

# ROYAL ORDNANCE, BISHOPTON



OUTLINE PLANNING APPLICATION FOR THE REGENERATION  
OF THE SITE TO FORM A MIXED USE COMMUNITY GROWTH AREA

APPENDICES TO THE ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

## **APPENDIX 15.1** SITE GAZETTEER

May 2006

## Appendix 15.1

### SITE GAZETTEER

**Site No:** 1  
**Name:** Bishopton  
**Type of Site:** Circular shaft (known from aerial photo)  
**NMRS Number:** None  
**Grid Reference:** NS 409 703  
**Description:** A deep, circular, vertical-sided shaft/pit/tank, dug into the ground in the middle of a pasture field, seen on aerial photographs taken in 1945. Traces of the associated upcast were also visible surviving as small, grass-grown heaps to the west.

**Site No:** 2  
**Name:** High Bogside  
**Type of Site:** Farmstead  
**NMRS Number:** None  
**Grid Reference:** NS 410 703  
**Description:** High Bogside and Low Bogside are shown on Ainslie's map in 1796. It is possible that Boghall (Site 3) now occupies the position of Low Bogside, and that High Bogside farmstead is no longer standing. The name 'Boghall' also appears on much earlier maps, dating from the mid-1600s onwards.

**Site No:** 3  
**Name:** Boghall  
**Type of Site:** Residential  
**NMRS Number:** NS47SW 56  
**WOSAS PIN:** 7934  
**Grid Reference:** NS 412 700  
**Description:** An early (probably 18th century) description of Renfrewshire, noting the principal mansions, mentions the house of Boghall, formerly owned by the Flemings, but now in the possession of the Earl of Dundonald. (Macfarlane 1907). The name Boghall is shown on maps dating from 1590 (Pont) onwards. Ainslie's map shows two farmsteads at this location - High Bogside and Low Bogside. Boghall Farmstead then appeared on the 1864 and 1898 Ordnance Survey maps. It is possible that Boghall Farmstead sat on the site of the former Low Bogside Farmstead. All of these buildings have now disappeared. Boghall is recorded in the SMR due to mention in documentary sources dating back to the early 18<sup>th</sup> century.

**Site No:** 4  
**Name:** Nether Mill  
**Type of Site:** Farmstead  
**NMRS Number:** None  
**Grid Reference:** NS 412 702  
**Description:** Nether Mill is shown on historic maps dating from 1796 (Ainslie) onwards, but is no longer upstanding.

**Site No:** 5  
**Name:** Kirklands  
**Type of Site:** Farmstead  
**NMRS Number:** n/a  
**Grid Reference:** NS 4126 7056  
**Description:** Two buildings labelled Kirkland are marked on Ainslie's map of 1796 and first edition Ordnance Survey maps. A single unroofed structure is shown on the 1960s edition. There is no indication of this site on current maps

**Site No:** 6  
**Name:** Bishopton  
**Type of Site:** Cropmark  
**NMRS Number:** None  
**Grid Reference:** NS 4167 7067  
**Description:** The arc of a circle shows up as a cropmark on aerial photographs taken in 1988. It is apparent as a dark line in the green crop, with an estimated diameter of about 40m.

**Site No:** 7  
**Name:** West Glenshinnoch Cottage  
**Type of Site:** Cottage  
**NMRS Number:** None  
**Grid Reference:** NS 4175 7061  
**Description:** The names 'Nether Glennis', 'Glens' and Inchinnoch' appear on historical maps from the mid-1600s onwards and probably represent earlier versions of the name Glenshinnoch. West Glenshinnoch Cottage itself, however, is not so old and was built in the latter half of the 1800s. It first appears on the 1898 Ordnance Survey map, but is no longer upstanding.

**Site No:** 8  
**Name:** West Glenshinnoch  
**Type of Site:** Farmstead  
**NMRS Number:** n/a  
**Grid Reference:** NS 4187 7052  
**Description:** The names 'Nether Glennis', 'Glens' and Inchinnoch' appear on historical maps from the mid-1600s onwards and probably represent earlier versions of the name Glenshinnoch. This particular farmstead is shown as 'High Inchinnoch' on Ainslie's 1796 map, and has retained the same four building layout until the 1960s. The first edition Ordnance survey map shows this associated with a circular structure and ancillary buildings. The farmstead had expanded by the 1912, and is visible as roofed on 1945 aerial photographs. It is no longer upstanding and is in an area of coniferous forestry, although there is a stone retaining wall at both sides of the road in this area, which may pre-date the factory and may be associated with the farm.

**Site No:** 9  
**Name:** Bishopton  
**Type of Site:** Cropmark  
**NMRS Number:** None  
**Grid Reference:** NS 4208 7044  
**Description:** The buried remains of a possible rectilinear feature (or of an L-shaped building complex) show up as a cropmark on aerial photographs taken in 1945 (106G/UK/988-9, frame 3217) and 1949 (541/A/471, frames 4028-9), east of West Glenshinnoch. In the 1945 photograph the cereal crop is flattened over the lines of these remains. In the 1949 photograph the remains show up as lighter marks in the crop. The field in which the cropmark is situated was afforested around the 1960s, and it is likely that the buried remains of this feature have been disturbed or removed by this.

**Site No:** 10  
**Name:** Mid Nitton  
**Type of Site:** Farmstead  
**NMRS Number:** n/a  
**Grid Reference:** NS 4222, 7111  
**Description:** Mid Nitton (a.k.a. Mid Newton) is shown on Ainslie's 1796 map and Thomson's 1820 map, but not on any later map editions. It is no longer standing.

