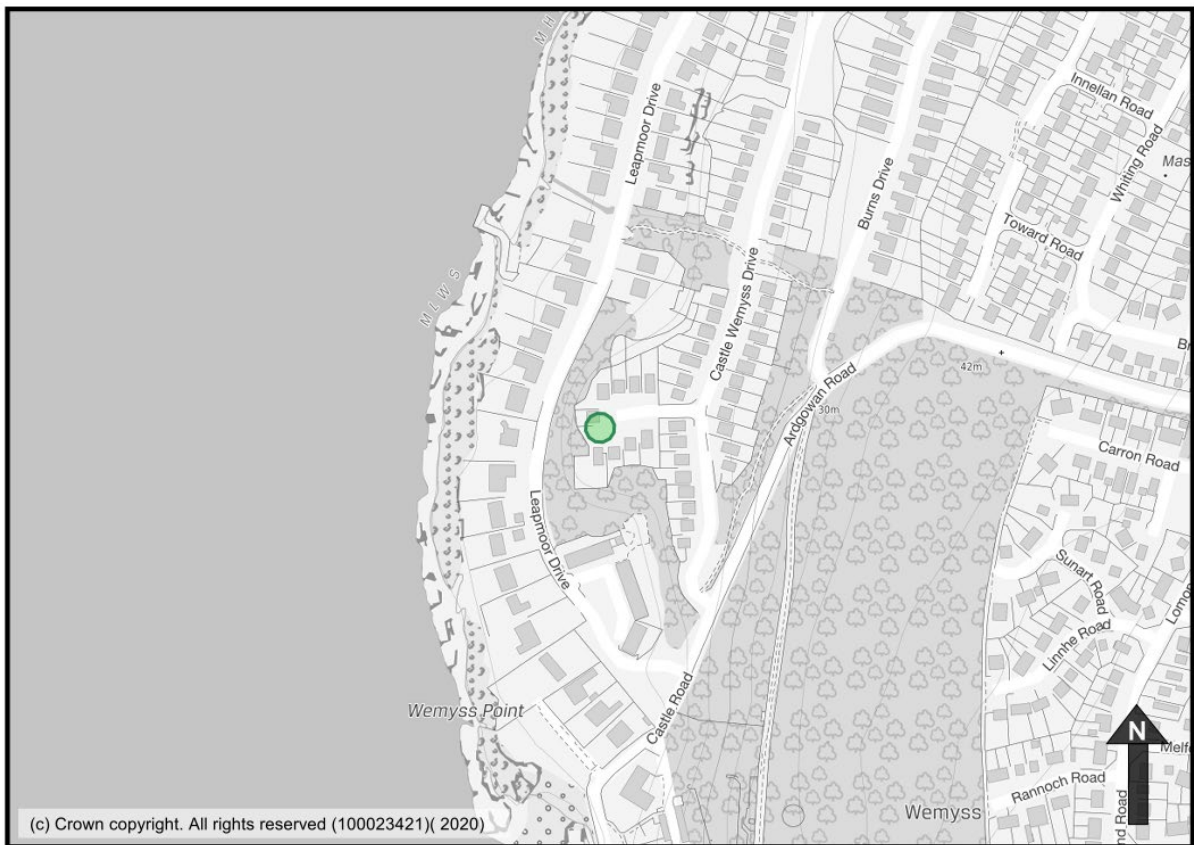
2-storey 3-window house harled and quoined: back-fillets to openings. Late 18th century.



Archaeology Site – Inverkip	
Site Name: Castle Wemyss, Wemyss Bay	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 218946 670214	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Castle	
Date Recorded: 24 June 2008	Canmore Ref No 198530

Archaeology Note

Castle Wemyss was a large mansion in Wemyss Bay, built around 1850 for Charles Wilson Brown. Wilson Brown sold the mansion to Sir John Burns (later Baron Inverclyde) in 1860. Burns commissioned the architect Robert William Billings to remodel the house in the Scottish Baronial style, expanding the original structure by adding a new floor, new wings and a clock tower to the south-east corner. The house remained in the Burns family until the death of Alan, 4th Baron Inverclyde in 1957. Whilst much of the larger estate was developed as Wemyss Bay grew in the 1960s and 1970s, the house itself was left untouched and gradually fell into decay, and subsequently de-roofed. The house was demolished in 1984.



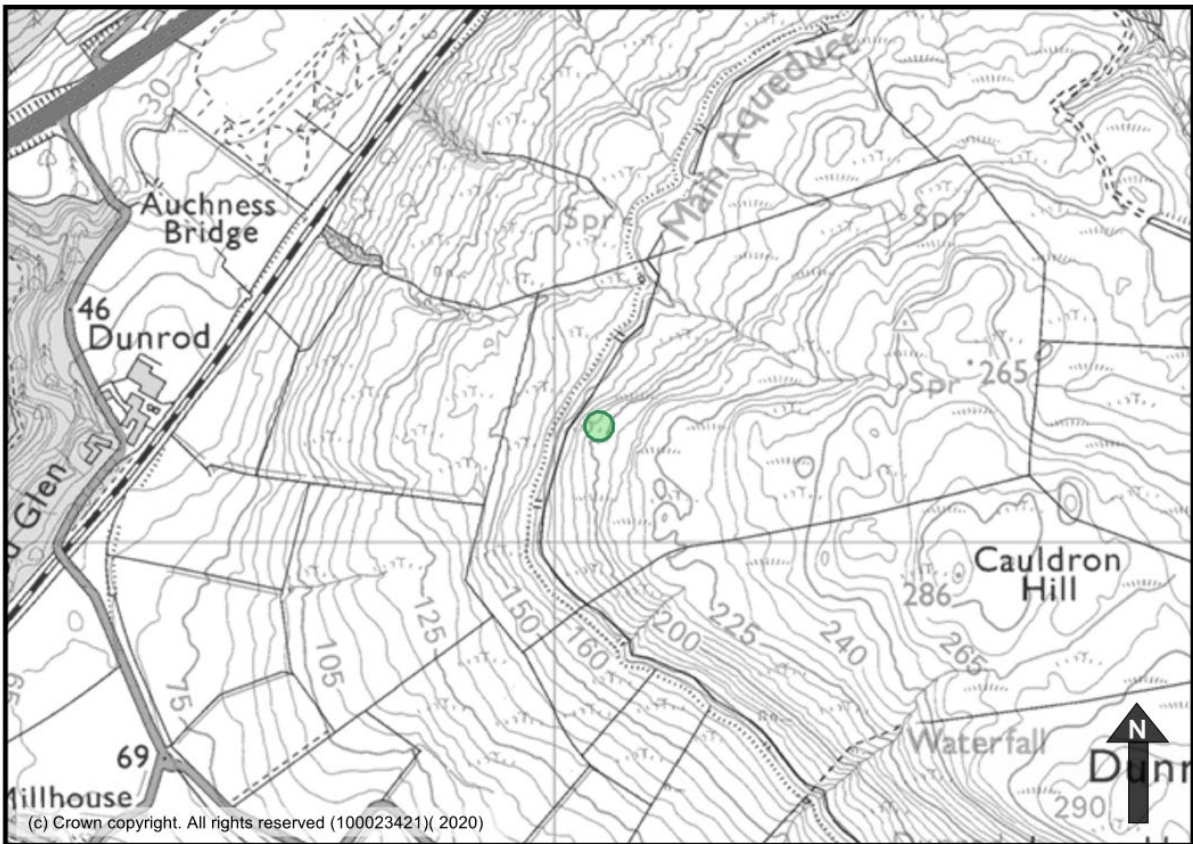
Archaeology Site – Inverkip	
Site Name: Cauldron Hill	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 223090 673130	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Buildings, Dykes	
Date Recorded: 1 May 2001	Canmore Ref No. 124386

Archaeology Note

A small and unusual turf and stone structure was surveyed and planned. The structure measured 7 x 3.5m externally, with an entrance in one end flanked by large boulders, and with turf and stone walls up to 0.3m high. The structure is located on a natural shelf, a few metres from a spring, among rough terrain sloping steeply to the WNW. Another similar structure is located about 25m to the N, as well as traces of a much-denuded enclosure and other possible buildings.

An evaluation trench was excavated across the wall of the structure, revealing two or three courses of crude drystone walling, substantial turf build-up, and a possible cruck-slot. No artefacts or datable materials were recovered. A small sondage was excavated 5m from the structure for stratigraphic control. This revealed a possible episode of peat formation prior to formation of the existing turf.

C Flower, N Law and P Robins, DES 1997, p.53



Further Reading

Flower, C Law, N and Robins, P - 'Cauldron Hill (Inverkip parish), structures, dykes', *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, 1997, p.53 (1997)

Flower, Law and Robins, C N and P - 'Cauldron Hill (Inverkip parish), structures, dykes', *Discovery and Excavation, Scotland* 1999, pp.53, 1998 (1997)

Archaeology Site – Inverkip	
Site Name: Chrisswell Chapel	
Alternative Name: Holy Trinity of Cristiswell	
Grid Reference: 222820 674080	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Chapel	
Date Recorded: 1980	Canmore Ref No. 41393

Archaeology Note

There was a chapel dedicated to the Holy Trinity in Inverkip parish. This is manifestly identical with the chapel of "Holy Trinity of Cristelwell" or "Castelwell", also known as "Cristiswell" and "Chrystswell". It was under the patronage of Robert II of 1390- 1406: "Charter for ane foundation of a chapel at Chrystswell". If the first part of the name refers to Christ, the Holy Trinity may have been a later dedication. This chapel and its lands are mentioned in documents of 1556 and 1675.

H Scott 1950; OPS 1851

The remains of the 'chapel' consist of two end walls and a small fragment of the W wall. They are approximately 1.0m thick, containing small, narrow, rectangular windows. The building measures 13.0m by 6.0m, the walls being of mortared rubble masonry. The remains seem to be more of a domestic nature than ecclesiastical.

21 July 1955

The ONB (not previously recorded) states that the road to Greenock was made about 1800, passing through the ruins of (alternatively named Christwell) Chapel; in 1856 some remains of the chapel stood on each side of the road. Examination of 1st edition 25" plan shows that the building identified in 1856 as the chapel was orientated NW- SE and measured some 20m by 12m, the gables of the building described in the field report forming part of the side walls of the 'chapel'.



Further Reading

Scott, H et al (eds.) - *Fasti ecclesiae Scoticae: the succession of ministers in the Church of Scotland from the Reformation*. Edinburgh.(1915)

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

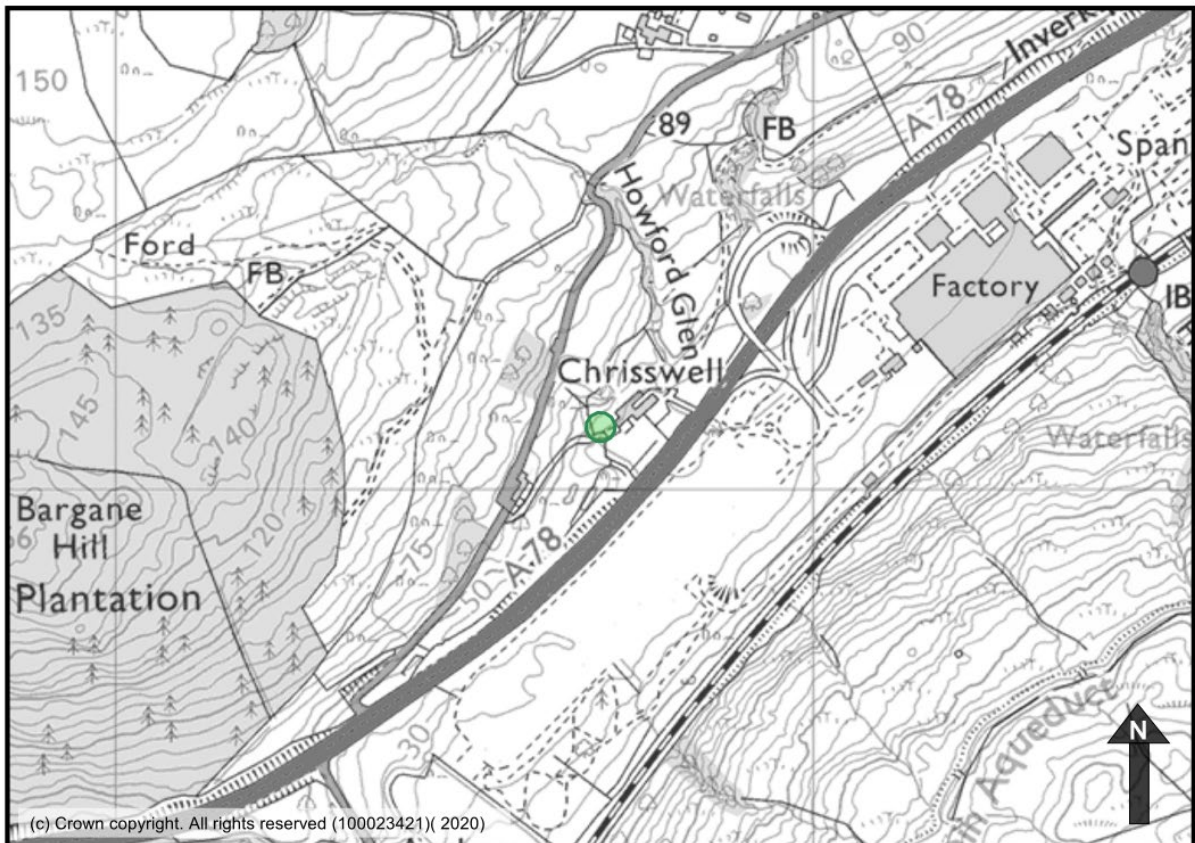
OPS, *Origines parochiales Scotiae: the antiquities ecclesiastical and territorial of the parishes of Scotland*. Vol 1, Edinburgh. (1851)

RCAHMS, 'Inventories, non-inventory survey, Society of Antiquaries of Scotland archaeological surveyors, NMRS', *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, 1980, pp.44-55 (1980)

Archaeology Site – Inverkip	
Site Name: Chrisswell, Inverkip	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 222730 674115	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Holy Well	
Date Recorded: Unknown	Canmore Ref No. 41383

Archaeology Note

The well, connected with Christwell Chapel is still in use at Chrisswell farm (NS 227 741).
T G Snoddy 1950



Further Reading

Snoddy, T G - Round about Greenock.(1950)

Archaeology Site – Inverkip	
Site Name: Cloch Lighthouse, Inverkip	
Alternative Name: Cloch Point, The Cloch	
Grid Reference: 20320 675870	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Lighthouse	
Date Recorded: 20 April 2001	Canmore Ref No. 123013

Archaeology Note

Built by James Clarkson, 1797, the lantern being supplied by Thomas Smith.
D B Hague and R Christie 1975

(Location cited as NS 203 758). Cloch Lighthouse, built 1797. A short circular-section tower with corbelled walkway and triangular windows. There appear to be two generations of keepers' houses, the older now used as stores and the more recent having crow-stepped gables.

J R Hume 1976

The light at the 'Clogh' was built in 1795-7 by John Clarkson (engineer); Kermack and Gall built the tower while Smith and Stevenson installed the (oil) lantern which was first lit on 11 August 1797. The light was 'completely renewed' in 1829 when an argand light and silvered reflector were installed. Two whistles with differently-pitched notes were installed after 1865; the light was experimentally lit with acetylene about 1900 and a radio 'talking beacon' installed about 1931.

R W Munro 1979

Robert Stevenson, Engineer (Thomas Smith (Engineer in charge) 1796-7). White circular tower with black band, 84' above water level; Gothic detail; ancillary buildings one to two storey, mainly later in date.

George Blake, Clyde Lighthouses 1756-1956.



Further Reading

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

Munro, R W - Scottish lighthouses. Stornoway. (1979)

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

Hague and Christie, DB and R - Lighthouses: their architecture, history and archaeology. Llandysul. (1975)

Allardyce and Hood, K and EM - At Scotland's edge: a celebration of two hundred years of the lighthouse service in Scotland and the Isle of Man. Glasgow. (1986)

Admiralty list of lights, Admiralty list of lights and fog signals: Vol A: British Isles and north coast of France from Dunkerque to entrance to Goulet de Brest including North Sea oil and gas production installations. {s.l.} (1980)

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

Archaeology Site – Inverkip	
Site Name: Cloch Point Battery	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 220500 675850, 220431 675602	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Coast Battery	
Date Recorded: 26 April 2011	Canmore Ref No. 106364

Archaeology Note

NS 2050 7585. Coast Battery WWI and WWII.

The site is now Cloch Caravans, Cloch Road, Gourrock, Renfrewshire, PA19 1BA. The two gun emplacements are now filled in with caravans on top. Other buildings are extant.

The two 6" guns came from Portkil. Guns installed October 1916. C & M 11-1944. Removed 12-1956. Gun numbers 2406 & 2384.

Guy, 1992-99

A World War I and II coastal battery situated within what is now Cloch Caravans in Cloch Road, Gourrock.

The two concrete gun-emplacements have been infilled and now have caravans placed on top. Several other associated brick and concrete buildings are extant.

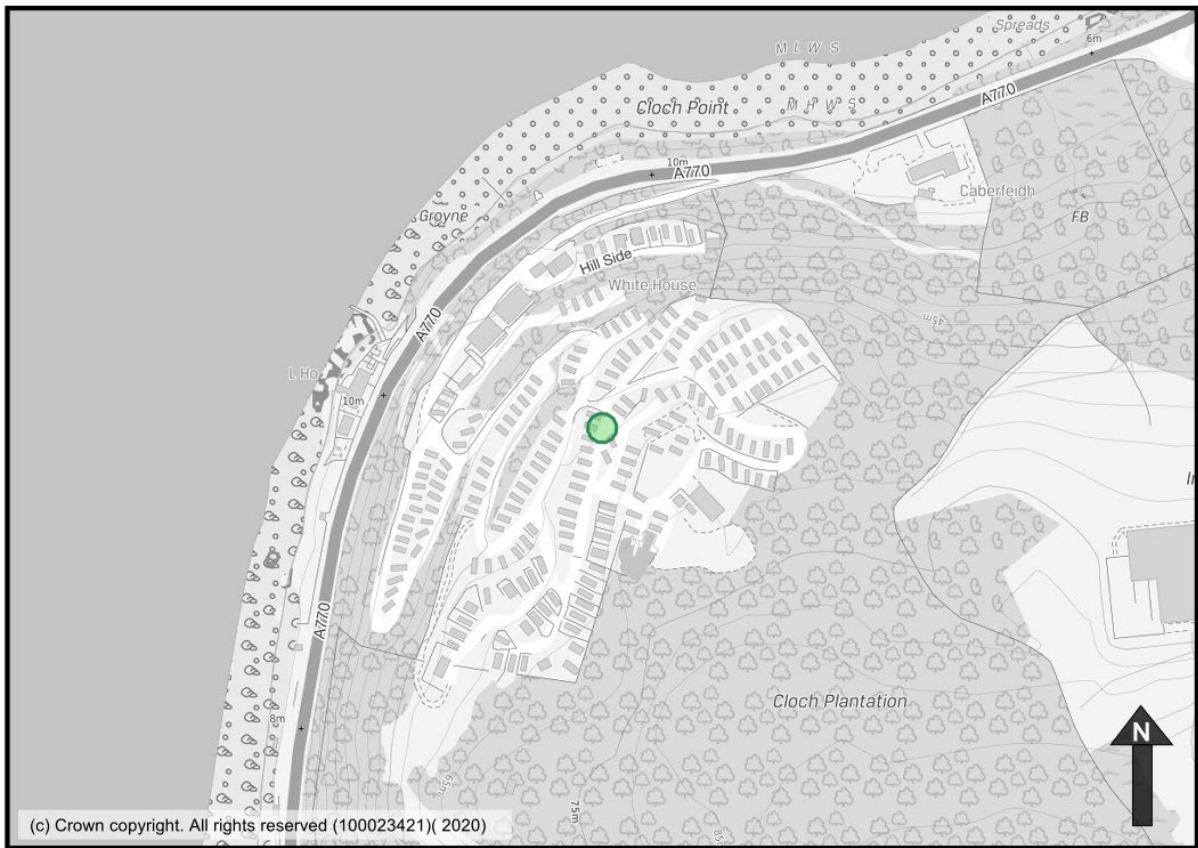
The two 6-inch guns (numbered 2406 and 2384) came from Portkil Battery (NS28SE 39) and were installed during October 1916. The battery was placed on a care and maintenance basis in November 1944 and the guns removed during December 1956. (information from PRO document WO/192/106)

J Guy 2001; NMRS MS 810/11, Part 2 76-7; Vol.2 (appendix), 5-6

Three searchlight platforms (NS27NW 21.01) survive along the N side of the A 770 both N and S of the Cloch Lighthouse. At NS 20498 76047 (NS27NW 21.02) is a hut base now used as a picnic area.

Information from Defence of Britain Project recording form, (J Locock and J King), 1998

Battery scheduled 25th March 2011 as 'Cloch Lighthouse, coast battery 295m SSE of'. The scheduled section comprises the remains of the control building of the Cloch Point coastal defence battery, dating from the Second World War. The remains consist of two buildings representing the former command and observation posts for the battery. Elements of the gun platforms survive in the nearby caravan park and remains of the related searchlight battery and anti-submarine boom can be found by the shore of the firth. The site is located on a steep slope overlooking Cloch Point and the Firth of Clyde at around 70m above sea level.



Further Reading

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

Archaeology Site – Inverkip	
Site Name: Cloch Point Battery	
Alternative Name: Clyde Defences, Cloch Lighthouse	
Grid Reference: 220308 675896, 220304 675874	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Military, Searchlight Battery	
Date Recorded: 26 April 2011	Canmore Ref No 240246

Archaeology Note

NS27NW 21.01 20295 75793, 20307 75838 and 20448 76021

Three searchlight positions linked to the Cloch Battery situated upslope to the E, have been noted by the Defence of Britain Project to the N and S of the Cloch Lighthouse. All are built of brick and concrete, the most complete being that situated at NS 20295 75793 which was painted white during 1997. The searchlight bay on the platform at NS 20307 75838 has been reduced to half height. That at NS 20448 76021 has been partly demolished and re-used as a viewing point, the reduced walls being capped by stones.

Information from Defence of Britain Project recording forms, (J Locock and J King) 1998

Site scheduled 31st March 2011 as 'Cloch Lighthouse, anti-submarine tethering points 15m N and 10m SW of'. Site comprises the remains of two steel and concrete tethering points for an anti-submarine boom and dates to the Second World War. The monument is located on the foreshore of the Clyde below the Cloch Point Lighthouse.

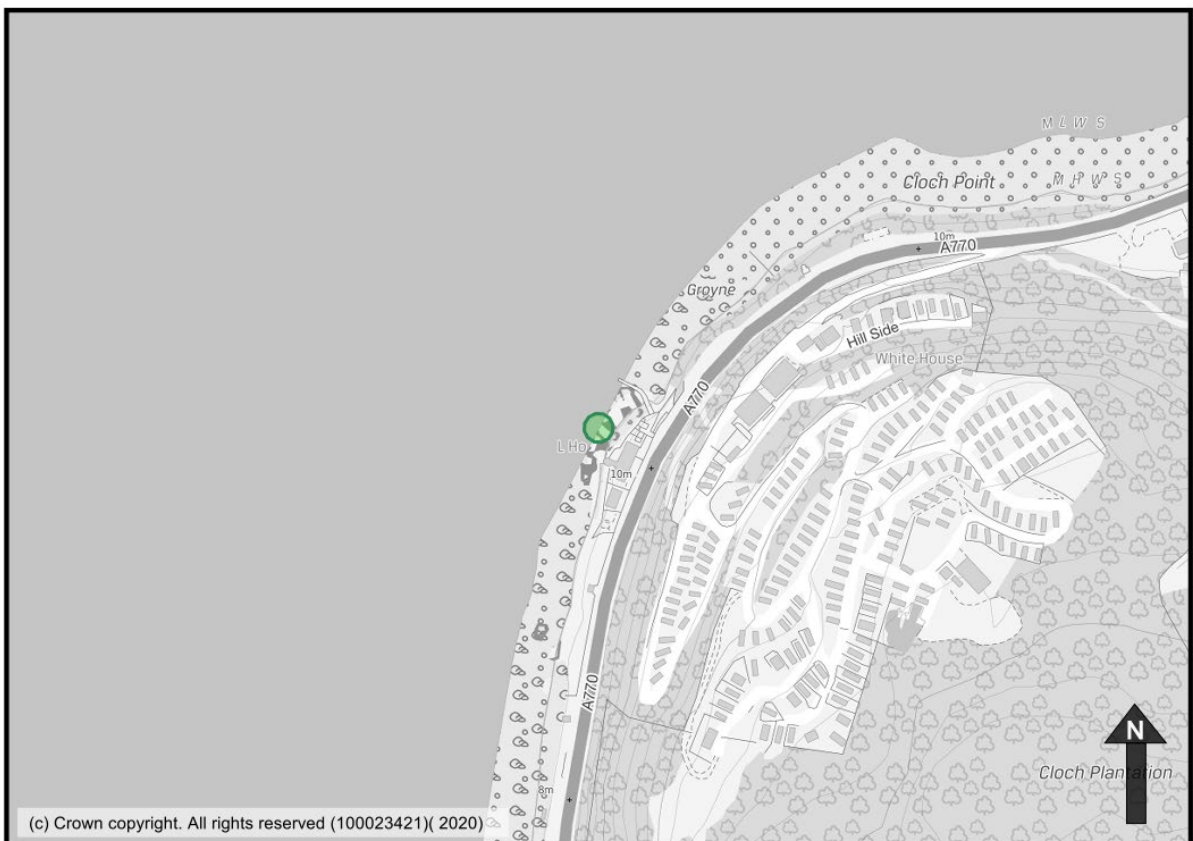


Archaeology Site – Inverkip	
Site Name: Cloch Point to Dunoon Anti-submarine Boom	
Alternative Name: WW1 and WW2 li Clyde Defences	
Grid Reference: 220300 675900	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Military, Anti-submarine Netting	
Date Recorded: Unknown	Canmore Ref No 239524

Archaeology Note

A First and Second World War anti-submarine boom is known to have been constructed between a point at or near to Cloch Point across the Firth of Clyde to Dunoon (NS 176 763). The location of the boom ends is uncertain.

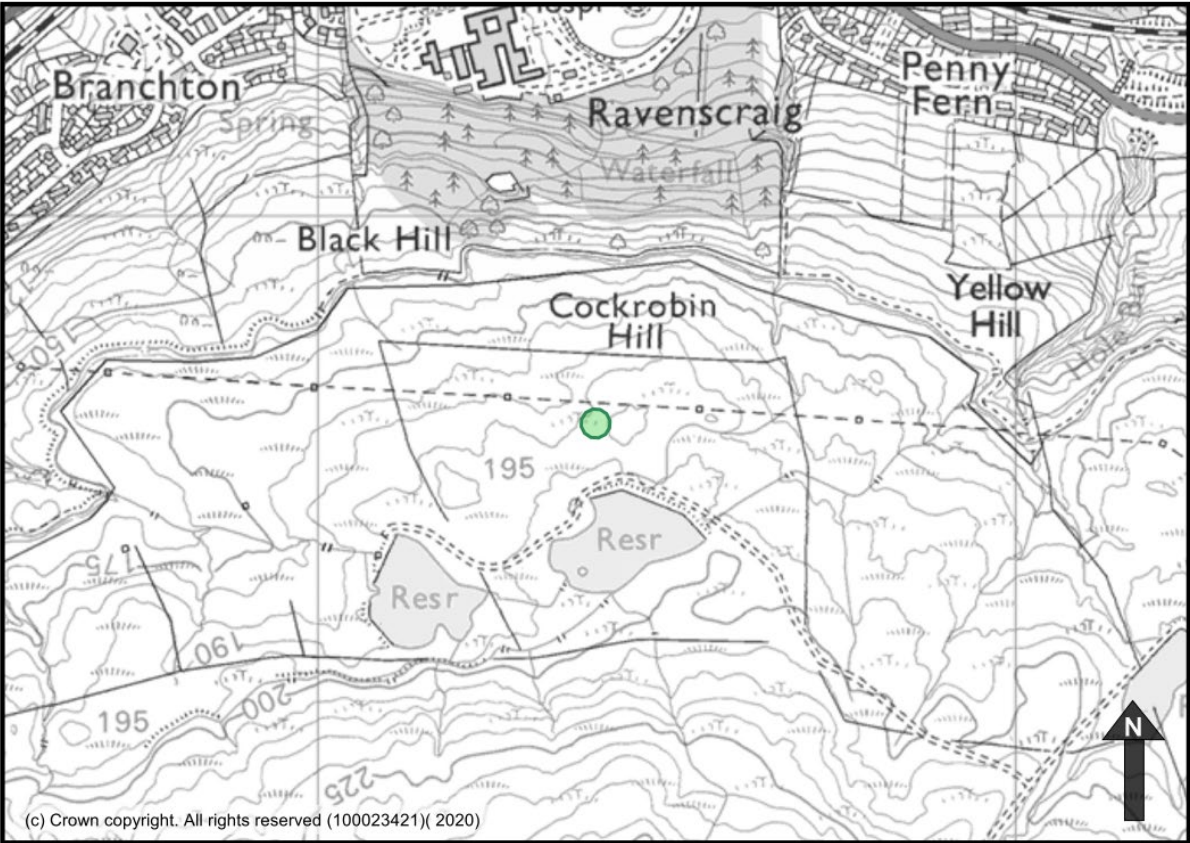
Information from Defence of Britain Project form, (J Cameron), 1997



Archaeology Site – Inverkip	
Site Name: Cockrobin Hill	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 225450 674750	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Rig, Cultivation Remains	
Date Recorded: 24 August 1995	Canmore Ref No. 85601

Archaeology Note

None

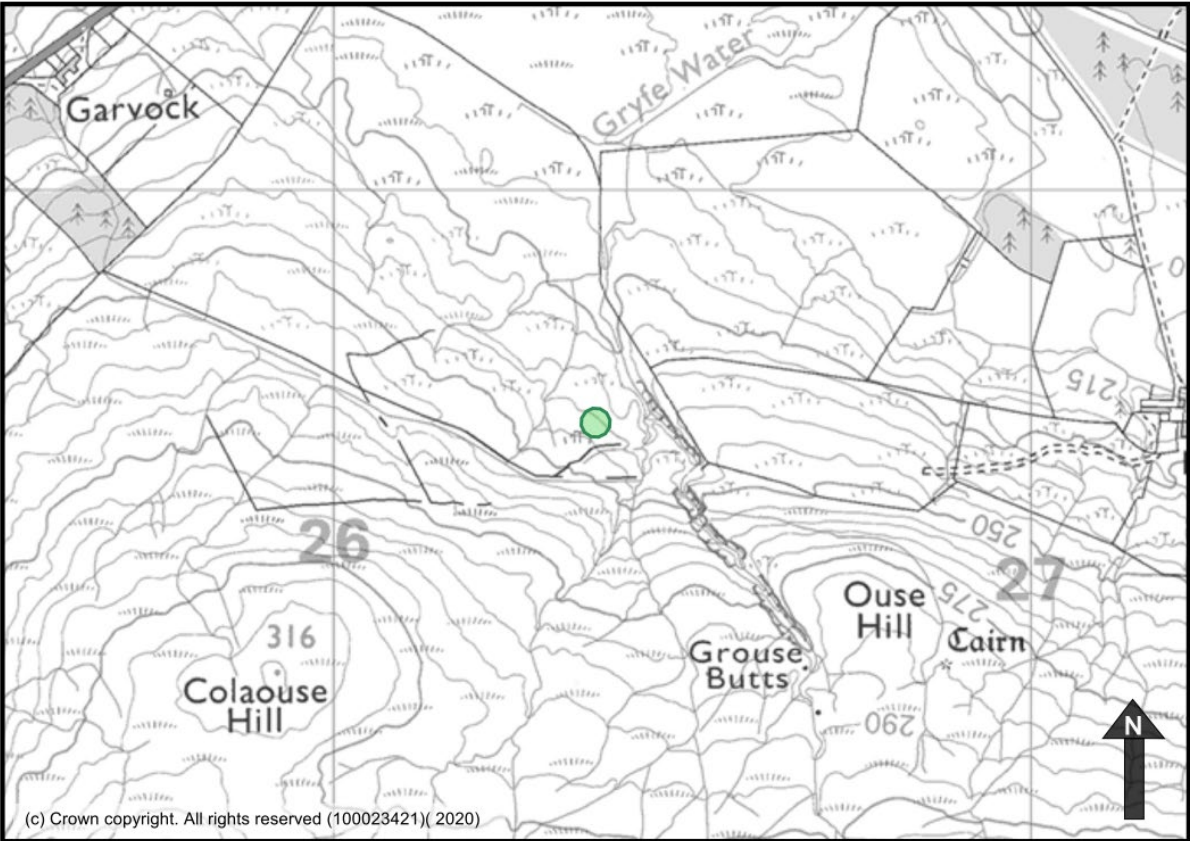


Archaeology Site – Inverkip	
Site Name: Colaouse Hill	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 226374 670676	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Cup-marked Rock	
Date Recorded: 3 August 2007	Canmore Ref No 332031

Archaeology Note

Two cup-marked boulders were found at Colaouse Hill, behind the Garvock Farm area. They were in a row of three large boulders. The central boulder has three cup-markings; a large one and two smaller.

The other boulder has two small cup-marks.



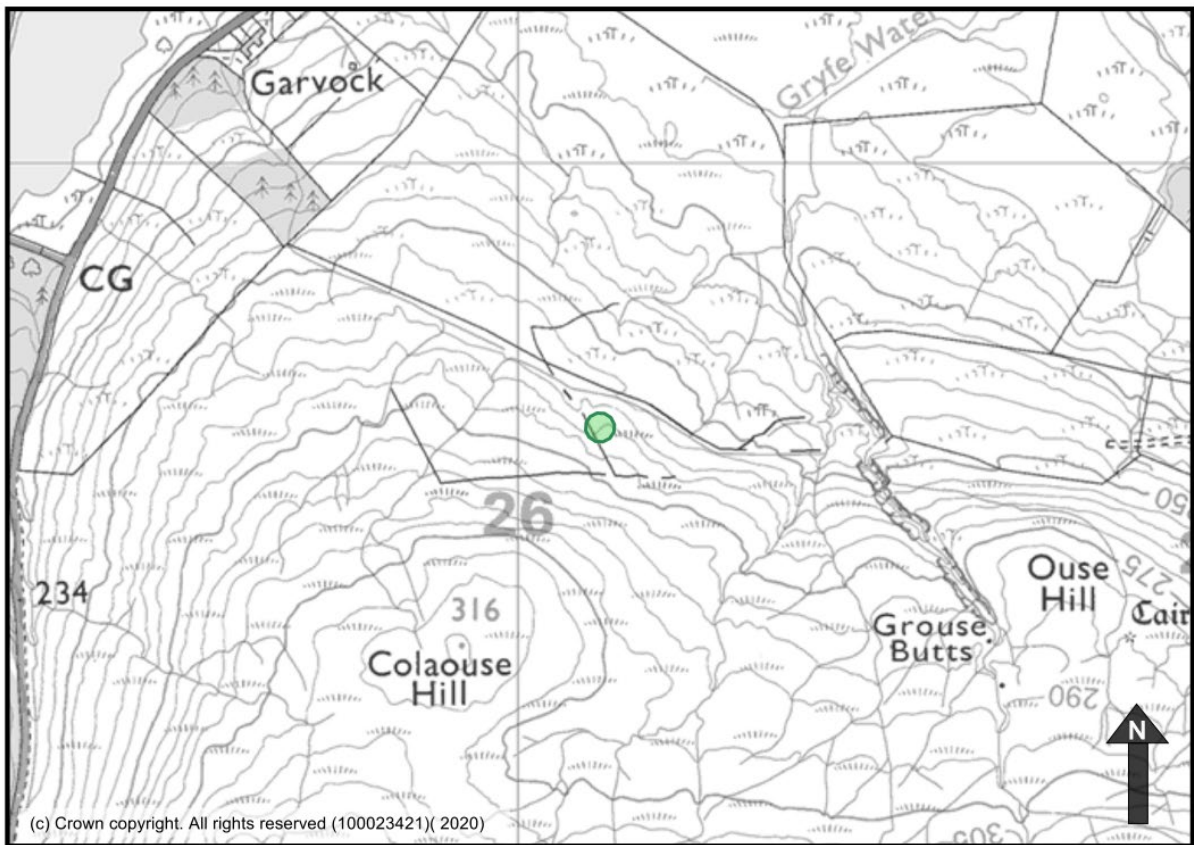
Archaeology Site – Inverkip	
Site Name: Colaouse Hill	
Alternative Name: Craignout	
Grid Reference: 226130 670610	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Farmhouses	
Date Recorded: 28 June 2001	Canmore Ref No 180876

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 2613 7061 Farmhouse; 8 x 4m, with main door on N-facing wall. Now assumed to be Craignout Farm from Roy's map of the area.

NS 2636 7070 Farmhouse; 6 x 4m, surrounded by dyke walls of in-bye fields. These two farms may have once been part of 'ferm tou' of Hodggeston.



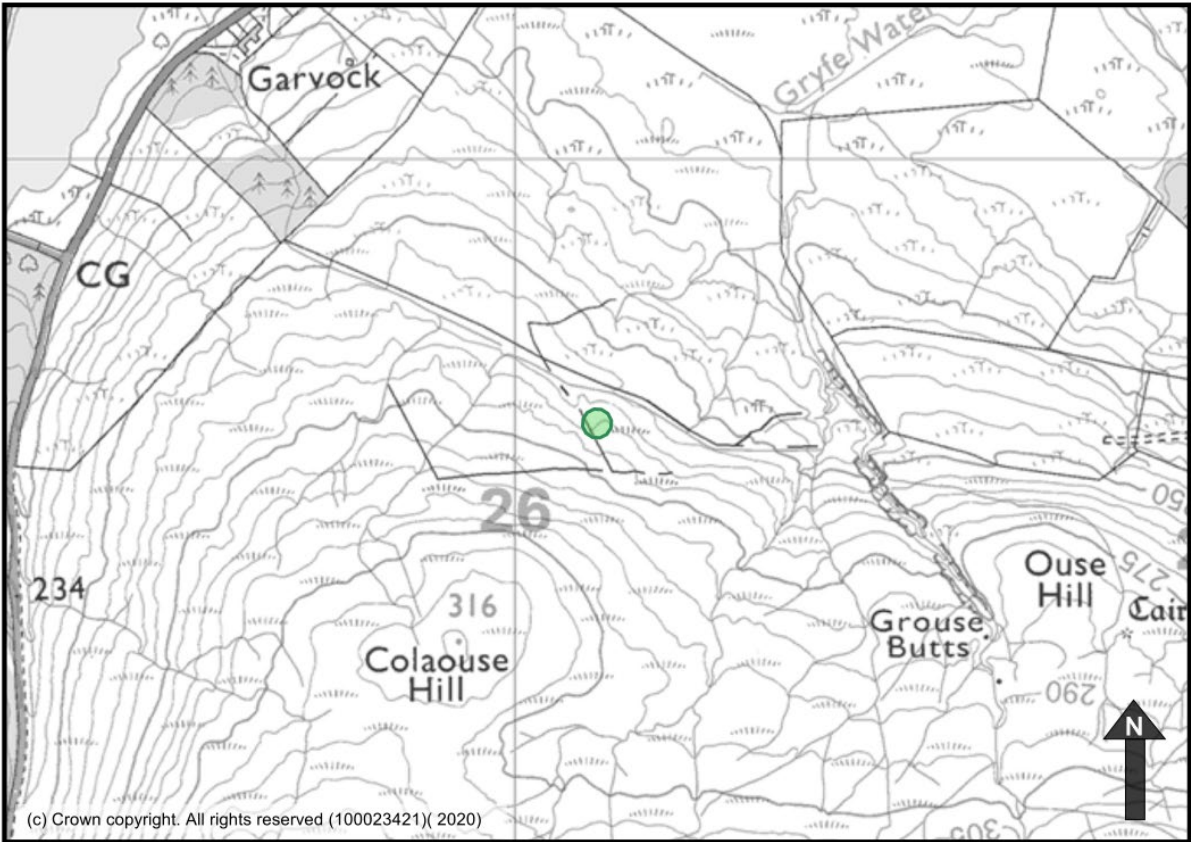
Further Reading

Hogg, I, 'Loch Thom, Inverclyde (Inverkip; Kilmalcolm parishes), survey', Discovery and Excavation, Scotland 2000, pp.58,2001(2000)

Archaeology Site – Inverkip	
Site Name: Colaouse Hill	
Alternative Name: Garvock	
Grid Reference: 225740 670640	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: House Platform	
Date Recorded: 25 April 2001	Canmore Ref No -

Archaeology Note

A hut circle platform approx. 10m in diameter was identified during field survey of the Loch Thom area.
 Hogg, 1999 Report with photographs in SMR archive.

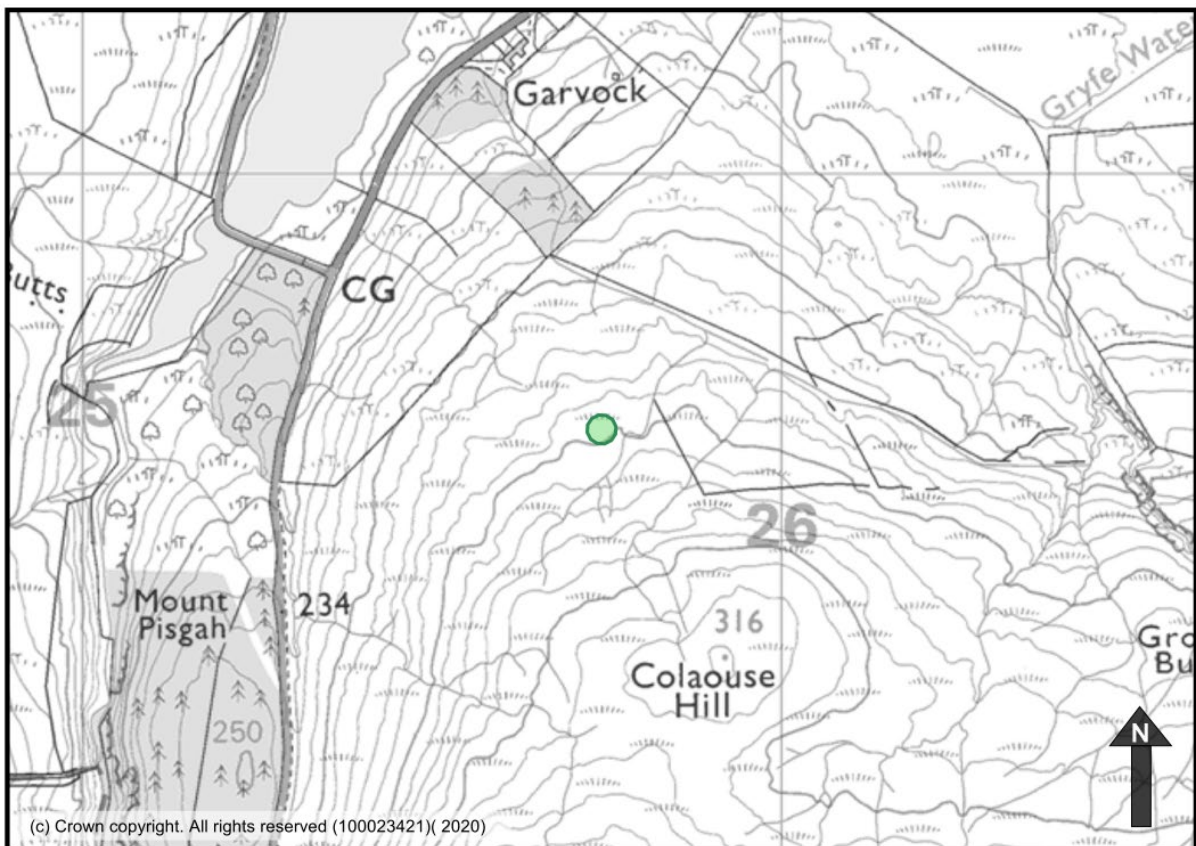


Archaeology Site – Inverkip	
Site Name: Colaouse Hill	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference:	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Hut-circle	
Date Recorded: 10 October 2000	Canmore Ref No 169424

Archaeology Note

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

NS 2574 7064 Hut circle platform.



Further Reading

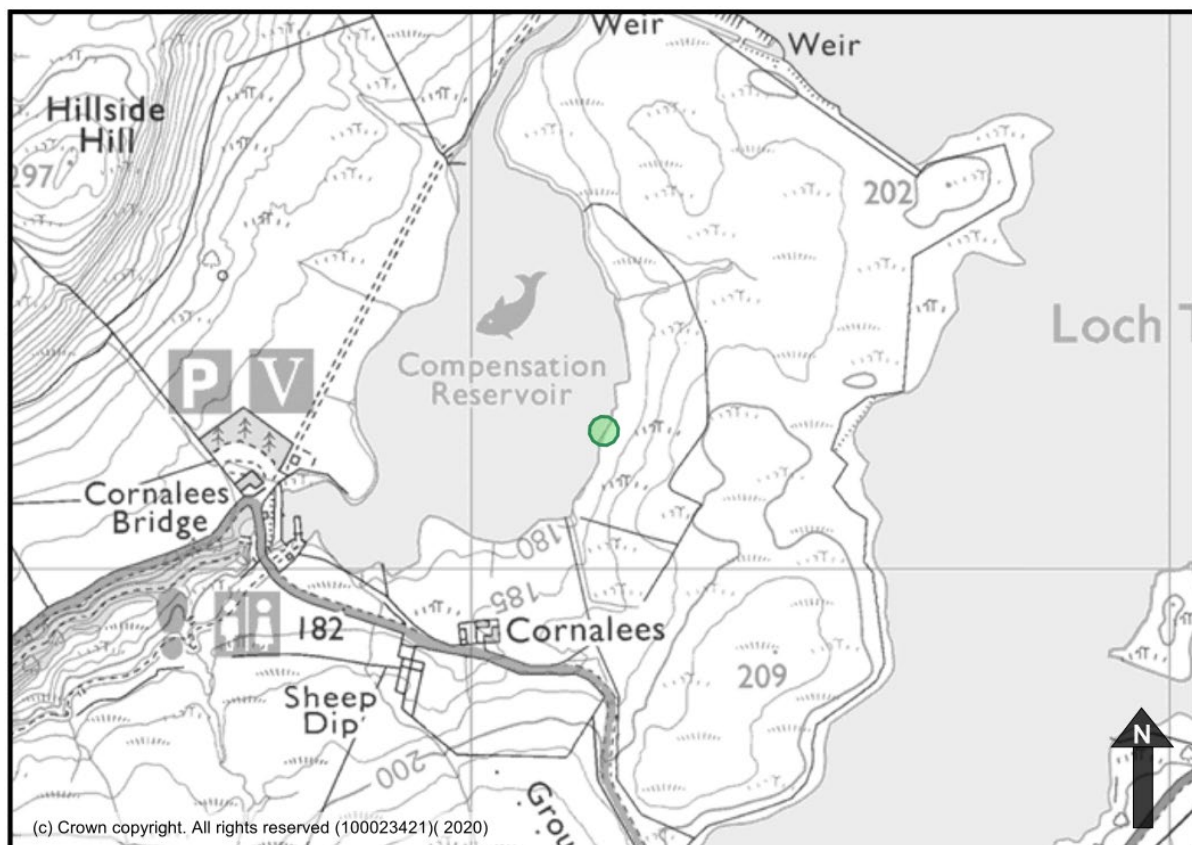
Hogg, I - 'Loch Thom (Inverkip parish), survey', Discovery and Excavation, Scotland, 1999, pp.62, 2000 (1999)

Archaeology Site – Inverkip	
Site Name: Compensation Reservoir	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 225200 672200	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Stone Axe	
Date Recorded: Unknown	Canmore Ref No. 89405

Archaeology Note

Stone axe, c 17cm long by 6cm along the rounded cutting edge, tapering to 3.5cm at the slightly flattened butt, and under 2cm thick. Grey-green volcanic stone with white discolorations. The axe was a surface find located below the high water mark at the edge of the reservoir. It was found on the clay, which had been eroded by the water, under the peat cover. Retained by finder.

A Lawler 1994



Further Reading

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

Archaeology Site – Inverkip

Site Name: Cornalees

Alternative Name:

Grid Reference: 225250 671750

Parish: Inverkip

Monument Type: Cup-marking Stone

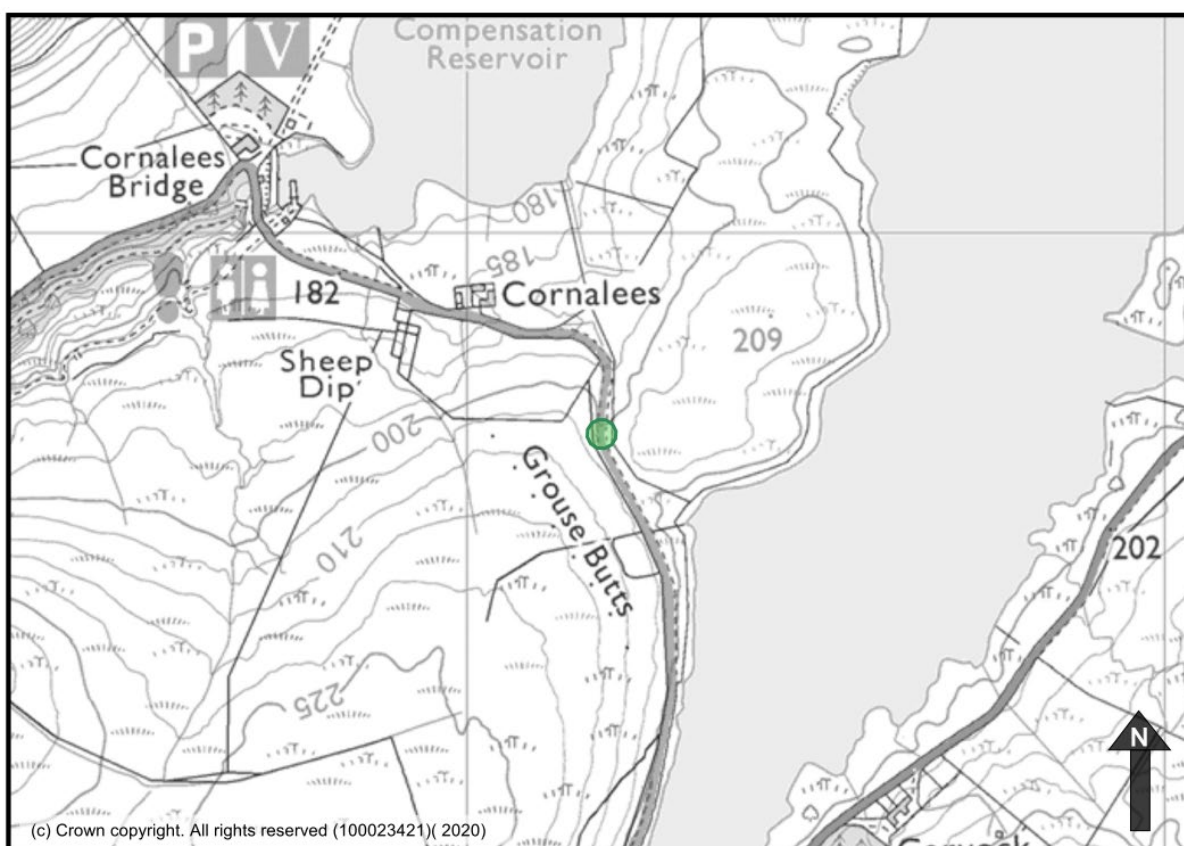
Date Recorded: Unknown

Canmore Ref No. 41357

Archaeology Note

NS 252 717. Cup marked boulder: This stone is on line between Garvock and Cornalee farmhouses, 56 yds E of road, 35 yds

NE of field gate. It is a slightly domed boulder, sunk, 0.5m x 0.6m x 0.15m, and bears over six shallow, very worn cup marks which can only be seen in late evening sun.

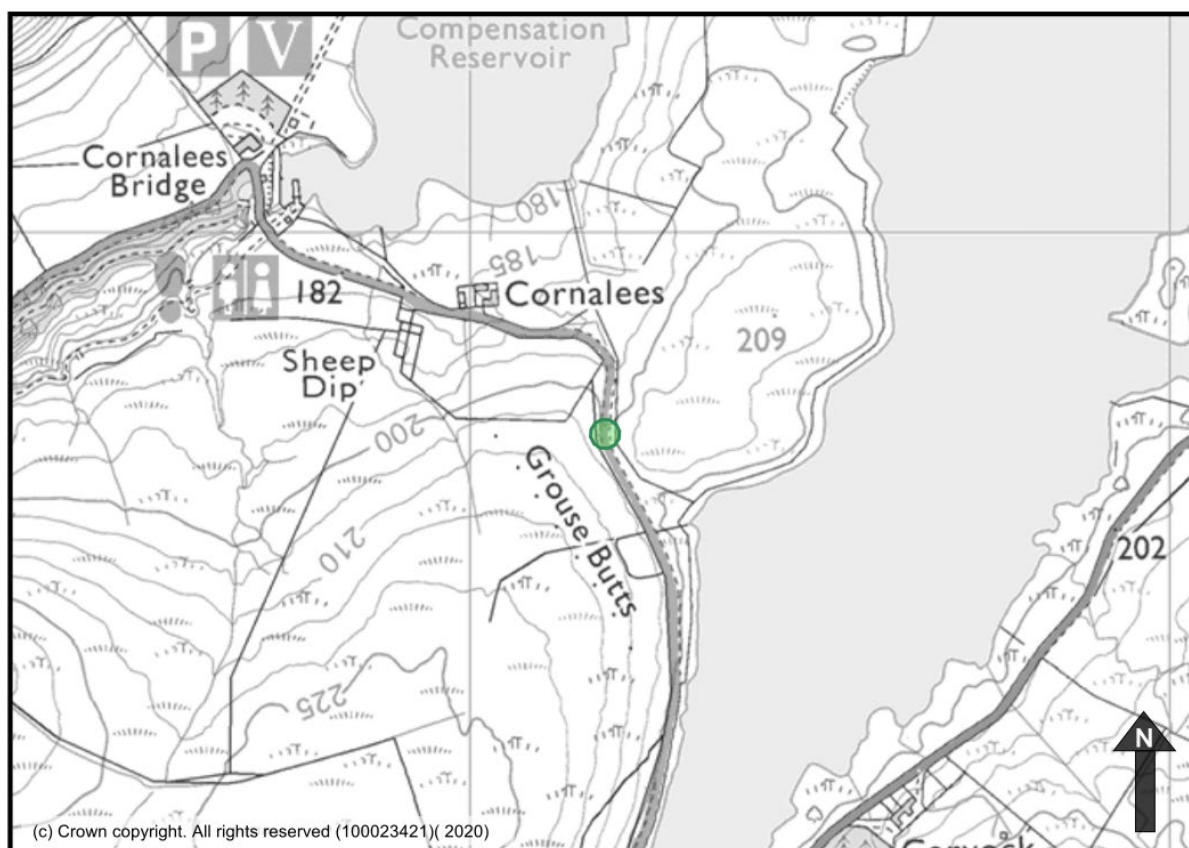


Archaeology Site – Inverkip	
Site Name: Cornalees	
Alternative Name: Loch Thom	
Grid Reference: 225400 671700	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Rig, Field Wall	
Date Recorded: 14 May 1999	Canmore Ref No 142596

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 254 717 - NS 255 717 Rig and furrow enclosed by stone and turf dyke



Further Reading

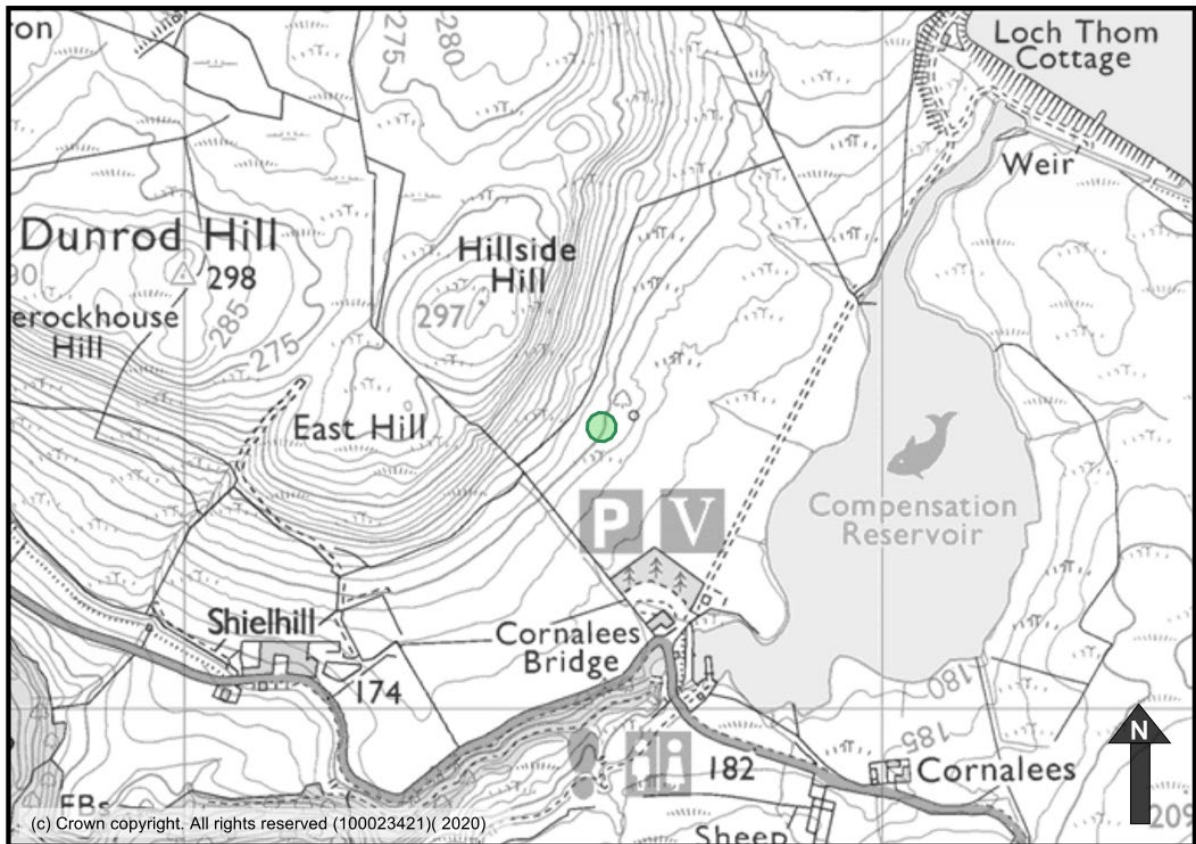
Hogg, I - 'Loch Thom (Inverkip parish), survey', *Discovery and Excavation, Scotland*, 1999, pp.62, 2000 (1999)

Archaeology Site – Inverkip	
Site Name: Cornalees Bridge	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference:	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Quartz Blade Hut-circle (possible)	
Date Recorded: 1996	Canmore Ref No. 108291

Archaeology Note

Broken end of worked quartz blade 35mm long, found within hut circle, in spoil caused by mole disturbance.

S M Black, 1996



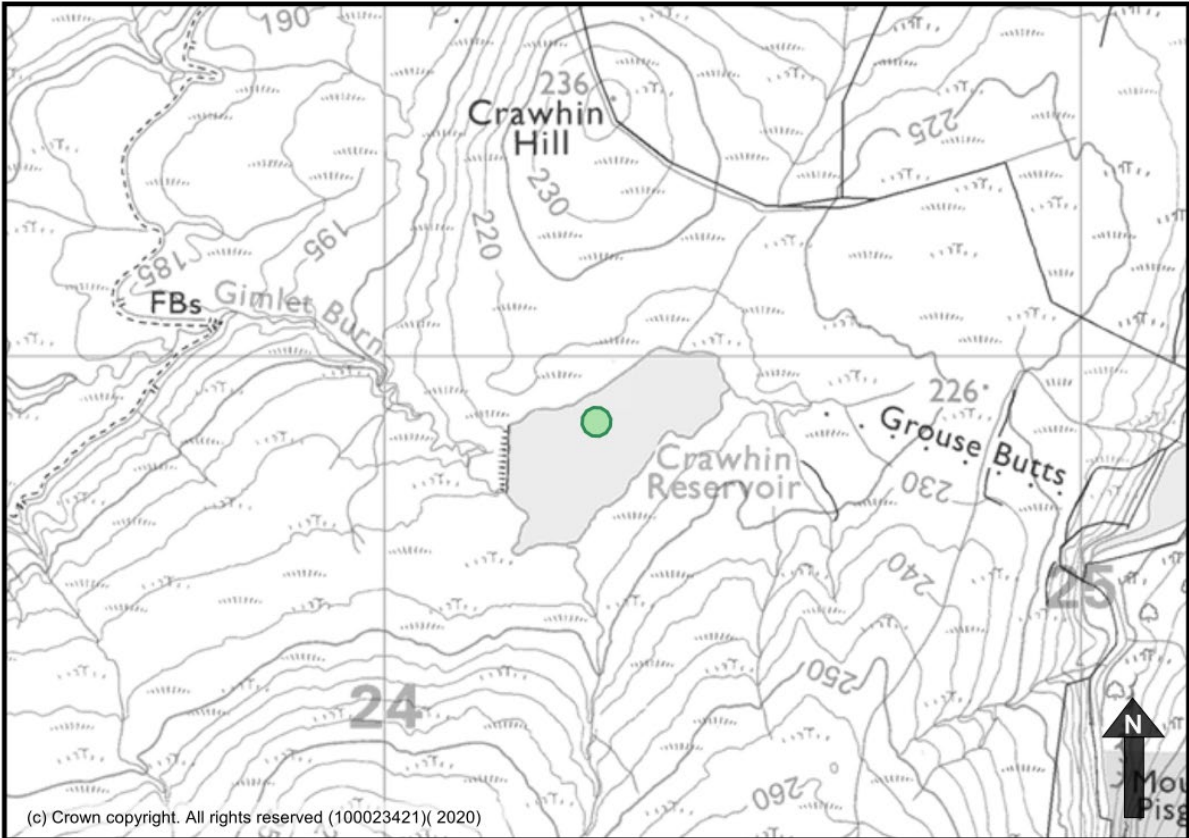
Further Reading

Black, S.M - 'Cornalees Bridge (Inverkip parish), worked quartz', *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, 1996, p.74. (1996)

Archaeology Site – Inverkip	
Site Name: Crawhin Reservoir	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 224310 670897	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Reservoir	
Date Recorded: Unknown	Canmore Ref No 202216

Archaeology Note

None

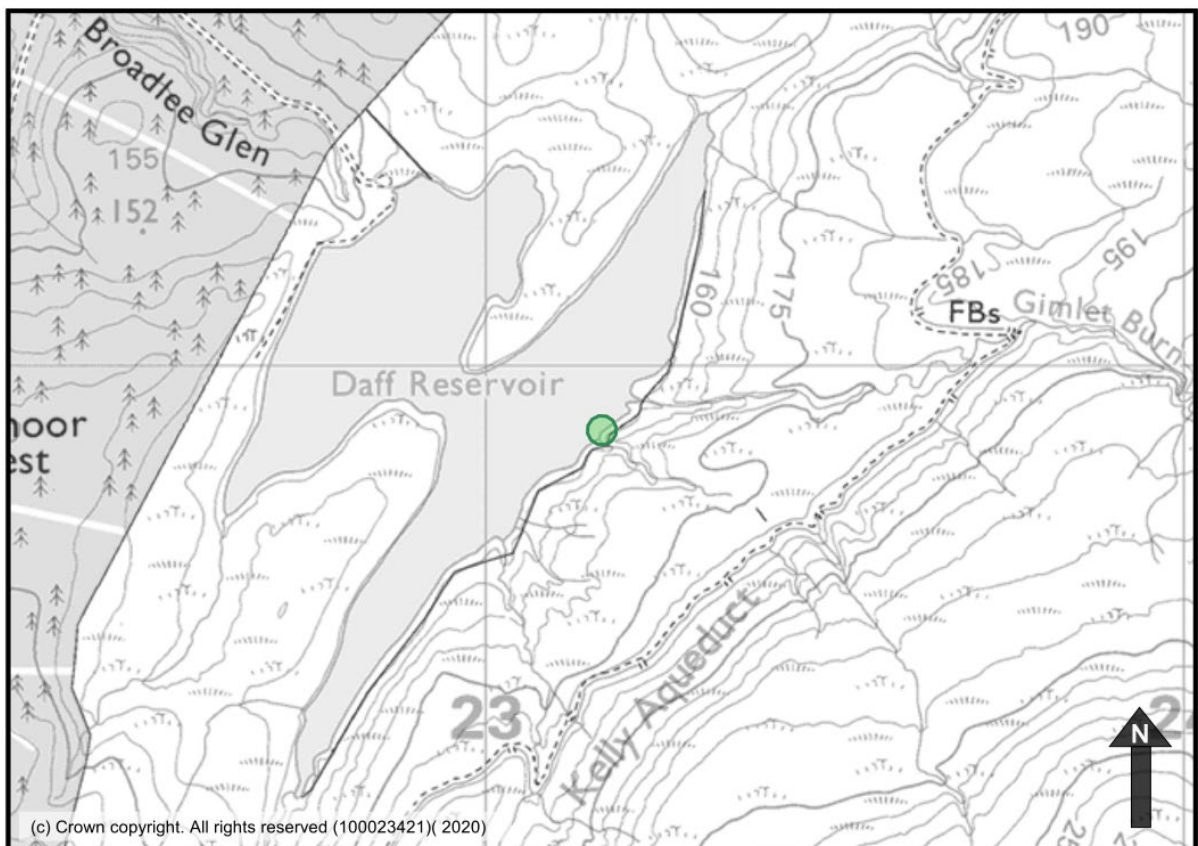


Archaeology Site – Inverkip	
Site Name: Daff Reservoir	
Alternative Name: Moorhouse	
Grid Reference: 223150 670920	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Building	
Date Recorded: 19 July 2000	Canmore Ref No 170930

Archaeology Note

'A small house in ruins.'
Name Book 1857, -63, -9

One unroofed building annotated Moorhouse (Ruin) is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Renfrewshire 1857,- 63,-9, sheet v), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1980). Due to the creation of Daff Reservoir this site now lies under water.



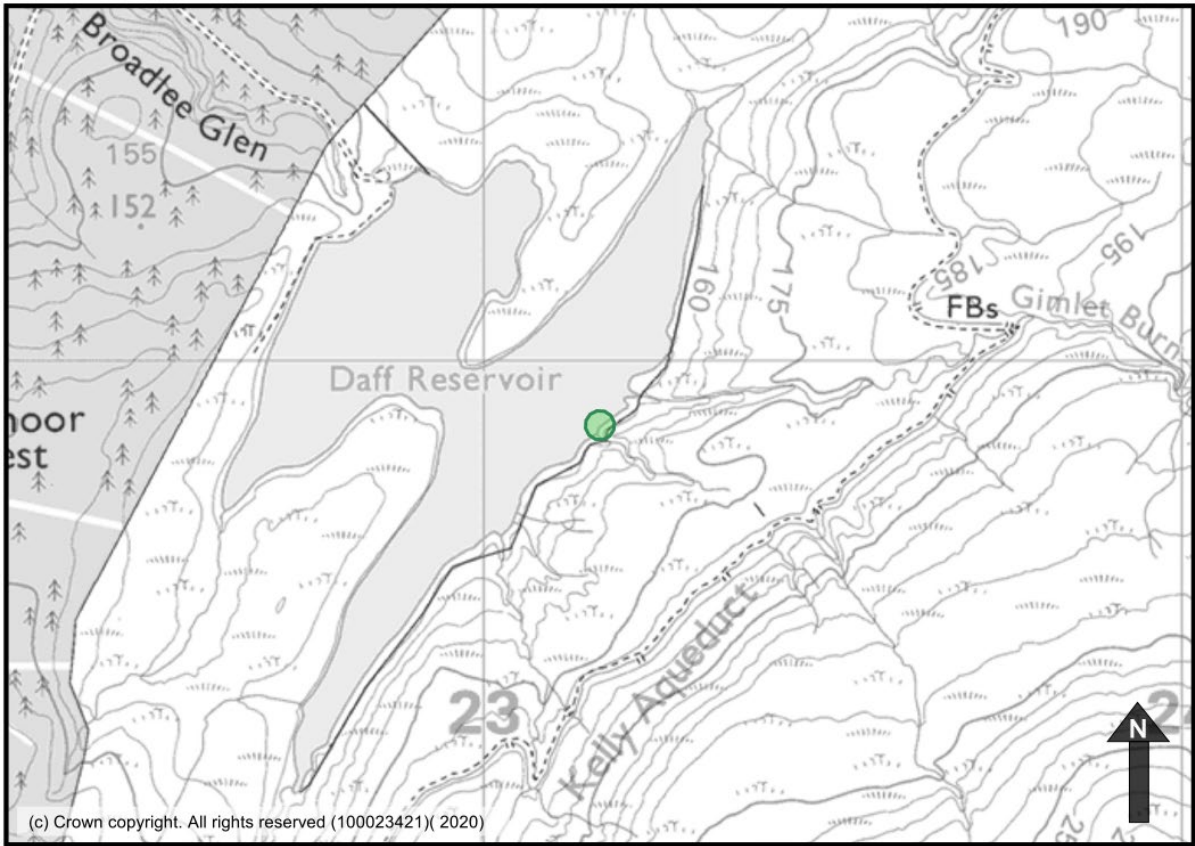
Further Reading

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

Archaeology Site – Inverkip	
Site Name: Daff Reservoir	
Alternative Name: Moorhouse	
Grid Reference: 223170 670928	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Cup-marked Rock	
Date Recorded: 10 October 2007	Canmore Ref No 332033

Archaeology Note

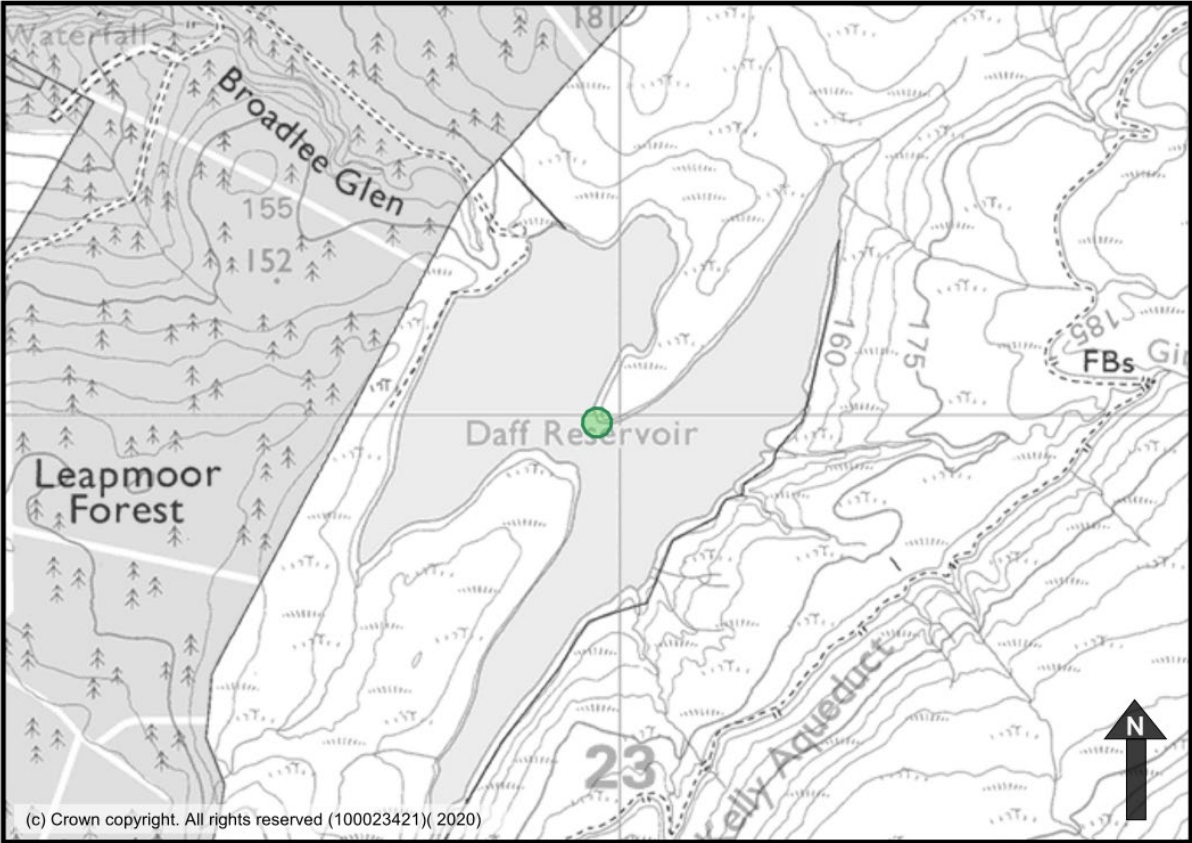
A cup-marked boulder was found on the shoreline of the Daff reservoir, situated next to the ruins of the building known as Moorhouse which is usually submerged due to the creation of the Daff Reservoir. Both were visible due to the very low level of water in the reservoir. The rock bears a large bowl-sized cup-mark, which is slightly oval in shape, its width measuring approx. 18 x 13cm and runs to a depth of around 8.5cm.



Archaeology Site – Inverkip	
Site Name: Daff Reservoir	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 222943 670969	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Reservoir	
Date Recorded: Unknown	Canmore Ref No 202217

Archaeology Note

None

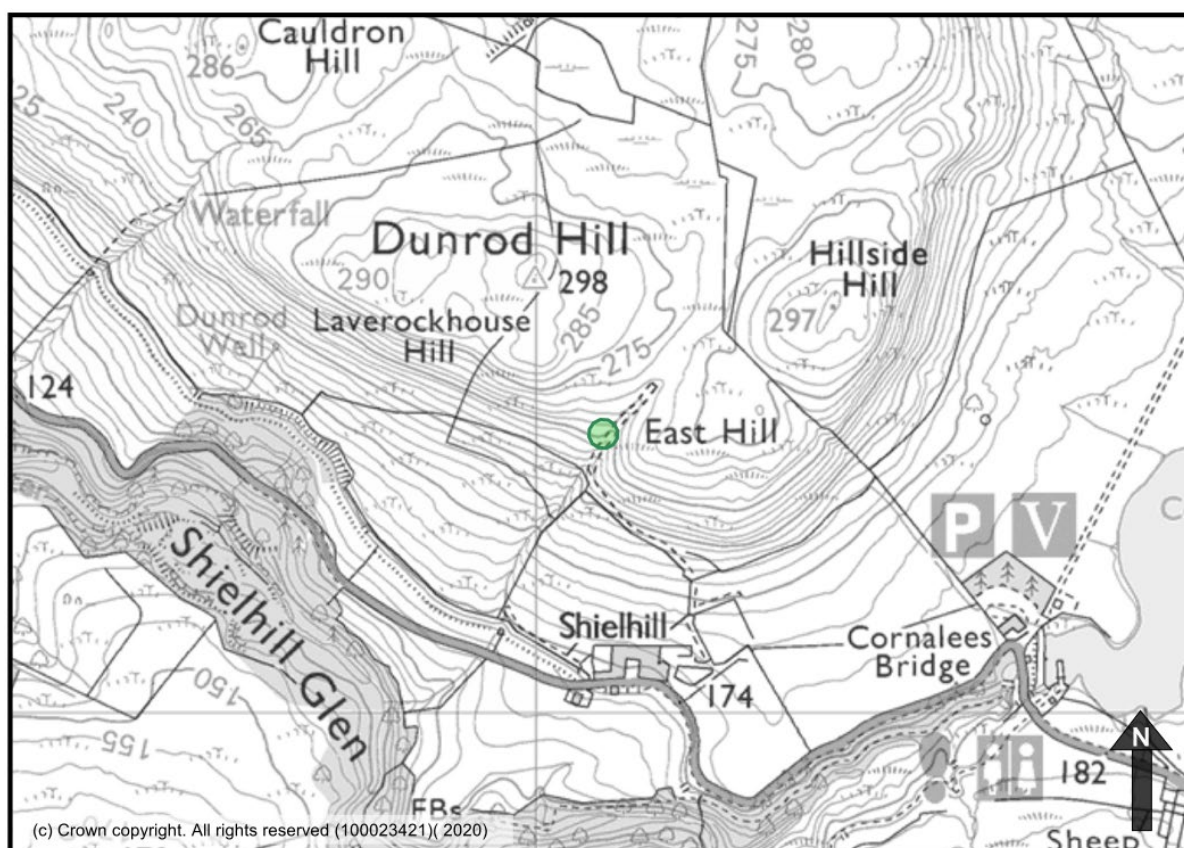


Archaeology Site – Inverkip	
Site Name: Dunrod, Inverkip	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 223794 672496 (Linear feature defined)	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Road	
Date Recorded: Unknown	Canmore Ref No. 41391

Archaeology Note

A road descends from the W shoulder of East Hill, NS 241 724 to be cut by a minor stream, and immediately beyond by Thom's Water Cut NS 234 726. Beyond to W, all is ploughed out, but the alignment is towards the site of Dunrod Castle (NS27SW 4). This is so well graded and engineered as to suggest military or industrial work, but it may well have been an estate ordered access road. The stream section shows some 10cm of soil over a gravelled cobbled road bed, and the road is in places hollowed by use and 3-3.5m wide.

T Russell and F Newall 1988



Further Reading

Russell and Newall, T and F - 'Inverkip parish, Medieval road (possible) and Roman road', *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, 1988, pp.24-5.(1988)

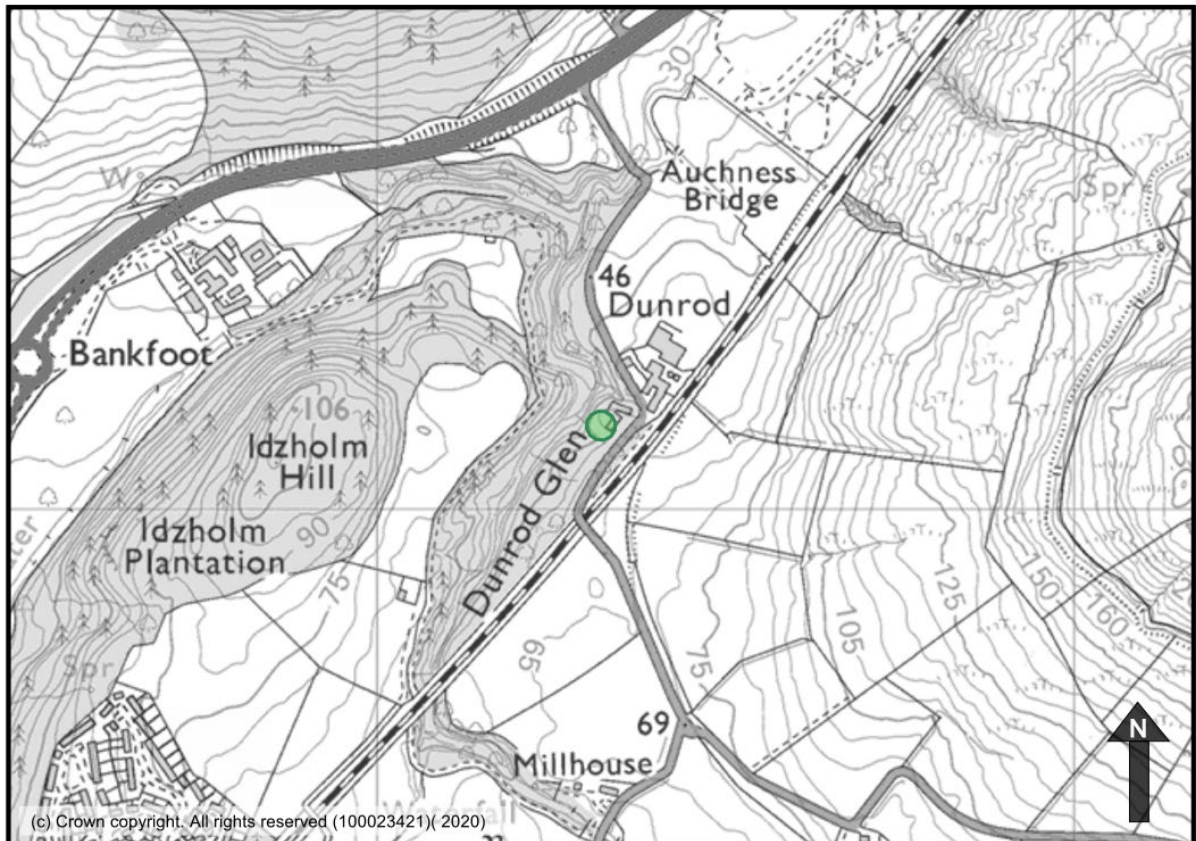
Archaeology Site – Inverkip	
Site Name: Dunrod Castle	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 222320 673130	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Castle	
Date Recorded: Unknown	Canmore Ref No. 41394

Archaeology Note

Dunrod Castle, formerly a property of the Lindsays, stood a little S of the lands of Flatterton. Its stones were used for wallbuilding, so that all that remained in 1856 was a slightly raised, grassy mound covering the foundations. The site was pointed out by Mr Cairns, tenant, Dunrod Farm.

G Crawford and W Semple 1782; Name Book 1856

The site occupies an eminence over-looking Kip Water. There is no trace of any building foundations no further information was obtained during field investigation



Further Reading

Ordnance Survey, Name Book (County), Original Name Books of the Ordnance Survey.

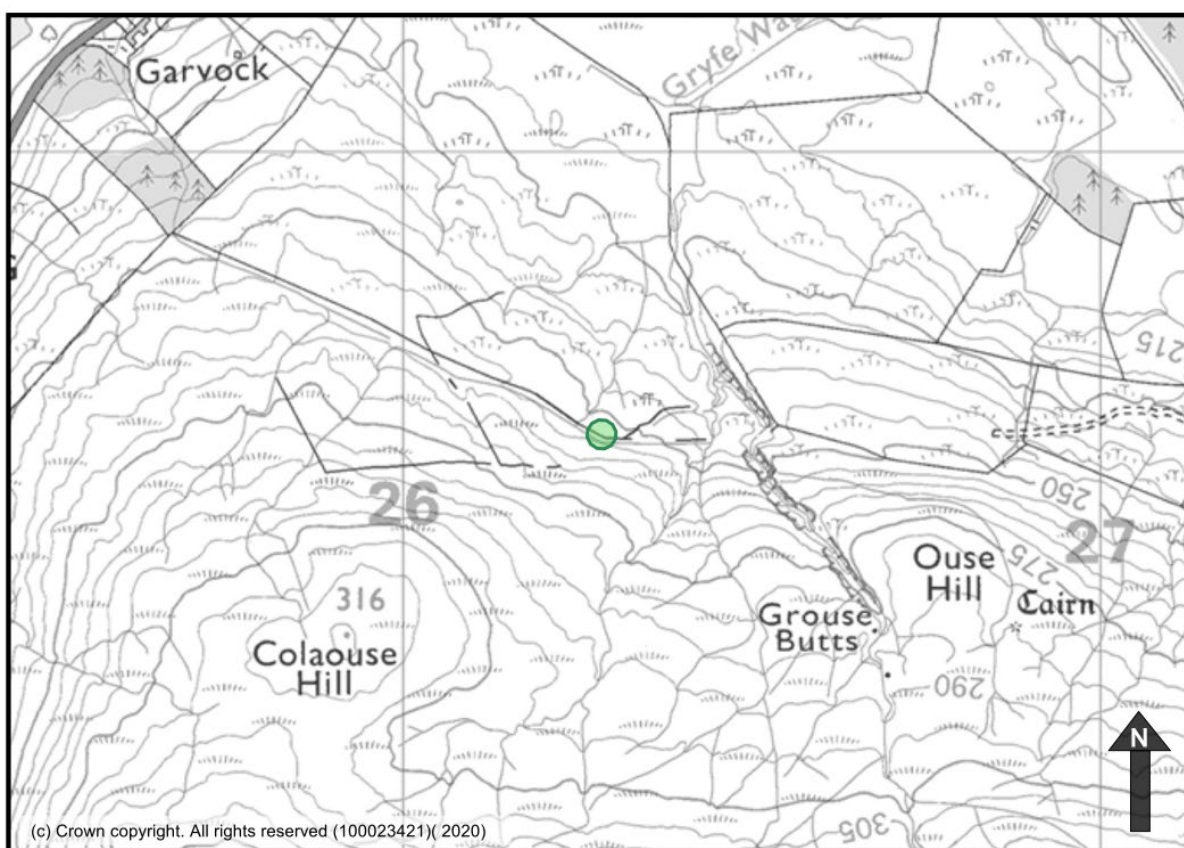
Crawford and Semple, G and W - History of the shire of Renfrew.(1782)

Archaeology Site – Inverkip	
Site Name: Dowries	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 226290 670530	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Farmstead	
Date Recorded: 1 December 1967	Canmore Ref No. 85190

Archaeology Note

NS 2629 7053: Rectangular buildings - 17th/18th-century hill farmstead.
Newall 1963c

There is no trace of any structure in the area indicated nor does the farmer's wife at Dowries have any knowledge of it.



Further Reading

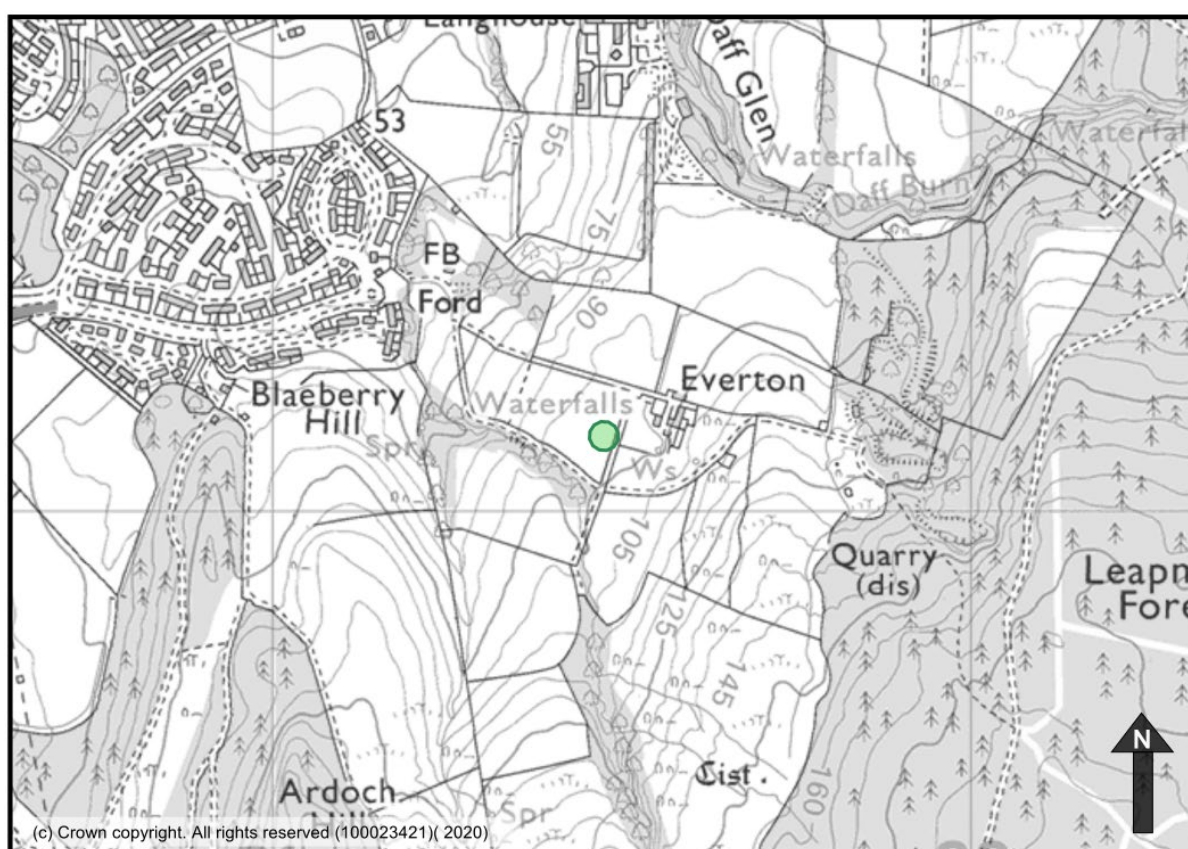
Newall, F - 'Neilston parish', *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, 1963, pp.47. (1963)

Archaeology Site – Inverkip	
Site Name: Everton	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 221460 671120	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Flanged Bronze Axe	
Date Recorded: 1996	Canmore Ref No. 111560

Archaeology Note

A Middle Bronze Age flanged axe-head was found during 1994 by a metal detectorist at Everton Farm near Inverkip. The item was declared Treasure Trove (TT 32/95) and allocated to Glasgow Museums.

National Museum of Scotland, 1996



Further Reading

NMS - 'Everton Farm, near Inverkip (Inverkip parish), Middle Bronze Age bronze axe-head', *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, 1996, pp.74. (1996)

Archaeology Site – Inverkip	
Site Name: Finnock	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 220277 670103	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Cultivation Remains	
Date Recorded: 1 November 2012	Canmore Ref No -

Archaeology Note

Cultivation remains (rig and furrow)

NS 2027 7010

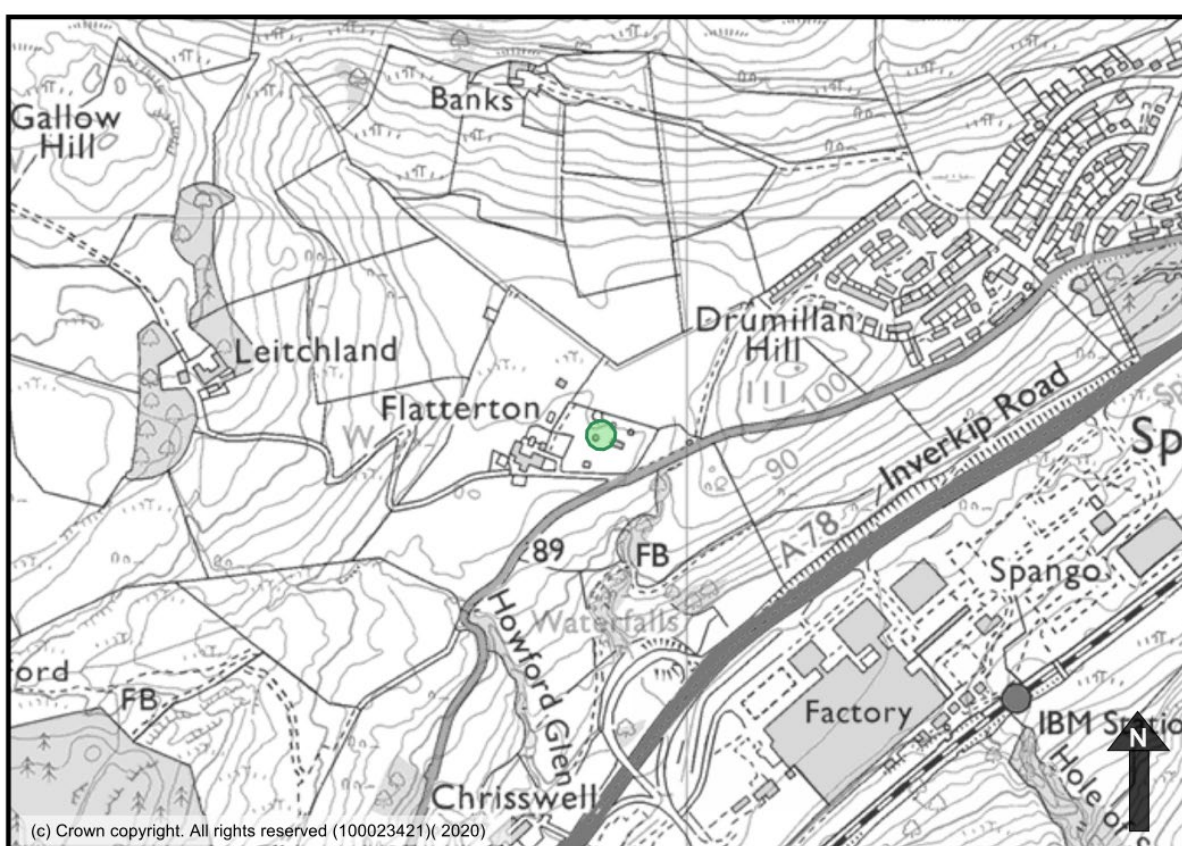
An area of rig and furrow of unknown date is visible on google maps AP coverage in this area and to the South.