**Site No:** 11  
**Name:** Easter Newton  
**Type of Site:** Farmstead  
**NMRS Number:** n/a  
**Grid Reference:** NS 4232 7100

**Description:** Marked on Ainslie's 1796 map as a complex of three buildings known as 'Nitton'. Two buildings labelled 'Easter Newton' are shown on the first and second editions of the Ordnance Survey map (1864 and 1898). The 1945 aerial photographs show it had been demolished, although the stone-built wall lines were still discernible and, indeed, can still be traced on the ground today.

Past of the site in the north and east has been disturbed, however, in creating a brick-built underground bunker, which has since collapsed, and other material has also since been dumped on this part of the site. A stair with an iron hand rail still leads down to the sub-terranean level, which is estimated to be about 2m below ground level. The site is generally overgrown with deciduous trees.

**Site No:** 12  
**Name:** Old Brickfield  
**Type of Site:** Former brick works?  
**NMRS Number:** n/a  
**Grid Reference:** NS 4235 4010

**Description:** A series of five ponds are depicted on first edition Ordnance Survey maps and labelled as 'Old Brickfield'. These ponds are unnamed on subsequent editions and were removed to create the Royal Ordnance Factory

**Site No:** 13  
**Name:** East Glenshinnoch  
**Type of Site:** Farmstead  
**NMRS Number:** n/a  
**Grid Reference:** NS 4253 7000

**Description:** The names 'Nether Glennis', 'Glens' and 'Inchinnoch' appear on historical maps from the mid-1600s onwards and probably represent earlier versions of the name Glenshinnoch.

This particular farmstead is shown as 'Low Inchinnoch' on Ainslie's 1796 map. It was depicted as a three-building complex. It appears to have remained largely unchanged until the advent of the Royal Ordnance factory when it was removed.

**Site No:** 14  
**Name:** Ingliston  
**Type of Site:** Residential  
**NMRS Number:** n/a  
**Grid Reference:** NS 4300 7112

**Description:** Ainslie's 1796 map depicts 'Inglestone' at this point. Ordnance survey maps consulted from 1850 onwards show the property to have expanded gradually throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Three farm buildings still exist on this site – the farmhouse (which was re-appropriated for use as an office by the Royal Ordnance Factory), a barn and a probable dairy building. The farmhouse is 2-storey with attic, built with red bricks and has a 1903 datestone. The barn is stone-built with rubble, including dressed quoins and dressed door/window surrounds. The other building – a possible dairy – is red brick, contemporary with the house. It is single storey with a slate roof and a sliding front door. It has a 1901 datestone.

**Site No:** 15  
**Name:** Bishopton, Wester Rossland House  
**Type of Site:** Residential  
**NMRS Number:** NS47SW 104  
**Grid Reference:** NS 4337 7090  
**Description:** There are no bibliographic references associated with this record. The name 'Roslin' appears on maps from the mid-1600s onwards. The house is still standing.

**Site No:** 16  
**Name:** Bishopton

Type of Site: Cottage  
 NMRS Number: None  
 Grid Reference: NS 4338 7047  
 Description: An un-named cottage is shown on the 1898 Ordnance Survey map. It was re-appropriated for use by the Royal Ordnance Factory and is still upstanding, although it is now in a derelict condition, beyond repair. It is rectangular in plan, containing two rooms, with a small annexe to the rear. It is single storey, brick built with sandstone window ledges and lintels. The exterior wall faces are harled and painted.

**Site No: 17**  
 Name: Ditch  
 Type of Site: Farmstead  
 NMRS Number: n/a  
 Grid Reference: NS 4325 7043  
 Description: An L-shaped building complex known as Ditch is marked on Ainslie's 1796 map. A more extensive complex of four buildings was later shown on the Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> edition map in 1864. The 1960s Ordnance Survey map depicts a three-building complex. The remains of these farmstead buildings were re-appropriated for use by the Royal Ordnance Factory and are still upstanding, although derelict.  
 The farmhouse is a single storey building with attic. It is stone-built (coated with render) and has a slate roof. A large stone-built extension has been added to the farmhouse some time before the Ordnance Factory acquired the site. The house was later modified for use in association with the factory, and some internal walls have thus been removed.  
 There are three outbuildings associated with the farm, pre-dating the Ordnance Factory. These are a barn, a wash-house and another small building of indeterminate function. The barn is stone rubble covered with render and has a slate roof. It seems to be in quite good condition. The wash-house is a brick-built structure with a thin coat of render, and is up to two stories high (but with only one floor level inside, at ground level). It has a slate roof and a small chimney stack. The other small building of indeterminate function is single-storey and single-roomed, with a steep, pitched roof. It is brick-built and the exterior wall faces are covered with render.

**Site No: 18**  
 Name: Bishopton  
 Type of Site: Stone Axe  
 NMRS Number: NS47SW 26  
 Grid Reference: NS 43 71  
 Description: A basalt axe, 4 inches by 2 inches, found in a peat moss near Bishopton (NS 4371) was donated to the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland (NMAS) in 1856 by J C Roger (Accession no: AF 109) (Proc Soc Antiq Scot 1859; NMAS 1892). Its present location is not known. Possibly it is now in the possession of Mr L M Mann. His collection was bequeathed to Glasgow Art Galleries and Museum on his death (Information from J G Scott, curator, Glasgow Art Galleries and Museum, 7 March 1951). The axe has been attributed to group IX, porcellanite axes from Tievebullagh and Rathlin, Northern Ireland, (Clough, T H McK and Cummins W A 1988).

**Site No: 19**  
 Name: Bishopton  
 Type of Site: Roman Coin  
 NMRS Number: NS47SW 58  
 Grid Reference: NS 43 71  
 Description: A worn bronze coin of reign of Constantine I (Constantinopolis) of c.AD 337, from uncertain eastern mint. Found in sand dunes by D A Cunningham (Robertson A S 1984)

**Site No: 20**  
 Name: Bishopton, Emerson's Farm  
 Type of Site: Roman Coins  
 NMRS Number: NS47SW 9  
 Grid Reference: NS 43 71  
 Description: An Alexandrian coin of Aurelian and a bronze coin of Constantius II were found on or before 1946 at Emerson's Farm, Bishopton. (Robertson, A S (1963) 'Roman coins found

in Scotland, 1951-60'; Proc Soc Antiq Scot, **94**, 1960-1, 147)

**Site No:** 21  
**Name:** Dargavel Brick Works  
**Type of Site:** Industrial/ Brickworks  
**NMRS Number:** NS47SW 119  
**WOSAS PIN:** 42597  
**Grid Reference:** NS 4394 7011  
**Description:** Dargavel Brick Works are depicted on the 1864, 1898 and 1914 Ordnance Survey maps (Renfrewshire, sheet VII, 1914). The associated buildings have since been demolished (they could not be identified on the ground, or on the 1945 aerial photographs), although the pits remains.

**Site No:** 22  
**Name:** Gladstone/Gladstone House  
**Type of Site:** Residential  
**NMRS Number:** n/a  
**Grid Reference:** NS 4362 7038  
**Description:** Gladstone is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> edition map in 1864 as a large central house with several ancillary structures and buildings. Gladstone Cottage was also located slightly south-east of the main complex. Gladstone House itself was associated with tree lined formal gardens to the north-west. The house could not be identified on the 1945 aerial photographs and is no longer standing.

**Site No:** 23  
**Name:** Gladstone Brick and Tile Works  
**Type of Site:** Brick and Tile Works  
**NMRS Number:** n/a  
**Grid Reference:** NS 4362 7030  
**Description:** A brick and tile works associated with ponds and three elongated rectangular structures is marked on the first and second edition maps (1864 and 1898). The buildings no longer survive.

**Site No:** 24  
**Name:** Balerno  
**Type of Site:** Residential  
**NMRS Number:** n/a  
**Grid Reference:** NS 4370 7034  
**Description:** Balerno House is first shown on the 1898 Ordnance Survey map, and is still standing, although in a derelict state with the interior displaying extensive damp and rot. It is a one-storey with attic building, featuring dormer windows, although the rear side has been built up to two levels. It is constructed of dressed sandstone blocks with a slate roof. The interior contains some period features, including plasterwork. There is an arched fanlight above the front door. The house was re-appropriated for use as an office by the ordnance factory.

**Site No:** 25  
**Name:** Gladstone Cottage  
**Type of Site:** Cottage  
**NMRS Number:** None  
**Grid Reference:** NS 4371 7034  
**Description:** Gladstone Cottage is first shown on the 1864 Ordnance Survey map and is still upstanding. It was re-used as an office by the ordnance factory. It is a two-storey building constructed of dressed sandstone blocks. It is associated with an outhouse, also built of dressed sandstone blocks. Although single-storey, the outhouse is quite tall, it has an aperture above the door (for loading), windows and a slated roof. It has a later, brick, lean-to extension and contains a sink. These buildings are situated in an area which of the site which has become rather overgrown. The condition of these buildings has deteriorated. The outhouse was probably used for storage by the factory.

**Site No:** 26  
**Name:** Rashiecrook  
**Type of Site:** Farmstead

NMRS Number: n/a

Grid Reference: NS 4350 6978

Description: Two buildings are depicted here on Ainslie's 1796 map. Three buildings are depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1864 map. The farm was not depicted on later map editions and is no longer standing.

**Site No:** 27

Name: Dargavel

Type of Site: Sheepfold

NMRS Number: n/a

Grid Reference: NS 4320 6956

Description: A sheepfold is marked north-west of Dargavel house on the 1864 Ordnance Survey map, but not on any later editions of maps. It cannot be identified on the 1945 aerial photographs, nor can it be identified on the ground. It is likely to have been demolished.

**Site No:** 28

Name: Dikneuk

Type of Site: Building

NMRS Number: n/a

Grid Reference: NS 4252 6923

Description: A singular structure labelled Dikneuk (or Pekeneuk?) is marked on Ainslie's map of 1796 and Thomson's map of 1820 north of Barochan Moss. It is possible that the farmstead might be related to the placenames 'Perck' or 'Perk' which appear at this approximate location on earlier maps (Pont 1590, Gordon c.1650, Blaeu 1654 and Moll 1745). It is not shown on any later edition maps and therefore must have been demolished between 1820-1864.

**Site No:** 29

Name: Reilly Farmstead

Type of Site: Farmstead

NMRS Number: None

Grid Reference: NS 4212 6922

Description: Reilly Farmstead is shown on historic maps dating from 1796 (Ainslie) onwards. It was still visible and roofed on aerial photographs dating from 1945.

**Site No:** 30

Name: Dargavel House

Type of Site: Residential/ Tower-House; House

NMRS Number: NS46NW 20

WOSAS PIN: 7666

Grid Reference: NS 4331 6924

Status: Listed Building Category B

Description: Dargavel House is a large, late-16th century mansion on the Z-plan, though it has been much altered and added to in modern times, in approximately the same style of architecture. The original part of the house consists of a main block lying roughly E-W, with circular towers projecting at the NE and SW angles. The walls are roughcast and rise to three storeys and an attic. A renewed panel dated 1584 is inserted in E gable and a sundial dated 1670 is placed in the wall of the SW tower. The house now stands within the precincts of the Royal Ordnance Factory (N Tranter 1965; D MacGibbon and T Ross 1892).