Archaeology Site – Inverkip	
Site Name: Flatterton	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 222860 674710	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Anti-aircraft Battery, Military Camp	
Date Recorded: August 1996	Canmore Ref No. 105645

Archaeology Note

A heavy anti-aircraft battery visible on vertical air photograph, (OS 88/041/080, flown 1988) and partially depicted on the latest edition of the OS map (OS 1:10000, 1980). A four emplacement battery with at least two additional light anti-aircraft gun positions and the accommodation camp was situated in the field to the NW.



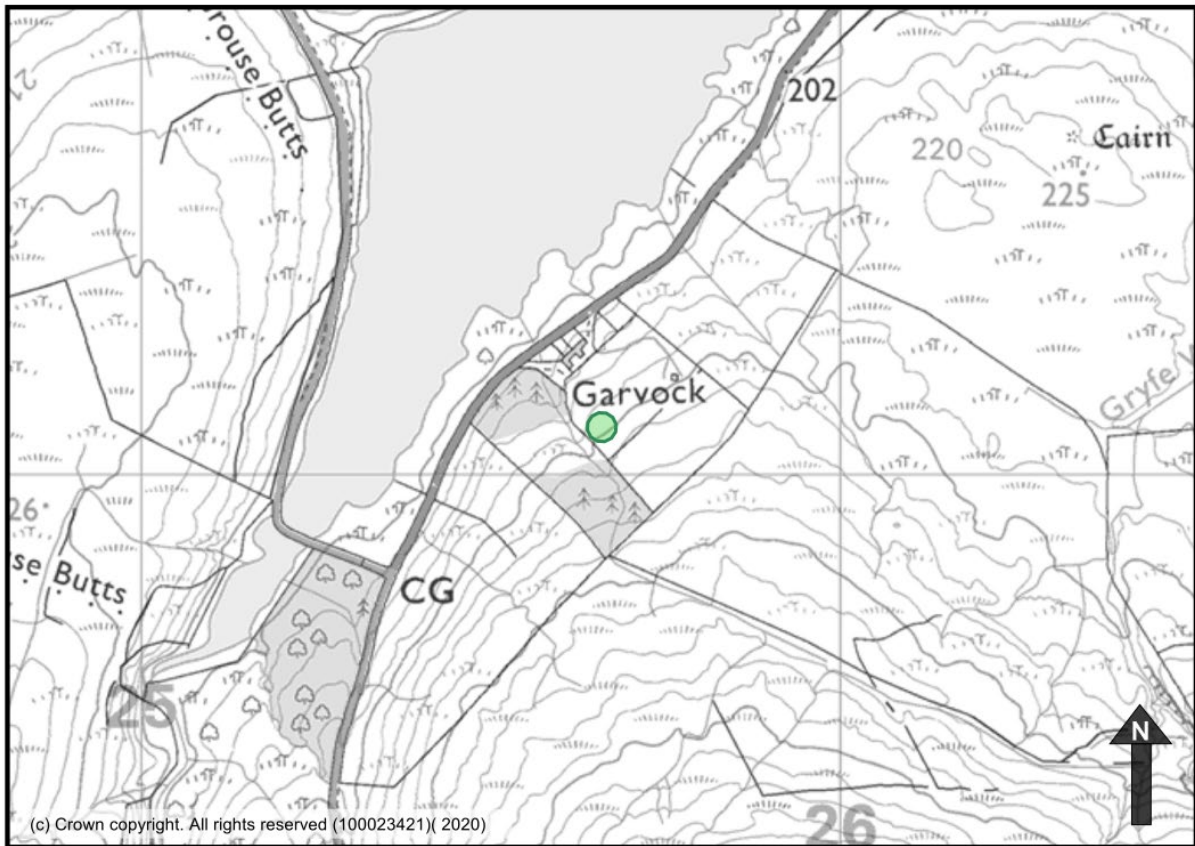
Further Reading

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

Archaeology Site – Inverkip	
Site Name: Garvock	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 225660 671070	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Cup-markings	
Date Recorded: 26 September 2000	Canmore Ref No 142598

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 2566 7107 Cup-marked rock.



Further Reading

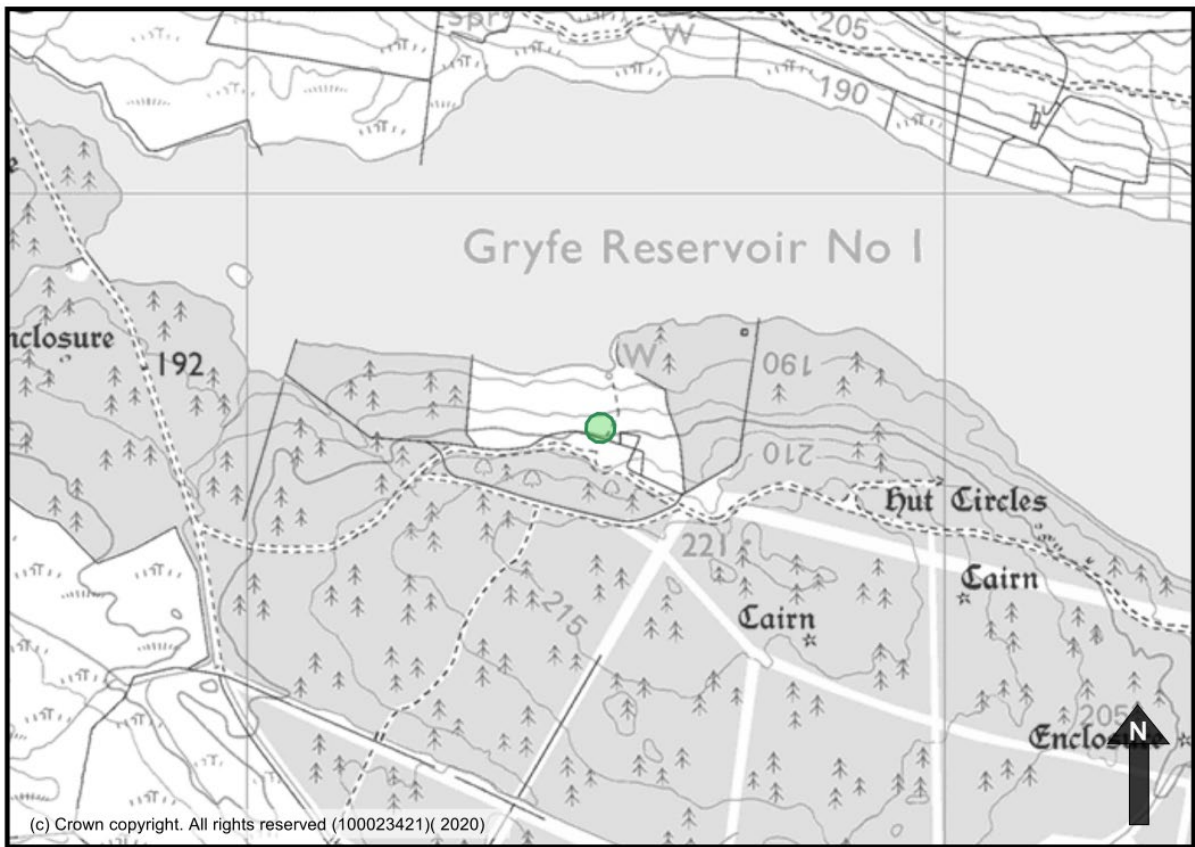
Hogg, I - 'Loch Thom (Inverkip parish), survey', *Discovery and Excavation, Scotland*, 1999, pp.62, 2000 (1999)

Archaeology Site – Inverkip	
Site Name: Garvock Lodge	
Alternative Name: Derneme Farm	
Grid Reference: 227512 671666	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Cup-marked Rock	
Date Recorded: 20 July 2007	Canmore Ref No -

Archaeology Note

This new cup-mark find was made in the Gryfe area near to Loch Thom. The rock is in the Garvock Lodge area close to the foundations of what Pastore identifies as the ruined farmstead known as "Derneme" which can be found on Pont's 16th century map of Renfrewshire.

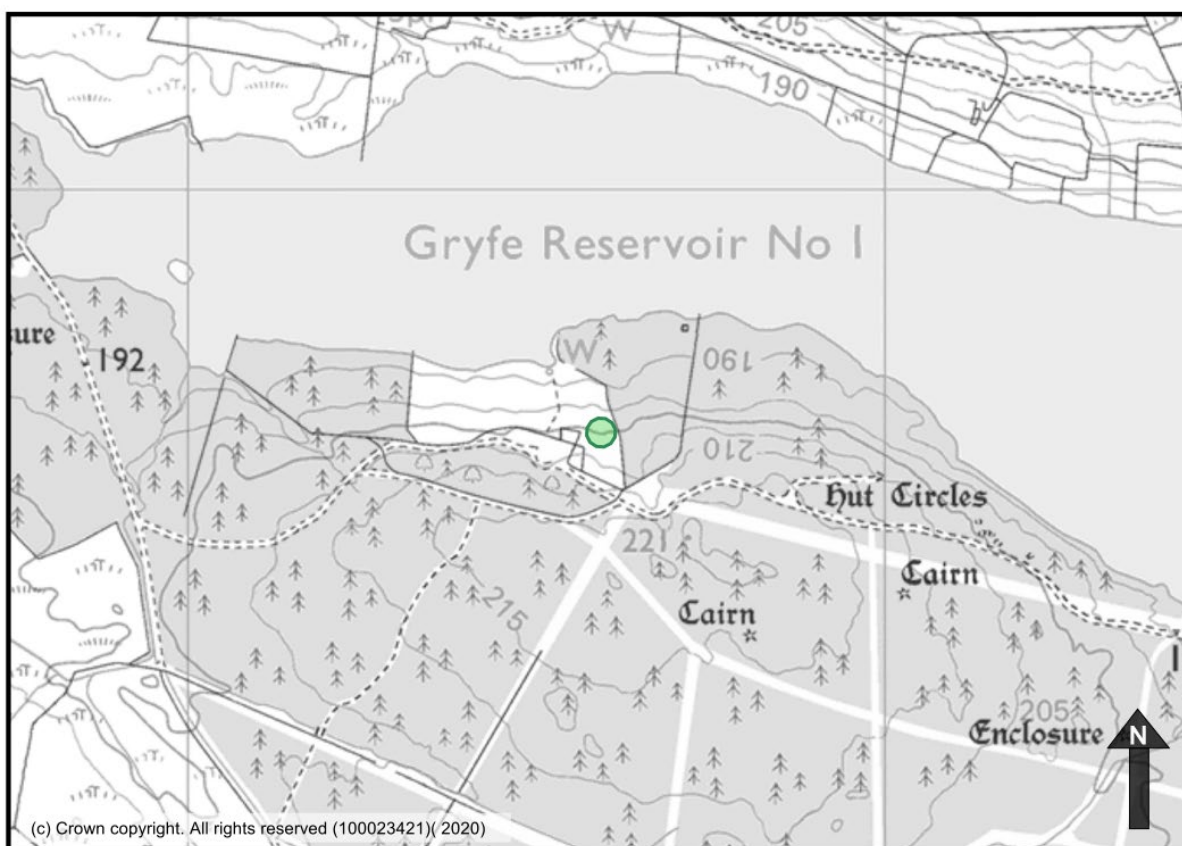
Cup-marked boulder in the Garvock Lodge area. The boulder bears five cup-marks; two on the top, one being larger than the other; the other three are all of the same size & depth and run in a slightly curving row towards the base of the stone. The boulder also bears undefined markings near the centre.



Archaeology Site – Inverkip	
Site Name: Garvock Lodge	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 227593 671668	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Cup-marked Rock	
Date Recorded: 3 August 2007	Canmore Ref No -

Archaeology Note

Two cup-marked boulders were found in the Garvock Lodge area, outside the walled enclosure on its north-east side. Panel 1 bears two cup-marks close together on the top, one being slightly deeper than the other; panel 2 is a flat-topped rectangular rock, which has one small cup mark and possibly two larger less defined cup marks at either end.

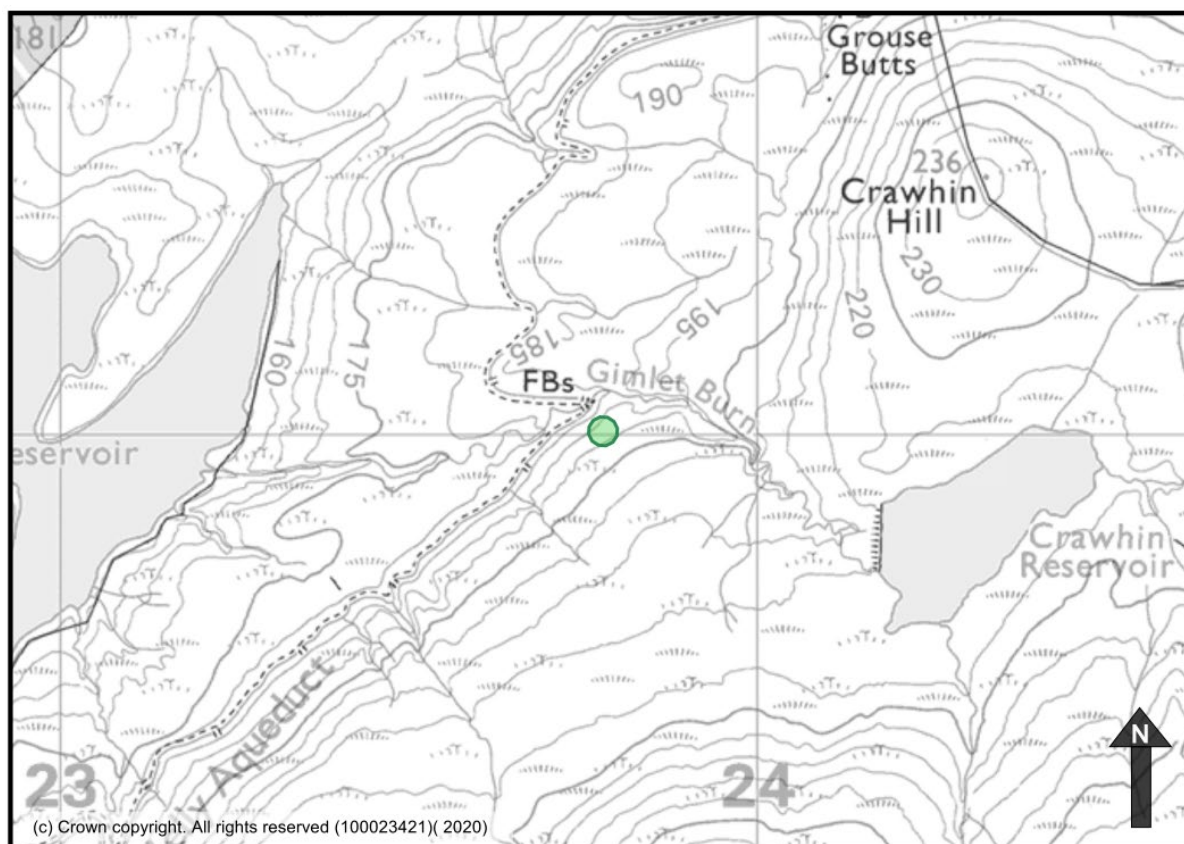


Archaeology Site – Inverkip	
Site Name: Gimlet Burn	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 223800 671000	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Indeterminate Remains	
Date Recorded: Unknown	Canmore Ref No. 93233

Archaeology Note

An annular depression 7.3m across is situated on the E bank of the Kelly Cut, S bank of burn from Crawhill Reservoir.

N Holt F Newall and D Newall 1976b.



Further Reading

Holt, Newall and Newall, N, F and D, 'Annular depression', *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, 1976, pp.54 (1976)

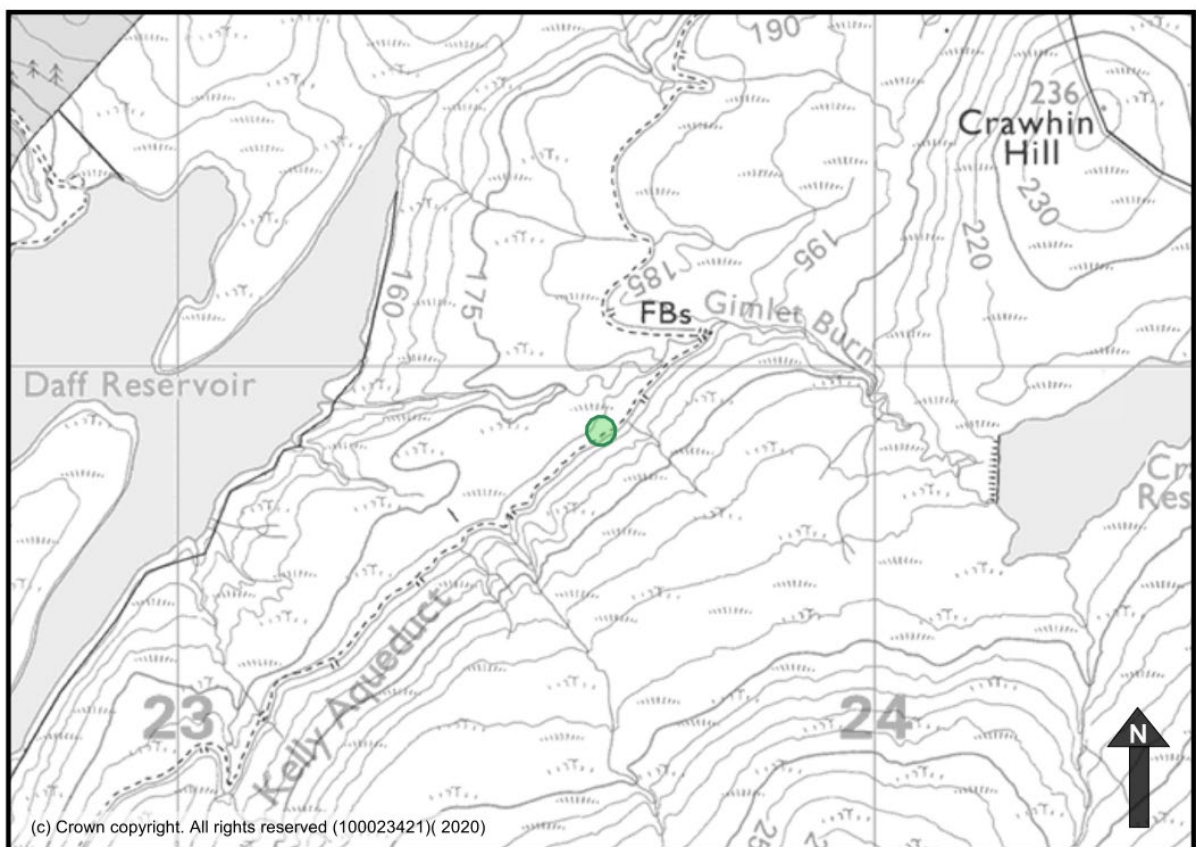
Archaeology Site – Inverkip	
Site Name: Gimlet Burn	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 223600 670900	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Structure	
Date Recorded:	Canmore Ref No. 98726

Archaeology Note

A rectangular foundation 17' 6" N-S x 14' over 2' 6" walls, with central entrance on E, immediately beside the burn, on its N bank.

F Newall and F Newall (Mrs) 1969

There is no trace of any structure in the area indicated.



Further Reading

Newall and Newall, F and Mrs F - 'Gimlet Burn', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland (1969)

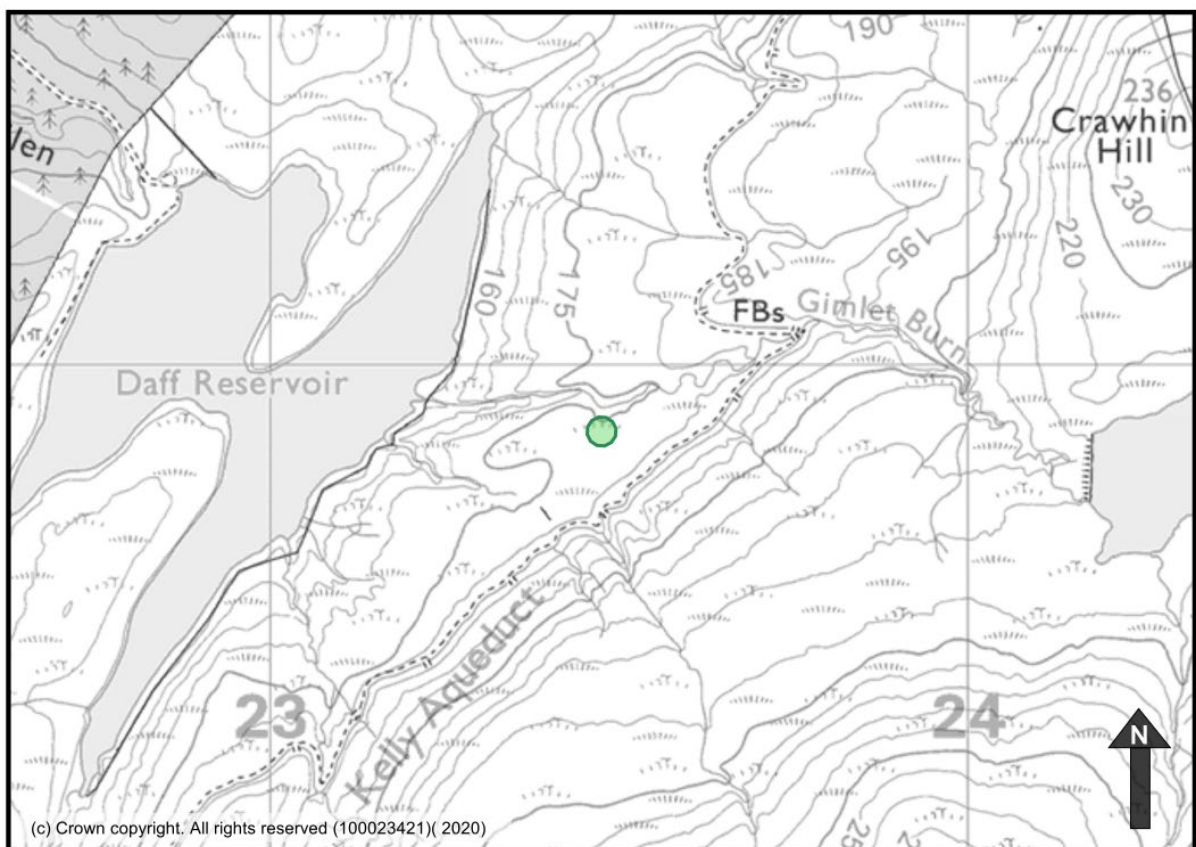
Archaeology Site – Inverkip	
Site Name: Gimlet Burn	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 223500 670900	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Structure	
Date Recorded: 3 December 1976	Canmore Ref No. 98728

Archaeology Note

NS 235 709. An outline, 17' 6" N-S by 13', similar to NS27SW 33 above, on the N bank of Gimlet Burn.

F Newall and F Newall (Mrs) 1969

There is no trace of any structure in the area indicated, 1976



Further Reading

Newall and Newall, F and Mrs F - 'Gimlet Burn', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland (1969)

Archaeology Site – Inverkip	
Site Name: Greenock Cut, Inverclyde	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 224670, 672040 timber sluice gate 224210, 671890 bridge 224070, 672040 road bridge 223940, 672120 waster house 223760, 672270 bridge 223560, 672430 rubble bothy 223520, 672450 bridge 223370, 672630 rubble waster house 223310, 672700 bridge 223090, 672850 bridge 222970, 673050 bridge 223090, 673280 bridge 223130, 673370 rubble water house 223200, 673580 bridge 223390, 673730 bridge 223660, 673870 bridge 223830, 673780 rubble bothy 223820, 673820 timber sluice gate 223830, 673900 overflow 223850, 674050 bridge 224040, 674310 bridge 224170, 674410 bridge 224690, 674600 timber sluice gate 224650, 674610 rubble waster house 224750, 674790 bridge 225010, 674860 bridge 225170, 674910 bridge 225440, 674940 former bridge site - banks 225970, 674780 bridge 226010, 674690 rubble waster house 226470, 674840 former bridge site 226640, 674810 Overton Bridge	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Structures related to Aqueduct	
Date Recorded: 2004	Canmore Ref No 273821

Archaeology Note

Structures related to aqueduct (Inverkip and Greenock parishes)

NS 2467 7204 to NS 2664 7481 A survey was carried out of the upstanding remains along the 8km Greenock Cut, constructed by Robert Thom in 1827 to provide water power to mills at Greenock. The scheme is well-documented historically, but despite being Scheduled many of the physical remains are now in very poor condition.

The features fall into two main types: bridges and sluice buildings. The former are standard rubble-built hump-back bridges spanning the 3m wide lade, c 3.5m wide, with parapets 1m high with distinctive rounded ends. Some bridges incorporate cast-iron sluice runners on their upstream side, with an ashlar course in the bed of the lade below, which allowed temporary damming of the lade for maintenance.

The flow in the lade was controlled by a row of sluices at the head of the cut at NS 2467 7204, but water from various burns contributing to the cut along its length could cause overtopping

when in spate; thus the need for the second main group of features along the cut, the rubble sluice buildings with vaulted roofs. These are located on the downslope side of the cut, with walls 0.6m thick and a square door with the sluice exit vertically below it. Originally each building enclosed an automated overflow mechanism or 'waster' invented by Thom, first used at his Rothesay cotton mills in 1817, but few now remain.

Working downstream, the features are:

NS 2467 7204 Timber sluices at entry to cut from compensation reservoir. Much modern alteration in this area.

NS 2421 7189 Bridge, upstream parapet ruined.

NS 2407 7204 Road bridge over lade with flat deck.

NS 2394 7212 Waster house near Shielhill farm (NS27SW 24.01).

NS 2376 7227 Bridge, upstream parapet ruined.

NS 2356 7243 Rubble bothy, 4.3 x 3.3m, with fireplace, pipe flue and plastered walls. Monopitch steel joist and concrete infill roof.

NS 2352 7245 Bridge, intact; 20m downstream of bridge, lade wall is breached allowing complete loss of water.

NS 2337 7263 Rubble waster house, 3.7 x 3.2m, set into lade bank on edge of gorge. Doorway on downhill side, accessed by steel access platform. Inside house, iron sluice mechanism largely intact, including cast-iron flap valve with lever and chain attached, pulley wheel in roof, and float cylinder.

NS 2331 7270 Bridge, loose parapet masonry.

NS 2309 7285 Bridge, intact.

NS 2297 7305 Bridge, upstream parapet partly ruined.

NS 2309 7328 Bridge, upstream parapet missing.

NS 2313 7337 Ruined roofless rubble waster house, 2.5 x 1.7m, set into lade bank, walls reduced to 1.5m height. Cast-iron flap valve in situ on wall adjacent to lade.

NS 2320 7358 Bridge, upstream parapet ruined.

NS 2339 7373 Bridge, downstream parapet missing.

NS 2366 7387 Bridge, upstream parapet missing.

NS 2383 7378 Roofless ruined rubble bothy, 4 x 3.7m, partly set into lade bank, with fireplace in pitched gable facing door.

Walls reduced to 1.6m height.

NS 2382 7382 Timber sluice gate in iron frame, largely intact.

NS 2383 7390 Overflow passing through ashlar-lined culvert under lade path with vaulted concrete deck.

NS 2385 7405 Bridge, keystone of arch missing.

NS 2404 7431 Bridge, intact.

NS 2417 7441 Bridge, intact.

NS 2469 7460 Timber sluice gate in iron frame, largely intact. Overflow passes through ashlar-lined culvert under lade path with cast-iron beam edging concrete deck.

NS 2465 7461 Rubble waster house, back wall missing exposing rubble arch of roof vault. Front wall ruined, partly repaired in brick.

NS 2475 7479 Bridge, parapets partly collapsed.

NS 2501 7486 Bridge, parapets partly collapsed.

NS 2517 7491 Bridge, intact.

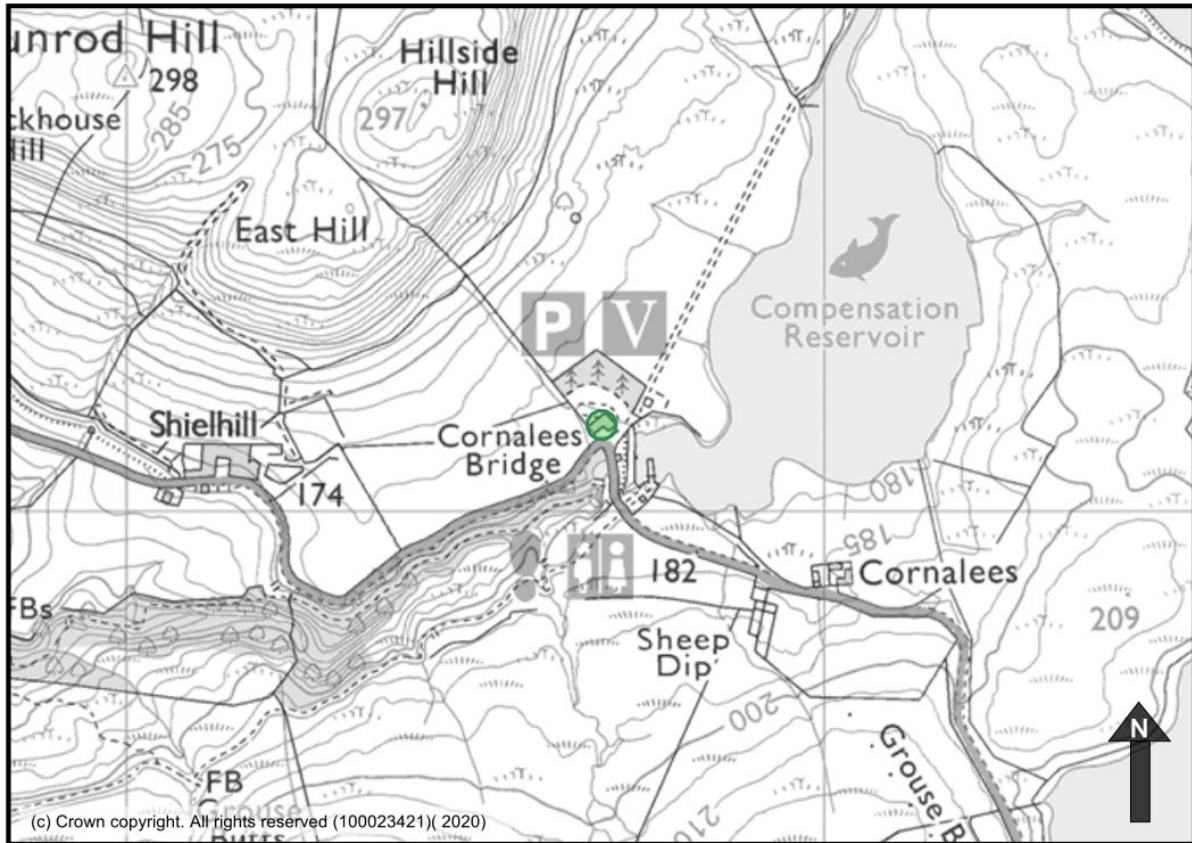
NS 2544 7494 Stone banks indicate former bridge site.

NS 2597 7478 Bridge, deck completely collapsed into lade, parapets ruined but still free-spanning across lade.

NS 2601 7469 Rubble waster house, 3.8 x 3.6m, vaulted roof crumbling at rear, interior floor concreted over. Iron frame and ashlar tunnel of former sluice gate under lade path 17m to E. Overflow channel leads to concrete dam (breached) directly downstream.

NS 2647 7484 Stone banks, 3m long, indicate former bridge site.

NS 2664 7481 Overton Bridge; wider than standard bridge to carry road traffic. Cast-iron memorial drinking fountain in upstream parapet marking centenary of opening (1927). Lade then enters Long Dam before commencing descent into Greenock.
Sponsor: Renfrewshire Local History Forum.
S Nisbet 2004



Archaeology Site – Inverkip	
Site Name: Gun Operations Room, Inverkip	
Alternative Name: HMS Dalriada, Clyde A-a Defences, Square Wood	
Grid Reference: 221550 672000	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Operations Block	
Date Recorded: 29 June 2001	Canmore Ref No 185535

Archaeology Note

Langhouse Hotel. A large concrete building, possibly two storey with one level below ground and the remains of radio mast bases were recorded on the date of visit. One smaller building, possibly the engine room, was noted to the NW adjacent to the road. The current OS 1:10000 map (1978) depicts several masts within a large enclosure which surrounds the building. The Gun Operations Room was built around 1950-1 and was later used by the Royal Navy (RNR) during 1964-5 and named HMS Dalriada. The World War II GOR was probably situated in Langhouse.

J Guy 2001; NMRS MS 810/11, Part 2, 90-1; Vol.2 (appendix), 7



Archaeology Site – Inverkip	
Site Name: Hillside Hill	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 224600 672700	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Dykes, Rig	
Date Recorded: 30 October 2000	Canmore Ref No 169384

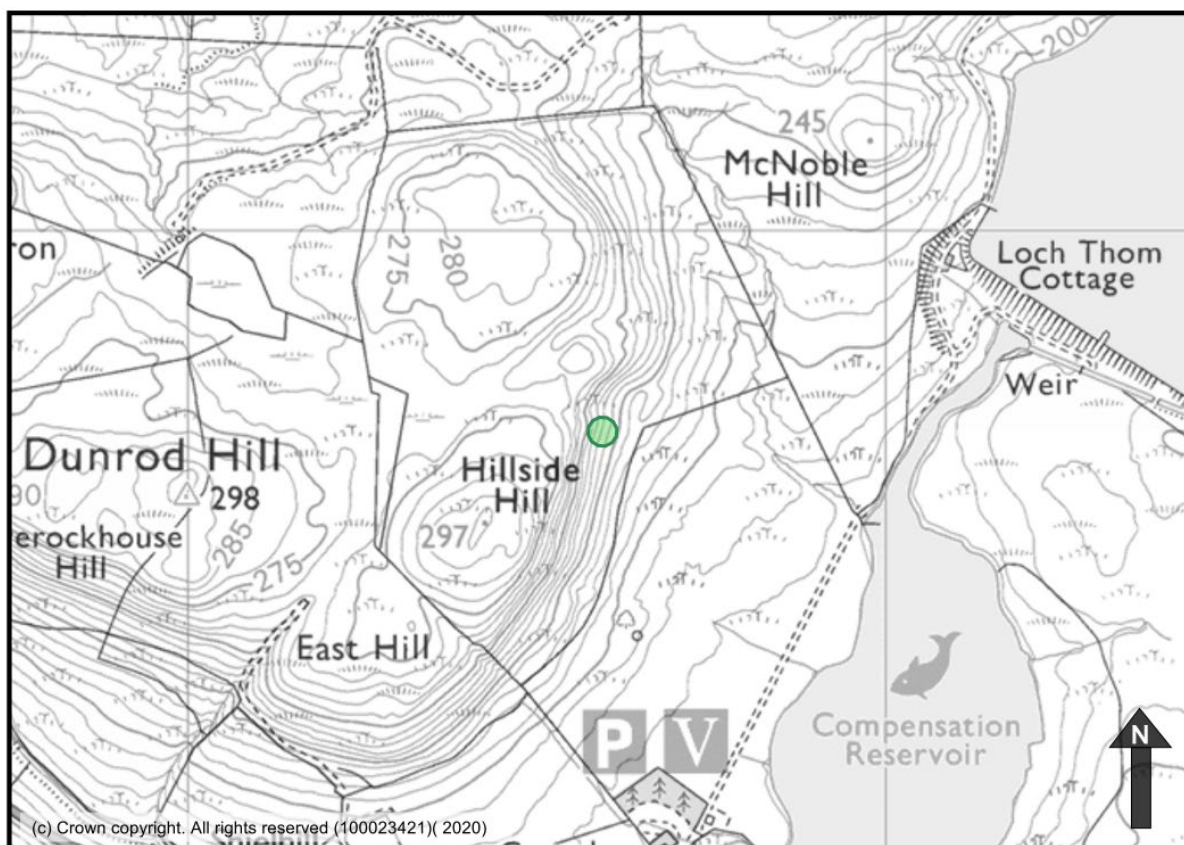
Archaeology Note

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

NS 2449 7277-NS 2470 7271 Earth dyke; 2m wide, 0.5m high; running downhill.

NS 2462 7265 Field rig.

NS 2446 7237 - NS 2463 7271 Earth bank; 0.5m high, 2m wide; running along hill contour rig field to E of bank.



Further Reading

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

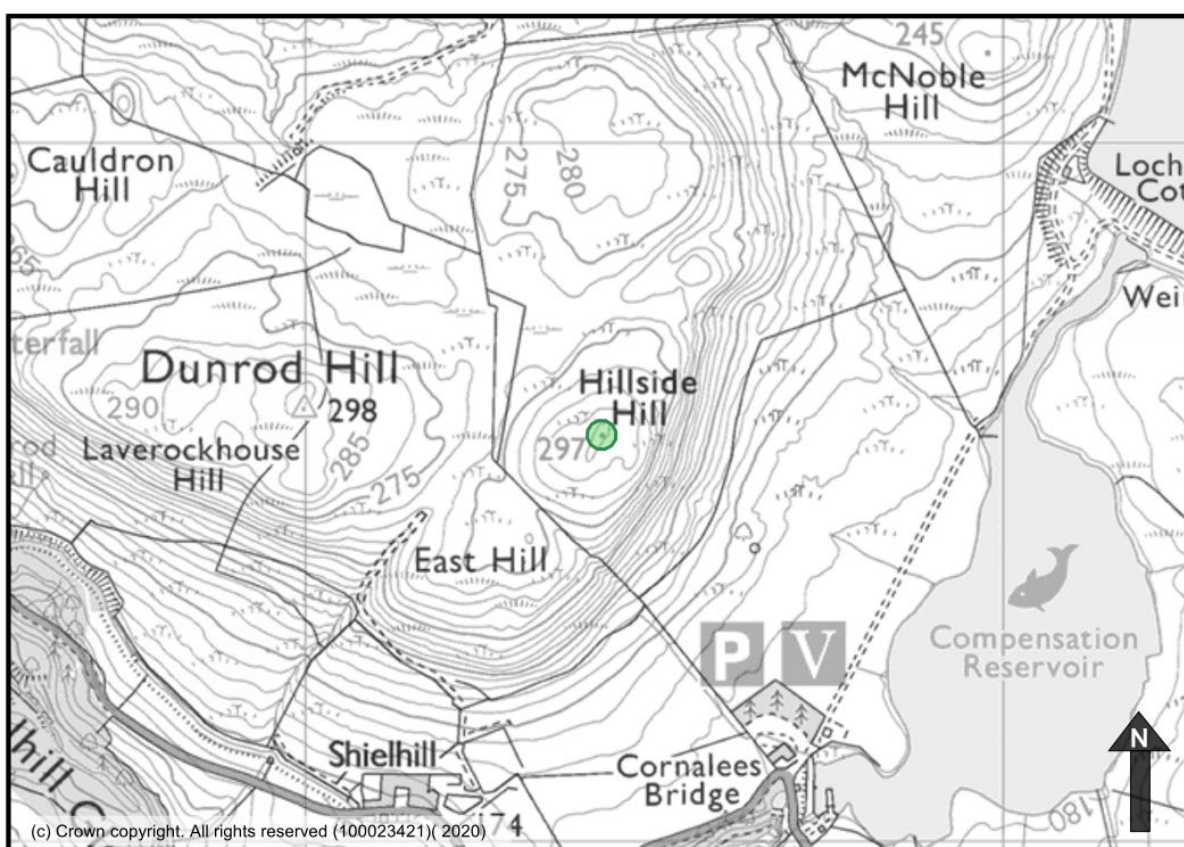
Archaeology Site – Inverkip	
Site Name: Hillside Hill	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 224430 672590	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Hut-circle (possible), Structure (possible)	
Date Recorded: 30 October 2000	Canmore Ref No 171514

Archaeology Note

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

NS 2443 7259 Hut circle.

NS 2442 7259 Circular feature; 2m external diameter, 1m internal; OP.



Further Reading

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

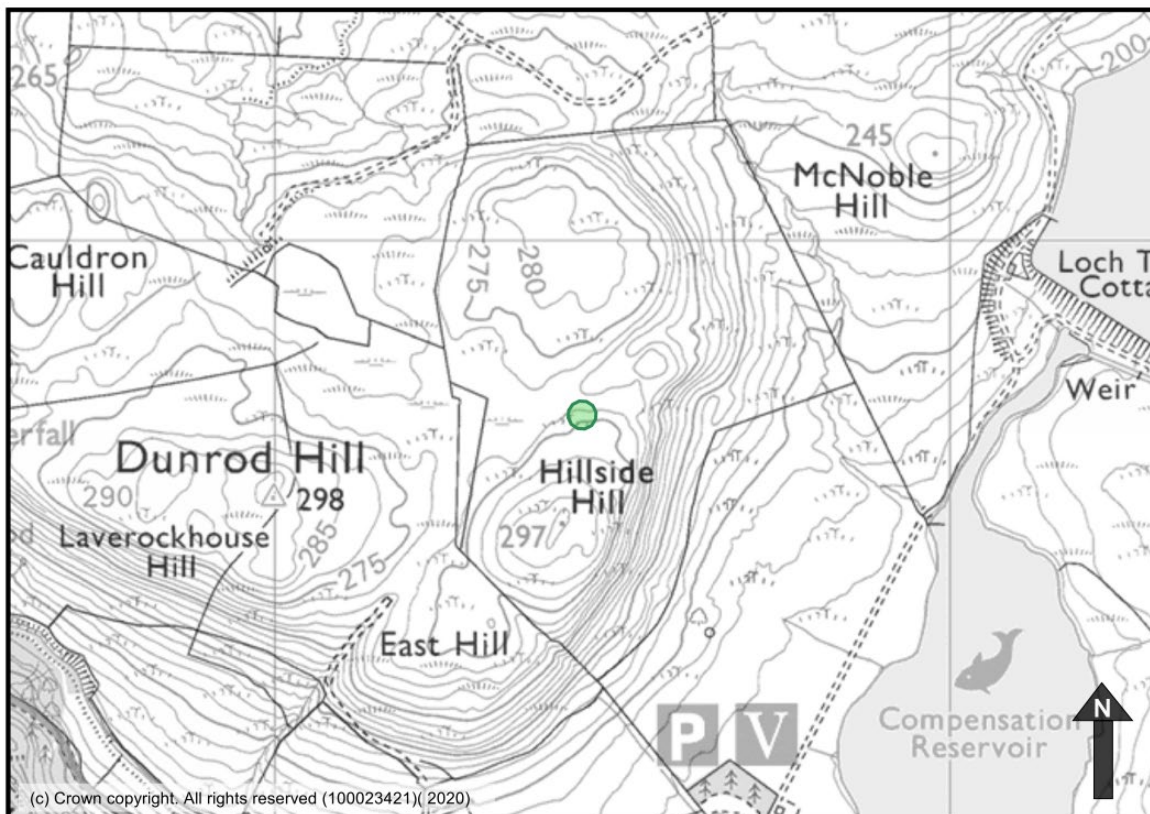
Archaeology Site – Inverkip	
Site Name: Hillside Hill	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 224460 672710	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Mound, Roman Signal Station	
Date Recorded: 2 November 1964	Canmore Ref No. 41396

Archaeology Note

NS 2437 7268. There is a possible Roman signal post, now apparent as a green mound, some 2ft to 3ft high and 44ft over all across both axes, some 50 yds E of the [alleged] Roman road. A belt of rushes round the S and E sides, and a hollow terrace on the N, may indicate the presence of ditches. The mound contains a rectangular hollow, 25ft E-W by 16ft transversely with an entrance on the W looking to the road.

F Newall 1963

NS 2446 7271. This mutilated, grass-covered mound is as described above. There are no traces of ditches around the mound. It is unlikely to be a Roman signal station as its field of view is restricted except to the SE; there are several sites in the vicinity which would serve better as a signal station.