**MacGibbon and Ross, D and T** (1887-92) The castellated and domestic architecture of Scotland from the twelfth to the eighteenth centuries, 5v, Edinburgh, Vol.4, 21-3, **Tranter, N** (1962-70) 'The fortified house in Scotland', Edinburgh, Vol.3, 153-4, 2 & 3 storey with dormered Attic; a former mansion adapted as offices; harled, with stone dressings; bold circular towers on external angles NE & SW; (1584) with extensive additions c.1840 by David Bryce, architect. Remodelled '0, Peter MacGregor Chalmers architect.

The exterior of Dargavel House was viewed during the site walkover survey in June 2005. It appears to be in good condition and used intermittently by BAE for events. Judging from views made through the ground floor windows, many period features survive inside (e.g. large fireplaces). The boundary wall around the grounds, south-east of the house, is also still upstanding, including a rubble-built gateway.

**Site No:** 31

Name: Dargavel Walled Garden and Garden Buildings  
 Type of Site: Walled garden; garden buildings  
 NMRS Number: None  
 Grid Reference: NS 4332 6938

Description: Dargavel Walled Garden is first shown on the 1864 Ordnance Survey map, and is still partially upstanding. An original entrance in the wall survives in the south-west corner. The garden contains the ruined remains of two (or three) buildings and a small, stone-built garden feature:  
 (a) Greenhouse, NS 4331 6940, first shown on the 1898 Ordnance Survey map. The foundations and the chimney-stack of this brick-built building are still visible. The most visible room is about 5m by 3m.  
 (b) Shed, estimated to have been built around 1900. The ruined remains of this brick-built, lean-to building are still visible, abutting the inner north corner of the walled garden. It is double-celled and rectangular in plan. It is also visible on aerial photographs dating from 1945, still roofed at that point.  
 (c) Garden building (gardener's cottage?) located south-west of the walled garden. A small, single-storey, brick-built structure with a slate roof, rectangular in plan and approximately 5m by 6m. It is shown on the 1854 and 1898 Ordnance Survey maps of the site.  
 (d) Small, stone-built garden feature, situated a few metres from the north-west corner of Dargavel House. It comprises a short stretch of a low stone wall, incorporating an entranceway with two low brick pillars. A couple of steps lead down from here to the south, onto a small terrace-type area.

**Site No:** 32  
 Name: Dargavel Cottages  
 Type of Site: Cottages  
 NMRS Number: n/a  
 Grid Reference: NS 4335 6910

Description: Dargavel cottages – associated with the manor house of Dargavel. Un-named buildings were first marked here on 1796 map by Ainslie. They are marked as Kilback (or Kilbeck) on Thomson's 1820 map, and then shown as Dargavel Mains on the 1864 and 1898 Ordnance Survey maps. Part of this complex was still roofed in 1945 and part had been demolished, judging from the aerial photographic evidence, however none of the buildings are now standing.

**Site No:** 33  
 Name: Dargavel  
 Type of Site: Well  
 NMRS Number: None  
 Grid Reference: NS 4351 6926  
 Description: A well is shown east of Dargavel House on Ordnance Survey maps dating from the 1950s, but presumed to be older in date.

**Site No:** 34  
 Name: Dargavel  
 Type of Site: Sandpit  
 NMRS Number: None  
 Grid Reference: NS 4356 6934  
 Description: A small sandpit is shown east of Dargavel House on the 1864 and 1898 Ordnance Survey maps.

**Site No:** 35  
 Name: North Crooks  
 Type of Site: Farmstead  
 NMRS Number: n/a  
 Grid Reference: NS 4324 6910  
 Description: Two buildings are marked in this location on Ainslie's map from 1796, and on subsequent maps by Thomson (1820) and the Ordnance Survey (1864 and 1898). Aerial photographs dating from 1945 show the farmstead as still roofed and upstanding, however the buildings are no longer standing today.

**Site No:** 36  
 Name: South Crooks  
 Type of Site: Farmstead  
 NMRS Number: n/a  
 Grid Reference: NS 4318, 6864



Description: This farmstead is first shown on the 1864 Ordnance Survey map as two elongated rectangular buildings, and is also shown on the 1898 map. The farmstead was shown as roofed and upstanding on the 1945 aerial photographs, however it is no longer standing.

**Site No:** 37  
**Name:** Mosshall  
**Type of Site:** Building  
**NMRS Number:** n/a  
**Grid Reference:** NS 4375 6952

Description: Mosshall is first shown on the 1864 Ordnance Survey map as a complex of three buildings, and is also shown on the 1898 map. However, it could not be identified amongst the factory buildings on the 1945 aerial photographs, and is no longer standing.

**Site No:** 38  
**Name:** Bishopton, Royal Ordnance Factory  
**Type of Site:** Defence; Industrial/ Chemicals; Explosives; Military/ Factory  
**NMRS Number:** NS46NW 31  
**WOSAS PIN:** 11714  
**Grid Reference:** NS 44 69  
**Description:** This site is still owned and used by the Ministry of Defence.  
J Guy 2001; NMRS MS 810/11, Part 3, 198-9

**Site No:** 39  
**Name:** Blackburn  
**Type of Site:** Farmstead  
**NMRS Number:** n/a  
**Grid Reference:** NS 4379 4425

Description: The name Blackburn first appears on maps in the mid-1600s (Blaeu and Gordon). It may even be on Pont's map dating from 1590, however this is less certain. A farmstead is shown here on the 1864 and 1898 Ordnance Survey maps. Aerial photographs dating from 1945 show that it had been demolished, although the outline of the walls were still visible, albeit overgrown. A possible well is also visible in the photographs, approximately 30m to the north. The farmstead comprised a single, two-celled building. No trace of the building was seen during the site visit (June 2005), although the overgrown vegetation (scrub and grasses) might obscure subtle wall footings.