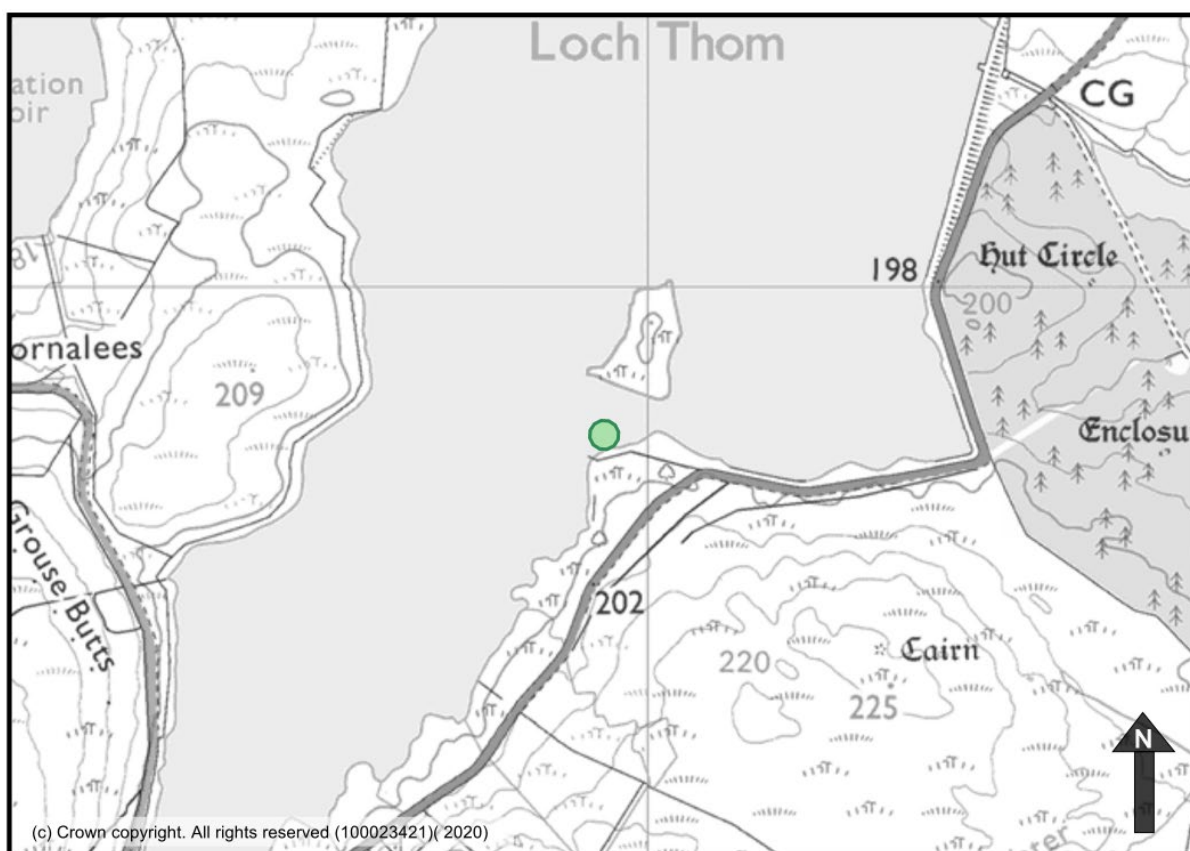
Further Reading

Newall, F - 'Greenock - Inverkip parishes', *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, 1963, pp.43-4.(1963)

Archaeology Site – Inverkip	
Site Name: Hollowhills Farm	
Alternative Name: Loch Thom	
Grid Reference: 225950 671800	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Farmstead	
Date Recorded: 14 May 1999	Canmore Ref No 142599

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.



Further Reading

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

Archaeology Site – Inverkip	
Site Name: Hydropathic Establishment, Wemyss Bay	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference:	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Health, Residential	
Date Recorded: 18 October 2001	Canmore Ref No 199408

Archaeology Note

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



Archaeology Site – Inverkip	
Site Name: Inverclyde Church , Wemyss Bay	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 219023 669722	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Church	
Date Recorded: 18 October 2001	Canmore Ref No 199410

Archaeology Note

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



Archaeology Site – Inverkip	
Site Name: Inverkip	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 220374 671665	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Farmsread, Enclosure, Pit, Stakehold	
Date Recorded: 14 August 2007	Canmore Ref No 296105

Archaeology Note

During trial trenching in advance of a housing development in the area to the south of Inverkip, a concentration of archaeological features was identified at the highest point of the proposed development area. A small number of features found elsewhere were probably of modern origin and related to farming and quarrying. Little in the way of dating evidence was recovered.

An undated enclosure was constructed on the top of the highest point of the proposed development area, in its south-west corner. Approximately 16 pits related to activities within the enclosure were identified along with two much larger features and another ditch or linear feature. North-east of the enclosure, a similar pit and an additional linear feature were also identified. The topsoil depth in this area was much more variable than in the other areas of the site, ranging from 0.20m to 0.34 m in thickness. The large quantities of loose rocks, rubble and brick noted within topsoil layers were almost certainly quarry waste.

The trench located in the south-west corner of the development site contained a number of archaeological features. The trench was extended to cover an area of c 15 x 15 m and an additional trench was excavated to the north-east in an attempt to define the likely extent of archaeological activity and to characterise the features.

In total, 27 separate archaeological features were identified within this area and eight features were investigated through trial slots to provide an insight into the character and potential significance of the archaeology. A further 19 features were cleaned and photographed and a written description was made for the record.

The majority of features were contained within a possible enclosure created by a series of curvilinear gullies. Of these features, the most substantial were large areas of dark, charcoal-flecked material that filled shallow, but wide, gullies. These gullies formed a potential inner enclosure with an entranceway to the north-east. An east/west aligned linear feature appeared to run out of the eastern edge of one of the shallow, wide gullies. The trial slot excavated through this gully revealed two fills, the lowermost of these containing flecks of charcoal and tiny fragments of burnt bone.

Several possible posthole features were identified within the excavation area. Of these, two were partially excavated. The charcoal rich fill of the sub-rectangular cut also contained some very small fragments of burnt bone, although the feature was shallow with uneven edges perhaps suggesting a depression fill as opposed to a dug feature. Excavation of the second these postholes revealed that the feature had been truncated by a later possible posthole, showing that there are potentially two or more phases of activity in this area.

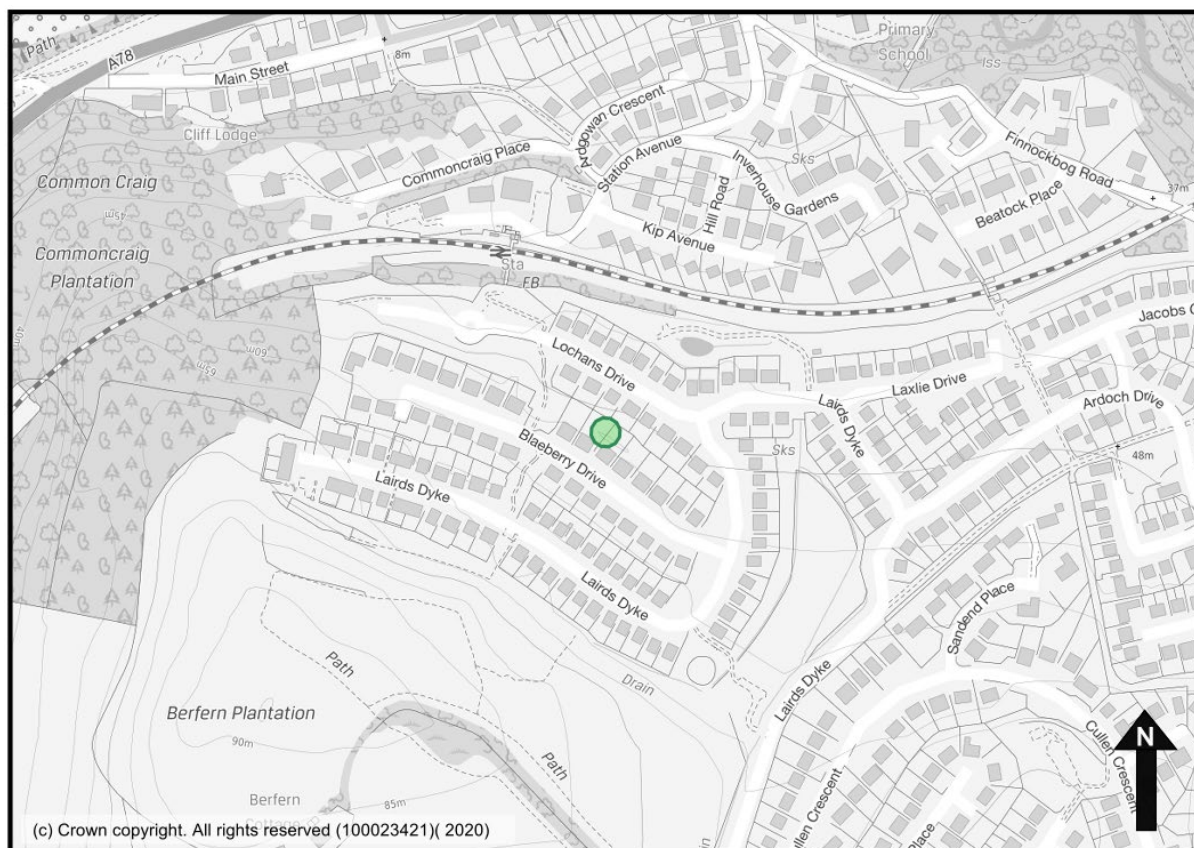
Of the remaining interior features, most were possible pits or postholes and appeared as sub-circular on the surface with small stones in some cases suggesting packing. One larger feature was full of stones and contained large amounts of charcoal. A linear gully bore no apparent relation to the curvilinear enclosure but was similar in character. To the west of this, on a similar alignment, was a linear spread of material that contained a small piece of white porcelain.

Outside the potential enclosure and to the south-east were two large sub-circular features. These features contained small flecks of charcoal and stones, which might suggest the packing of postholes. To the north of these was an oval-shaped feature that truncated the enclosure gully, and which was less charcoal-rich than surrounding features. Two linear features appeared similar in character on the surface. A trial slot showed that one of these linear features contained a homogenous fill, and truncated a charcoal-rich oval-shaped feature.

The features within the trial trench at the SW corner of the development area were all located within the area of a natural terrace on the hill slope. This terrace was clearly defined by a natural bedrock ridge to the north-east and the bedrock slope of the hill rising to the south and west. The terrace represents the highest piece of flat land in the development area and has commanding views over Inverkip bay and the surrounding hills.

The concentration of archaeological activities at the highest part of the development area, which may possibly be located on a raised beach, is of significance. From the available evidence, this is a site of prehistoric date. It is possible that it has several phases, and therefore dates. No artefacts were recovered, nonetheless, the distribution of pits within the enclosure and what may be interpreted as floor surfaces or middens associated with it, indicate a domestic site rather than a ceremonial one. From the available evidence, the number of features found and their distribution may suggest a small farmstead. Only a few features have been investigated, but a range of types is indicated, from an enclosing ditch, shallow pits, and deeper ones, and the occasional stakehole. They suggest that a number of different activities may have taken place here.

The area from which archaeological features have been identified is to be excluded from the development, to ensure that the remains are preserved in situ.



Archaeology Site – Inverkip	
Site Name: Inverkip	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 220800 672000	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Axe Hammer	
Date Recorded: Unknown	Canmore Ref No. 41381

Archaeology Note

An axe-hammer from Inverkip (NS 2072) is in Greenock Museum; it was exhibited in Glasgow in 1911.

FES Roe 1967; Palace of History 1911



Further Reading

Roe, FES, - 'The battle-axes, mace-heads and axe-hammers from south-west Scotland', Trans Dumfriesshire Galloway Natural History Antiquaries Society, Vol 44, 1967, pp.57-80.(1967)

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)

Archaeology Site – Inverkip	
Site Name: Inverkip	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 221120 672220	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Church , Burial Vault	
Date Recorded: 26 April 2011	Canmore Ref No. 41399

Archaeology Note

In 1170, Baldwin de Bigres, sheriff of Lanark, gave a grant of land to the monks of Paisley Abbey, consisting of the pennyland between the rivulets of Kip and Daff. Eighteen years afterwards there is evidence that the church was already built. It stood on this spot until the late 18th century when the present burial vault of the Shaw-Stewarts was built; according to the ONB and Snoddy, it incorporates part of the old church. The first burial in it was that of Sir John Stewart in 1796.

TSA 1962; Name Book 1856; OPS 1851; T G Snoddy 1950

As stated above, burial vault of the Shaw-Stewarts of Ardgowan occupies the site of the old parish church. No further information was obtained.

Visited by OS (JD) 21 July 1955

A marine chart of the coast of Scotland entitled Nieuwe Caart van de Rivier Van Glasgow in 't Groot (New Map of the River of Glasgow) depicts the name Auld Kirk at Innerkipe. The imprint of the map is dated c1780 but attributed to Johannes Van Keulen (1654-1715).

Burial vault scheduled 31st March 2011 as 'Kirkbrae House, burial vault 65m ENE of'. Site comprises the upstanding remains of an 18th century burial vault, which incorporates and overlies the remains of the medieval parish church of Inverkip. The burial vault was built by the Shaw Stewart family, prominent local landowners. The burial ground remained in use after the demolition of the church, and the last burials date to around 1970. The monument lies on a NNW-facing slope, around 30m above sea level and around 175m south-east of the south shore of the River Clyde.



Further Reading

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

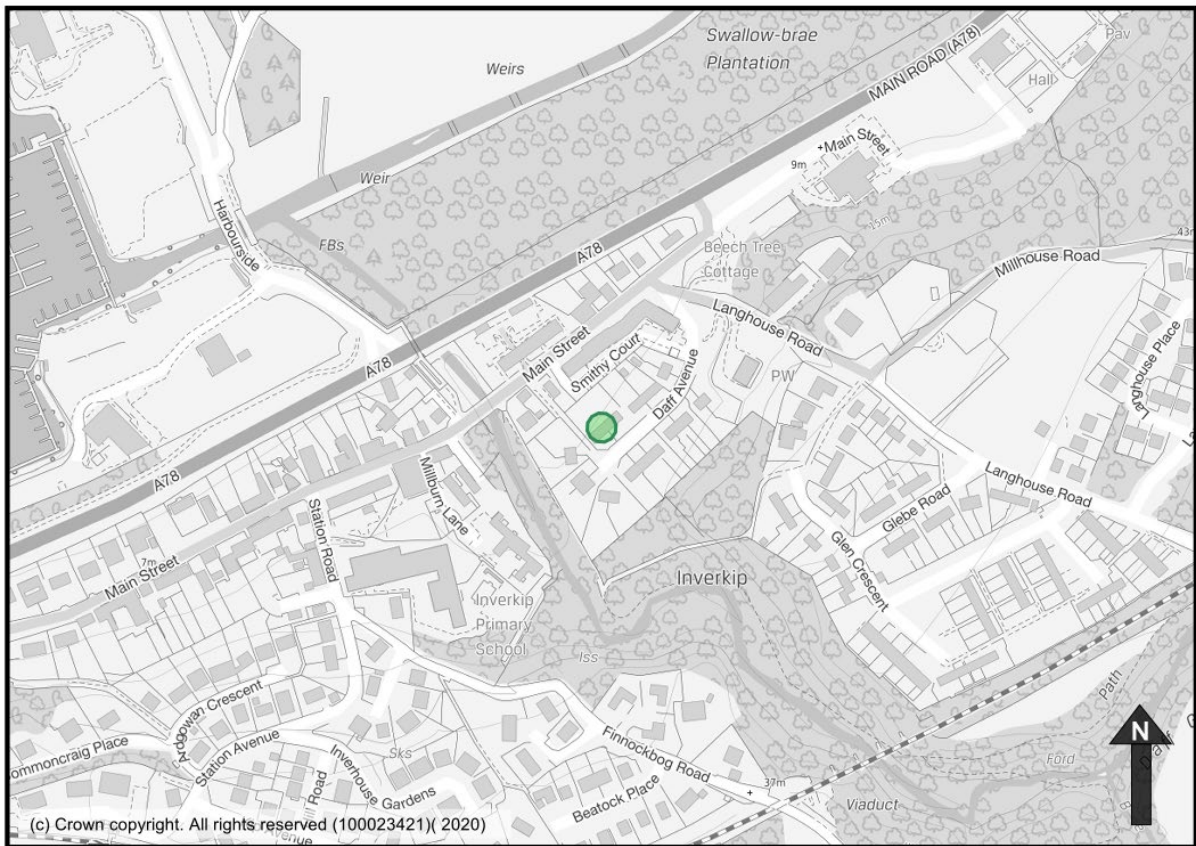
TSA, *The third statistical account of Scotland: the county of Renfrew and the county of Bute, in Moislely, HA and Thain, AG; Somerville, AC and Stevenson, W* (eds), Glasgow (1962)

Snoddy, TG, - *Round about Greenock* (1950)

Archaeology Site – Inverkip	
Site Name: Inverkip	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 220895 672135	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Roman Coin	
Date Recorded: Unknown	Canmore Ref No. 41382

Archaeology Note

An Alexandrian bronze coin of Probus, found in a garden at 8 Daff Avenue, Inverkip (NS 2089 7213) was submitted in August 1965 by T M McPhail of Greenock Art Galleries.
AS Robertson 1974



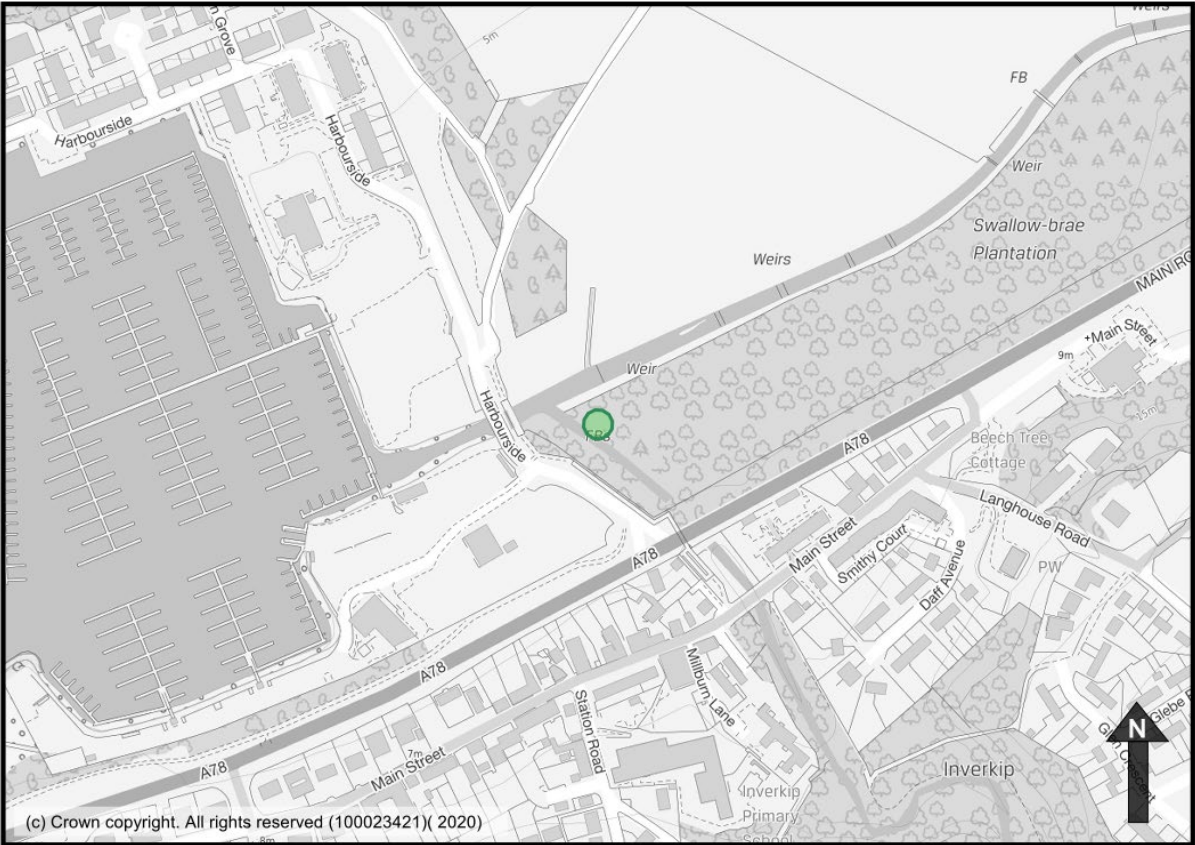
Further Reading

Robertson, AS - 'Roman coins found in Scotland, 1961-70', PSAS, Vol 103, 1970-1, pp.113-68 (1974)

Archaeology Site – Inverkip	
Site Name: Inverkip Village	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 220680 672085	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Village	
Date Recorded: Unknown	Canmore Ref No -

Archaeology Note

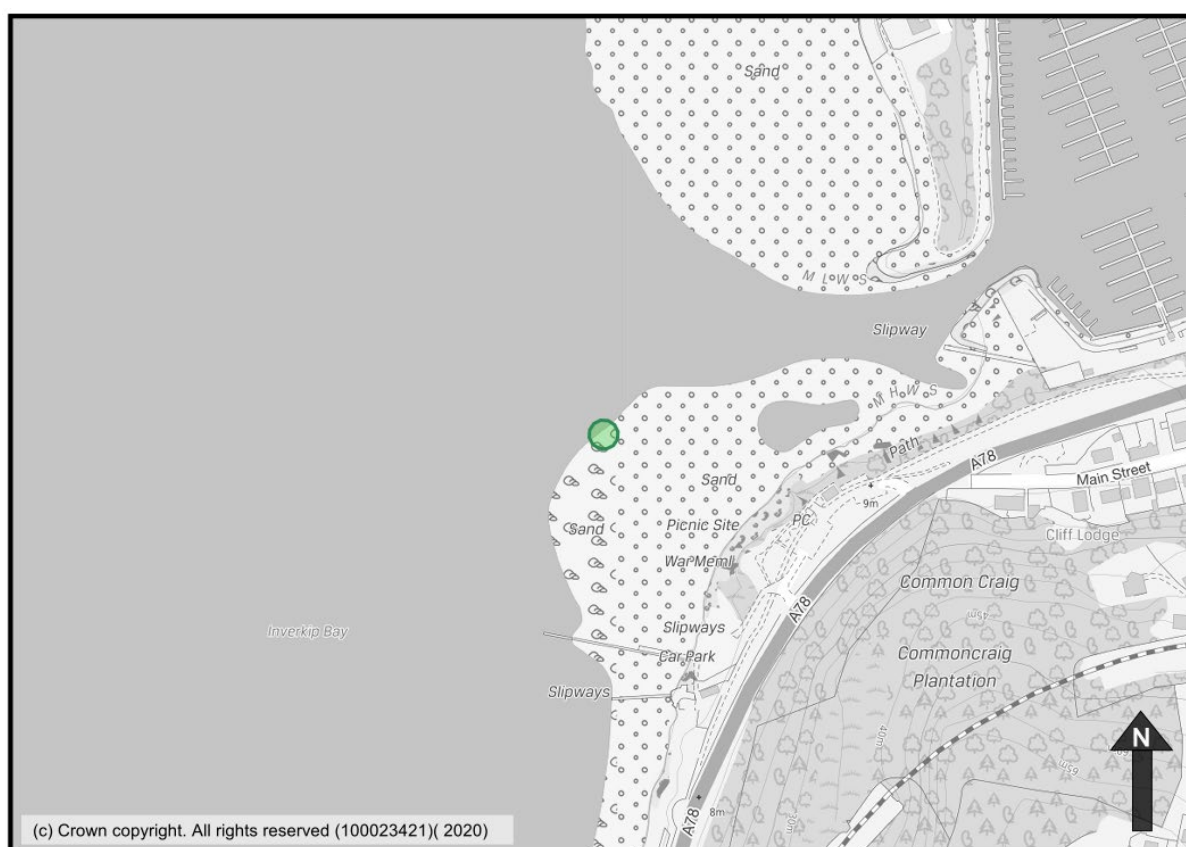
None



Archaeology Site – Inverkip	
Site Name: Inverkip Glen	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 220800 672000	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Curing-stone	
Date Recorded: 21 July 1955	Canmore Ref No. 41397

Archaeology Note

A curing-stone - a flattish, water-worn pebble of veined slate - from Inverkip Glen (name not located; Inverkip: NS 2072) was exhibited to the members of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland in 1892 by Miss C Ramsay Smith, through Rev Dr A Stewart, Nether Lochaber. Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries Scotland 1892



Further Reading

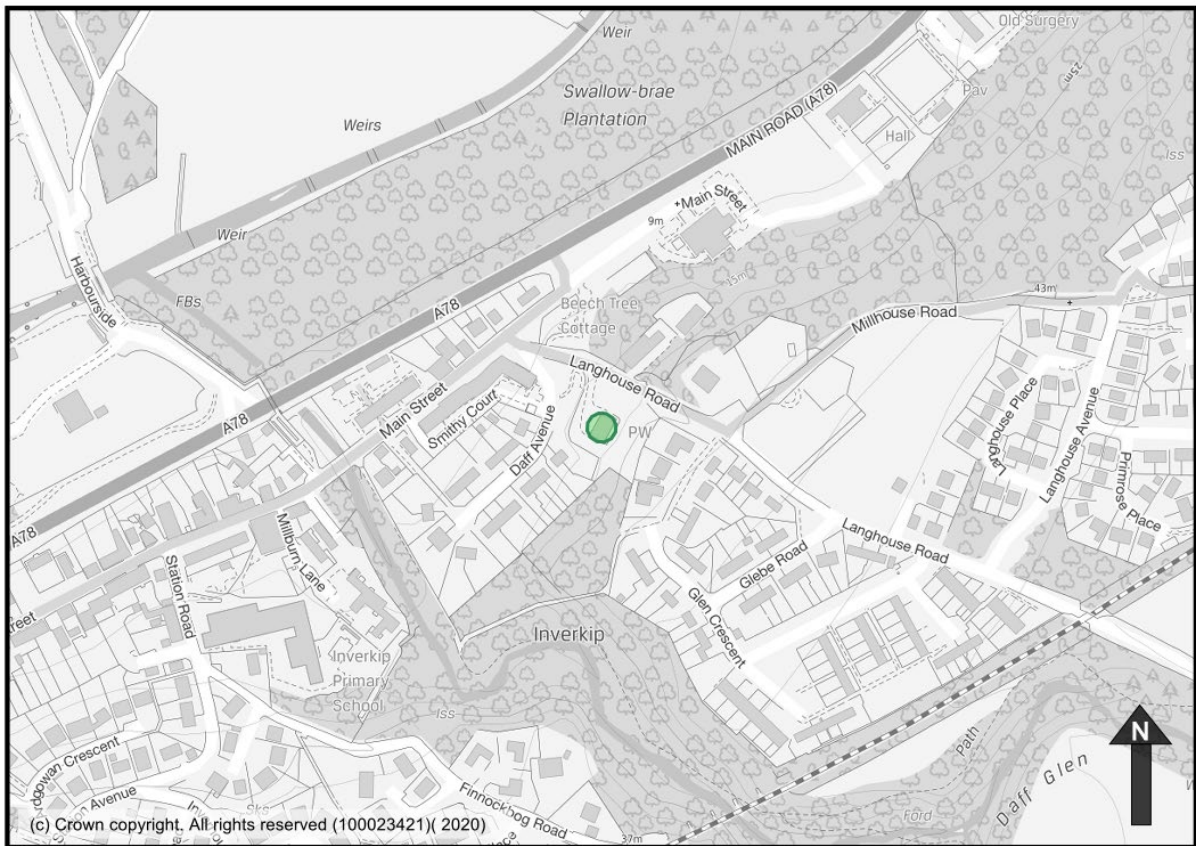
PSAS - 'Donations to and purchases for the Museum and Library, with exhibits', PSAS, Vol 26, 1891-2, pp.4-5, 57-61, 85-9, 171-6, 212-15, 260-2 (1892)

Archaeology Site – Inverkip	
Site Name: Inverkip Parish Church, Langhouse Road, Inverkip	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 220990 672170	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Church	
Date Recorded: 20 April 2001	Canmore Ref No. 93235

Archaeology Note

Built 1801
TSA 1962b.

2-storey type; simple Renaissance with upper windows round-headed; open belfry at front gable; (1804-5). clock on pediment several of windows blocked up, but fenestration pattern kept in black & white.



Further Reading

TSA -The third statistical account of Scotland: the county of Renfrew and the county of Bute, in Moisiey, HA and Thain, AG; Somerville, A C and Stevenson, W (eds), Glasgow. (1962)

Archaeology Site – Inverkip	
Site Name: Inverkip Power Station and Jetty	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 219670 671030	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Power Station, Jetty	
Date Recorded: Unknown	Canmore Ref No. 68124

Archaeology Note

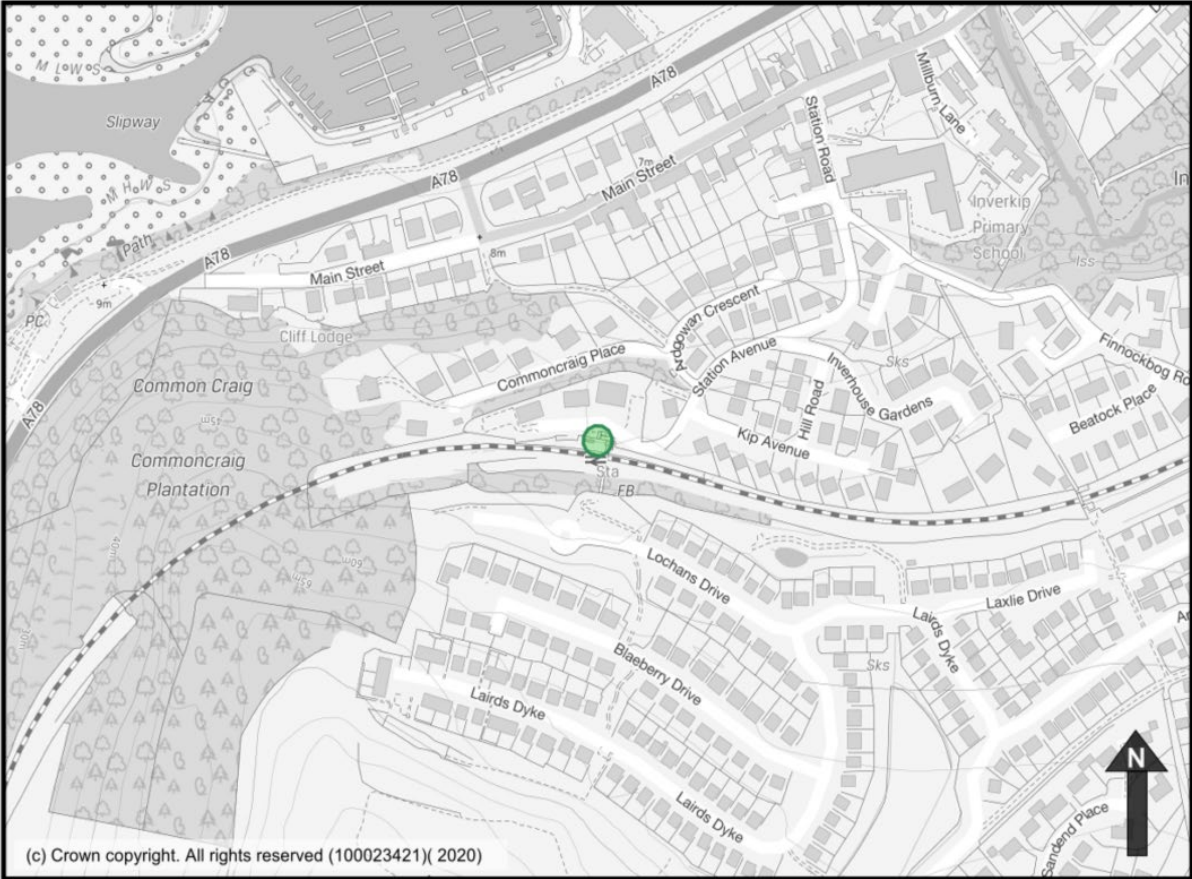
None



Archaeology Site – Inverkip	
Site Name: Inverkip Railway Station	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 220530 671840	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Railway Station	
Date Recorded: Unknown	Canmore Ref No. 82833

Archaeology Note

None



Archaeology Site – Inverkip	
Site Name: Inverkip Tunnel	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 220252 671768	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Railway Tunnel	
Date Recorded: Unknown	Canmore Ref No 198917

Archaeology Note

None



Archaeology Site – Inverkip	
Site Name: Kelly Bank	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 220650 668500	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Cropmarks, Wall	
Date Recorded: 6 October 2010	Canmore Ref No 140802

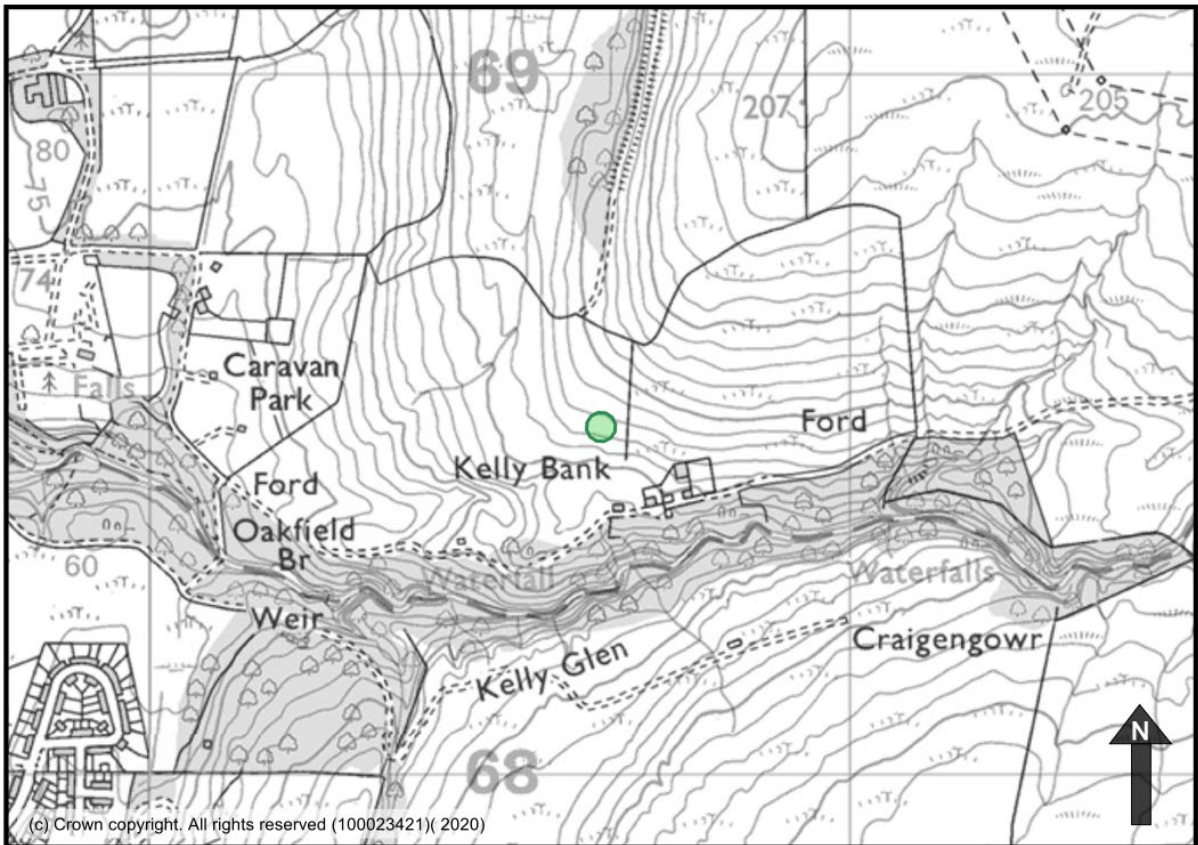
Archaeology Note

NS 2065 6850 Linear and circular cropmark observed in summer of 1991 and subsequently investigated. A substantial re sandstone wall of some height, now removed. A seemingly well-founded wall, building stone could still be found in a ditch behind the cottage pointed out as part of the line of the base of the wall. Removed stone had been retained for the construction of new walls around Kelly Bank Cottage. The field above the cottage has been thoroughly prepared, with new drainage put in, and grazing ground recovered. Circular cropmarks may have reflected old quarry pits.

Sponsor: Local History in Skelmorlie
A Lee 1995

NMRS Report date for above text 08/02/99NS 20690 68480 (vicinity of)

A boundary running approximately N-S is shown running through this location on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of the area, and on successive maps into the late 20th century, but is not shown on modern map coverage. The wall shown on the mid-19th century map is co-linear with the E wall of a large (c. 30m N-S x 10m E-W) building annotated as a Cattle Shed which occupied a site to the rear (N) of the modern Kelly Bank Cottage. The original report does not give an alignment for the wall remains reported on, so may reflect evidence of this 19th C boundary, or the Cattle Shed itself. Information from map regression analysis.



Further Reading

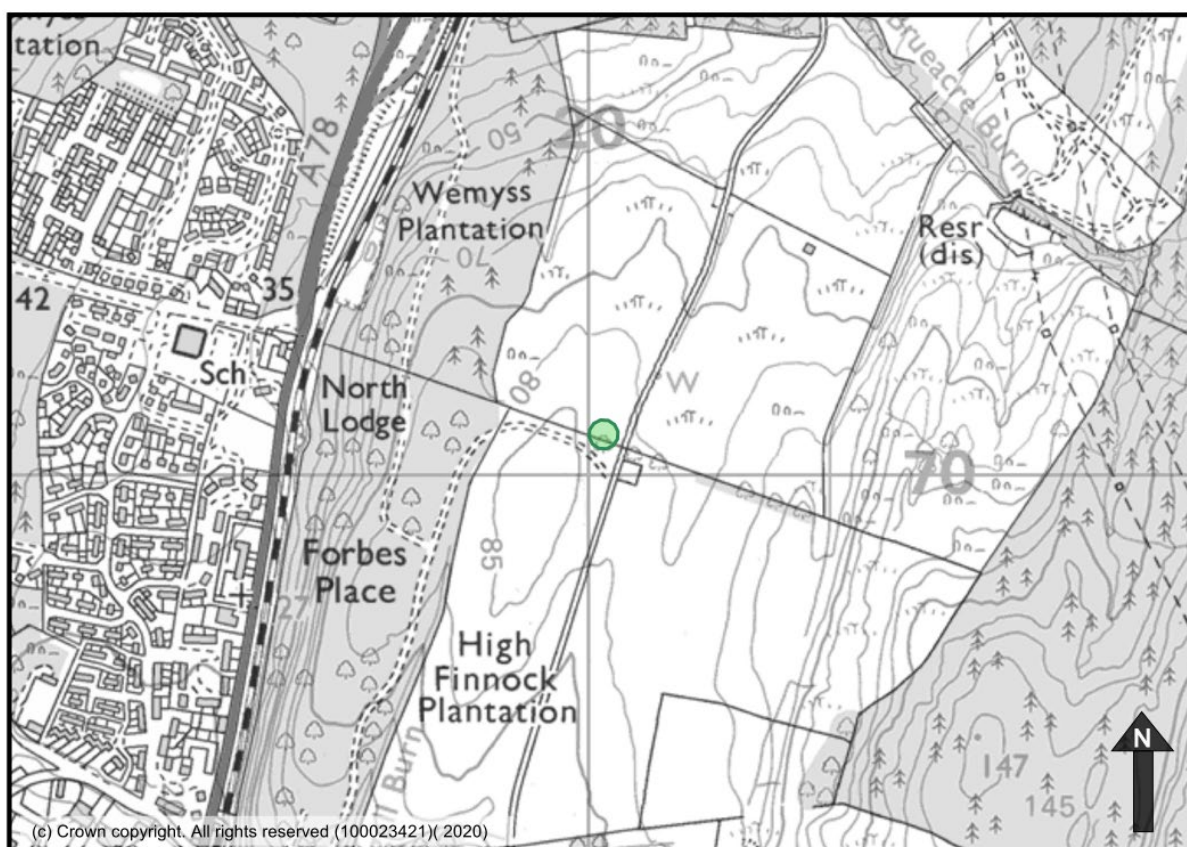
Lee, A - 'Wemyss Bay, 'over Kelly', The Bridge (Inverkip parish), remains of bridge piers and bridge', Discovery and Excavation, Scotland, 1995, pp.80 (1995)

Archaeology Site – Inverkip	
Site Name: Kelly Cut	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 220010 670070	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Mound	
Date Recorded: 29 October 1964	Canmore Ref No. 41398

Archaeology Note

NS 1985 6958. There is a steep-sided oval mound 27ft E-W by 21ft transversely with heavy stones, several earthfast, around the edge, on the N side of the track to Kelly Mains and in the extreme SW corner of a field. Large stones in the mound have been exposed in rabbit burrows. F Newall 1963

Mr Newall confirms that this mound is situated at NS 2001 7007, and not at the reference given above. It measures 10.0m NS by 8.0m and 1.0m maximum height, and is being gradually reduced by the plough. The large stones round its edge, however, are undoubtedly field stones.



Further Reading

Newall, F - 'Kelly Cut', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1963, pp.44 (1963)

Archaeology Site – Inverkip	
Site Name: Kelly Glen	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 220130 668310	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Building	
Date Recorded: 17 April 2000	Canmore Ref No 169867

Archaeology Note

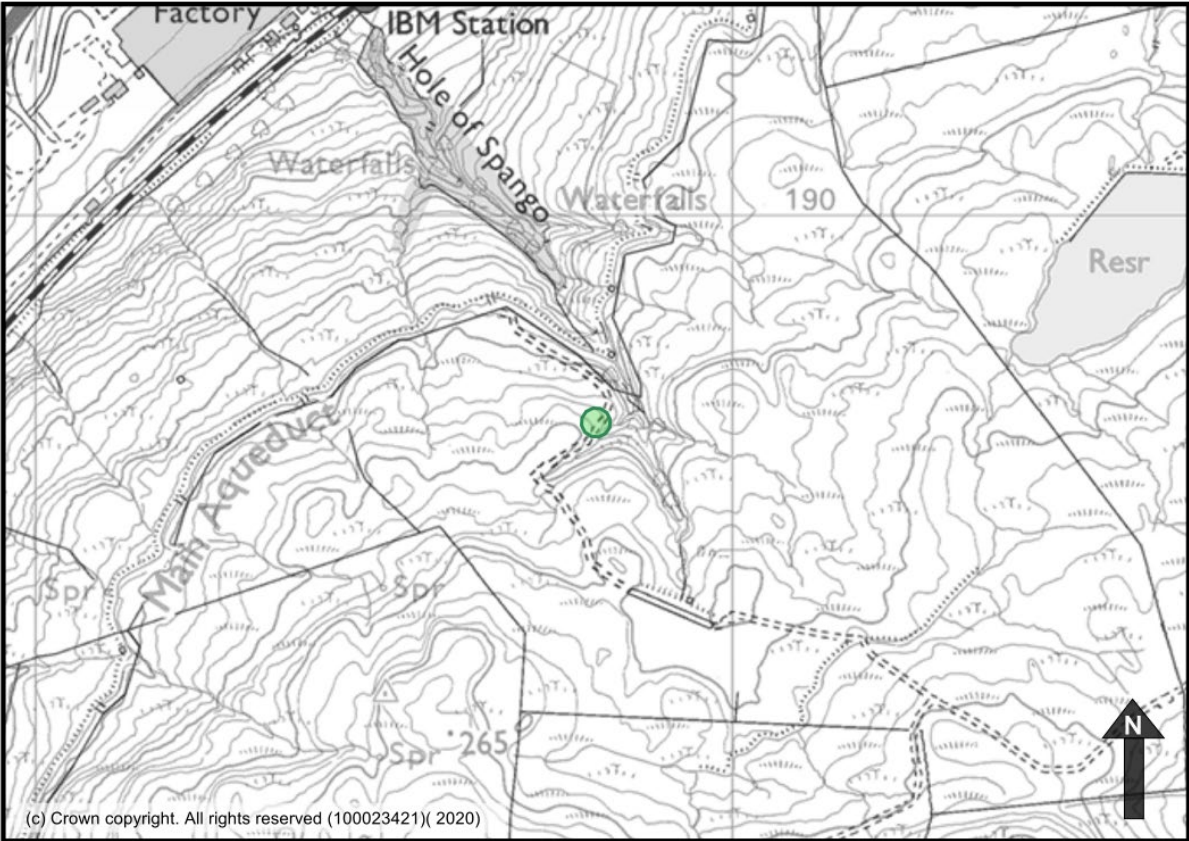
One unroofed building is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Renfrewshire 1857,-63,-9, sheet v), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1987).



Archaeology Site – Inverkip	
Site Name: Kingston, Inverkip	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 223780 673700	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Cultivation remains	
Date Recorded: 30 April 2001	Canmore Ref No. 41384

Archaeology Note

On a Hanson aerial photograph taken in 1983 a complex and well-preserved series of field boundaries can be seen, associated with rig-and-furrow cultivation. A sub-rectangular enclosure has been marked on the NMRS map, presumably derived from this photograph.