**Site No:** 40  
**Name:** Hareshaw  
**Type of Site:** Farmstead  
**NMRS Number:** n/a  
**Grid Reference:** NS 4395 6822

Description: Two building are shown here on Ainslie's map of 1796. The farmstead is also shown on the 1864 and 1898 Ordnance Survey maps. The 1864 map also depicts a well at this location. Aerial photographs dating from 1945 show that the northernmost building was still upstanding and roofed, although the other two buildings to the S and E had been demolished. There are now no upstanding remains at the site. No trace of the building was seen during the site visit (June 2005), although the overgrown vegetation (scrub and grasses) might obscure subtle wall footings.

**Site No:** 41  
**Name:** Ramochshiels  
**Type of Site:** Farmstead  
**NMRS Number:** n/a  
**Grid Reference:** NS 4402 6810

Description: *Ramochshiels* is marked on Ainslie's map in 1796, but does not appear on any later maps. No evidence of it is visible in the aerial photographs consulted during this assessment. No upstanding traces of the farmstead were found during the site walkover survey in June 2005.

**Site No:** 42  
**Name:** Stotterre  
**Type of Site:** Farmstead  
**NMRS Number:** n/a

Grid Reference: NS 436 676

Description: *Stotterre* (or *Slatterie*?) farmstead is shown on Ainslie's map in 1796. It is also shown on Thomson's 1820 map, although its name had changed to *Blairloch*. No evidence of it was seen on the aerial photographs consulted during this assessment.

**Site No: 43**

Name: Georgetown, Ammunition Filling Factory

Alternative Names: Bishopton

Type of Site: Defence/ Military/ Military Installation

NMRS Number: NS46NW 36

WOSAS PIN: 42239

Grid Reference: NS 4480 6790

Description: This World War I ammunition filling factory is situated on the W side of the railway and M8 motorway SE of Bishopton. The area has now been afforested, but a number of concrete hut and building bases can still be seen.

J Guy 2001; NMRS MS 810/11, Part 2, 177-8

**Site No: 44**

Name: Georgetown

Type of Site: Mineral Railway

NMRS Number: None

Grid Reference: NS 436 704

Description: A mineral railway pre-dating the foundation of the Royal Ordnance Factory is shown in the Georgetown area on the 1898 Ordnance Survey map. There is no trace of the mineral railway on the ground.

**Site No: 45**

Name: Fulwood Moss

Type of Site: Farmstead/Industrial

NMRS Number: n/a

Grid Reference: NS 4492 6821

Description: First shown on the 1898 Ordnance Survey map, probably associated with the mineral railway which also appeared at this time, prior to the foundation of the Royal Ordnance Factory. These buildings have since been removed. There is now no trace of them underfoot in this area of young woodland.

**Site No: 46**

Name: Georgetown

Type of Site: Building

NMRS Number: None

Grid Reference: NS 449 678

Description: An un-named building pre-dating the Royal Ordnance Factory is shown in the Georgetown area on the 1898 Ordnance Survey map. It is no longer upstanding.

**Site No: 47**

Name: West Fulwood

Type of Site: Farmstead

NMRS Number: None

Grid Reference: NS 4521 6751

Description: A farmstead is shown at the southern edge of the Georgetown area on the 1864 and 1898 Ordnance Survey maps. It is no longer upstanding. The name 'Fullwood' or 'Feulwood' is quite historic and appears at this site on maps dating from 1684 onwards.

**Site No: 48**

Name: Houston Railway Station

Type of Site: Railway station

NMRS Number: None

Grid Reference: NS 4525 6874

Description: Houston Railway Station, at the SE corner of Georgetown, is shown on the 1864 and 1898 Ordnance Survey maps.

**Site No: 49**

Name: Bishopton Station  
 Type of Site: Transport And Communications/ Railways/ Railway Station  
 NMRS Number: NS47SW 65  
 WOSAS PIN: 7944  
 Grid Reference: NS 4375 7051  
 Description: There are no bibliographic references associated with this record.

**Site No: 50**  
 Name: Selvieland Farm, Access Bridge  
 Type of Site: Transport And Communications/ Roads And Paths/ Road Bridge  
 NMRS Number: NS46NW 32  
 WOSAS PIN: 19063  
 Grid Reference: NS 4477 6738  
 Description: There are no bibliographic references associated with this record.

**Site No: 51**  
 Name: Fulwood Bridge  
 Alternative Names: River Gryffe  
 Type of Site: Transport And Communications/ Roads And Paths/ Road Bridge  
 NMRS Number: NS46NW 51  
 Grid Reference: NS 4396 6685  
 Listed Building: Category B  
 Description: 3-span stone-built bridge; wide centre span, elliptical, flanked by semi-circular arches. "1821" dated on west side and centre.

**Site No: 52**  
 Name: Fulwood  
 Type of Site: House  
 NMRS Number: NS46NW 21  
 Grid Reference: NS 437 671  
 Description: The mansion-house of Fulwood stood in the field west of the present farm (at NS 439671). It was demolished several years ago. An early (probably early 18th century) description of Renfrewshire, noting the principal mansions, mentions Fulwood: lately sold by John Semple to John Portarfield and now owned by Alex Portarfield, his second son. W Macfarlane 1907

**Site No: 53**  
 Name: Houston Wood  
 Alternative Names: Robertyard  
 Type of Site: Farmstead  
 NMRS Number: NS46NW 33  
 Grid Reference: NS 4153 6787  
 Description: "A ruin of what was formerly a farmsteading." Name Book 1863. A farmstead annotated as Robertyard (ruin) and comprising one unroofed long building and one incomplete enclosure is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Renfrewshire 1863, sheet vii), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1987).