Archaeology Site – Inverkip	
Site Name: Kingston	
Alternative Name: Ardgowan Estate	
Grid Reference: 223056 674022	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Farmstead	
Date Recorded: 20 September 2001	Canmore Ref No 196422

Archaeology Note

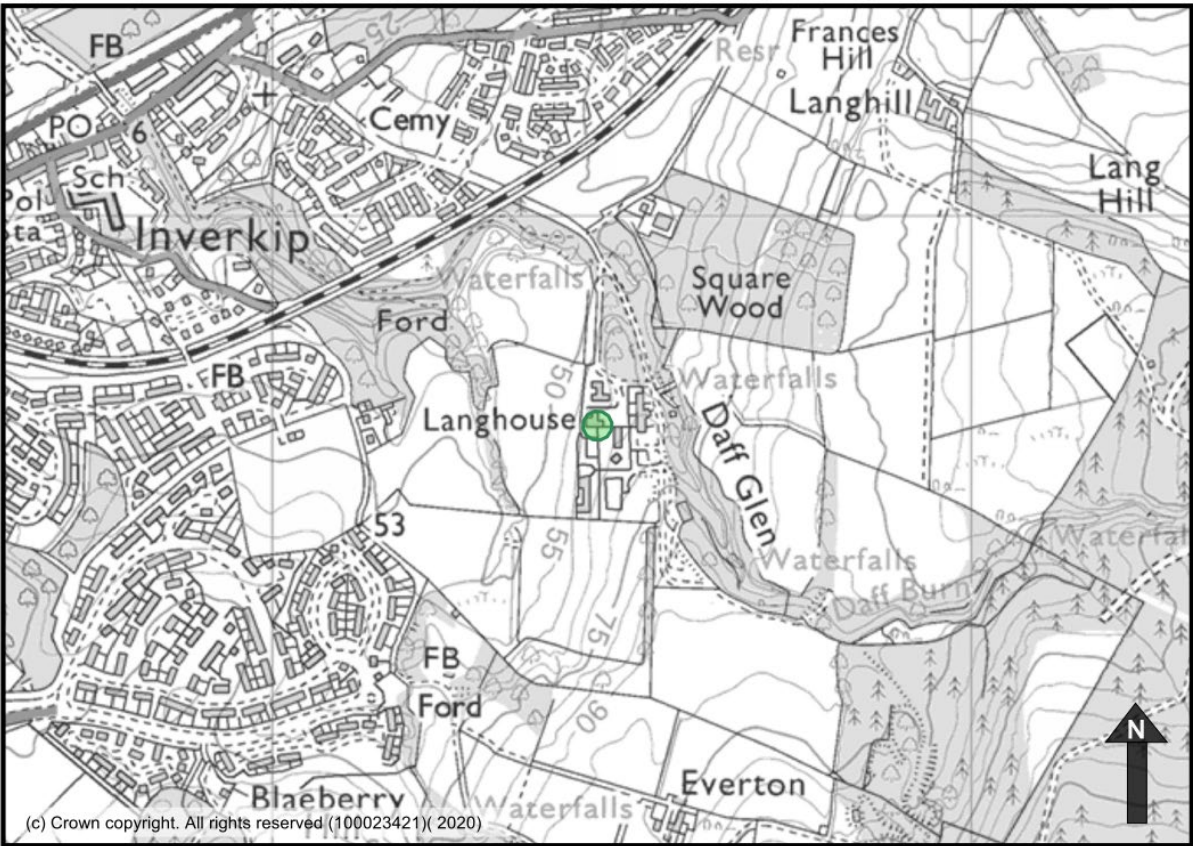
'Kingston' is depicted on the OS 2nd Edition map (Renfrewshire, sheet I, 1914). It has since been demolished to make way for an Industrial Estate (NS27SW 23).



Archaeology Site – Inverkip	
Site Name: Langhouse Hotel, Inverkip	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 221460 671700	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: House, Farmhouse	
Date Recorded: 20 April 2001	Canmore Ref No. 41386

Archaeology Note

Mansion of 2 & 3 storeys; Victorian Baronial, with towerlets & battlements; mainly dating from c1848 with early farmhouse and nucleus. 2 storey addition to south faced in imitation stone. Couldn't find old nucleus unless old mill house meant on wall above gate of walled garden is a date 1705. An American has traced his ancestor back to 1720's on this site.



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Archaeology Site – Inverkip	
Site Name: Larkfield Moor	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 222950 675910	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Chert Scraper, Rock	
Date Recorded: 2 May 2001	Canmore Ref No. 41327

Archaeology Note

NS 2293 7591. A series of cup marks and one ring, worked in laminated sandstone, has been located on Larkfield Moor by Mr H M Sinclair. In several cases the outer edge of the cup has been deeply incised through yellow sandstone to leave a slightly raised boss of red sandstone at the centre. From the side of the outcrop bearing the cups was recovered a chert scraper, doubly notched on one edge. Numerous deep cups in the sandstone cliffs further E are probably natural.

F Newall 1960

Mr Newall sited the outcrop at NS 2295 7591. It is generally as described above but the markings, which are not the usual types of cups-and-rings, are probably natural. The present location of the chert scraper is not known. The date of find is not certain, but is thought by Mr Newall to be about 1954.

Visited by OS (JTT) 25 November 1964

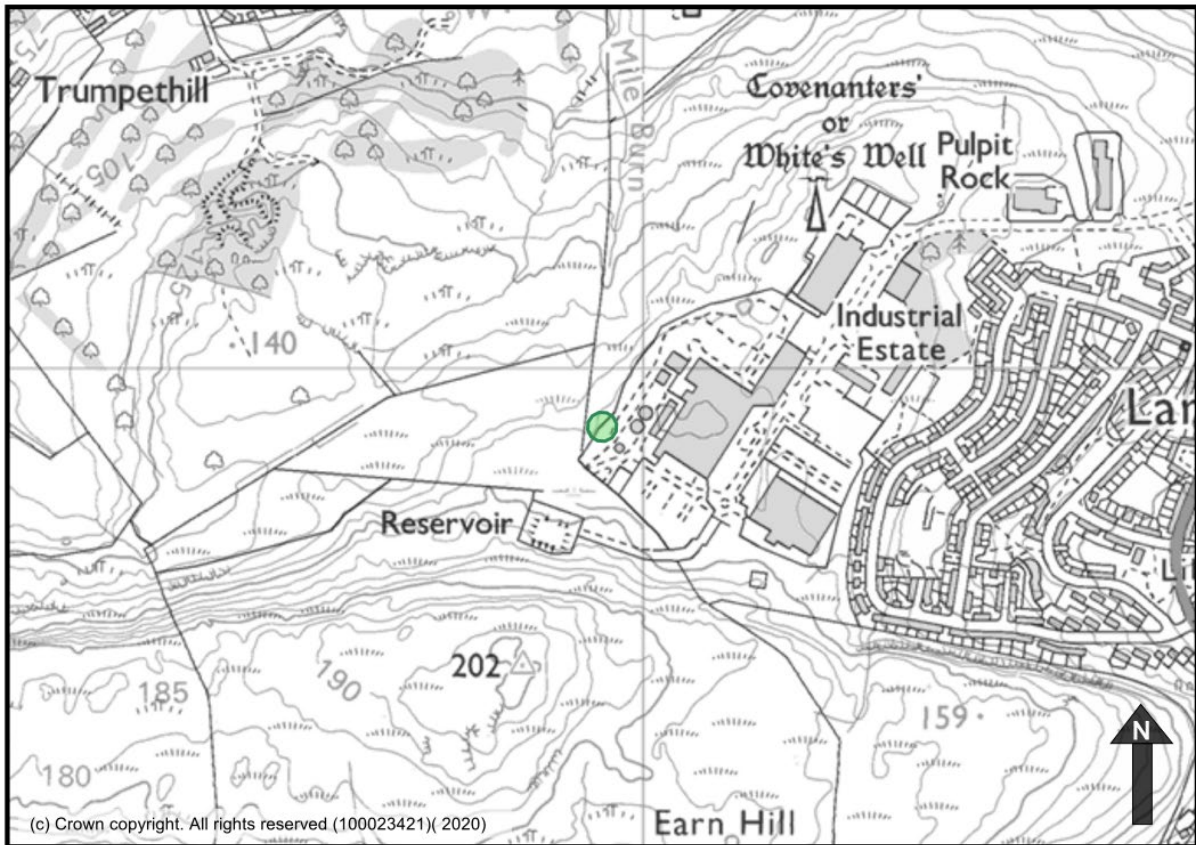
This is possibly a freak geological formation.

RWB Morris and DC Bailey 1967

Buried under new housing development c.1980.

Information from R W Morris.

Site not identified. The given location falls under a landscaped bund at the edge of the 'National Semiconductor' factory north of Earnhill Road. The earthmoving operations associated with the ancillary facilities west of the factory and with the compound fencing appear to have disturbed the ground levels, and the bedrock appears to have been buried under imported overburden.



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 - 'Larkfield Moor', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1960, pp.33.(1960)

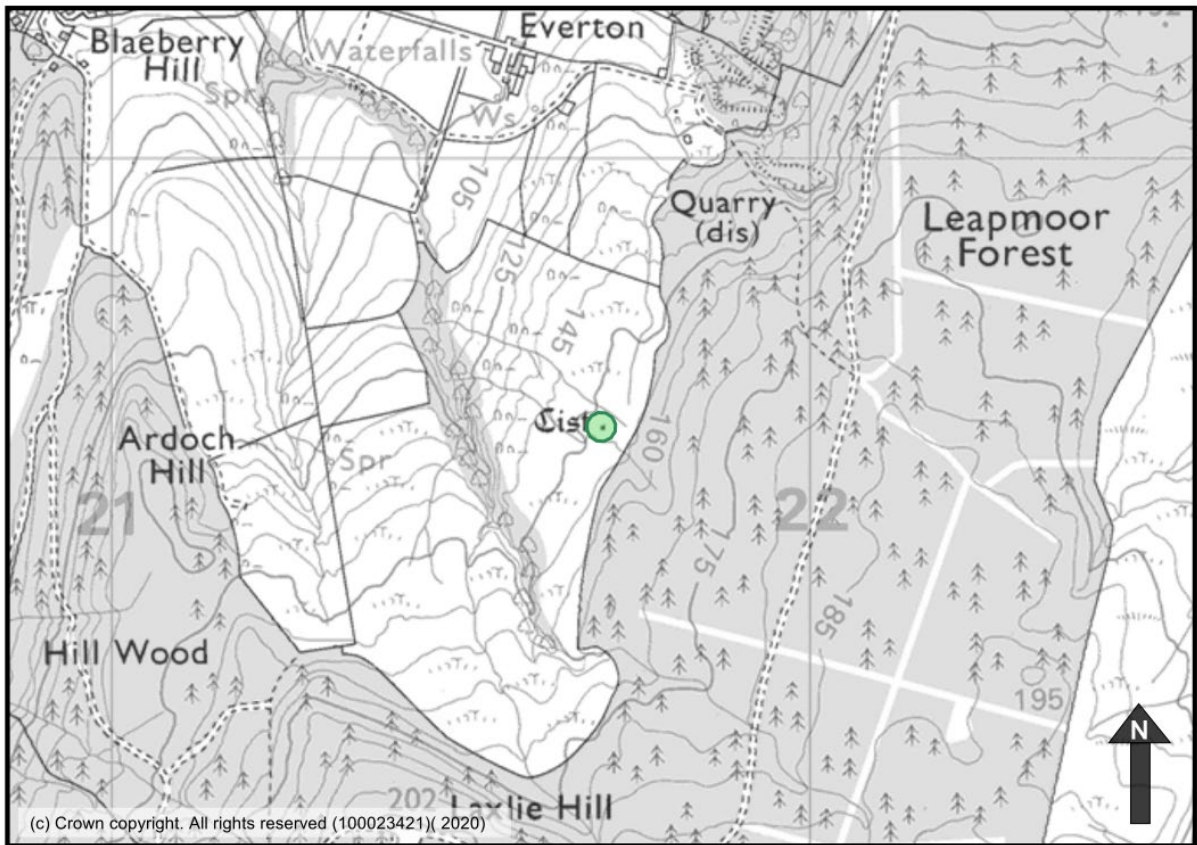
Archaeology Site – Inverkip	
Site Name: Laxlie Hill, Inverkip	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 221705 670615	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Long Cist	
Date Recorded: 1 August 2011	Canmore Ref No. 41380

Archaeology Note

NS 217 707. Cist complex: NE of Laxlie Hill, and W of Leapmoor Plantation, between small streams, is a roughly circular outcrop knoll, 30' in diameter with, round the SE arc, a setting of large stones. This is surrounded by an outer circle, 75' in diameter, indicated by an arc of sandstone blocks on W, by large stones on S, and round NE and E by a low green bank with large stones projecting. Within the NE quarter of the complex, between the central knoll and outer circle, is a rock-cut chamber or cist, 5'6" E-W by 2'4" and over 1' deep with a soft peaty fill.
A Scott 1970

NS 2170 7061. A long cist, 1.7m (N-S) by 0.9m and 0.6m deep, is situated on the side of a very small rocky knoll in open moorland. There is no trace of the inner circle of stones mentioned by Scott. To the south and east of the mound are several large stones but these appear to have a random natural distribution and are not part of a stone circle.
Cist surveyed at 1:10,000.
Visited by OS (TRG) 1 December 1976

Scheduled on the 19th of July 2011 as 'Glen Everton House, cairn 540m SSE of'. Monument comprises the remains of a cairn with burial cist, built probably between 3000 and 1000 BC, in the late Neolithic or Bronze Age. The cairn is visible as a pronounced mound, lying between two small burns. The monument lies on relatively level ground on the NS slopes of the ridge of high ground occupied by Leapmoor Forest. It stands at about 150m above sea level.



Further Reading

Scott, A - 'Laxlie Hill, Inverkip, cist complex', *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, 1970

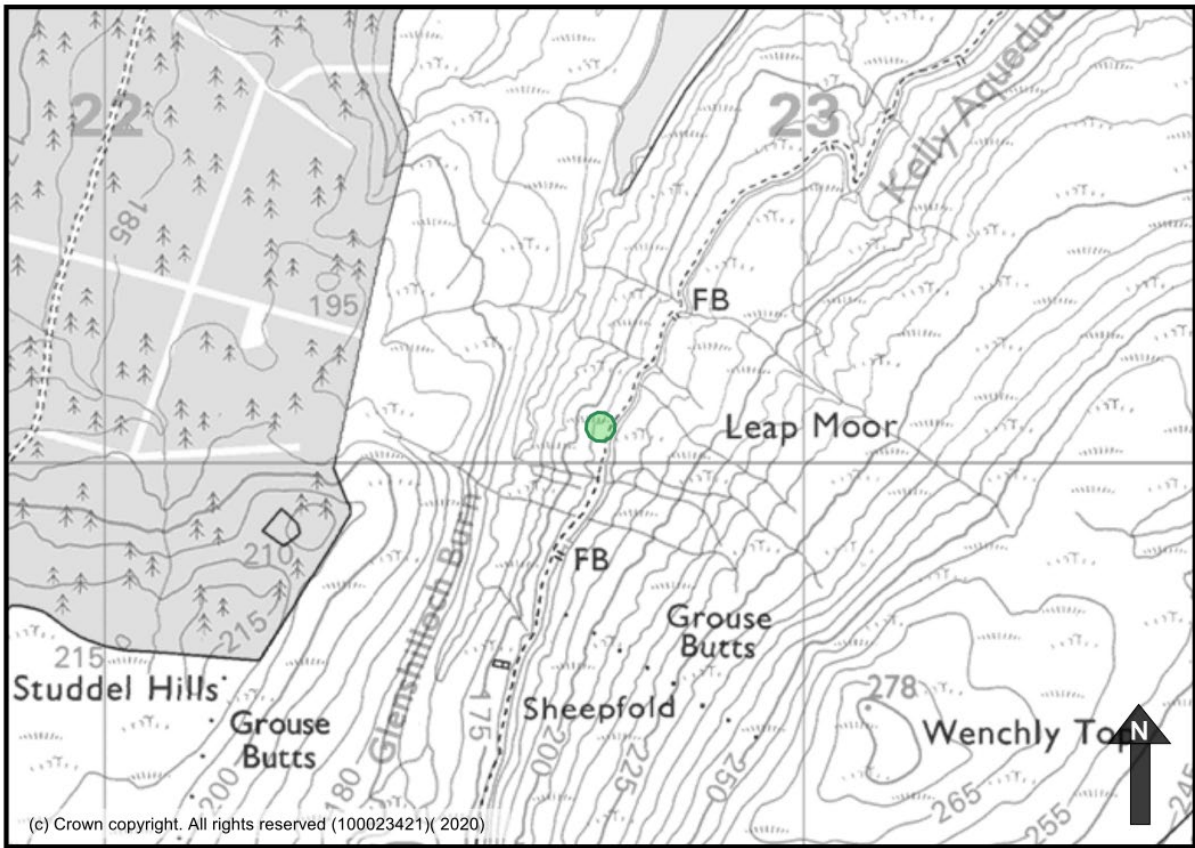
Archaeology Site – Inverkip	
Site Name: Leap Moor	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 222700 670050	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Structure	
Date Recorded: 3 December 1976	Canmore Ref No. 98739

Archaeology Note

On the N side of the Kelly Cut is a much overgrown structure, 22' E-W x 12.5' N-S and 3'-4' high. This holds a chamber 10' x 6' x 2' deep with, on the W, an eccentric 2.5' wide entrance. (VP)

F Newall 1963

No structure such as that described by Newall could be found in the area indicated. 1976



Further Reading

Newall, F - 'Kelly Cut', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1963, pp.44. (1963)

Archaeology Site – Inverkip	
Site Name: Levan Castle	
Alternative Name: Castle Levan	
Grid Reference: 221590 676350	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Castle	
Date Recorded: 18 October 2007	Canmore Ref No. 41324

Archaeology Note

Though called "Levan Castle" by Macgibbon and Ross (and scheduled by that name) all other authorities consulted give the name as "Levan Castle". Occupying a very strong site on the edge of a ravine, it consists of two towers, joined only at one corner (see plan). The castle probably dates from two periods; the original tower, that to the N, being of 15th century date while a larger keep was added to the SE in the early 16th century. It stood three storeys and a garret high, with very thick walls and a parapet and walk carried on chequered corbelling. The windows are notably small, and there are a number of keyhole-type arrow-slits. Macgibbon and Ross note that the vault shown in the foreground of their illustration was probably connected with outbuildings in the barmkin.

Excavations to trace these were carried out in the early 1970's (E Talbot and P C Denholm 1970; P C Denholm and A Hallifax- Crawford 1974; P C Denholm 1993) they showed that the barmkin was about 13.7m inside width and the S tower of the castle was partly built on the robber trench of the E barmkin wall. The kitchen midden was found, centred on the E side of the S wing. It contained 5,000 pieces of bone and sea-shell, Mid 15th- 16th century pottery was also found. Foundations of a possible early gatehouse were found in the courtyard area. Finds were to be placed in Paisley Museum.

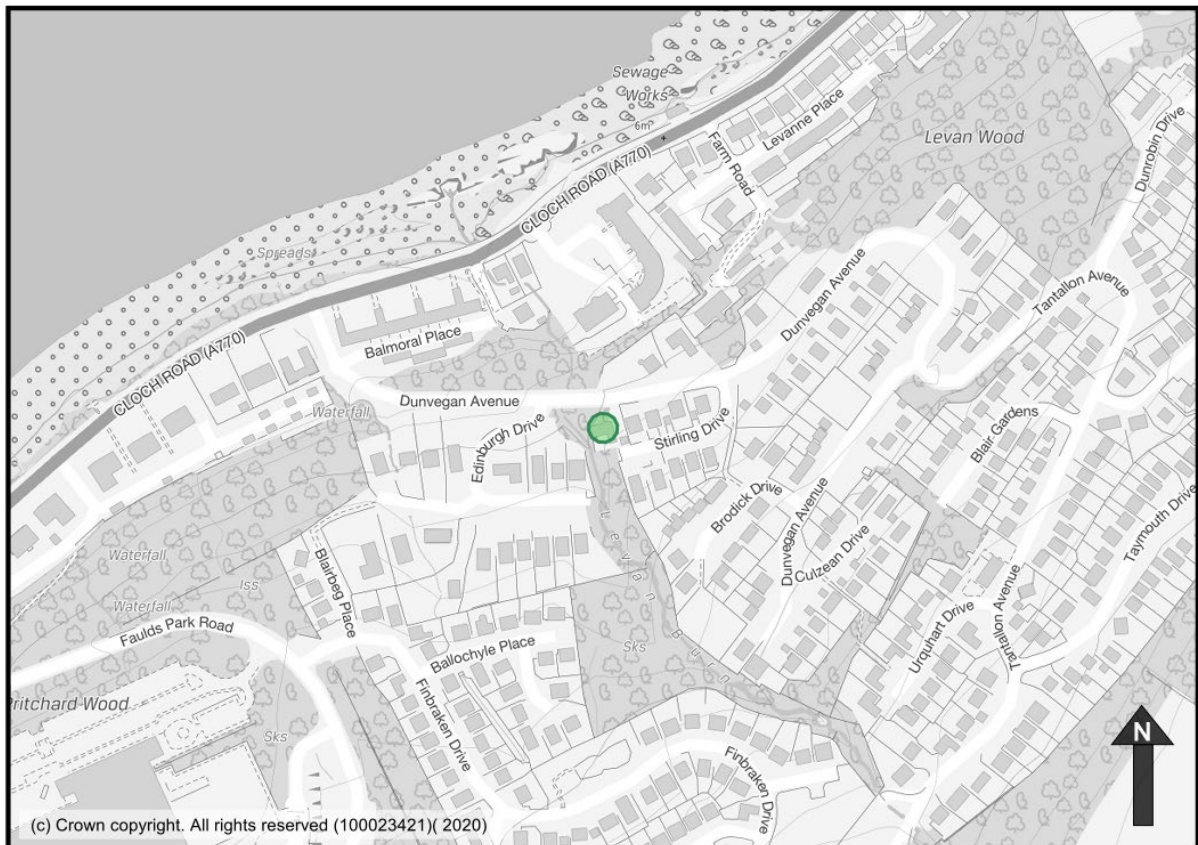
N Tranter 1970; D MacGibbon and T Ross 1887

When seen in 1955, Levan Castle was described as "Situated on a rocky eminence overlooking Levan Burn, the remains, apart from the W side, are in poor condition. The structure is composed of large coursed blocks of stone with walls 1.5m thick. The corbelling is very similar to that at Ardgowan (NS27SW 1). A shaft leads from a niche 1.5m high in the N wall to the top of the castle. The windows vary from narrow slit type to broad rectangular". Visited by OS (JD) 23 June 1955

Now restored and occupied.

N Tranter 1990

Roofless, existing to wallhead; unusual L plan; NW block probably XIV-XV cent.; SE do... early XVI. Archaeological dig was in progress when structure was listed in 1971.



Further Reading

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

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

Tranter, N - 'Towers of strength', Scot Fld, Vol 136, PartNo.1060, Jul 1990, pp.42-3 (1990)

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

Talbot and Denholm, E and PC - 'Gourock, Levan Castle, 15th - 16th C. tower-house', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1970, pp.42 (1970)

Denholm and Hallifax-Crawford, PC and A - 'Gourock, Levan Castle, 15th - 16th C. tower-house', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1974, pp.56 (1974)

Denholm, PC - 'Excavations at Levan Castle, Gourock, 1966 and 1970-72', Glasgow Archaeology Journal, Vol 16, 1989-90, pp.55-80.(1993)

Archaeology Site – Inverkip

Site Name: Loch Thom

Alternative Name:

Grid Reference: 226025 671815

Parish: Inverkip

Monument Type: Barbed-and-tangled Arrowhead

Date Recorded: 10 November 1964

Canmore Ref No. 41349

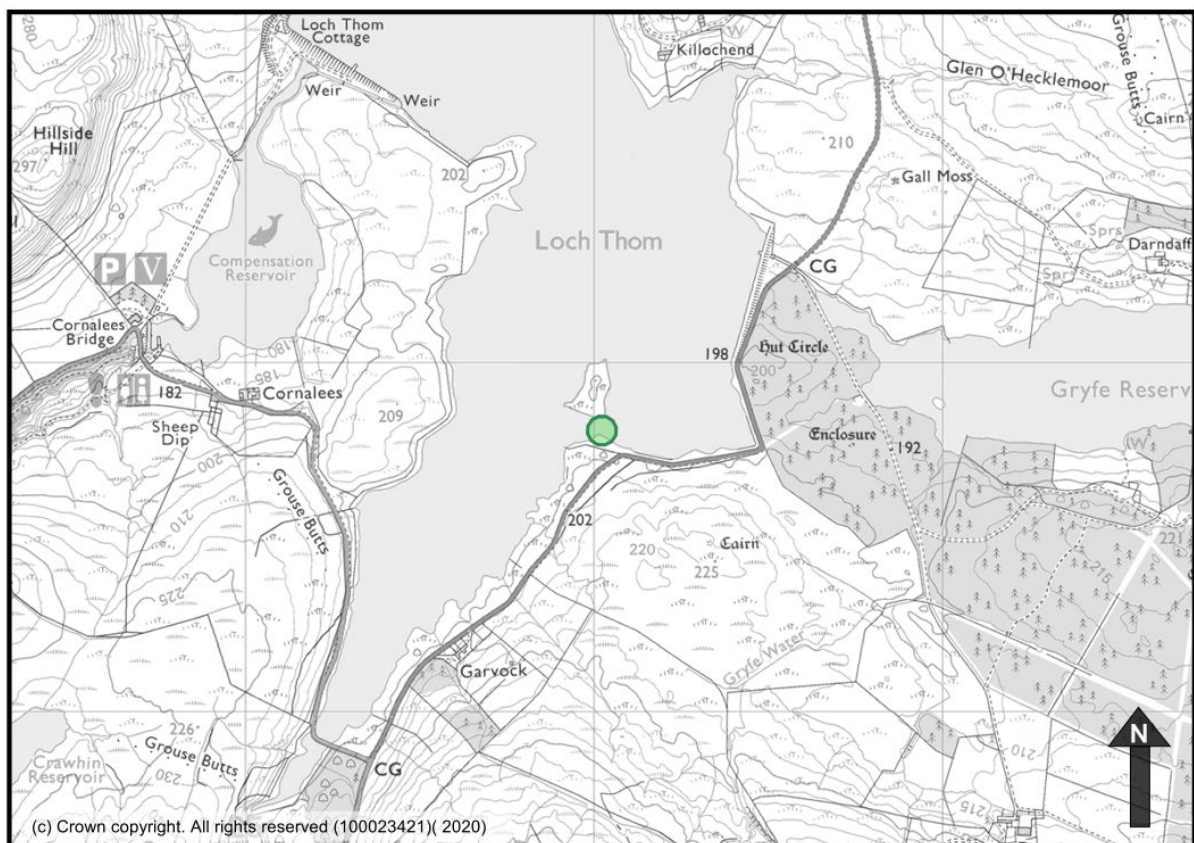
Archaeology Note

(NS 2602 7181) Barbed-&-Tanged Flint Arrowhead found AD 1959 (NAT)
OS 25" map (1967)

NS 258 732. A barbed and tanged flint arrowhead, found on the shore of Loch Thom, was donated to the McLean Museum, Greenock, by the finder, Mr L Scanlan (5 Bank Street, Greenock).

F Newall 1964; 1959

NS 2602 7181. The find spot was indicated by Mr Scanlan. It was found in October 1959 between the shore of Loch Thom and the S tip of the island when, due to drought, it was possible to walk from the shore on to the island. The arrowhead is in cast 87, McLean Museum, Greenock.



Further Reading

Newall, F - 'Early open settlement in Renfrewshire', PSAS, Vol 95, 1961-2, pp.159-70 (1964)
Newall, F - 'Loch Thom, Inverkip', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1959, pp.31 (1959)

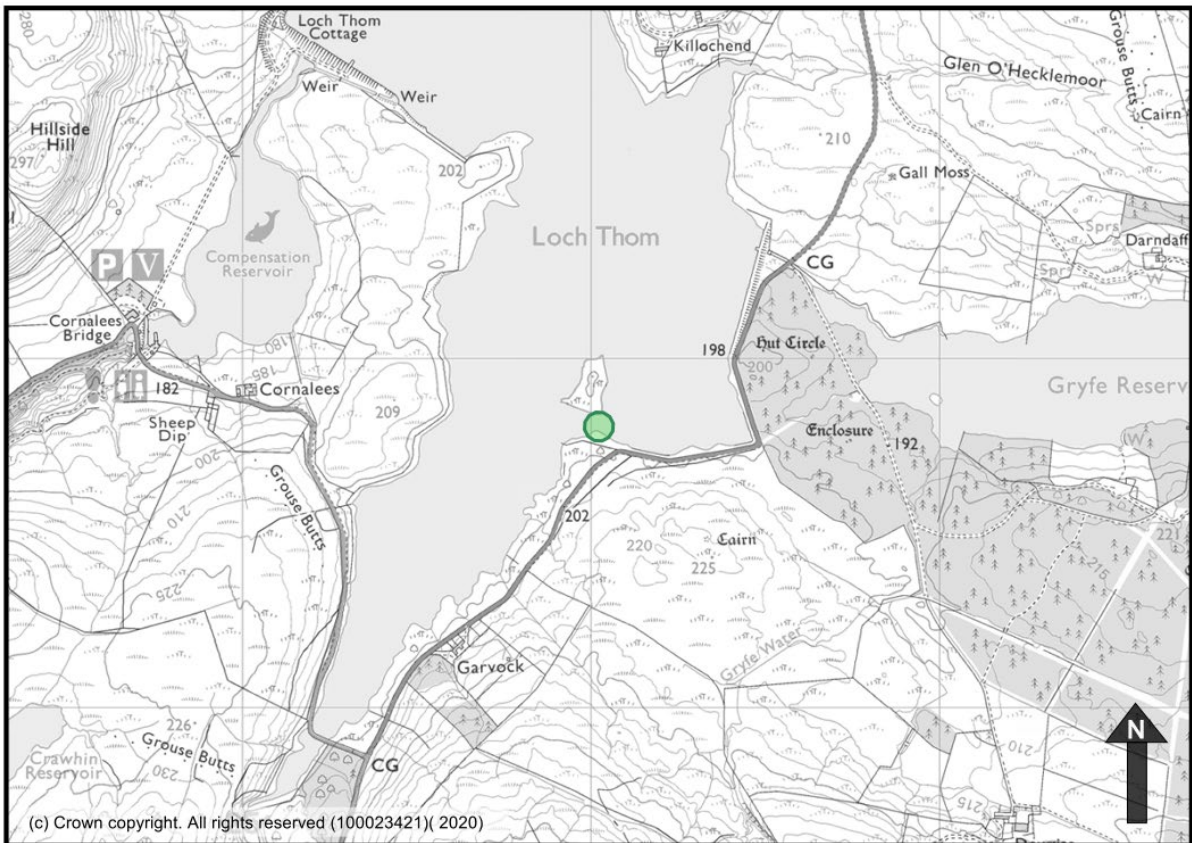
Archaeology Site – Inverkip	
Site Name: Loch Thom	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 226270 671750	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Cup-marked Rock	
Date Recorded: 2 July 2007	Canmore Ref No -

Archaeology Note

This previously unreported cup-marked rock was identified on the beach area of the Loch at NS 26271 E _ 71763 N (Altitude 645ft)

The carvings appears to be a group of five cup marks, two of which are carved at the end of horizontal lines, the other three cups are arranged in the gap between these two lines.

The find is not too far from NMRS NS27SE 32, where three cup-marked stones were recorded in 1971-72.



Archaeology Site – Inverkip	
Site Name: Loch Thom	
Alternative Name: Goat Craig	
Grid Reference: 26067 671682	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Cup-marked Rock	
Date Recorded: 3 August 2007	Canmore Ref No -

Archaeology Note

Site recorded during a field survey in July 07. A search of the Goat Craig area uncovered cup-marked rock; this rock has a single cup-marking in the centre of the rock.



Archaeology Site – Inverkip	
Site Name: Loch Thom	
Alternative Name: Goat Craig	
Grid Reference: 26067 671682	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Cup-marked Rock	
Date Recorded: 3 August 2007	Canmore Ref No -

Archaeology Note

Site recorded during a field survey in July 07. A search of the Goat Craig area uncovered a cup-marked rock; this large slab has around seven cup-markings, four small cups at one end and three larger cups at the other.



Archaeology Site – Inverkip	
Site Name: Loch Thom	
Alternative Name: Goat Craig	
Grid Reference: 226055 671680	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Cup-marked Rock	
Date Recorded: 3 August 2007	Canmore Ref No -

Archaeology Note

Site recorded during a field survey in July 07. A search of the Goat Craig area uncovered cup-marked rock; this rock has a single deep cup-marking in the side of the rock.



Archaeology Site – Inverkip	
Site Name: Loch Thom	
Alternative Name: Goat Craig	
Grid Reference: 226300 671700, 226199 671704, 226204 671710, 226210 671711	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Cup-marked Stones	
Date Recorded: 3 August 2007	Canmore Ref No. 41356

Archaeology Note

NS 263 717 Immediately S of the Old Greenock - Largs road, off the SE corner of Loch Thom, three flat surfaced boulders have four, one, and four large cup marks.
G Newall and F Newall 1971; Blair 1972

Morris locates them to 17 yds S of road, 150 yds E of its N wall's end. Stone 'a' is an easy-to-find flat-topped boulder with near vertical sides, 1.8m x 1.4m x 0.6m. It has one clear cup 8 cm in diameter, 3 cm deep, two others less visible may be cup marks or signs of anvil use; there is also a gunpowder drill hole. Stone 'b', 1/4m W, is 1.5m x 1.4m x 0.2m high on N, 0.4m high on S. It bears one clear cup, 7 cm in diameter, 3 cm deep. Stone 'c', lower, has two faint and two deeper cups.

Information from R W B Morris MSS, undated

Only stones 'a' and 'b' could be found.
Hogg, 1979. Report in SMR archive.

Panel 1; NS 26184 E _ 71691 N (Altitude 596ft)

A large-flat topped boulder which appears to have one large cup-mark on the edge.

Panel 2: NS 26199 E _ 71704 N (Altitude 690ft)

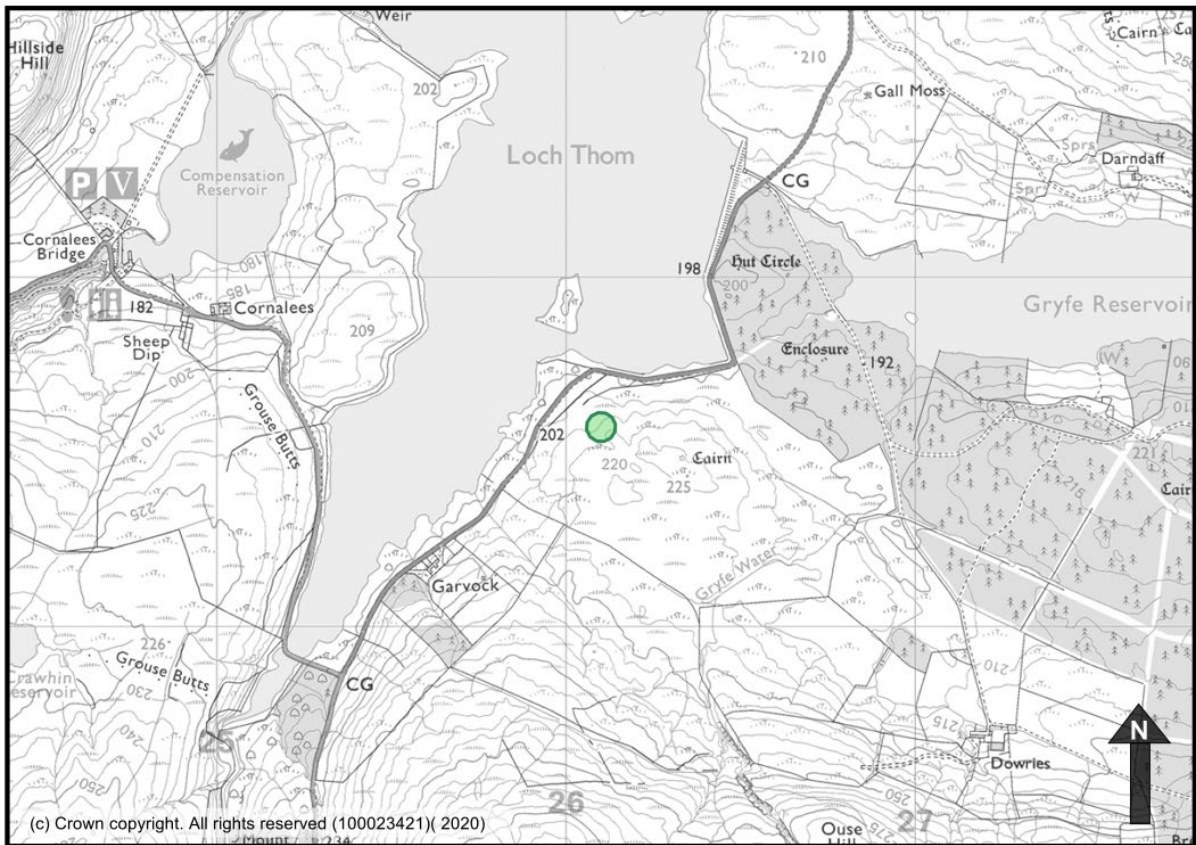
This rock has four cup marks, three large and one smaller cup mark.

Panel 3: NS 26204 E _ 71710 N (Altitude 598ft)

This rock has three large cup marks.

Panel 4: NS 26210 E _ 71711 N (Altitude 638ft)

The marking seemed to be made up of natural pock-marks, but there is the possibility it may have been 'worked on' to create the neat circular outline.



Further Reading

Newall and Newall, G and F - 'Inverkip, Loch Thom, cup-marked stones', *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, 1971, pp.38 (1971)

Blair, - 'Loch Thom, cup-marked stones', *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, 1972, pp.37 (1972)

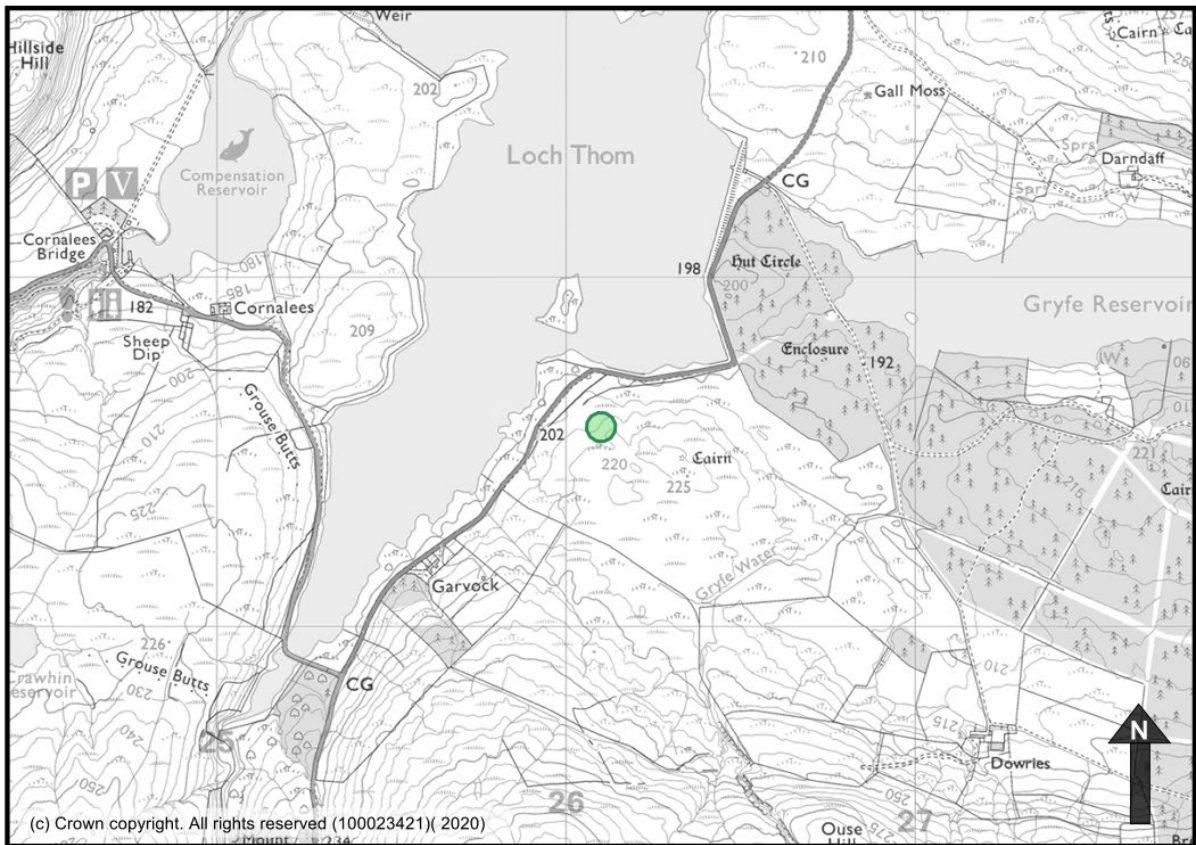
Archaeology Site – Inverkip	
Site Name: Loch Thom	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 225700 671200	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Cup-marked stones	
Date Recorded: Unknown	Canmore Ref No. 41365

Archaeology Note

NS 257 712. Cup marked boulder: Just SE of a D-shaped enclosure on the extreme SE bank of Loch Thom, a grey gneiss boulder bears five cup marks in the form of a cross, with a single cup forming the "shaft". The cups are 2" in diameter by 1/2" deep.

Further Reading

Newall, F, 'Loch Thom, Inverkip, cup-marked boulder; round house', *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, 1970, pp.44 (1970)

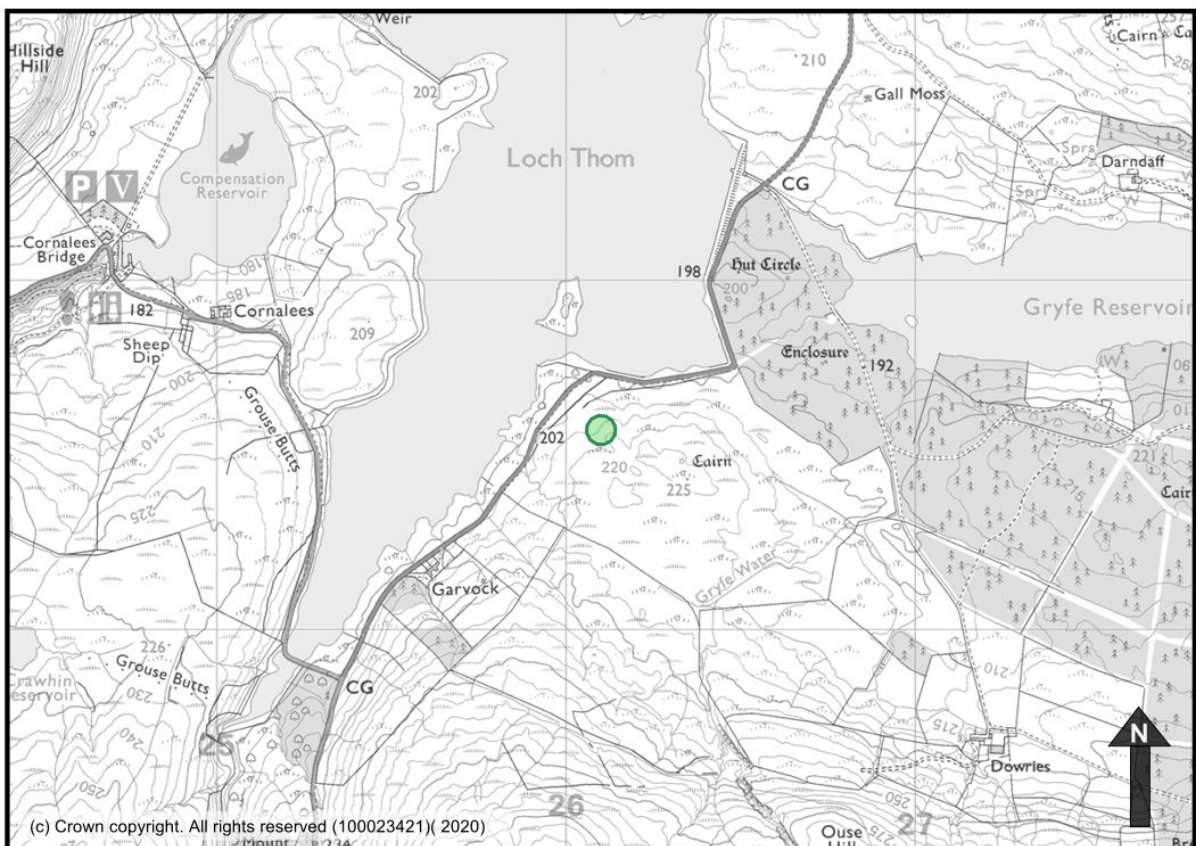


Archaeology Site – Inverkip	
Site Name: Loch Thom	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 226020 671610	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Cup-markings	
Date Recorded: 30 October 2000	Canmore Ref No 171525

Archaeology Note

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

NS 2602 7161 - Cup-marked stone. Three cup marks on the stone face; 5cm diameter, c 1cm deep.



Further Reading

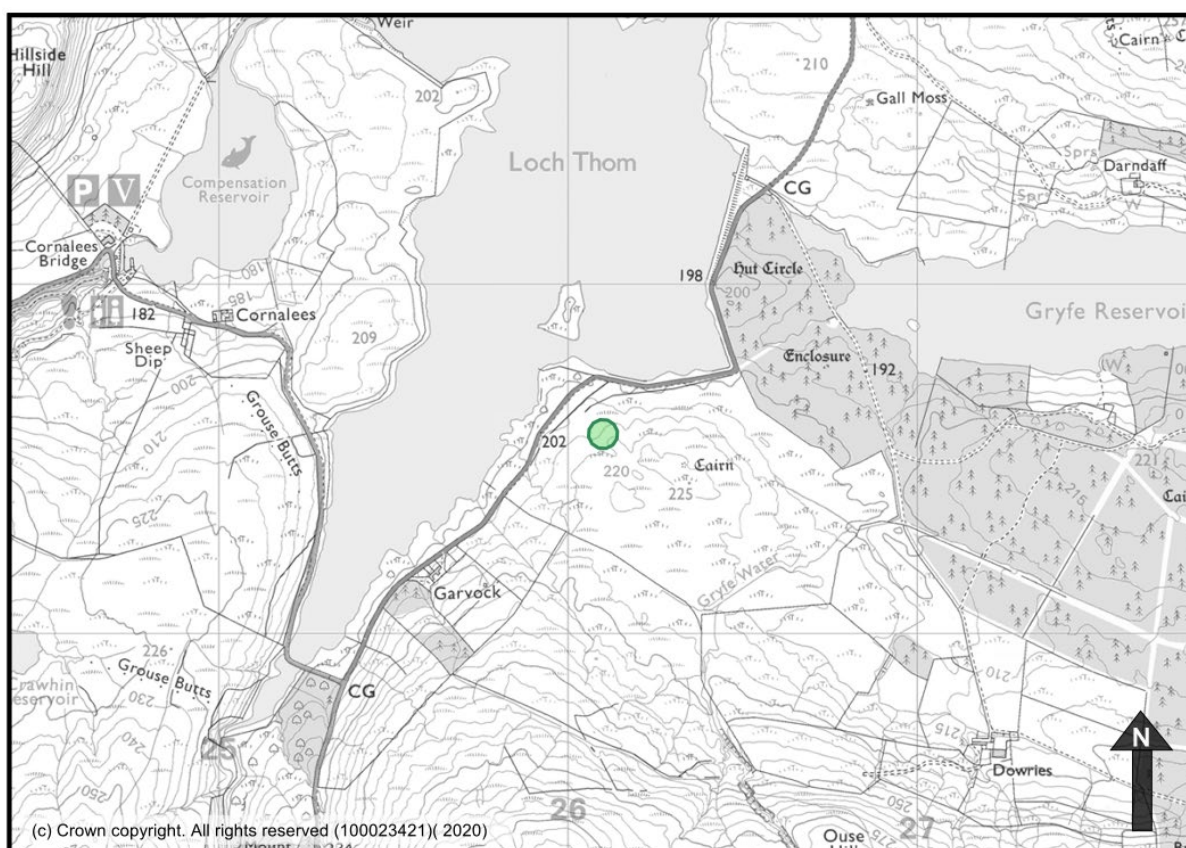
Hogg, I - 'Loch Thom (Inverkip parish), survey', Discovery and Excavation, Scotland, 1999, pp.62,2000 (1999)

Archaeology Site – Inverkip	
Site Name: Loch Thom	
Alternative Name: Shaws	
Grid Reference: 225550 673550	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Farmstead	
Date Recorded: 25 April 2000	Canmore Ref No 170925

Archaeology Note

'The ruins of a small farm stading.'
Name Book 1864

A farmstead annotated Shaws (Ruins) and comprising four unroofed buildings, two of which are long buildings, two enclosures and a length of wall is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Renfrewshire 1864, sheet ii), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1980).



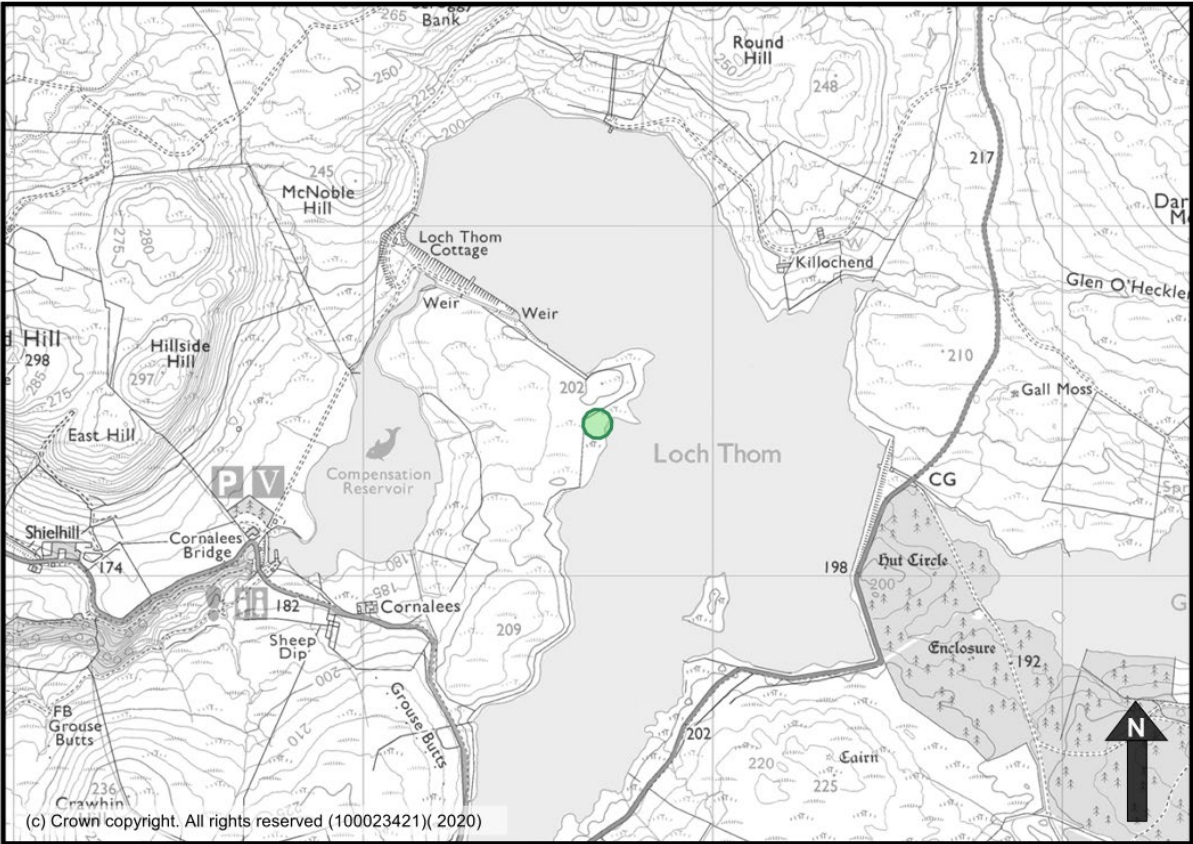
Further Reading

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

Archaeology Site – Inverkip	
Site Name: Loch Thom	
Alternative Name: Cornalees	
Grid Reference: 225650 672400	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Hut-circle (possible)	
Date Recorded: 25 April 2000	Canmore Ref No 142595

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 2565 7240 House platform 8m diameter



Further Reading

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

Archaeology Site – Inverkip	
Site Name: Loch Thom	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 226400 672700	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Hut-circles (possible)	
Date Recorded: 6 August 2001	Canmore Ref No. 41373

Archaeology Note

NS 264 727.

Close to the Roman road at the NE corner of Loch Thom is a round house 12.19m by 11.89m. Wave action has exposed possible threshold slabs on the SE side and a line of inner kerbing can be seen. Some 10.5m to the E a disturbed circular arrangement of boulders may indicated the wall of a second house.

F Newall and T Russell 1984

NS 2641 7280. Farmstead (possible). The area mentioned by Newall and Russell (1984) shows stone walls and structures. They give the impression of a farmstead rather than hut-circles. The area is usually under water.

[Hogg's sketch shows a sub-circular feature with diameter about 10-12m, next to a small circular structure about 1.5m in diameter and annotated 'Stone slabs. Possible kiln?', and part of a rectangular enclosure. Also shown leading away from the bank are the boulder-built remains of straight field boundaries.]



Further Reading

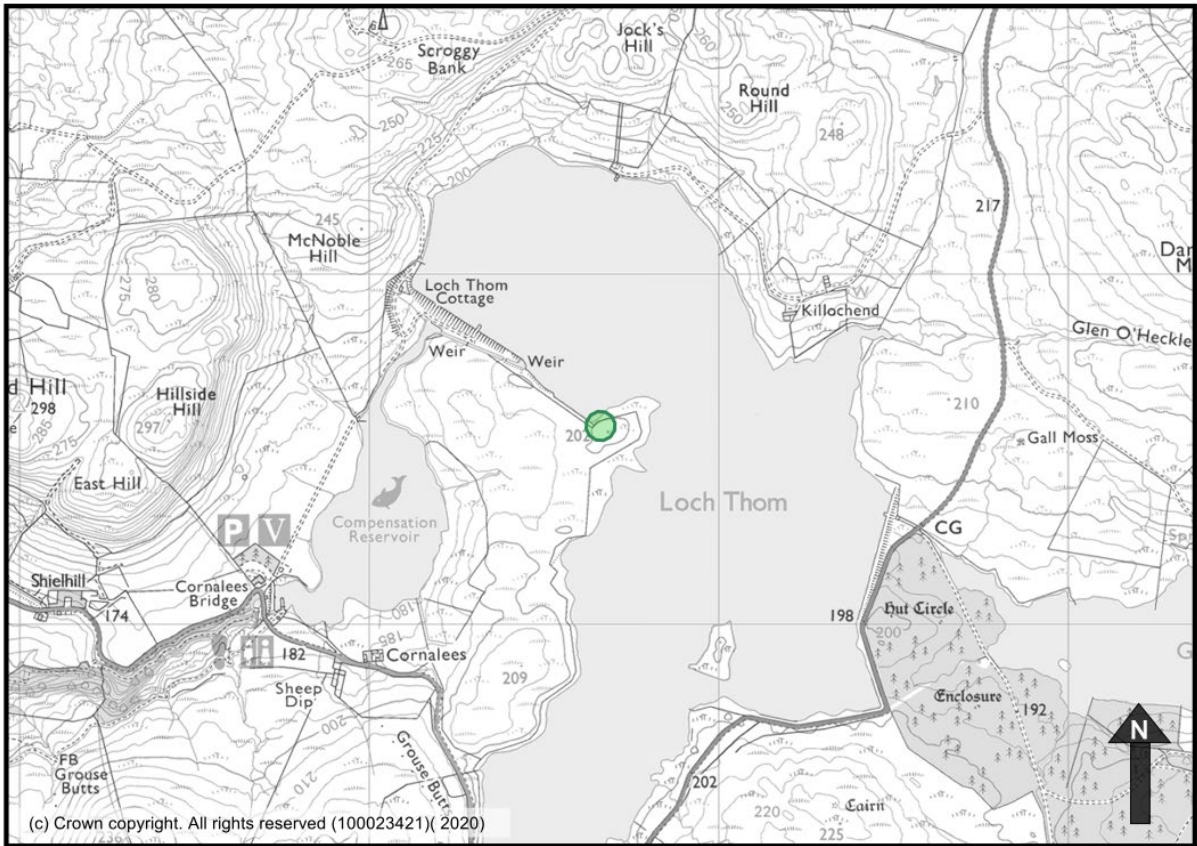
Newall and Russell, F and T - 'Loch Thom (Inverkip p), Roman road, round houses', *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, 1984, p.32. (1984)

Archaeology Site – Inverkip	
Site Name: Loch Thom	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 225700 672500	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Round House (possible), Kiln (possible)	
Date Recorded: Unknown	Canmore Ref No. 41366

Archaeology Note

NS 257 725. At the N end of a rise on the spit of land projecting into Loch Thom, is a circular foundation, 26' overall, contained by 7' wide boulder and turf walls, with a 4' wide entrance on the S, between a porch-like expansion of the walls. Within, in the NW quarter, is a mound of stones with a central hollow 2'6" in diameter, possibly a kiln.
 F Newall 1970

This feature is shown as a round house site by Newall, who suggests that 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 - 'The Roman signal fortlet at Outerwards, Ayrshire', Glasgow Archaeol J, Vol 4, 1976, pp.111-23 (1976)
 Newall, F - 'Loch Thom, Inverkip, cup-marked boulder; round house', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1970, pp.44. (1970)

Archaeology Site – Inverkip	
Site Name: Loch Thom – Overton Aqueduct	
Alternative Name: Greenock Cut	
Grid Reference: 224720 672080, 226960 674880, 222960 673000	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Aqueduct	
Date Recorded: Unknown	Canmore Ref No. 75372

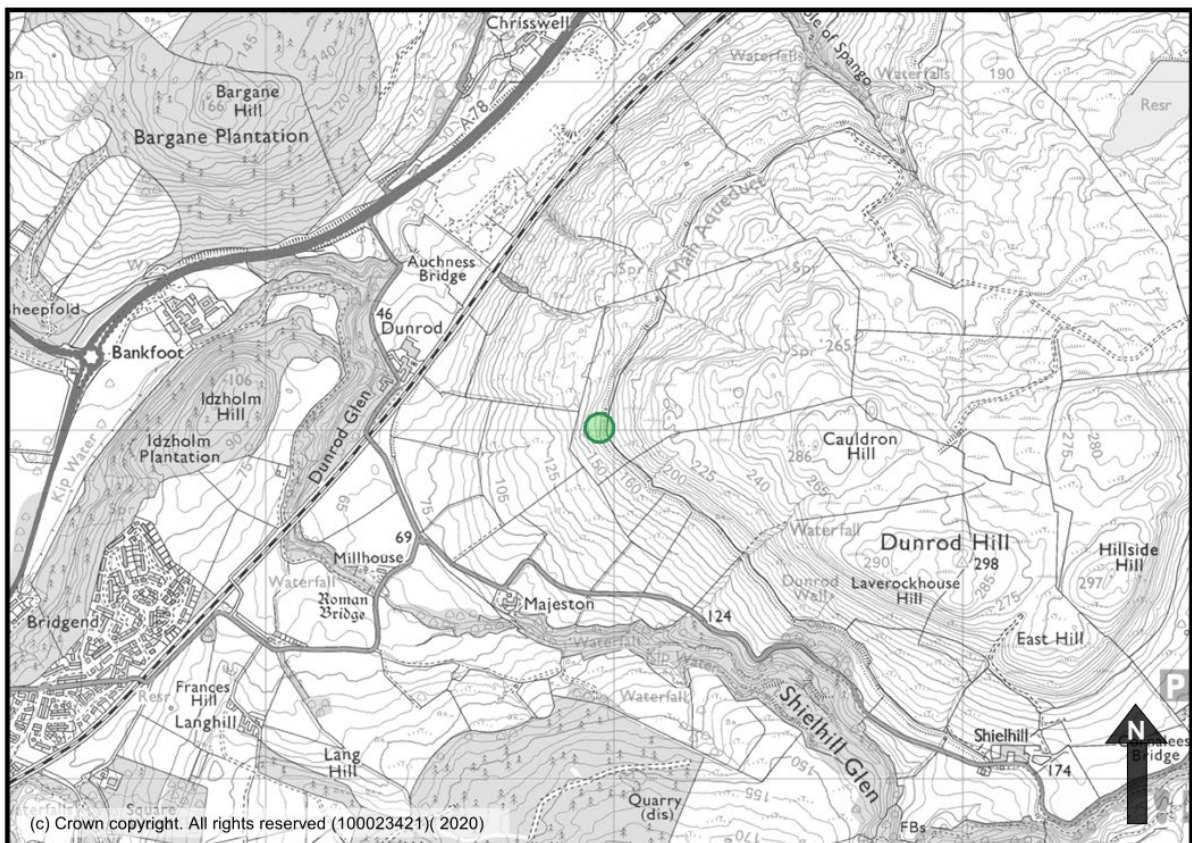
Archaeology Note

NS 2472 7208 to NS 2696 7488. The main aqueduct of a number of water cuts made by Robert Thom in 1827 to supply Greenock's mills. Runs from Loch Thom to Overton; also falls in Greenock parish.

J Ferrier 1966

No longer used for water supply, but preserved by the Lower Clyde water Board.

JR Hume 1976



Further Reading

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

Ferrier, J - 'Robert Thom's water-cuts', Trans Glasgow Archaeol Soc, Vol 15, Part3, 1966, pp.129-38. (1966)

Scott, Wilson, Kilpatrick, Consulting Engineers, , Greenock Cut feasibility study: appendices, [S.I.] (1990)

Scott, Wilson, Kilpatrick, Consulting Engineers, , Greenock Cut Feasibility Study, pp.(1990)

Archaeology Site – Inverkip	
Site Name: Whitelees – Darndaff Moor – Loch Thom – North Rotten Burn	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: -	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Roman Road	
Date Recorded: Unknown	Canmore Ref No 41372

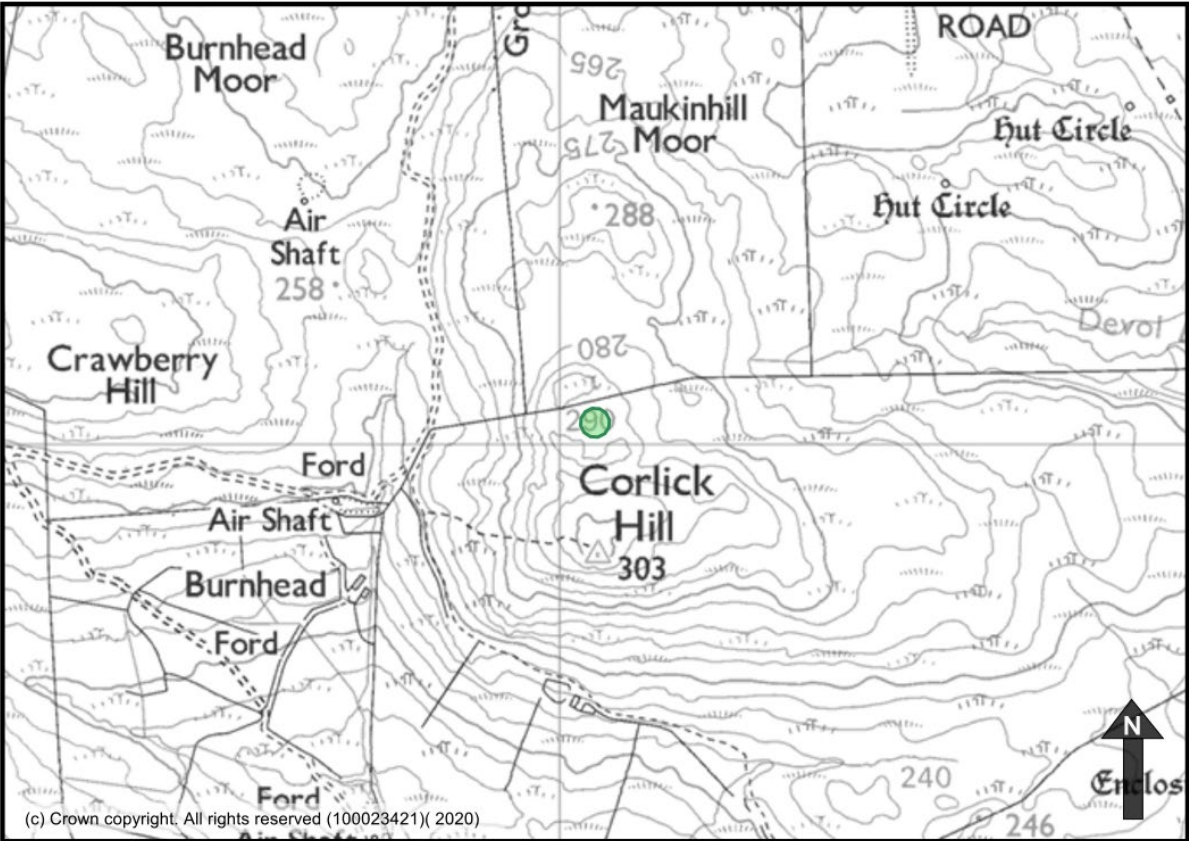
Archaeology Note

Further investigation has shown that the road described [under WoSASPIN 5947] was a patrol track to provide signalling facilities to cover movement along the main road to Largs, which leaves the track S of Whitelees Hill, at NS 273 733, and proceeds direct towards the NE corner of Loch Thom, which it enters at NS 264 726. From the Loch the road emerges at NS 256 719, crosses two spits of land at the SW corner of the Loch then climbs towards the shoulder of Berry Hill, passing into Ayrshire at NS 248 701. Loch sections, and twelve to thirteen sections by sheep drains show the road mound to be 22 to 25 ft wide, and of hard driven metal in packed clay, overlying a heavier clay stratum with large stones. In two sections a 6 to 8 ft wide metalled track ran alongside the main causeway. Over peat mosses the road is laid on a brushwood corduroy over an upcast peat agger.

F Newall 1970

NS 253 714 to NS 257 722 Due to drought the water of Loch Thom reached the lowest recorded level. The course of the Roman road was traced across the loch bed as a cambered mound of small metal on clay, overlying peat. Substantial stretches of the compacted small metal in clay, sandwiched centrally in peat are now exposed along the SW side of the loch.

F Newall and T Russell 1984



Further Reading

Newall, F - 'Greenock - Inverkip parishes', *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, 1963, pp.43-4 (1963)

Newall, F - 'Roman road, south of the Kelly Burn at NS 209283', *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, 1964, p.21. (1964)

Newall and Lonie, F and W - 'Inverkip parish', *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, 1964, p.45.(1964)

Newall and Russell, F and T - 'Loch Thom (Inverkip p), Roman road, round houses', *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* 1984, p.32 (1984)

Newall, F - 'Lurg-Largs, Greenock-Inverkip: Roman road system', *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, 1970, p.43 (1970)

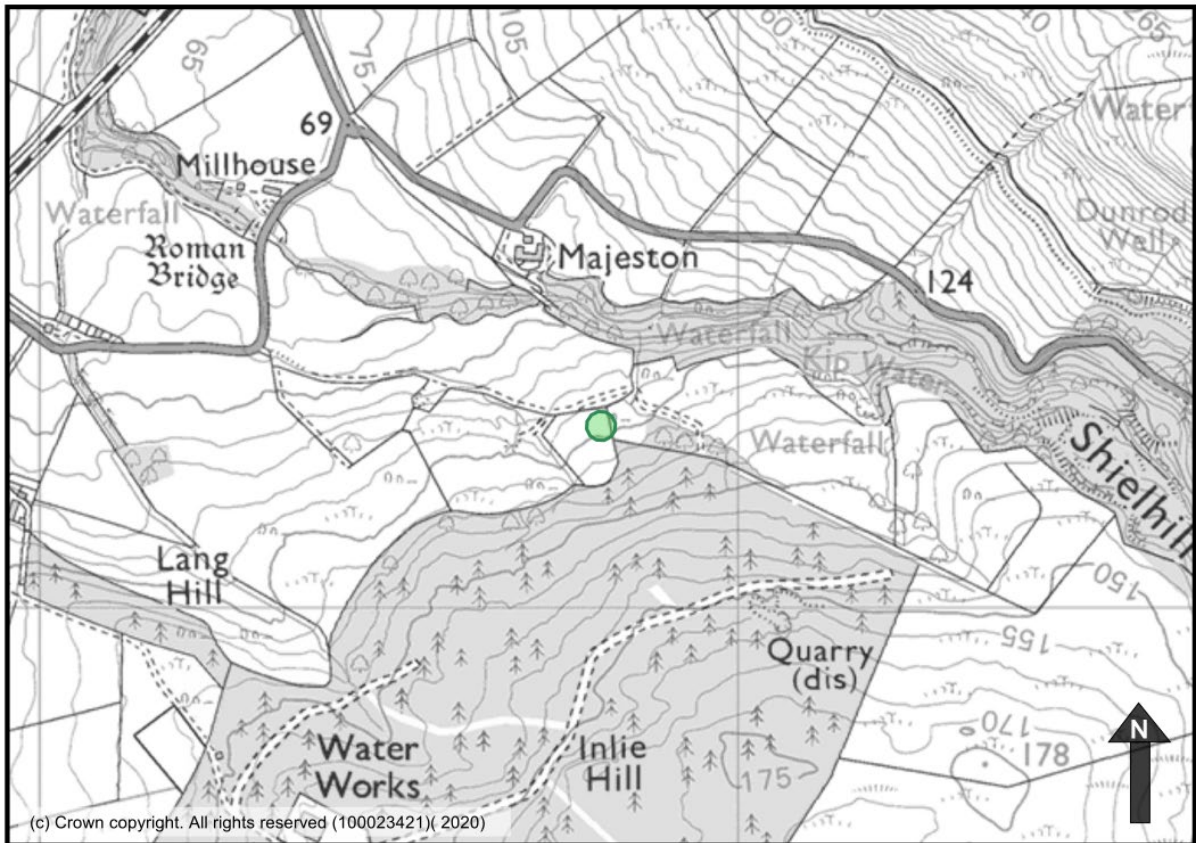
Archaeology Site – Inverkip	
Site Name: Majeston	
Alternative Name: Clocherlee	
Grid Reference: 222780 672280	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Farmstead	
Date Recorded: 30 October 2000	Canmore Ref No 170929

Archaeology Note

A farmstead comprising one unroofed building, two roofed 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,-63,-9, sheet v), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1980).

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

NS 2315 7227 - NS 2318 7228 Area of farm walls from Clochrelie Farm.



Further Reading

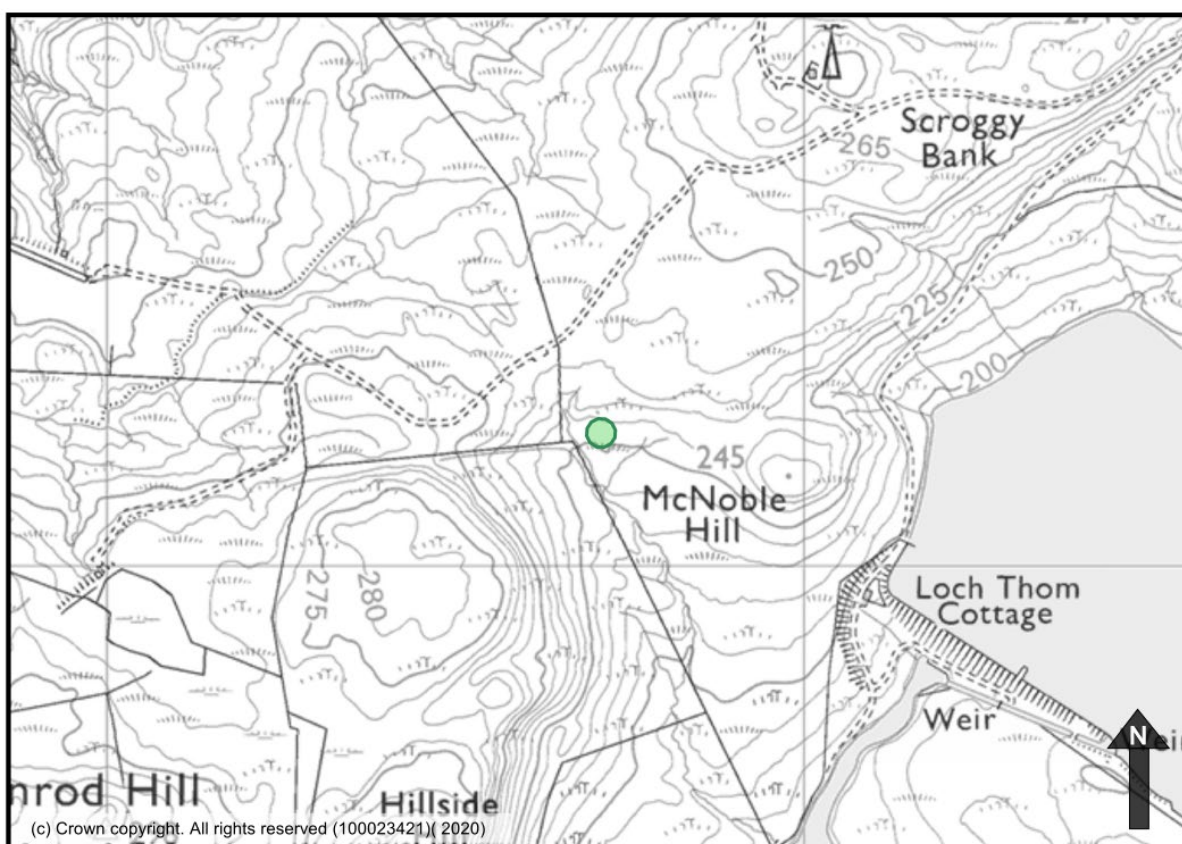
Hogg, I - 'Loch Thom (Inverkip parish), survey', Discovery and Excavation, Scotland, 1999, pp.62, 2000 (1999)

Archaeology Site – Inverkip	
Site Name: McNoble Hill	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 224690 673220	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Natural Feature, 'Homestead'	
Date Recorded: Unknown	Canmore Ref No. 41395

Archaeology Note

A more accurate siting at NS 2469 7322 was given by Mr Newall (Ferniebank, Kilmacolm) but there is no evidence of antiquity at this place although a natural fold in the ground gives the impression of a much spread bank bounding the W side of a heather-free area.

F Newall 1964



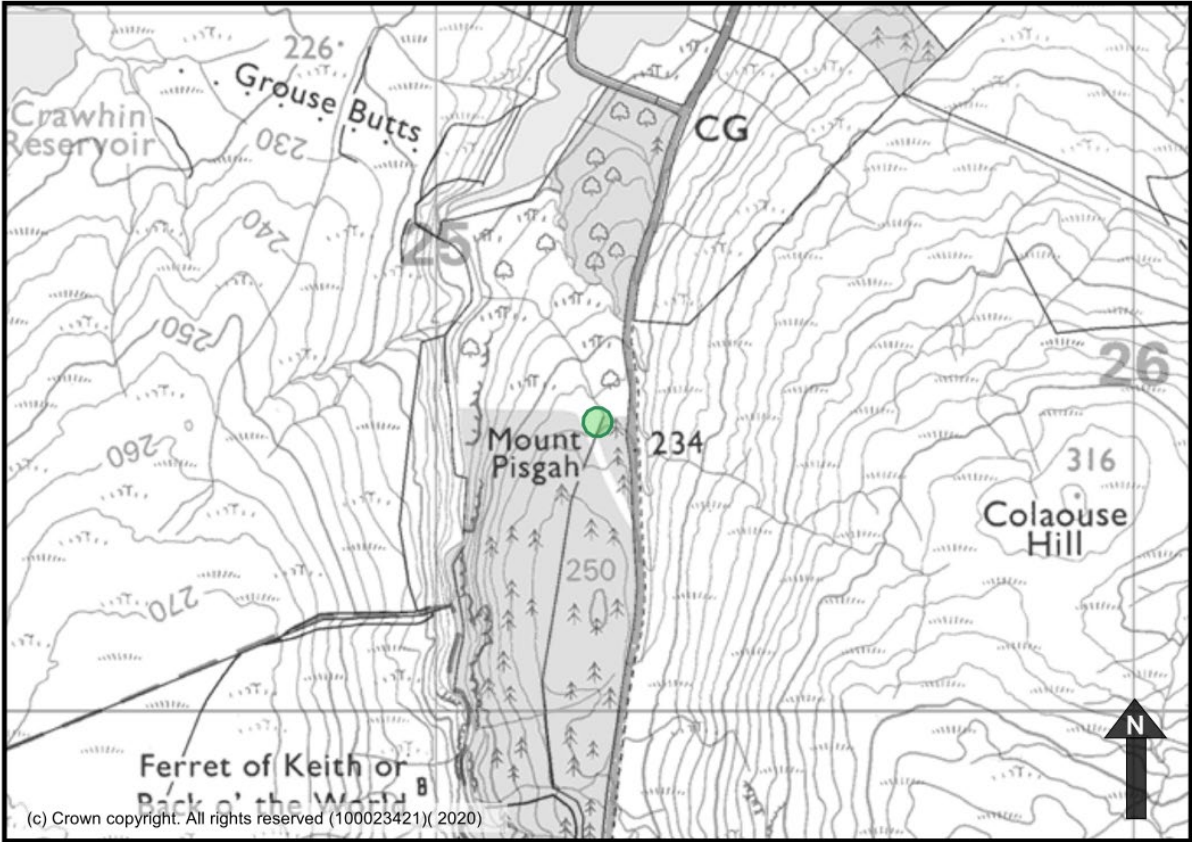
Further Reading

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

Archaeology Site – Inverkip	
Site Name: Mount Pisgah	
Alternative Name: Upper Garvock	
Grid Reference: 225260 670440	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Farmstead	
Date Recorded: 18 April 2000	Canmore Ref No 170931

Archaeology Note

A farmstead comprising one unroofed building and one 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 (1980).

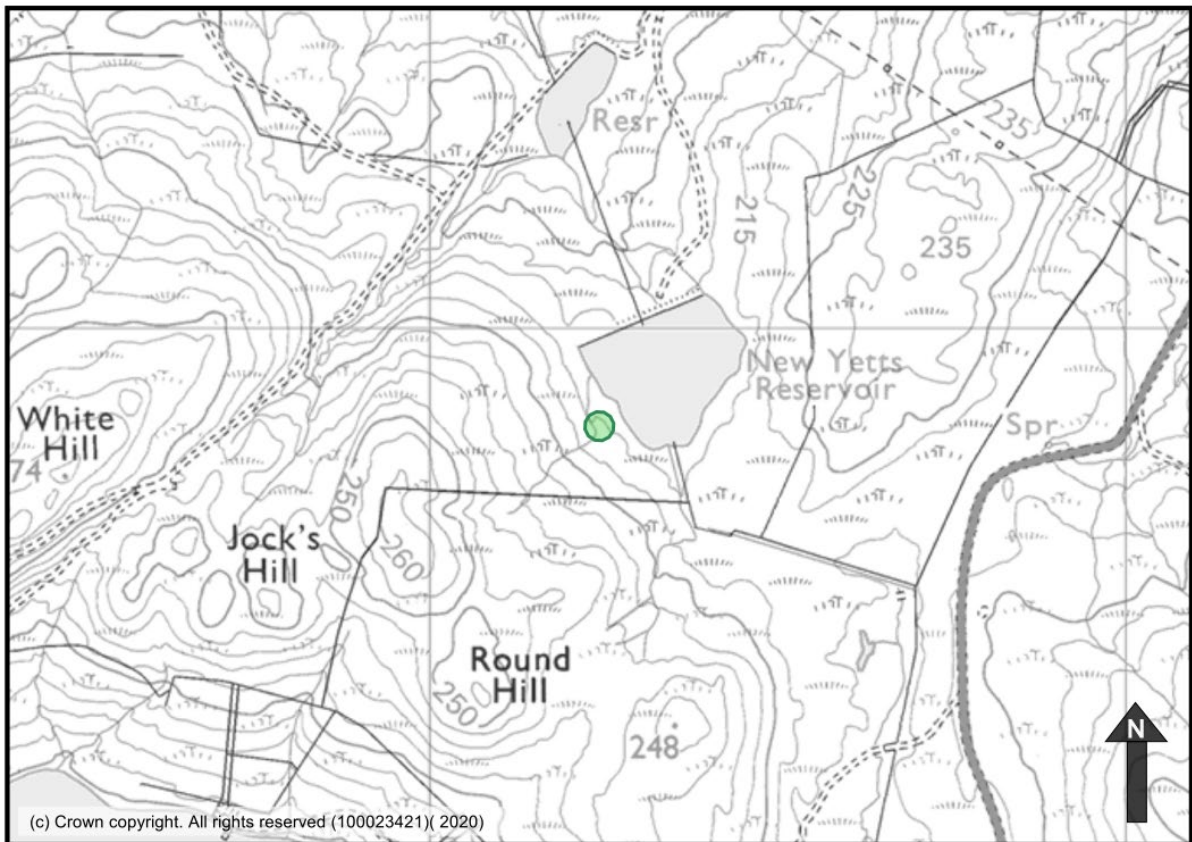


Archaeology Site – Inverkip	
Site Name: New Yetts Reservoir No.7	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 226200 673800	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Hut-circle	
Date Recorded: Unknown	Canmore Ref No 75373

Archaeology Note

SW of New Yetts Reservoir No.7 is a round house 12m across over earth and stone wall 2.3m thick.

F Newall and H M Sinclair 1991



Further Reading

Newall and Sinclair, F and HM - 'SW of New Yetts Reservoir no 7 (Inverkip parish): round house', *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, 1991, pp.60 (1991)

Archaeology Site – Inverkip	
Site Name: North Knowe	
Alternative Name: Underheugh	
Grid Reference: 220660 674960	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Farmstead	
Date Recorded: 14 July 2000	Canmore Ref No 170922

Archaeology Note

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



Further Reading

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

Archaeology Site – Inverkip	
Site Name: Scroggy Bank - Hillside Hill - Shielhill - Inlie Hill - Laxlie Hill	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: -	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Roman Road	
Date Recorded: Unknown	Canmore Ref No. 41392

Archaeology Note

The course of this road, from sheet edge (NS 2499 7352) to Shielhill (NS 2361 7173) as shown on Record Sheet is taken from a map (1:25,000 scale) shown to Ordnance Survey by Mr Newall. It is cambered, 15 to 15 1/2 ft wide, and accompanied over rocky ground by quarry pits.

F Newall 1963

No evidence of Roman construction seen.

Visited by OS (WDJ) November 1964

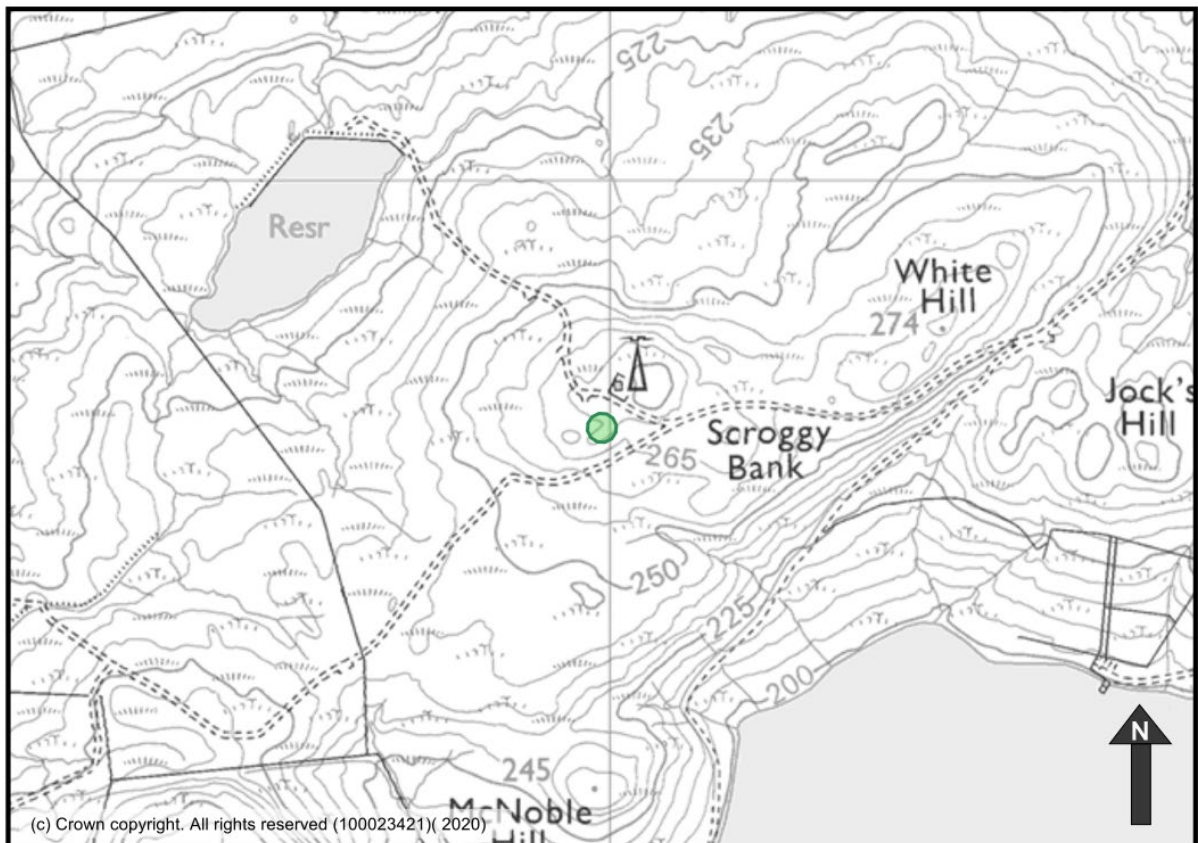
From Shielhill the road proceeds to terrace the shoulder of Laxlie Hill (NS 214 702), S of which the course is almost straight to the crossing of the Kelly Burn at NS 209 683.

F Newall and W Lonie 1964

Further investigation has shown that the road described above was a patrol track to provide signalling facilities to cover movement along the main road to Largs.

F Newall 1970 'The course of the Roman road to Largs has been confirmed to rise from the Shielhill Glen to reach the end of a stone boundary wall, NS 237 718, lying largely S of the wall, but passing to the N, at a kink, NS 234 717, and at the SE boundary of Inlie Hill plantation, NS 231 718, lying 9m to the north of the E-W wall and 8.2m wide.'