**Site No: 54**  
 Name: Chapel Farm  
 Type of Site: Chapel (Possible); Human Remains  
 NMRS Number: NS46NW 6  
 Grid Reference: NS 4107 6824  
 Description: Human bones and a skull were found here a few feet below ground, some years ago by Mr T White, the present occupant of Chapel Farm, while making improvements. Name Book 1856  
 Local tradition says that an old chapel once existed at or near Chapel Farm. The Knight's Templars had a half merk land in the lordship of Barochan, a place still known as Chapeltown, of the west side of Barochan Burn may mark the site of their establishment. Orig Paroch Scot 1851

There are numerous references to alleged houses of Templars in Scotland; these are generally exaggerated accounts of what were merely Temple lands. I B Cowan and D E Easson 1976.

**Site No:** 55  
**Name:** Barochan House  
**Type of Site:** Residential/ Tower-House; Country House  
**NMRS Number:** NS46NW 2  
**WOSAS PIN:** 7665  
**Grid Reference:** NS 4147 6862  
**Description:** Barochan House: The main feature is a tall square tower, standing about the centre of the building, and about 20ft higher than the rest. The Ordnance Survey Name Book (ONB) states that its date of erection was unknown, though it was believed to be over 500 years old. However, Millar states that the principal portion of the mansion was built towards the end of the 16th century by Janet Sempill, widow of Alexander Fleming, to replace the original structure which had been accidentally destroyed by fire. It was considerably extended and improved during the 18th and 19th centuries. Name Book 1856; A H Millar 1889. The square tower was demolished prior to 1951 due to general decay and dry rot. Barochan House now has the appearance of a building recently renovated.  
 It is unknown whether or not this site remains occupied - since there are references to renovations, the chances are that it is. The initial stages of an evaluation in April 2002 involved cleaning back of parts of a development area and revealed evidence of surviving structural remains and shaping of the bedrock surface relating to the preparation of the site for a substantial building. Documentary sources are very specific that the pre-fire Barochan House incorporated substantial parts of the structure erected following the burning of its predecessor in the late 16th century. Complete clearance of the area and careful recording of all bedrock cuts and surviving mortar permitted a tentative reconstruction of the ground plan of what is in most probability the late 16th-century tower house, although only one in situ stone survived from the structure itself (D Connolly 2002).

**Site No:** 56  
**Name:** Barochan Hill  
**Type of Site:** Roman Fort  
**NMRS Number:** NS46NW 17  
**WOSAS PIN:** 7662  
**Grid Reference:** NS 4135 6904  
**Status:** Scheduled Ancient Monument  
**Description:** The remains of a Roman fort are situated on the summit of Barochan Hill at 200ft OD, partly in scrubby woodland and partly in arable land. Rectangular in plan and measuring about 168m E-W by 96m N-S, it faces E with a gateway in the centre of that side. Trial excavations revealed two pits close to the S rampart, one (rectangular) for puddling clay; the other (circular), a slow oven for firing bricks. These bricks were built along the edge of the heavy foundations of a central building. The fort defences comprise a single stony rampart spread to about 10m, but with no outlying ditches - only a palisade trench at the SE angle which can be seen to be developing into a ditch in the E field (F Newall letter to R W Feachem, 30 September 1972). Exploration of the S side of a defended enclosure whose W, N and E sides had been detected from air photographs showed to be a Roman fort of circa 1.3 hectares (3.2 acres). The S rampart was of turf and clay fronted by a palisade trench. Location of two internal buildings would indicate that the fort faced W. The date of construction was given by Agricola pottery recovered from a tile kiln and puddling pit. D R Wilson 1973; F Newall and A Halifax-Crawford 1972. In 1953 a piece of (? 1st century AD) glass bead was picked up by R W Feachem on the site, and donated to the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland in 1958 (Accession no: FR 668) (A S Robertson 1970). A fragment of a Samian bowl was found in the SE corner of the fort (F Newall and W Lonie 1979). The street inside the West Gate was 3.6m wide. Both north and south of the gate burnt material behind the rampart, overlaid by burnt red clay suggested use of these areas for ovens. North of the gate two large pits, belonging probably to the construction phase, suggested by their contents that tile-making may have been undertaken nearby. Flavian date of the fort is confirmed. S S Frere 1987. Fieldwalking revealed no Roman small finds, but burnt clay and charcoal were observed immediately behind the N rampart of the fort, and close to its NE corner. L J F Keppie and M J Robb 1993.

**Site No:** 57  
**Name:** Barochan Hill

Type of Site:	Defence/	Military/	Searchlight	Battery	(Possible)
NMRS Number:	NS46NW 62				
WOSAS PIN:	42942				
Grid Reference:	NS		4132		6906

Description: Situated on the top of Barochan Hill and lying to the west side of a wood are the remains of a World War II installation. The installation has four elements of which the major part is a rectangular brick built building with two compartments measuring 19.5m by 6.4m. Three circular or elliptical banked structures lie to the N and NW measuring between 7m and 9m across all badly damaged by cattle. The building or hut is probably the accommodation for crew manning the installation whilst the other three structures are possible emplacements of some sort, most likely for searchlights, though local sources have suggested that light AA Bofors guns may have been installed here. The site probably forms part of the defences for the Bishopton, Royal Ordnance Factory. Information from Defence of Britain Project recording form, Mr J Macdonald, 1994

**Site No: 58**

Name: Barochan Cross

Type of Site: Fort

NMRS Number: NS46NW 23

Grid Reference: NS 4056 6902

Description: From a distance it would appear that the top of this hill has been subjected to artificial steepening and gives the impression of a possible filled-in ditch and now-levelled bank running round the side of the hill a short distance from the summit. On close examination, the existence of a defensive slope is obvious but is extremely difficult to determine accurately in measurement.