T Russell and F Newall 1988



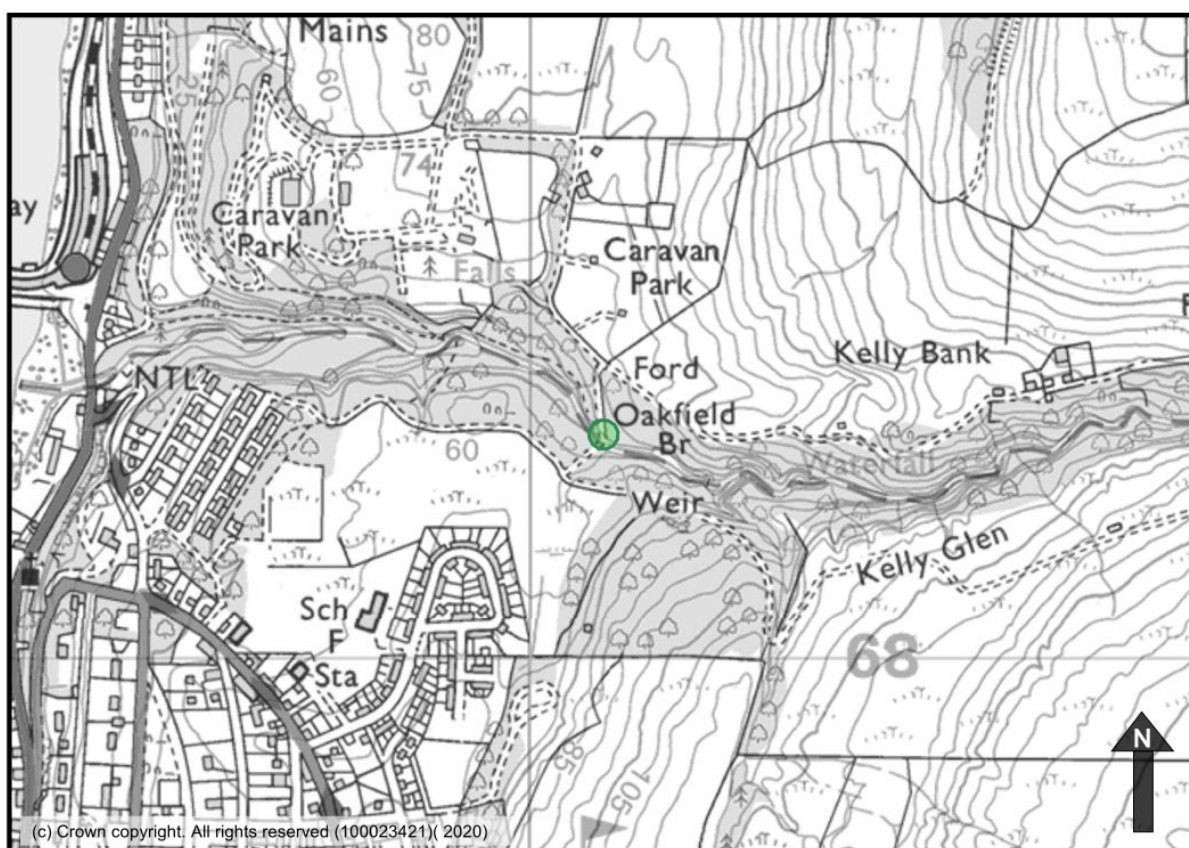
Further Reading

- Newall, F - 'Greenock - Inverkip parishes', *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, 1963, pp.43-4.(1963)
- Newall and Lonie, F and W - 'Inverkip parish', *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, 1964, p.45.(1964)
- Russell and Newall, T and F - 'Inverkip parish, Medieval road (possible) and Roman road', *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, 1988, pp.24-5.(1988)
- Newall, F - 'Largs, Lurg-Largs Roman Road', *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, 1970, pp.12-13.(1970)
- Newall, F - 'Lurg-Largs, Greenock-Inverkip: Roman road system', *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, 1970, p.43.(1970)
- Newall, F - 'Outerward - Largs, Main Trunk Road, Roman Roads', *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, 1971, p.12.(1971)

Archaeology Site – Inverkip	
Site Name: Oakfield Bridge	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 220100 668300	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Bridge	
Date Recorded: 8 February 1999	Canmore Ref No 140803

Archaeology Note

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



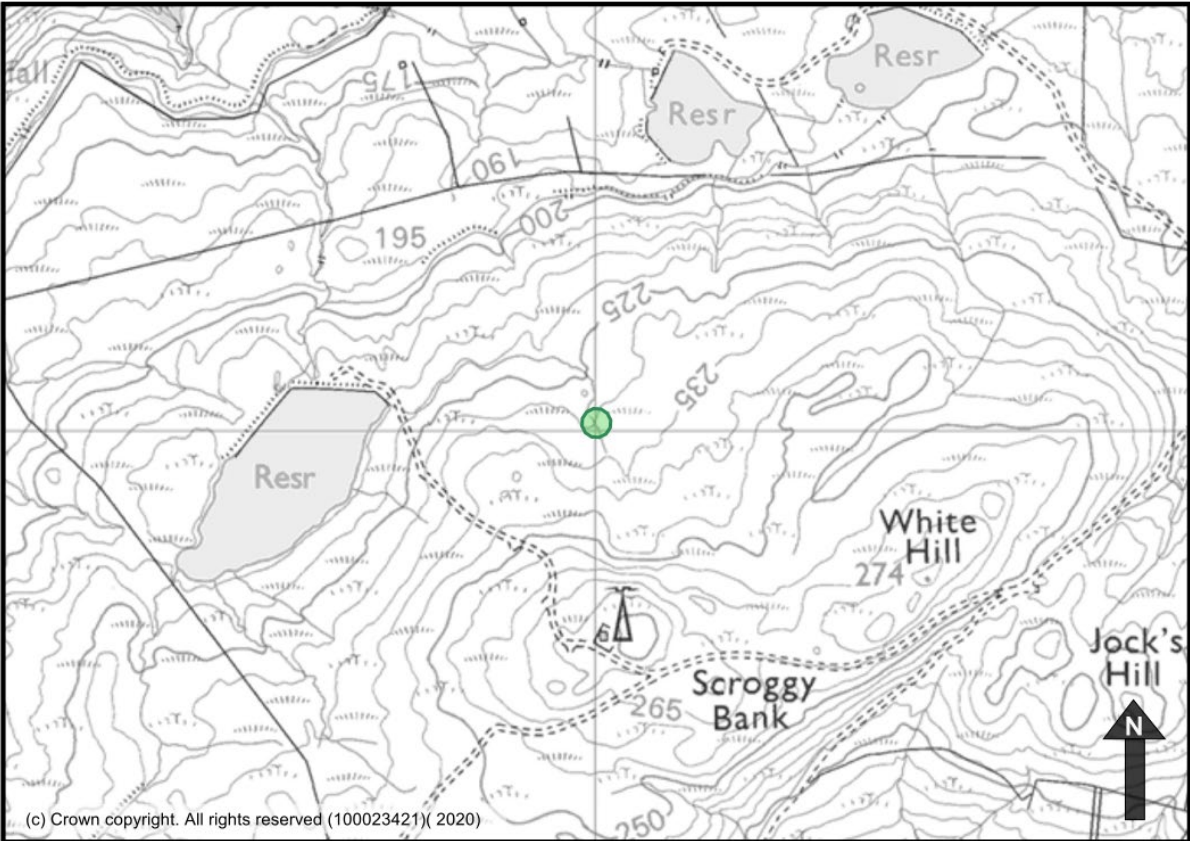
Further Reading

Lee, A - 'Wemyss Bay, 'over Kelly', The Bridge (Inverkip parish), remains of bridge piers and bridge', Discovery and Excavation, Scotland, 1995, pp.80 (1995)

Archaeology Site – Inverkip	
Site Name: Overton	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 225000 674000	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Reservoirs, Dams	
Date Recorded: 24 August 1995	Canmore Ref No 85602

Archaeology Note

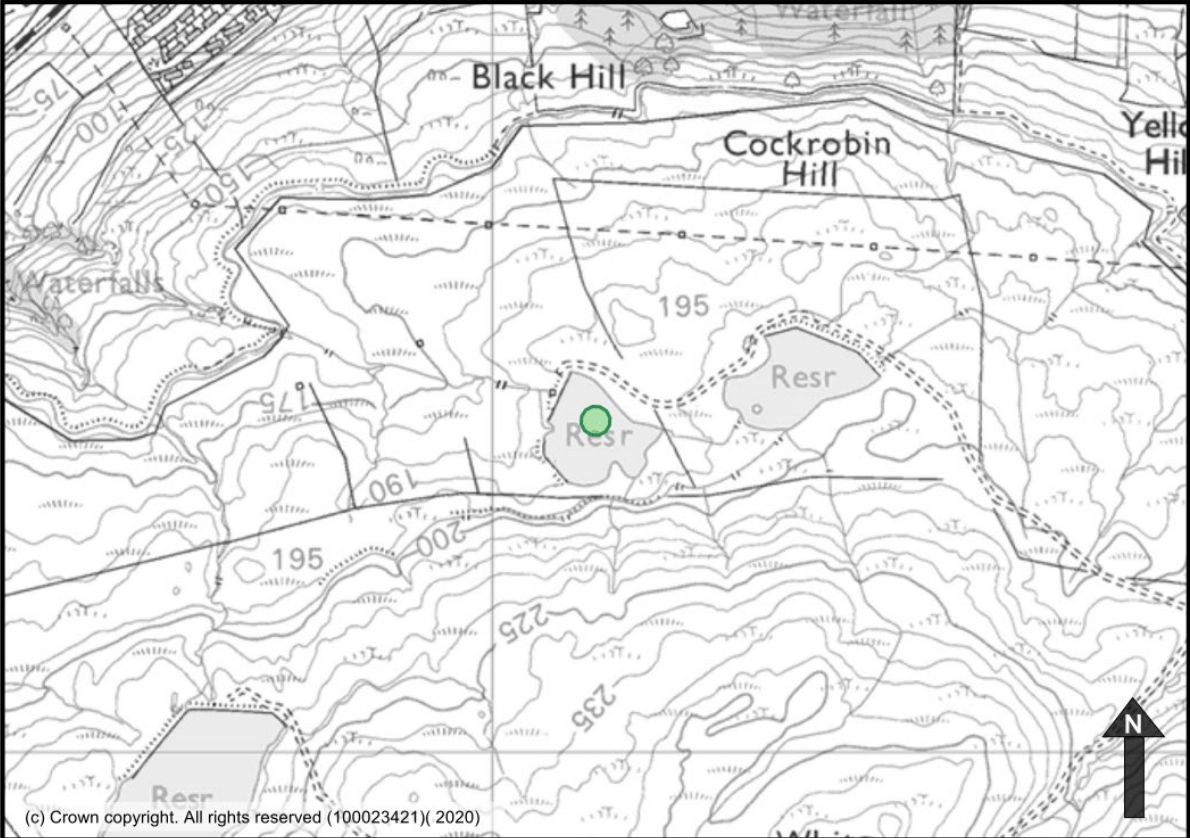
None



Archaeology Site – Inverkip	
Site Name: Overton Reservoir No. 4	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 225150 674450	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Reservoir, Dam	
Date Recorded: Unknown	Canmore Ref No. 85603

Archaeology Note

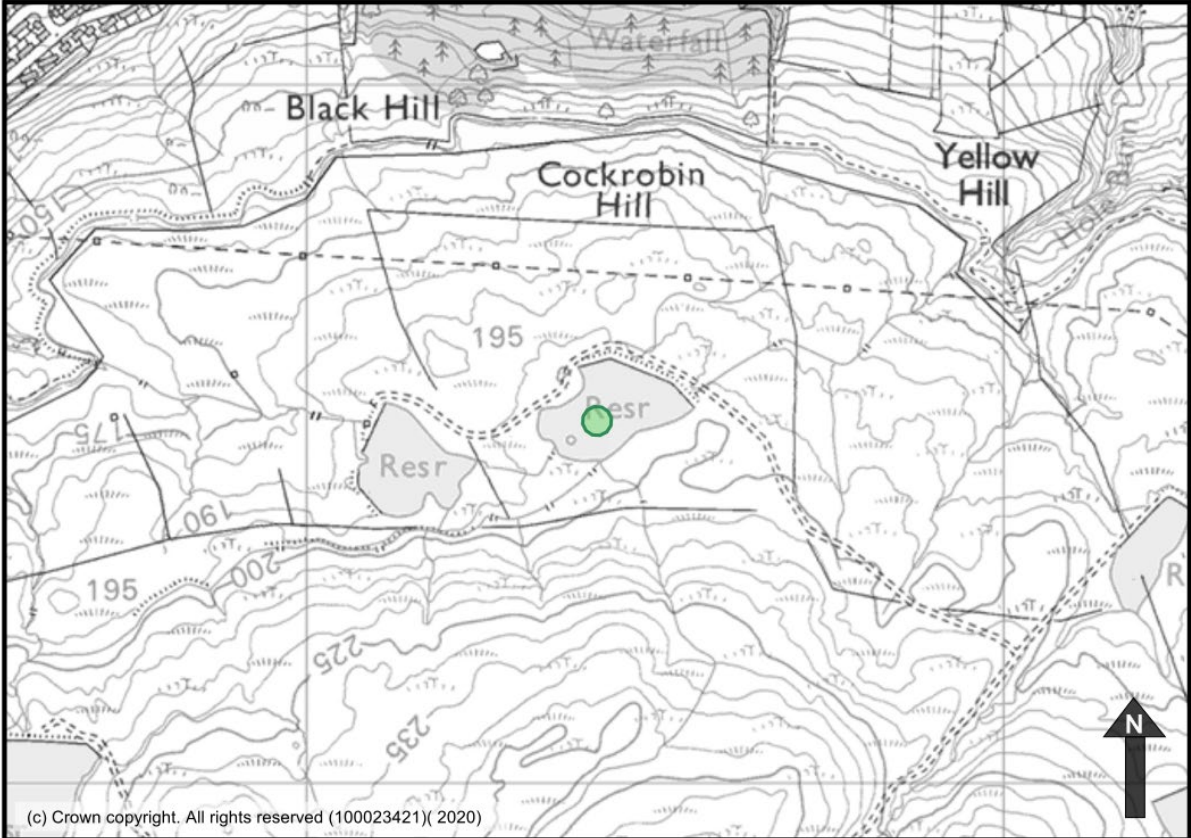
None



Archaeology Site – Inverkip	
Site Name: Overton Reservoir No. 5	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 225450 674550	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Reservoir, Dam	
Date Recorded: Unknown	Canmore Ref No. 85604

Archaeology Note

None



Archaeology Site – Inverkip	
Site Name: Ravenscraig	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 226010 675070	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Building	
Date Recorded: 14 April 2000	Canmore Ref No. 170923

Archaeology Note

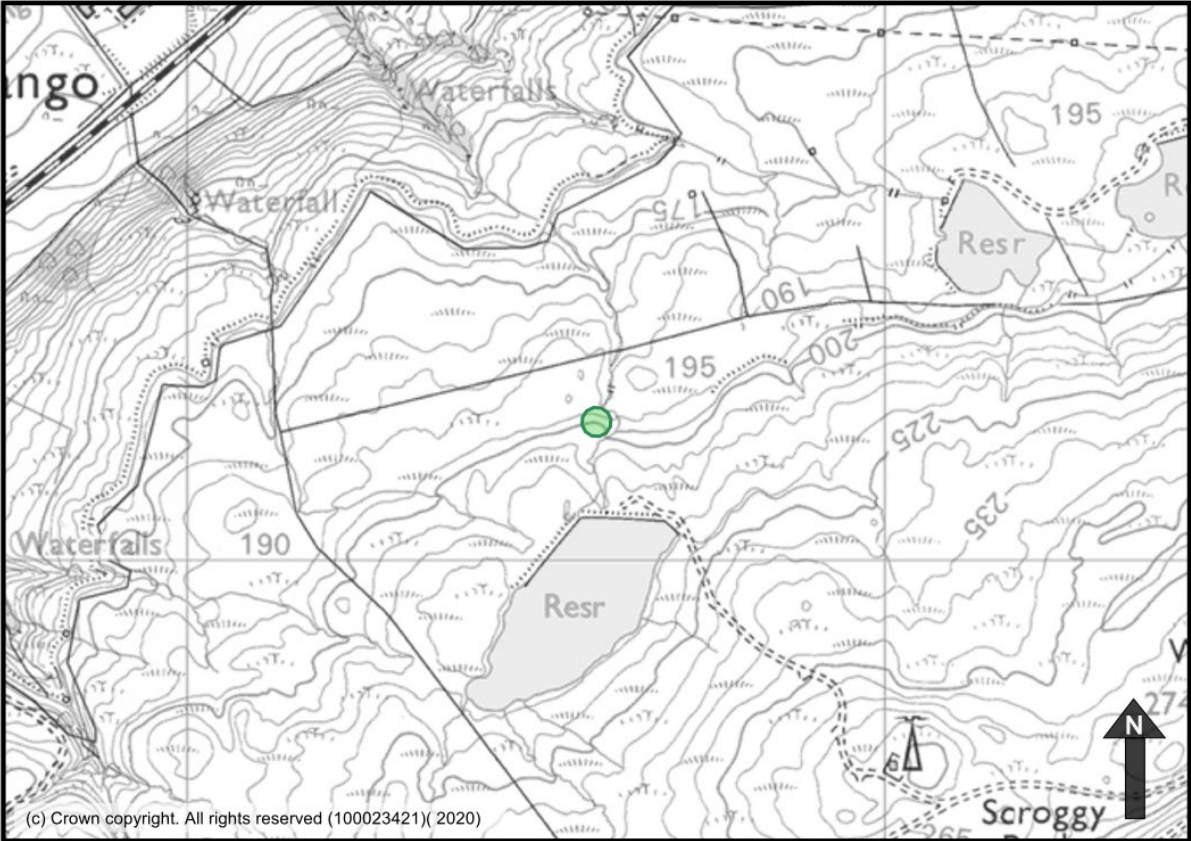
One unroofed building is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Renfrewshire 1864, sheet ii), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1993).



Archaeology Site – Inverkip	
Site Name: Ravenscraig, Inverkip	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 224650 674250	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Cultivation remains	
Date Recorded: 30 April 2001	Canmore Ref No. 41385

Archaeology Note

A Hanson aerial photograph taken in 1983 shows an area traversed by a number of field boundaries, associated with rig-and-furrow cultivation. No further information.



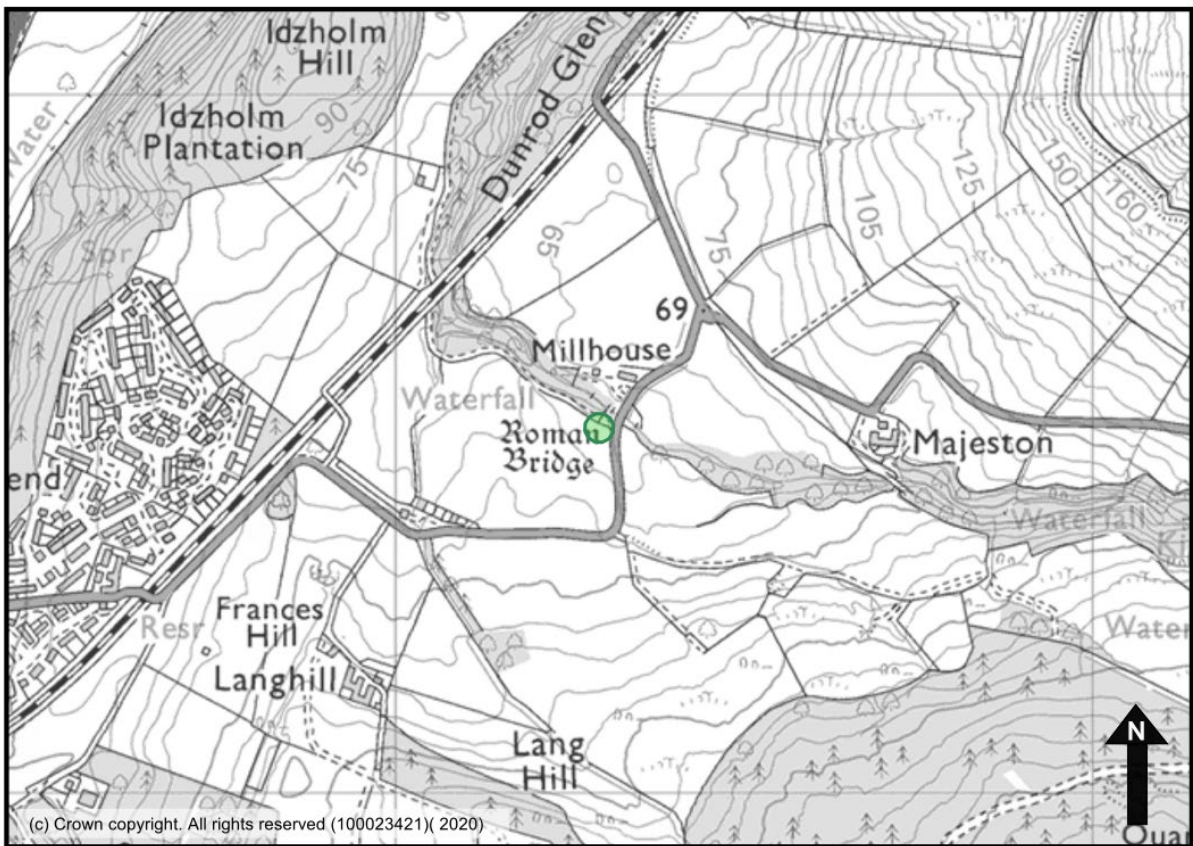
Archaeology Site – Inverkip	
Site Name: Roman Bridge, Inverkip	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 222300 672550	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Bridge	
Date Recorded: 24 November 2000	Canmore Ref No. 41389

Archaeology Note

Roman Bridge: This well-known name applies to a very narrow, single-arched bridge over the Kip Water (Name Book 1856). It was built in the latter part of the 16th century (TSA), in the early 17th century (T G Snoddy 1950), or around 1650-1700 (SDD List 1963). Snoddy notes many masons' marks on the stones of the bridge, and also a small ruinous chamber; of obscure purpose, by the side of one the piers.
TSA 1962

This narrow, metallad footbridge, 2.0m wide, appears to be late Medieval or early modern in construction.
Visited by OS (JD) 21 July 1955

Single-span, 'Pack-horse' Bridge; stone-built; narrow, 6' wide between low stone parapets; (probably c.1650-1700?)



Further Reading

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

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

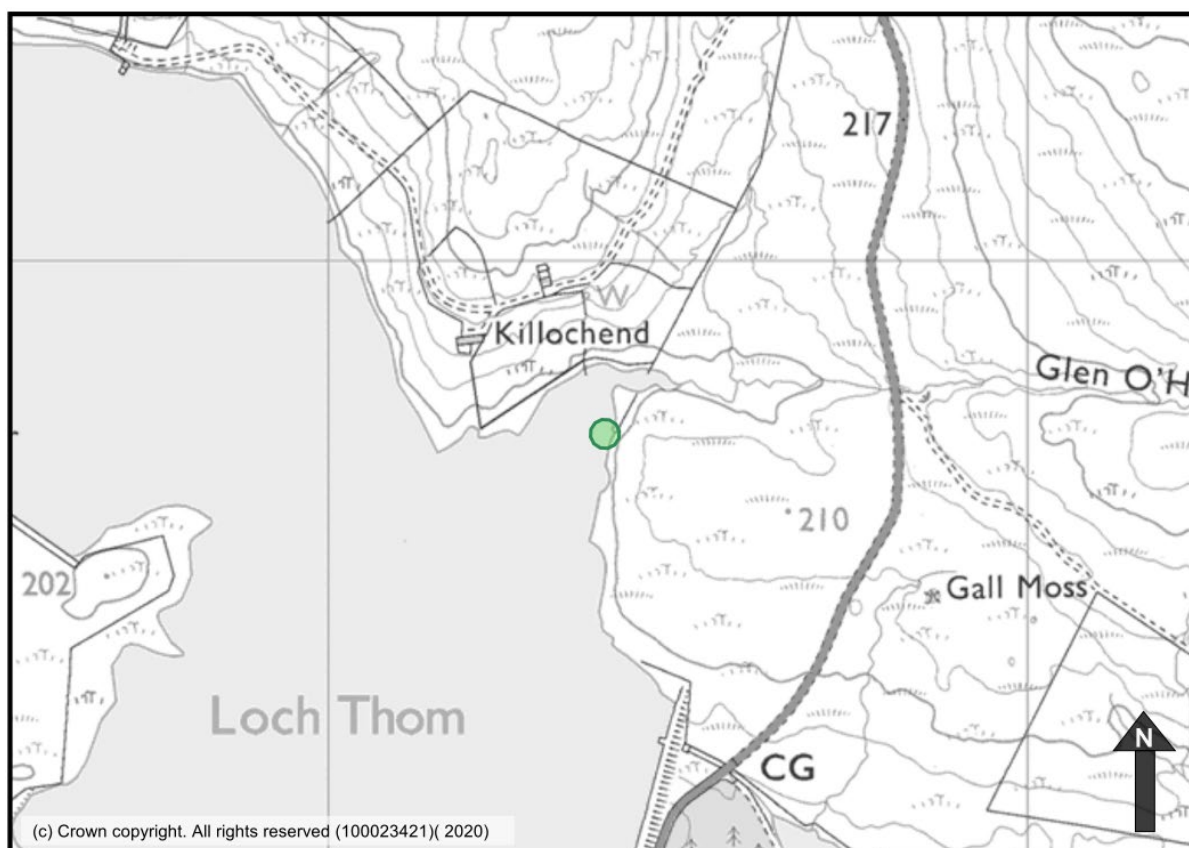
TSA - The third statistical account of Scotland: the county of Renfrew and the county of Bute, in Moisle, HA and Thain, AG; Somerville, AC and Stevenson, W (eds), Glasgow (1962)

Snoddy, TG - Round about Greenock (1950)

Archaeology Site – Inverkip	
Site Name: Schawes Farm	
Alternative Name: Killochend, Loch Thom	
Grid Reference: 226380 672700	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Farmstead	
Date Recorded: 14 May 1999	Canmore Ref No 142602

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



Further Reading

Hogg, I - 'Loch Thom (Inverkip; Greenock parishes), field survey', *Discovery and Excavation, Scotland*, 1998, pp.64-69 (1998)

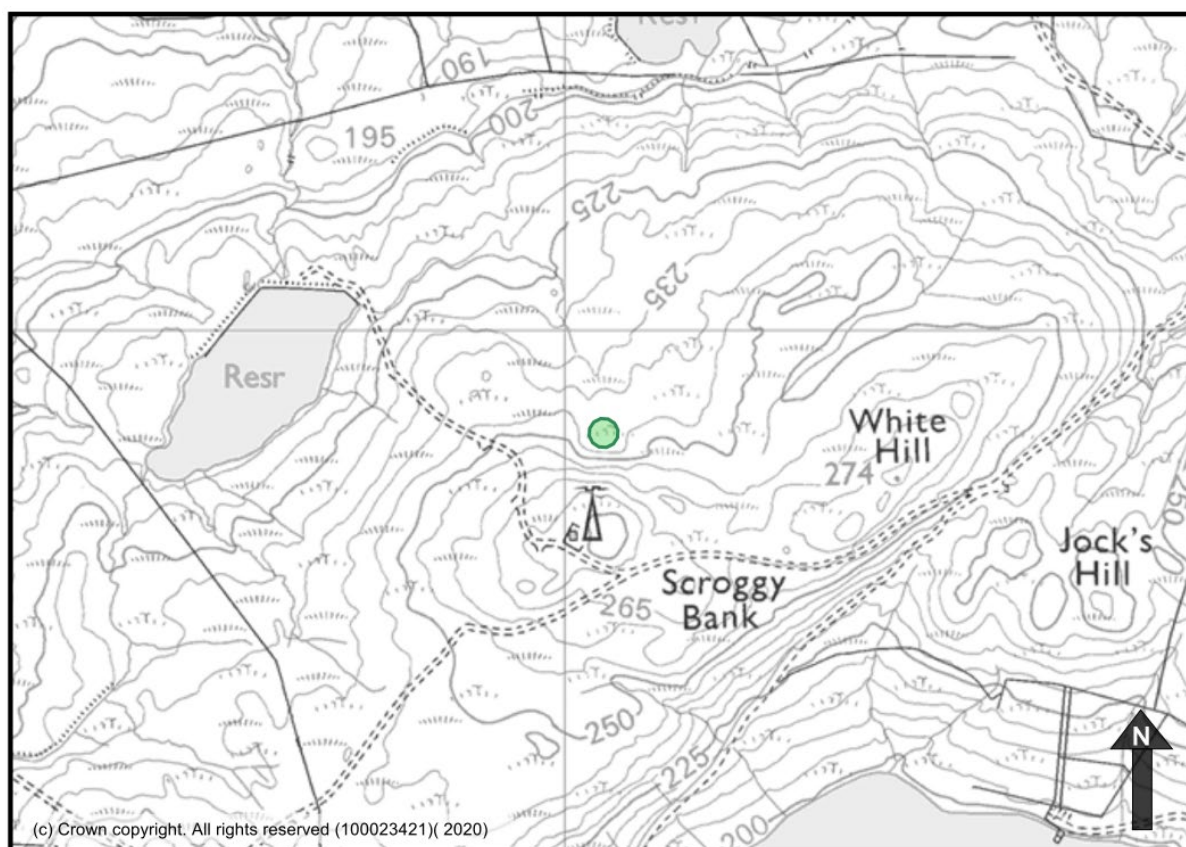
Archaeology Site – Inverkip	
Site Name: Scroggy Bank	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 225080 673880	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Barbed-and-tangled Arrowhead	
Date Recorded: 1 December 1964	Canmore Ref No. 41331

Archaeology Note

NS 2508 7388. A barbed and tanged arrowhead of green-and- grey obsidian has been recovered from the surface of eroded brash N of Scroggy Bank. Its point is missing and the present dimensions are 1.9 in by 0.96 in by 0.34 in.

F Newall 1963

The arrowhead is in Mr Newall's possession. His siting is only approximate.



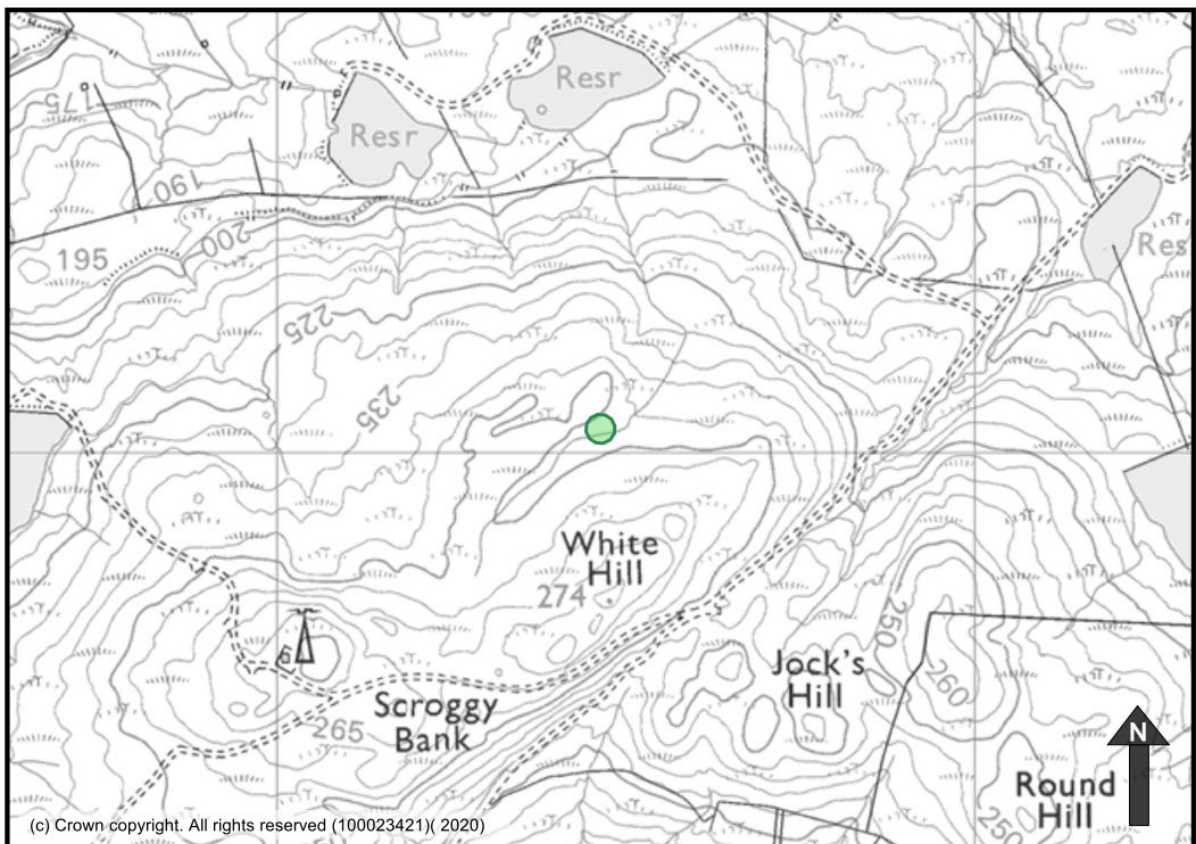
Further Reading

Newall, F - 'Scroggy Bank', *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, 1963, pp.45 (1963)

Archaeology Site – Inverkip	
Site Name: Scroggy Bank	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 225450 674050	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Enclosure	
Date Recorded: Unknown	Canmore Ref No. 41367

Archaeology Note

NS 254 740 Just NW of the extreme NW loop of the (alleged) Roman road, heather burning has revealed a low oval rocky platform, enclosed by a stone and turf wall, 4' wide and 47' N-S overall by at least 47' E-W, walling on the S continuing to the edge of the platform, to 57'. Further walling encloses a small area to S and W, and on the moor to the immediate W are small scattered piles of stones.



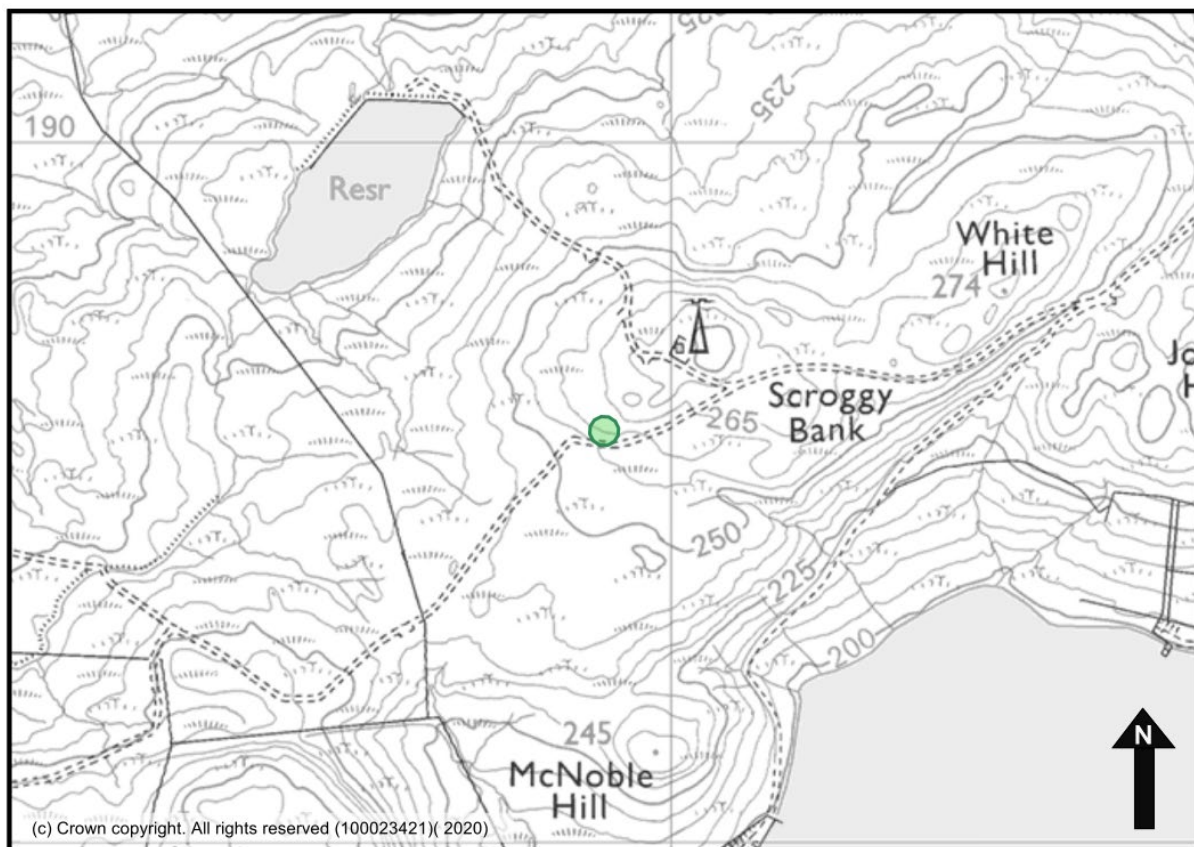
Further Reading

Newall and Newall, F and AS - 'Scroggy Bank', *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, 1968, pp.40 (1968)

Archaeology Site – Inverkip	
Site Name: North Rotten Burn - Ferret of Keith – Berry Hill	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: -	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Roman Road	
Date Recorded: Unknown	Canmore Ref No. 41392

Archaeology Note

After leaving Loch Thom at NS 256 719, [the main Roman road to Largs] climbs towards the shoulder of Berry Hill (NS 244692), crossing the District boundary at NS 248 701.
F Newall 1970



Further Reading

Newall, F - 'Greenock - Inverkip parishes', *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, 1963, pp.43-4 (1963)

Newall and Lonie, F and W - 'Inverkip parish', *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, 1964, p.45 (1964)

Russell and Newall, T and F - 'Inverkip parish, Medieval road (possible) and Roman road', *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, 1988, pp.24-5 (1988)

Newall, 'Largs, Lurg-Largs Roman Road', *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, 1970, pp.12-13 (1970)

Newall, F, 'Lurg-Largs, Greenock-Inverkip: Roman road system', *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, 1970, p.43 (1970)

Newall, F, 'Outerward - Largs, Main Trunk Road, Roman Roads', *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, 1971, p.12 (1971)

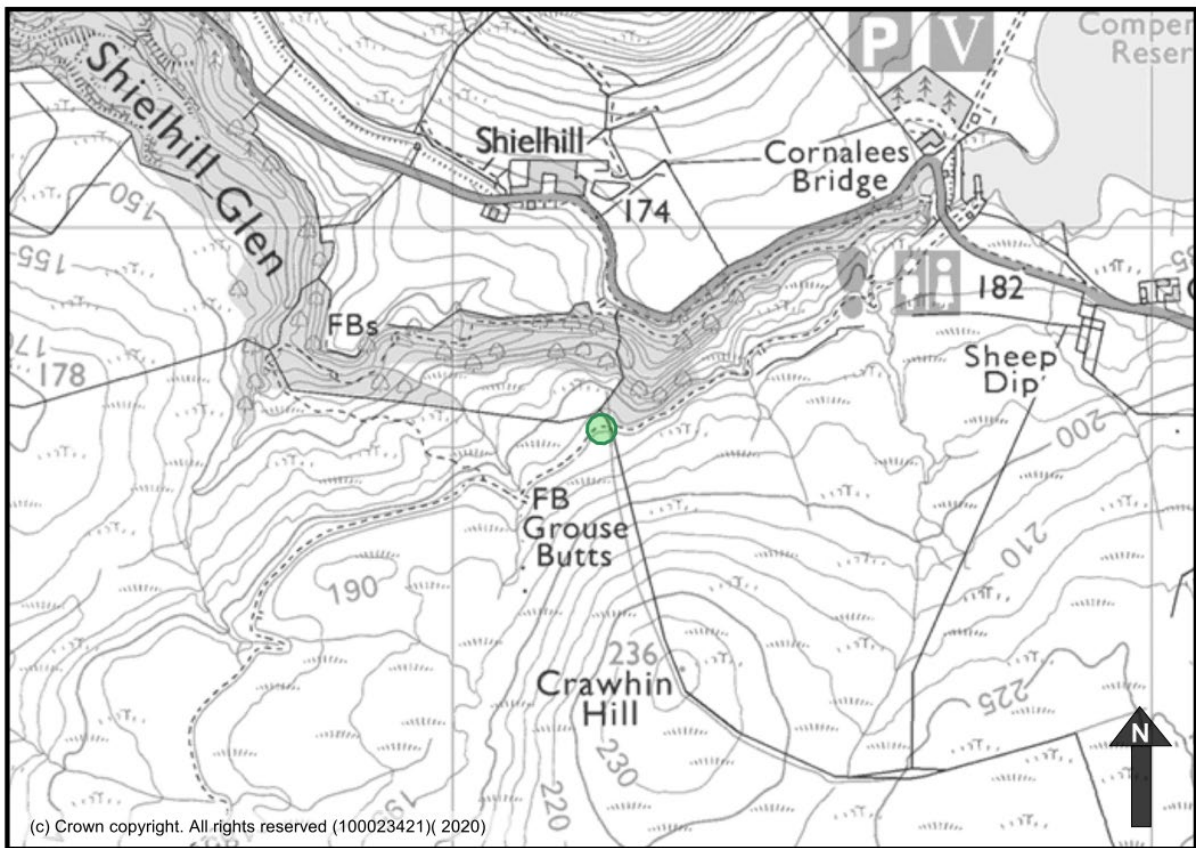
Archaeology Site – Inverkip	
Site Name: Shielhill	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 224200 671700	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Field Bank, Indeterminate Remains	
Date Recorded: 3 December 1976	Canmore Ref No. 98715

Archaeology Note

5' wall. Two enclosures are obvious among the other more disturbed vestiges. There is a long building, 26' x 16', with a cross wall, aligned E-W. Adjacent on S, aligned N-S, adjacent chambers, 10' square and 11' x 12'. Some 21' E is a long N-S alignment 43' x 16', subdivided into rooms.

F Newall 1969

Not located. The only feature in this area is an old field bank which runs from the Kelly Cut N for 50m and terminates on steep slopes above the Shielhill burn. There is no trace of any structures such as those described by Newall.



Further Reading

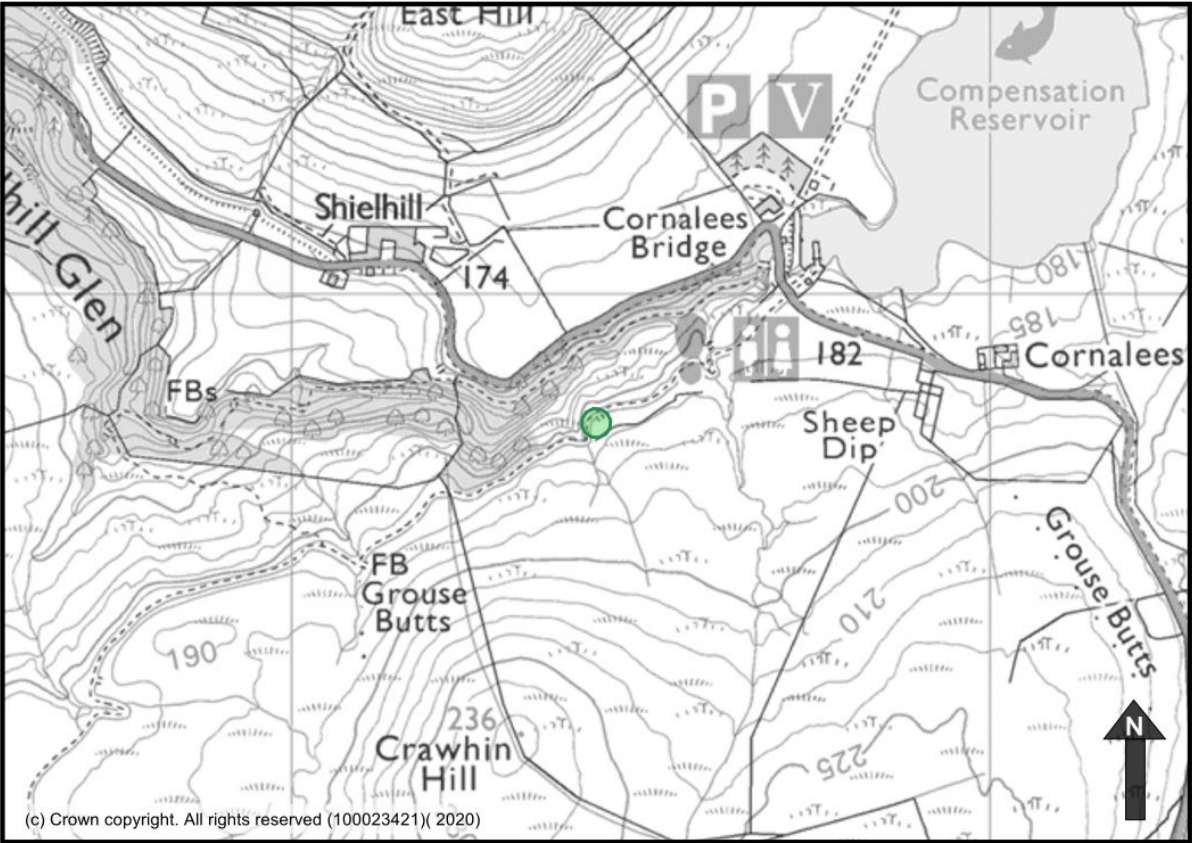
Newall, F - 'Kelly Cut', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1969, pp.43-4. (1969)

Archaeology Site – Inverkip	
Site Name: Shielhill	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 224400 671800	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Field Bank, Indeterminate Remains	
Date Recorded: 3 December 1976	Canmore Ref No. 98716

Archaeology Note

A complex of heavily turf-walled foundations comprising a main chamber 23' x 18' over 5' thick walls, with on the N a rectangle 25' N-S x 14' over 3'-4' walls, from the N end of which, continuing the N wall E, is projected an annexe 23' E-W x 11' over 2' walls, giving an L-shape for the structure.
 F Newall and H M Sinclair 1969

Not located. The only feature found in this area is an old field bank to the S of the Kelly Cut. There is no trace of any structures such as those described by Newall.



Further Reading

Newall and Sinclair, F and HM - 'NS 244 718', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland 1969 pp.44. (1969)

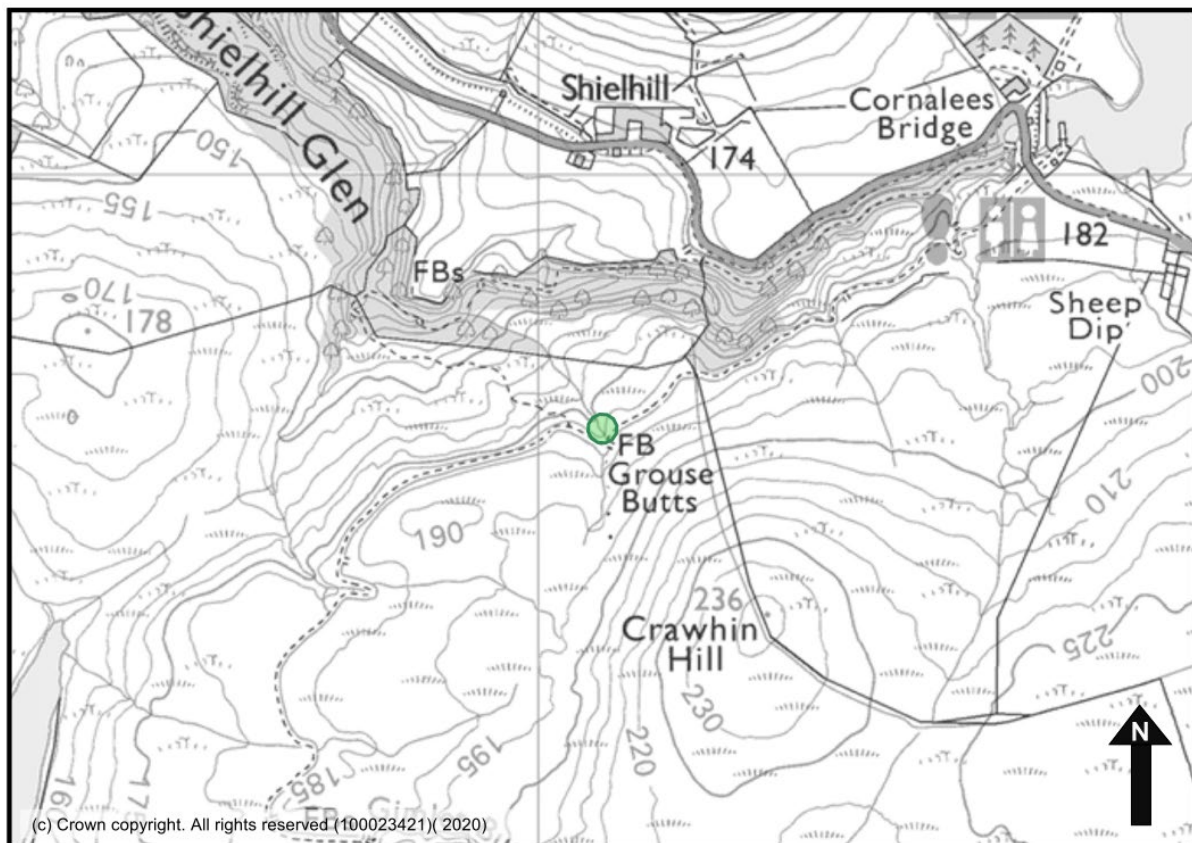
Archaeology Site – Inverkip	
Site Name: Shielhill	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 224100 671650 (mound), 223970 672030 (lime kiln)	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Quarries, Mound, Lime Kilns	
Date Recorded: 3 December 1976	Canmore Ref No. 93232

Archaeology Note

Extensive open cast mineral workings connected with the lime kilns (at NS 2397 7203), noted in 1856. Beside these an oval turf mound 24ft by 18ft overall contains a hollow 9ft by 7ft which may have supported a miner's hut.

F Newall 1963

What appears to be a natural mound 14.0m by 7.0m with two central hollows 2.5m in diameter. It is not clear what these are but it seems likely that they are associated with the construction of the Kelly Cut (NS27SW 24).



Further Reading

Newall, F - 'Greenock - Inverkip parishes', *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, 1963, pp.43-4. (1963)

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

Archaeology Site – Inverkip	
Site Name: Shielhill Glen	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 223430 672080	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Field Clearance Cairns, Structure (possible)	
Date Recorded: 30 October 2000	Canmore Ref No 171518

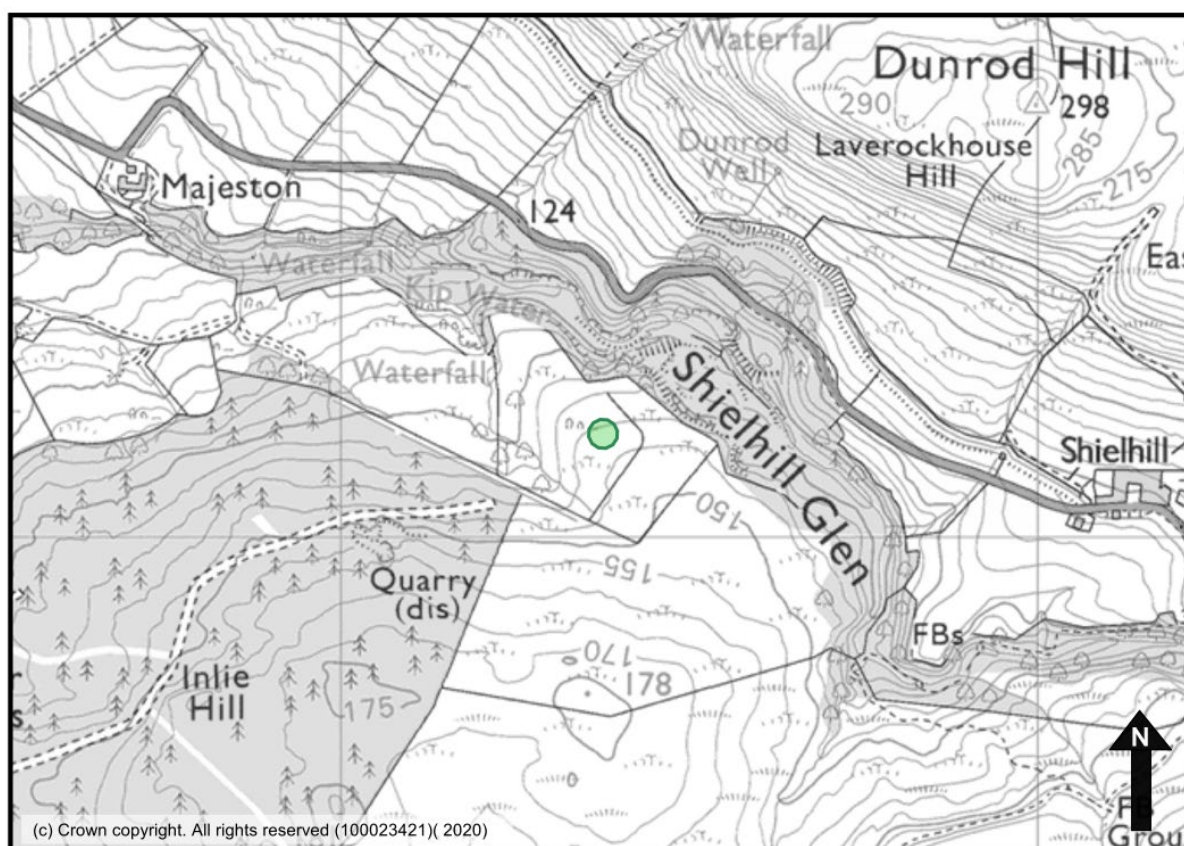
Archaeology Note

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

NS 2340 7206 Clearance cairn; 2m diameter.