An aerial photograph revealed the remains of a triple ditched fort which divided into four separate fields. The north-eastern field was walked after it had been ploughed earlier in the year. Few artefacts of any great antiquity were recovered. Two pieces of green-glazed medieval pottery, one being a strap-handle, were found along with a quantity of post medieval and modern sherds. A number of clay-pipe pieces were also recovered. Large lumps of extremely burnt chert seem most likely to have derived from imported lime. The lack of any diagnostically earlier artefacts precludes further interpretation of what definitely seems, on plan, to be a multi-phase site (D Alexander 1992).

**Site No: 59**

Name: Barochan Old House

Type of Site: House

NMRS Number: NS46NW 3

Grid Reference: NS 4056 6902

Description: An early description of Renfrewshire (W Macfarlane 1907), noting Barochan House, mentions that the lands had been the property of the Flemings from the time of Robert the Bruce. The Statistical Account (OSA) states that the mansion house which stood here was said to have been burnt by the English, probably under King Edward. OSA 1791; Name Book 1856. The site is on top of a lofty hill in an excellent defensive position. From a distance it would appear that the top of the hill has been subjected to artificial steepening and gives the impression of a possible filled-in ditch and now-levelled bank running round the side of the hill a short distance from the summit. On close examination, the existence of a defensive slope is obvious but is extremely difficult to determine accurately in measurement.

**Site No: 60**

Name: Barochan

Type of Site: Roman Patera; Handles

NMRS Number: NS46NW 4

Grid Reference: NS 406 692

Description: A Roman patera, datable to the 1st century AD (A S Robertson 1970) was found in the autumn of 1886, about 1 1/2 to 2ft from the surface, when digging part of a field a little N of the spot where the Barochan Cross was standing in 1890. It measured 9 1/2 ins in diameter at the mouth, 6 1/2 ins high, with the handle 8 1/8 ins long; the latter was stamped - OLIBI, the maker having been Publius Cippius Polibius. It was donated to the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland (NMAS) in 1920 (Accession no: FT 90). Two bronze handles were found at the same time, along with the patera. Their present location is not known. D Murray 1890; Proc Soc Antiq Scot 1921; J Curle 1932; J G Scott 1966.

**Site No:** 61  
**Name:** Barochan Cross  
**Type of Site:** Pottery  
**NMRS Number:** NS46NW 26  
**Grid Reference:** NS 406 693  
**Description:** Two rim fragments of a coarse ware bowl from here are in the Hunterian Museum, Glasgow.

**Site No:** 62  
**Name:** Barochan Cross  
**Alternative Names:** Paisley Abbey  
**Type of Site:** Cross  
**NMRS Number:** NS46NW 1  
**WOSAS PIN:** 7653  
**Grid Reference:** NS 4058 6937 – Removed to NS 4855 6395  
**Description:** This cross has been moved from Barochan and, after conservation, re-erected in Paisley Abbey. It has been moved on at least one previous occasion, being first recorded standing a little to the S of Mill of Barochan (NS 404 698) from whence it was removed in the late 19th century to the top of a prominent knoll opposite Corsliehill. It is an erect standing sandstone cross which rises to a height of 3.4m, the lower 0.9m of which would normally be buried. Interlace forms the principal decorative motif with, on the front and rear faces, panels of human and animal sculpture. The cross cannot be dated accurately but is probably early in the Strathclyde series of sculptured stones and may be as early as the 8th century. J Stuart 1856; J R Allen and J Anderson 1903; E W MacKie 1975; N Reynolds 1979; J B Stevenson 1985.

**Site No:** 63  
**Name:** Barochan  
**Type of Site:** Ring; Pottery  
**NMRS Number:** NS46NW 27  
**Grid Reference:** NS 408 694  
**Description:** A 16th century finger ring, with a Maltese cross bezel, and a 16th century cosmetic flask from here are in the possession of D A Cunningham. DES 1976

**Site No:** 64  
**Name:** North Brae, Barochan  
**Type of Site:** Battle-Axe  
**NMRS Number:** NS46NW 5  
**WOSAS PIN:** 7678  
**Grid Reference:** NS 414 696  
**Description:** A Woodhenge Group battle-axe, of porphyry and measuring 5 3/4 ins by 3 ins by 1 in, found at North Brae, Barochan, was donated to the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland (NMAS) in 1920 by Lady Renshaw of Barochan (Accession no: AH 158). Proc Soc Antiq Scot 1921; F E S Roe 1966; 1967. This battle-axe is of Early form. It has been petrologically identified as porphyritic basalt. T H Mck Clough and W A Cummins 1988.

**Site No:** 65  
**Name:** Formakin Mill  
**Type of Site:** Industrial/ Mill  
**NMRS Number:** NS47SW 54  
**Grid Reference:** NS 4096 7064  
**Status:** Listed Building Category B  
**Description:** Formakin Mill: Old Meal Mill; two storeyed, turret in internal angle. Nucleus possibly of 17th century, extensively restored about 1912. Sir Robert S. Lorimer.

**Site No:** 66  
**Name:** Formakin House, Stable Courtyard, Millers House And Western Stable Range  
**Type of Site:** Residential; Transport And Communications/ Stable  
**NMRS Number:** NS47SW 47.08

Grid Reference: NS 4098 7066

Status: Listed Building Category B

Description: 3-storey & Attic Bothy in severe Scots manner; stair-tower octagonal with ogee roof. Architect. Sir Robert Lorimer. Rubble built.

**Site No:** 67

Name: Formakin House, Stable Courtyard, Archway

Type of Site: Gateway

NMRS Number: NS47SW 47.15

Grid Reference: NS 4099

7066

Status: Listed Building Category B

**Site No:** 68

Name: Formakin House, Bothy Block

Alternative Names: Millhill; Laundry Tower

Type of Site: Farming And Fishing; Residential/ Stables; Bothy

NMRS Number: NS47SW 47.01

WOSAS PIN: 7922

Grid Reference: NS 4100

7066

Status: Listed Building Category B

Description: Bothy Block and attached buildings, built about 1912-14.