NS 2344 7207 Clearance cairn; 2m diameter.

NS 2343 7210 ?House platform.



Further Reading

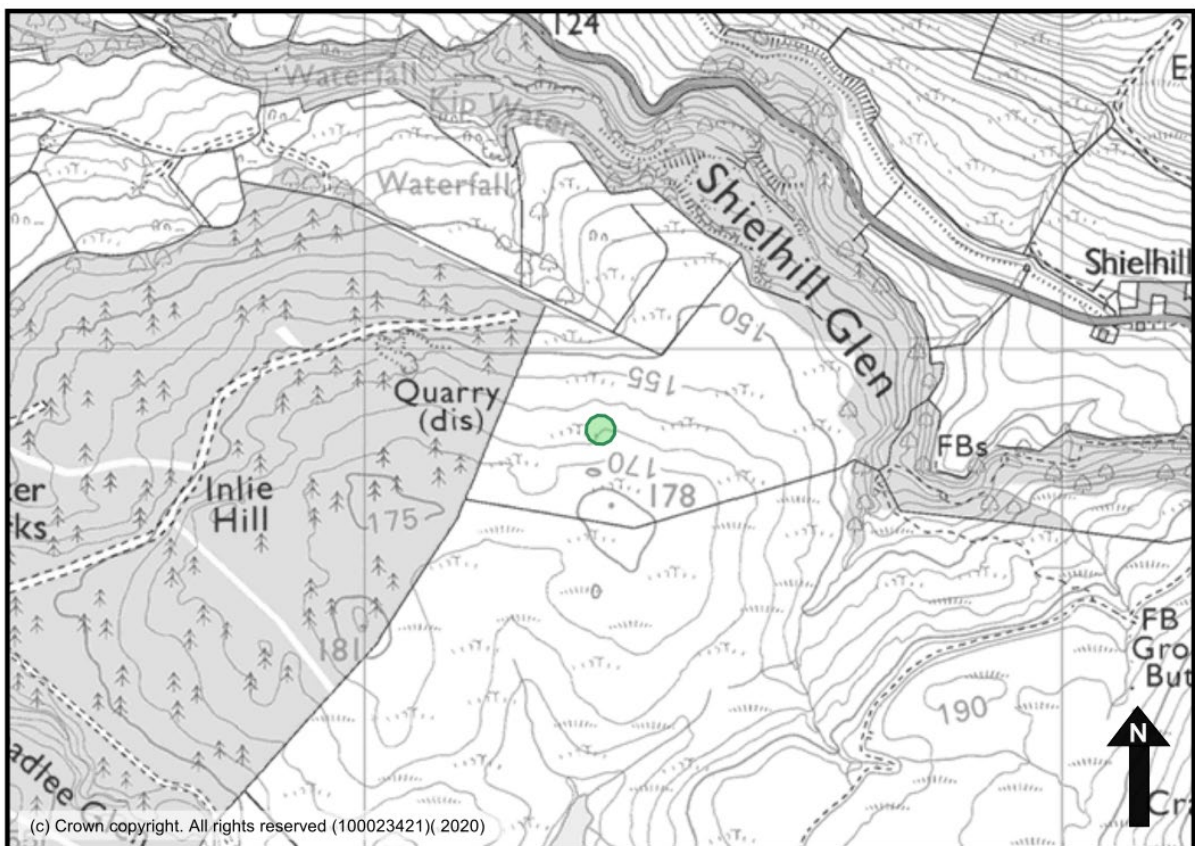
Hogg, I - 'Loch Thom (Inverkip parish), survey', Discovery and Excavation, Scotland, 1999, pp.62, 2000 (1999)

Archaeology Site – Inverkip	
Site Name: Shielhill Glen	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 223340 671840	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Quarry (possible)	
Date Recorded:	Canmore Ref No 169379

Archaeology Note

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

NS 2334 7184 Quarry.



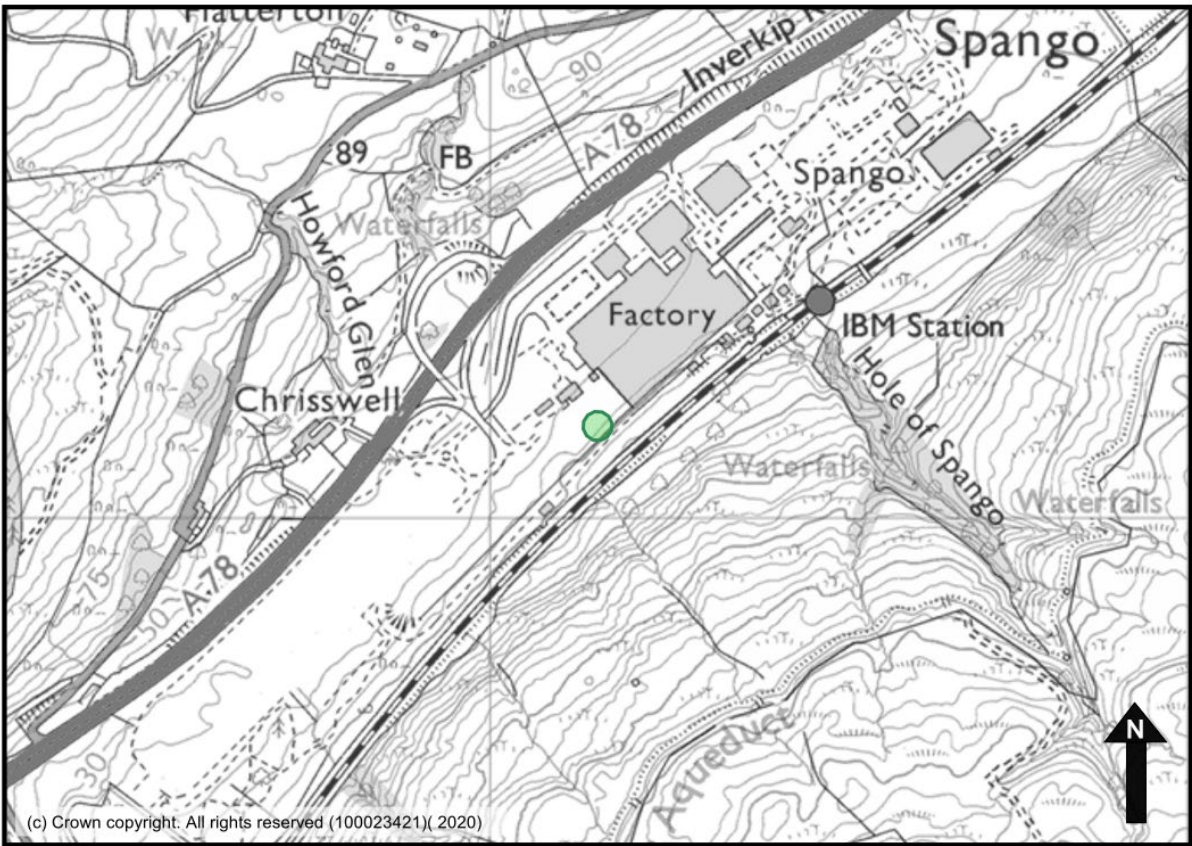
Further Reading

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

Archaeology Site – Inverkip	
Site Name: Spango Valley, Inverkip Road, IBM Greenock Plant	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference:	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Micro-chip Production Plant	
Date Recorded: Unknown	Canmore Ref No. 70152

Archaeology Note

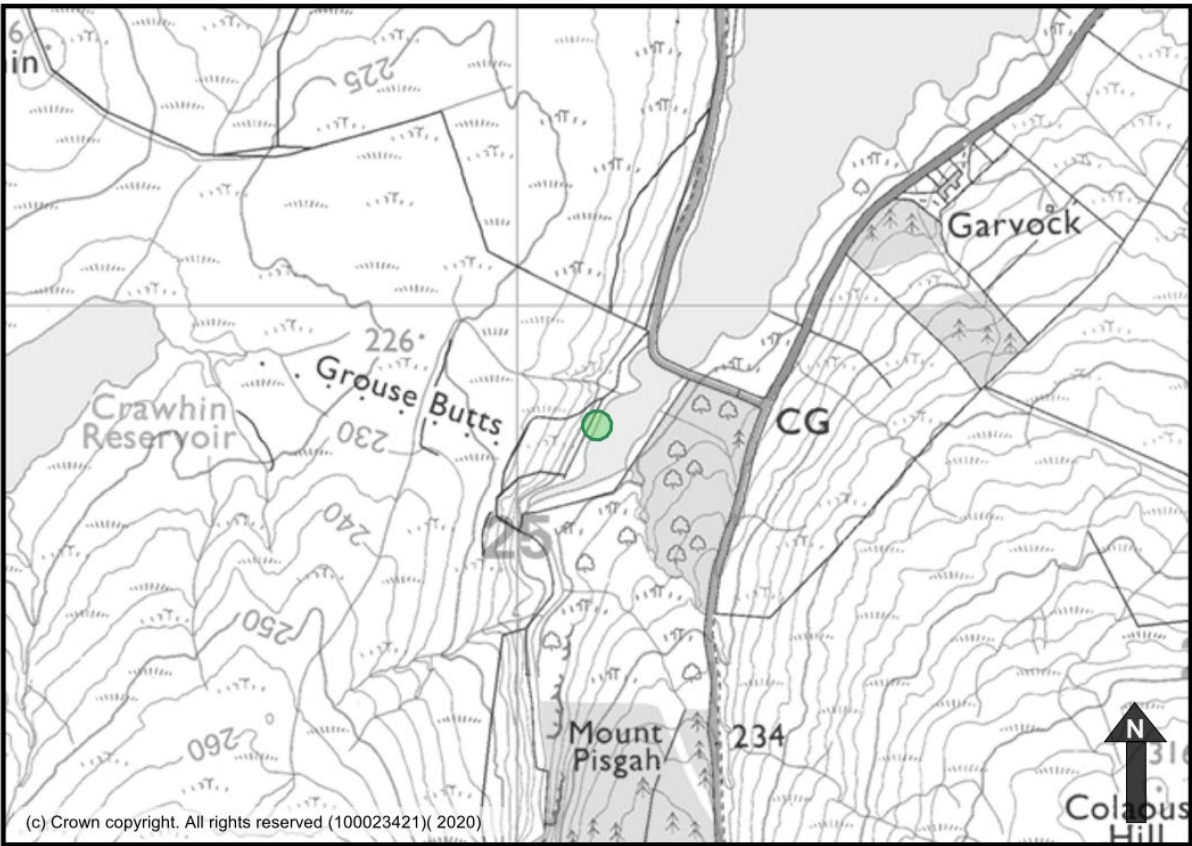
None



Archaeology Site – Inverkip	
Site Name: Waterside	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 225105 670835	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: North Rotten Burn, Loch Thom	
Date Recorded:	Canmore Ref No -

Archaeology Note

A cup-marked rock was found near to the site of Waterside Farm, at the side of the road associated with the farm (NMRS Number: NS27SE 79). The rock bears one large deep cup mark and four smaller cups of varying depth.

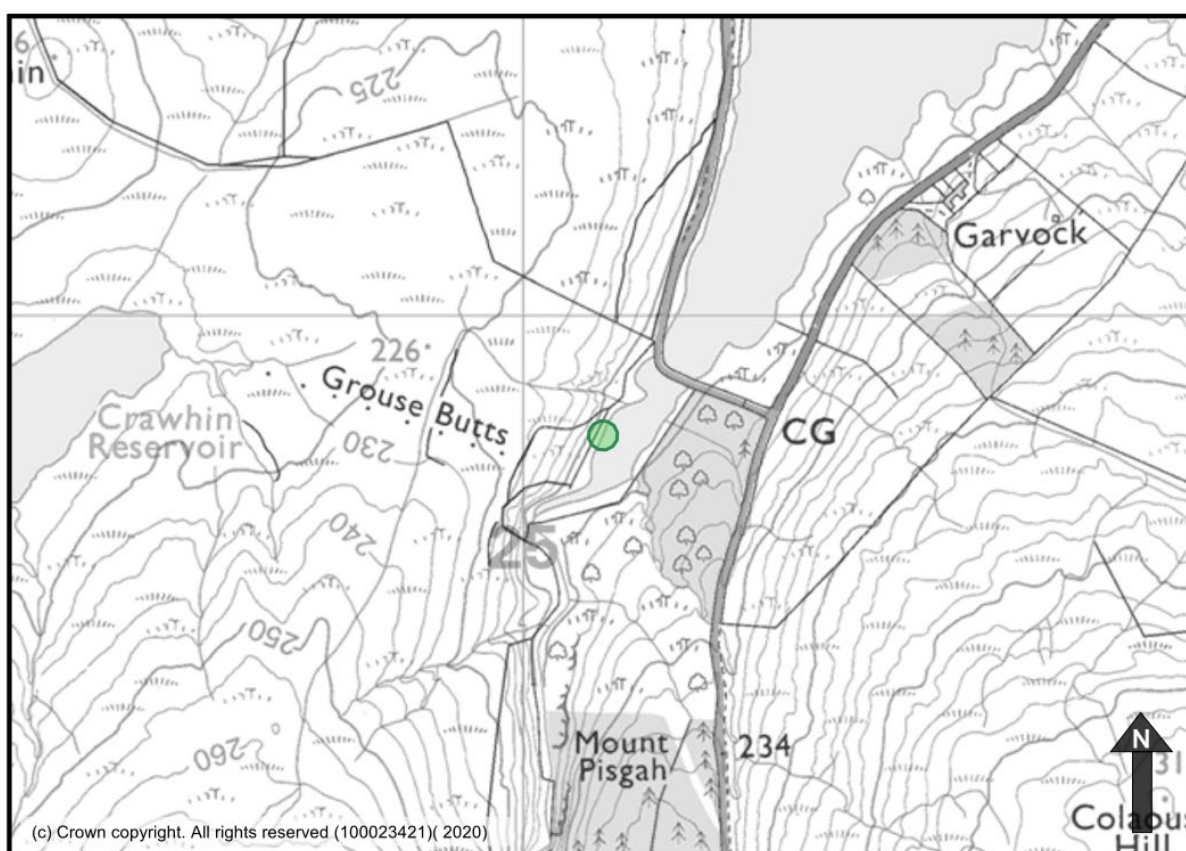


Archaeology Site – Inverkip	
Site Name: Waterside Farm	
Alternative Name: North Rotten Burn, Loch Thom	
Grid Reference: 225140 670830	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Farmstead, Walls, Roads	
Date Recorded: 17 October 2000	Canmore Ref No 142597

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 2511 7075 - NS 2516 7092 Site of Waterside Farm, two roads running uphill 2m wide and associated revetted walling.



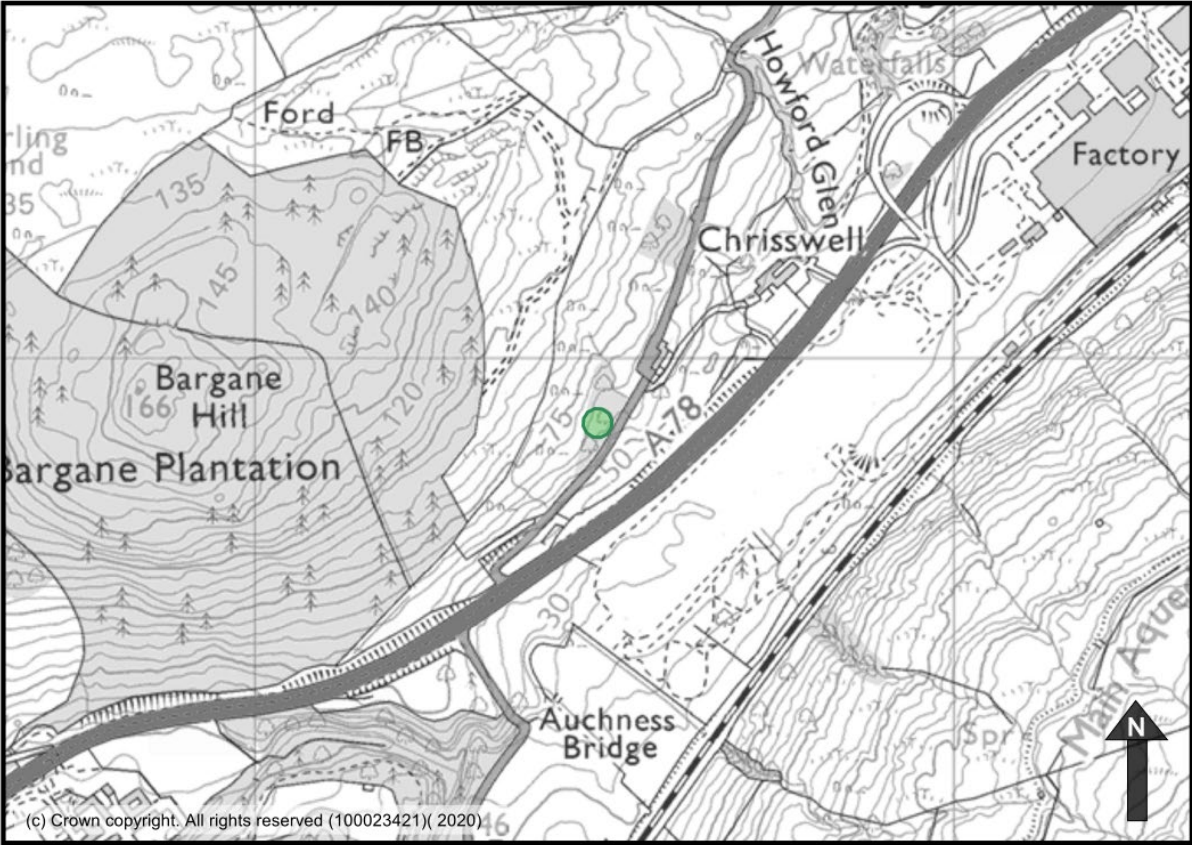
Further Reading

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

Archaeology Site – Inverkip	
Site Name: Wellyard	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference:	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Farmstead	
Date Recorded: 14 April 2000	Canmore Ref No 170921

Archaeology Note

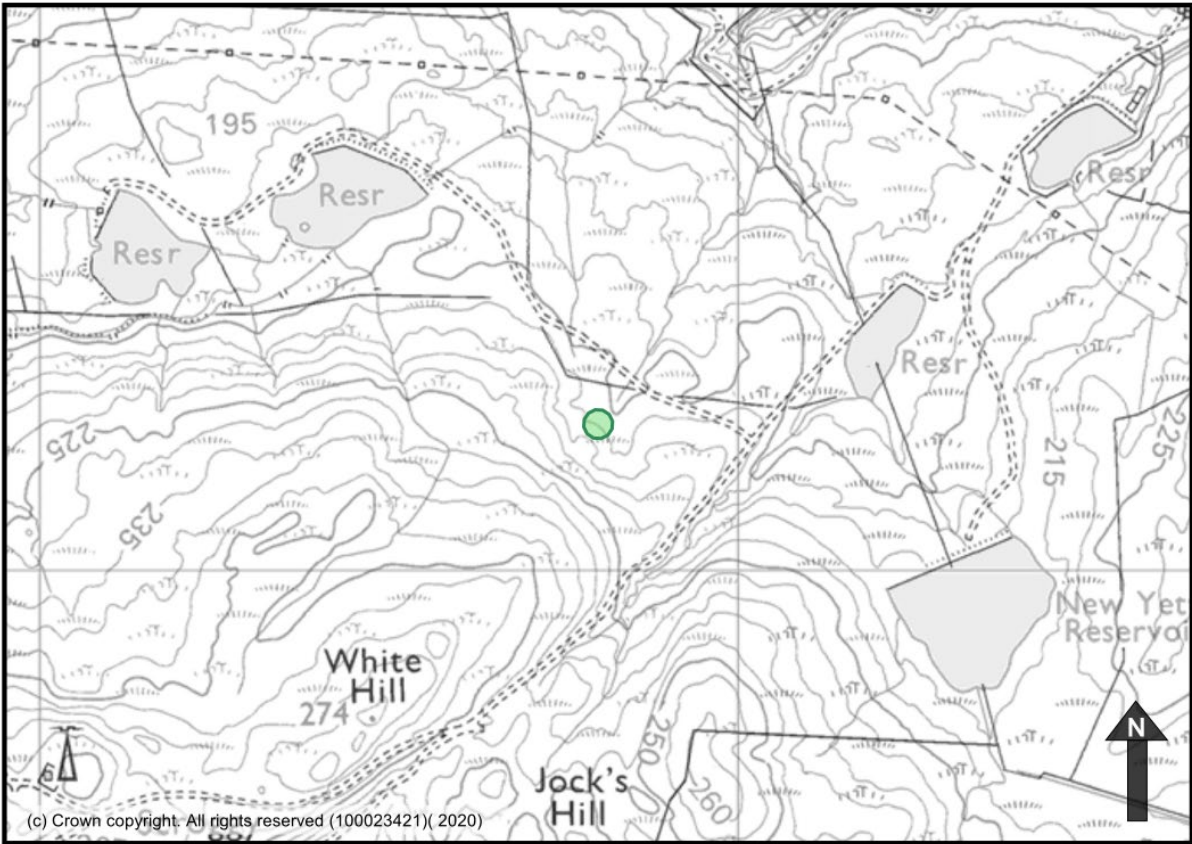
A farmstead comprising one unroofed building with an attached enclosure, one roofed building, which is arranged around a courtyard, and a second enclosure is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Renfrewshire 1863, sheet i). Two roofed buildings and four enclosures are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1980).



Archaeology Site – Inverkip	
Site Name: White Hill	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 225770 674240	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Building	
Date Recorded: 14 April 2000	Canmore Ref No 170924

Archaeology Note

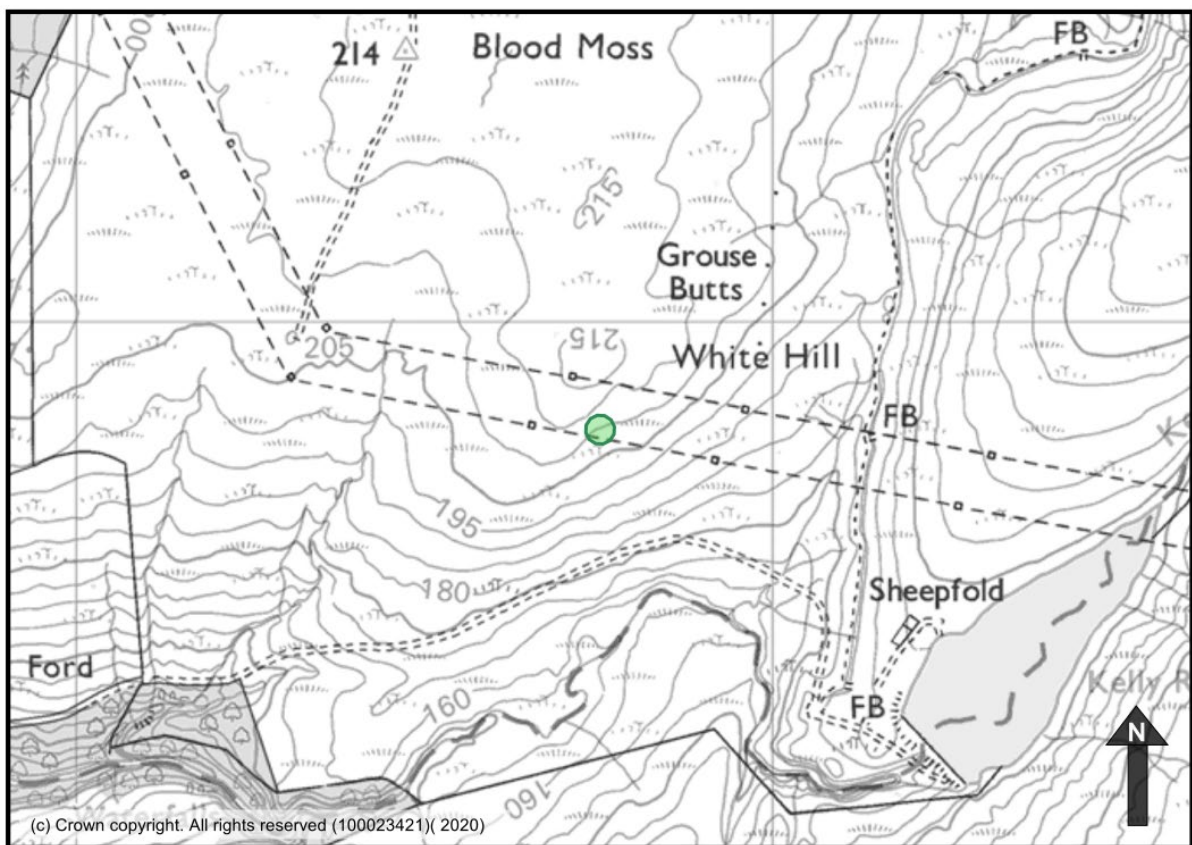
One unroofed building is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Renfrewshire 1864, sheet ii), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1980).



Archaeology Site – Inverkip	
Site Name: White Hill	
Alternative Name: Blood Moss, Kelly Bank Cottage	
Grid Reference: 221780 668838	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Cairn	
Date Recorded: 26 April 2011	Canmore Ref No -

Archaeology Note

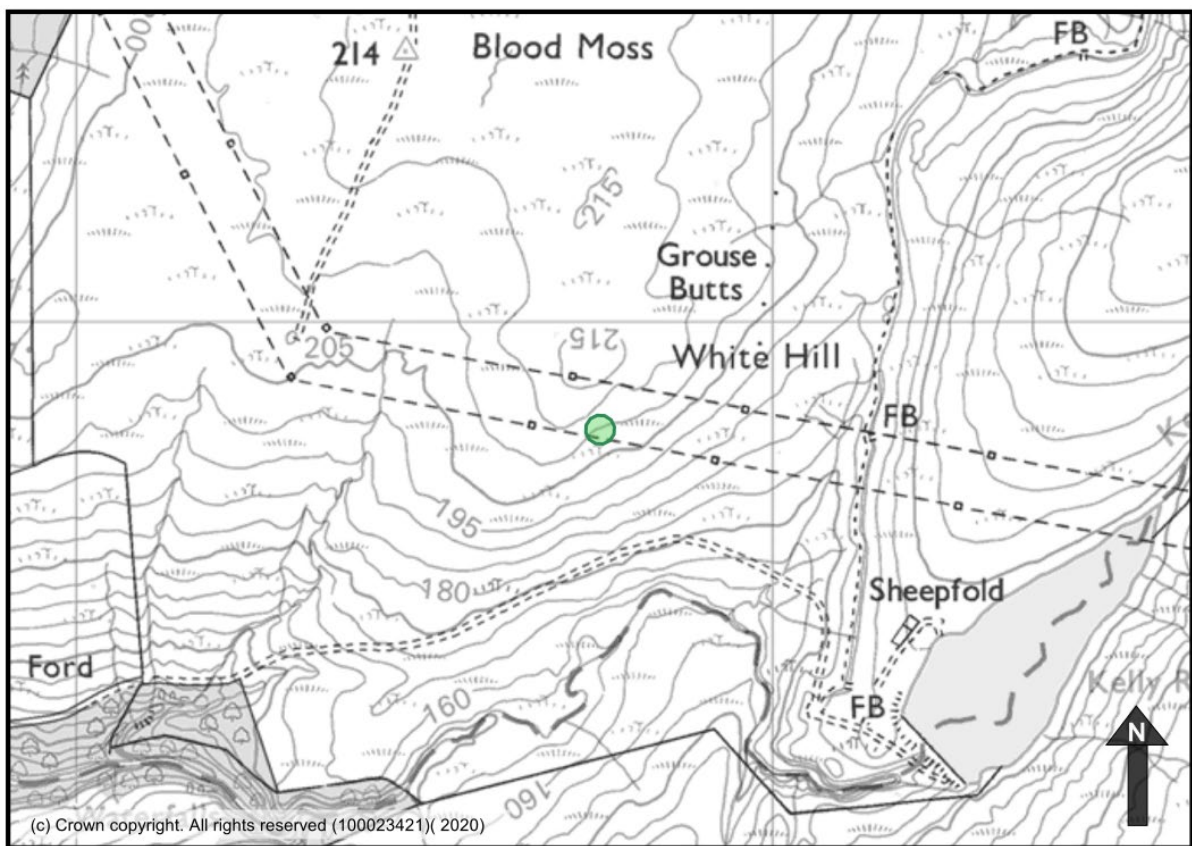
Cairn scheduled 25th March 2011 as 'Kelly Bank Cottage, cairn 1200m ENE of'. Site comprises the remains of a cairn with burial cist, probably built between 3000 and 1000BC in the late Neolithic period or Bronze Age. The cairn is visible as a low turf-covered mound built partly into the hillside, and the cist as an arrangement of stones protruding through the turf at the centre of the mound. The monument lies at around 200m above sea level, in moorland on the W slope of Berry Hill. It stands on gently sloping ground just below a ridge above the N side of the Kelly Glen.



Archaeology Site – Inverkip	
Site Name: White Hill	
Alternative Name: Blood Moss, Kelly Bank Cottage	
Grid Reference: 221780 668930	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Cairn	
Date Recorded: 26 April 2011	Canmore Ref No -

Archaeology Note

Cairn scheduled on the 25th of March 2011 as 'Kelly Bank Cottage, cairn 1240m ENE of'. Site comprises the remains of a cairn with burial cist, built probably between 3000 and 1000 BC in the late Neolithic period or Bronze Age. The cairn is visible as a low turf-covered mound, and the cist as an arrangement of stone protruding through the turf immediately to the west. The monument lies in moorland on the W slopes of Berry Hill at about 125m above sea level. It is sited in a natural hollow just below a ridge above the N side of the Kelly Glen.



Archaeology Site – Inverkip	
Site Name: White Hill	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 221800 668900	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Hut-circles, Lazy-bed	
Date Recorded: 28 June 2001	Canmore Ref No 180872

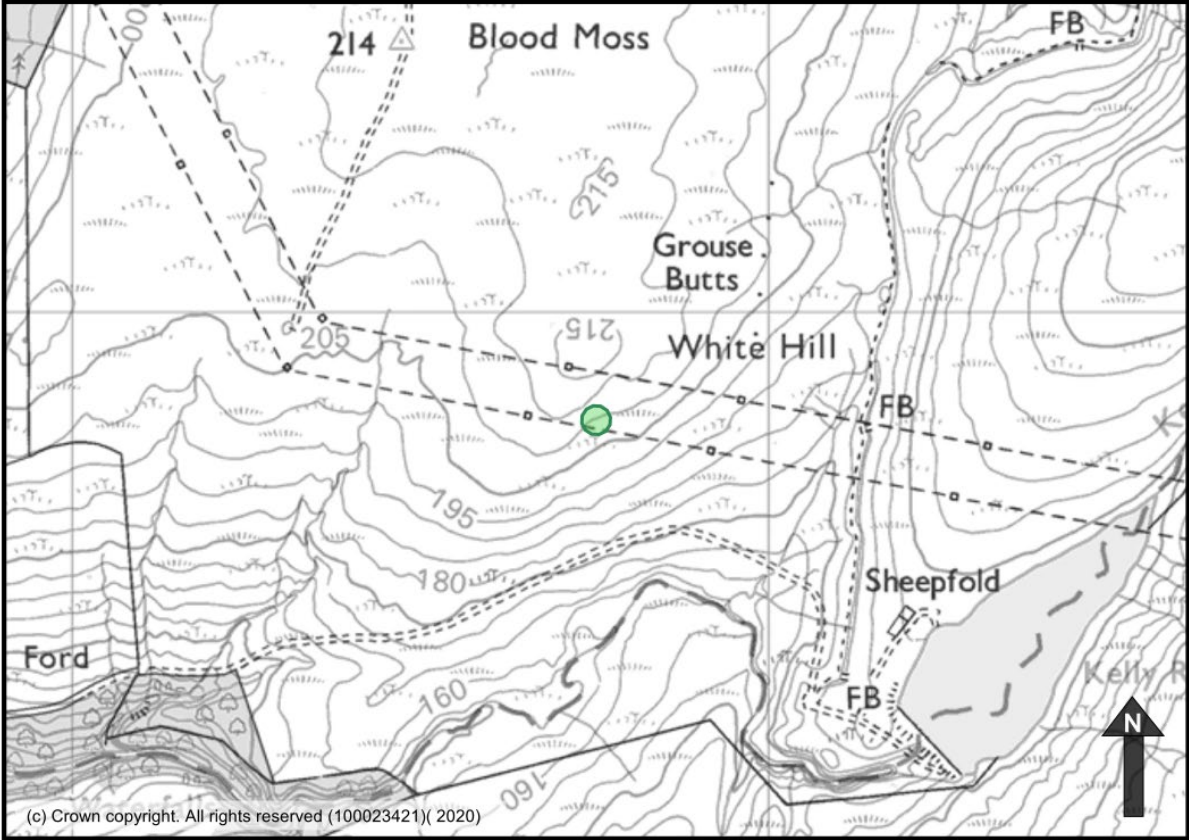
Archaeology Note

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 2180 6890 2 hut circles; both 8m diameter, with lazy bed (?)10m to SE.

Further Reading

Hogg, I - 'Loch Thom, Inverclyde (Inverkip; Kilmalcolm parishes), survey', Discovery and Excavation, Scotland 2000, pp.58,2001 (2000)



Archaeology Site – Inverkip	
Site Name: Whitelees – Darndaff Moor – Loch Thom – North Rotten Burn	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: -	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Roman Road	
Date Recorded: 28 June 2001	Canmore Ref No 41372

Archaeology Note

NS27SE 47 from 253 714 to 257 722. RX 7.

The course of this road, from NS 2958 7340 to NS 2500 7352, as shown on Record Sheet, is taken from a map (1:25,000 scale) shown to Ordnance Survey by Mr Newall. It is cambered, 15 to 15 1/2 ft wide, accompanied over rocky ground by quarry pits, and deviates from its general westward course at several points where it crosses the watersheds between hill ridges. F Newall 1963

No evidence of Roman construction seen.

Further investigation has shown that the road described above was a patrol track to provide signalling facilities to cover movement along the main road to Largs, which leaves the track S of Whitelees Hill, at NS 273 733, and proceeds direct towards the NE corner of Loch Thom, which it enters at NS 264 726. From the Loch the road emerges at NS 256 719, crosses two spits of land at the SW corner of the Loch then climbs towards the shoulder of Berry Hill, passing into Ayrshire at NS 248 701. Loch sections, and twelve to thirteen sections by sheep drains show the road mound to be 22 to 25 ft wide, and of hard driven metal in packed clay, overlying a heavier clay stratum with large stones. In two sections a 6 to 8 ft wide metalled track ran alongside the main causeway. Over peat mosses the road is laid on a brushwood corduroy over an upcast peat agger.

F Newall 1970

NS 2957 7340 to NS 2500 7353 This alleged Roman road (formerly RR 780) may have been a patrol track rather than a road providing signaling facilities to cover movement along the main Roman road (RX 7) which lay further inland. The main Roman road meanders through Maukinhill Moor and along Crawberry Hill (NS 2835 7315). At Darndaff Moor (NS 2726 7329) this alleged main road and the patrol road split. The main road heads SW while the patrol road heads W, running along Round Hill

(NS 2606 7349) and Jock's Hill (NS 2576 7359). The patrol road bends sharply to the SW near White Hill (NS 2542 7401) and runs along Scoggy Bank at NS 2509 7365.

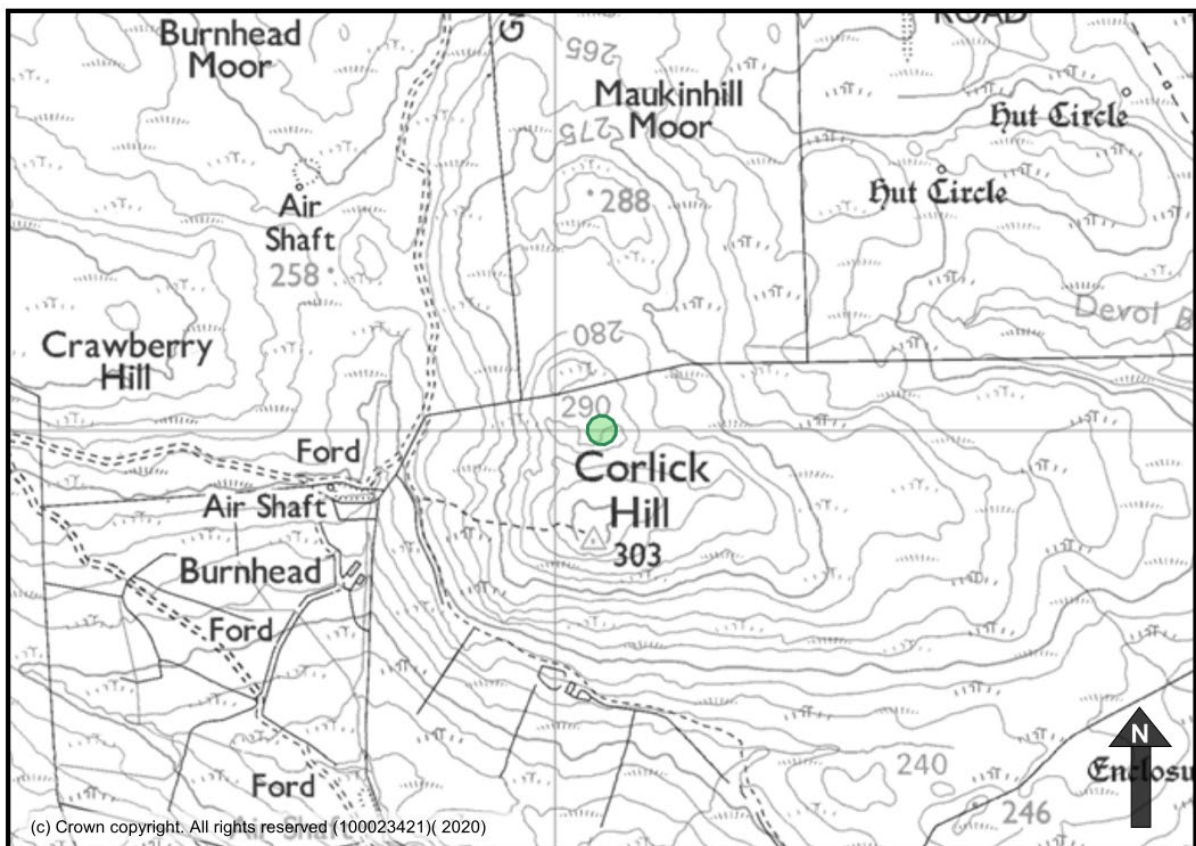
F Newall 1963, 1970; F Newall and W Lonie 1964

NS 2726 7329 to NS 2500 7071 At Darndaff Moor the alleged Roman main road and the patrol road split. The main road's course, leading to the SW, is partially covered by Loch Thom, which may have considerably smaller in ancient times. This road possibly became the main road from Lurg Moor to Largs at a later date.

F Newall 1971

NS 253 714 to NS 257 722 Due to drought the water of Loch Thom reached the lowest recorded level. The course of the Roman road was traced across the loch bed as a cambered mound of small metal on clay, overlying peat. Substantial stretches of the compacted small metal in clay, sandwiched centrally in peat are now exposed along the SW side of the loch.

F Newall and T Russell 1984



Further Reading

Newall, F - 'Greenock - Inverkip parishes', *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, 1963, pp.43-4 (1963)

Newall, F - 'Roman road, south of the Kelly Burn at NS 209283', *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, 1964, p.21 (1964)

Newall and Lonie, F and W - 'Inverkip parish', *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, 1964, p.45 (1964)

Newall and Russell, F and T - 'Loch Thom (Inverkip p), Roman road, round houses', *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* 1984, p.32 (1984)

Newall, F - 'Lurg-Largs, Greenock-Inverkip: Roman road system', *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, 1970, p.43 (1970)

Newall, F - 'Outerward - Largs, Main Trunk Road, Roman Roads', *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, 1971, p.12 (1971)

Walker, FA, *The South Clyde estuary: an illustrated architectural guide to Inverclyde and Renfrew*. Edinburgh (1986)

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

Thomas, J - (revised Paterson, AJS), A Regional History of the Railways of Great Britain. Volume 6 Scotland: the Lowlands and the Borders (1971)

Wemyss Bay station, Wemyss Bay Station: Restoration and Re-opening, [s.l.] (Pamphlet) (1994)

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

Wemyss Bay Station - 1.4m pound station facelift (Wemyss Bay Station, newscutting), The Herald, (Newspaper) (1993)

McLean, A - A grand old Edwardian gleams again (Wemyss Bay, Station, newscutting), The Scotsman, (Newspaper)

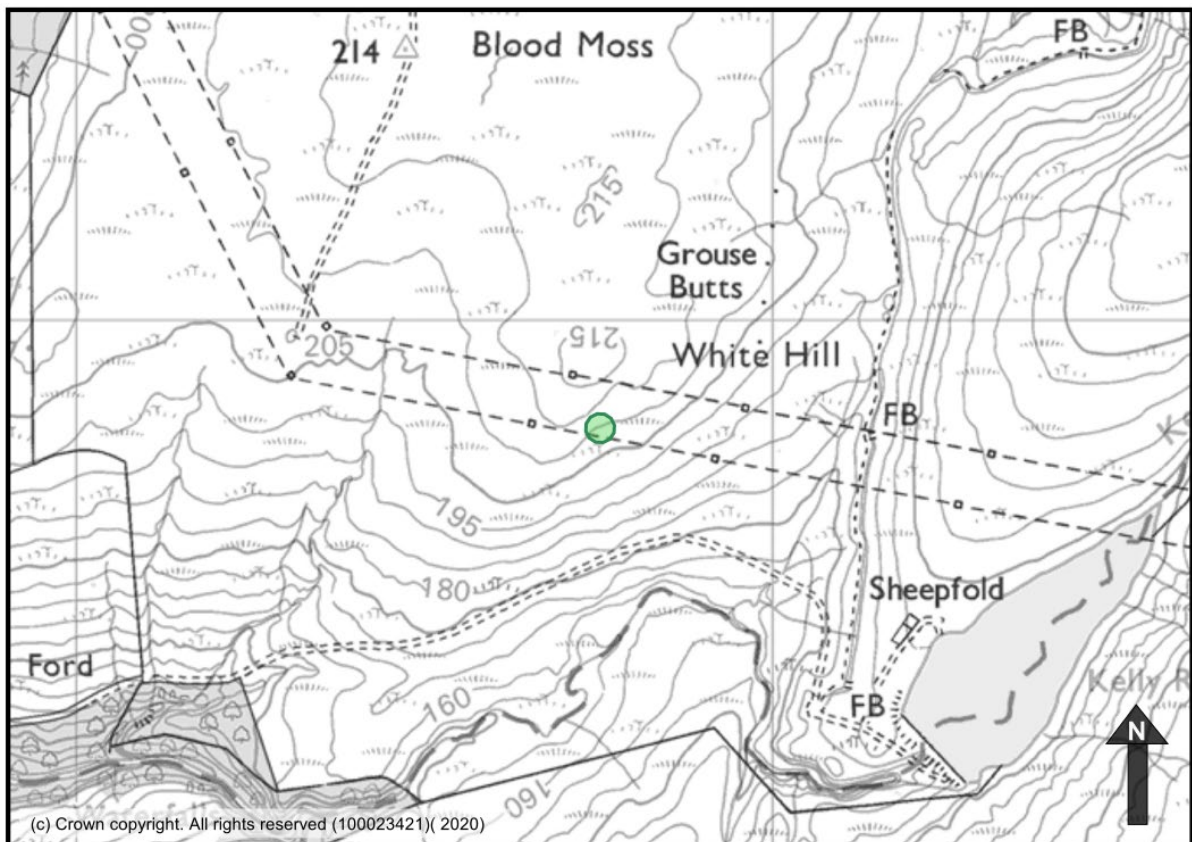
Young, J - Elegant railway station wins heritage awards (Wemyss Bay Station, newscutting), The Times, (Newspaper) (1994)

Archaeology Site – Inverkip	
Site Name: White Moss	
Alternative Name:	
Grid Reference: 221400 668970	Parish: Inverkip
Monument Type: Cist	
Date Recorded: 30 October 2000	Canmore Ref No 171544

Archaeology Note

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

NS 2140 6897 Cist grave set slightly off-centre in low mound; c 7m diameter; cist is 1.5m long, 0.5m wide, c 0.5m deep; stone-lined.



Further Reading

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