**Site No:** 69

Name: Formakin House, Northern Stable Range, Pend And Dovecot

Type of Site: Transport And Communications/ Dovecot; Stable

NMRS Number: NS47SW 47.09

Grid Reference: NS 4098 7068

Status: Listed Building Category B

Description: 3-storey & Attic Bothy in severe Scots manner; stair-tower octagonal with ogee roof. Architect: Sir Robert Lorimer. Rubble built.

**Site No:** 70

Name: Formakin House, Stable Courtyard, South Eastern Stable Range

Type of Site: Transport and Communications/ Stable

NMRS Number: NS47SW 47.10

Grid Reference: NS 4098 7066

Status: Listed Building Category B

**Site No:** 71

Name: Formakin House, Stable Courtyard, Petrol House

Type of Site: Transport And Communications

NMRS Number: NS47SW 47.14

Grid Reference: NS 4099 7068

Status: Listed Building Category B

**Site No:** 72

Name: Formakin House, Stable Courtyard, Eastern Stable Range

Type of Site: Transport And Communications/ Stable

NMRS Number: NS47SW 47.11

Grid Reference: NS 4098

7069

Status: Listed Building Category B

**Site No:** 73

Name: Formakin House, Stable Courtyard, Stables

Type of Site: Transport And Communications/ Stable

NMRS Number: NS47SW 47.13

Grid Reference: NS 4099

7069

Status: Listed Building Category B

**Site No:** 74

Name: Formakin House, Stable Courtyard, North Eastern Stable Range

Type of Site: Transport And Communications/ Stable  
 NMRS Number: NS47SW 47.12  
 Grid Reference: NS 4098 7069  
 Status: Listed Building Category B

**Site No: 75**  
 Name: Formakin House, Pigsty  
 Alternative Names: Millhill  
 Type of Site: Farming And Fishing/ Pigsty  
 NMRS Number: NS47SW 47.06  
 Grid Reference: NS 4101 7068  
 WOSAS PIN: 42608  
 Description: There are no bibliographic references associated with this record.

**Site No: 76**  
 Name: Formakin House, Privy Block  
 Alternative Names: Millhill  
 NMRS Number: NS47SW 47.05  
 Grid Reference: NS 4101 7067  
 Description: There are no bibliographic references associated with this record.

**Site No: 77**  
 Name: Formakin House, Paddockcraig  
 Alternative Names: Millbank  
 Type of Site: Residential  
 NMRS Number: NS47SW 47.04  
 Grid Reference: NS 4112 7080  
 Description: There are no bibliographic references associated with this record.

**Site No: 78**  
 Name: Gatehead  
 Alternative Names: Formakin Estate, Gatehead  
 Type of Site: Residential/ Cottage  
 NMRS Number: NS47SW 88  
 Grid Reference: NS 4146 7086  
 Description: There are no bibliographic references associated with this record.

**Site No: 79**  
 Name: Formakin House  
 Type of Site: Well  
 NMRS Number: NS47SW 47.07  
 WOSAS PIN: 42606  
 Grid Reference: NS 4150 7093  
 Description: There are no bibliographic references associated with this record.

**Site No: 80**  
 Name: Formakin  
 Type of Site: Flint Spearheads  
 NMRS Number: NS47SW 25  
 WOSAS PIN: 7897  
 Grid Reference: NS 4099 7096  
 Description: Seven flint spearheads of Bronze Age date, found at Formakin are now in Paisley Museum. They vary from 2 1/2 ins to 3 3/4 ins in length.  
 Mr L M Mann stated that a prehistoric site existed on the lawn just S of Fromakin House, and that these spearheads were probably found there when the lawn was levelled. The site is now overgrown, and no further information was obtained.  
 There is reference to a 'prehistoric site' located on the lawn of Formakin House, and perhaps this should be investigated (although it might perhaps be due to someone interpreting a find of seven artefacts as evidence for a site). There is no evidence for visible field remains.

**Site No: 81**  
 Name: Formakin House



Alternative Names: Millbank  
 Type of Site: Residential/ Country House  
 NMRS Number: NS47SW 47.00  
 Grid Reference: NS 4098 7097  
 WOSAS PIN: 7921  
 Description: NS47SW 47.01 41003 70667 Bothy Block  
 Formakin House, built 1912-4; two storeys and basement with a low office wing. The gables are crow-stepped. SDD List 1963; C Hussey 1931; C Aislet 1986

**Site No:** 82  
 Name: Whitemoss  
 Type of Site: Roman Coin  
 NMRS Number: NS47SW 59  
 Grid Reference: NS 41 71  
 Description: Bronze coin, found by D A Cunningham in 1976.  
 A S Robertson 1984

**Site No:** 83  
 Name: Formakin House, Gateway And Lodge  
 Alternative Names: Millbank  
 Type of Site: Residential/ Gateway; Lodge  
 NMRS Number: NS47SW 47.02  
 WOSAS PIN: 7923  
 Grid Reference: NS 4101 7099  
 Status: Listed Building Category B  
 Description: Built about 1914. Arched gateway with pair of lodges attached; each lodge of single- storey, ogee slated roof; corner towerlet; Architect: Sir Robert S. Lorimer. Rubble built. 2 gargoyles on arch. Solid wooden door.

**Site No:** 84  
 Name: Barmore Hill  
 Type of Site: Hammer-Stones  
 NMRS Number: NS47SW 30  
 Grid Reference: NS 403 709  
 Description: Two hammer stones were found here, in the roots of fallen trees.  
 A S Newall and F Newall 1968

**Site No:** 85  
 Name: Barbeg, Witches Hill  
 Type of Site: Settlement (Possible)  
 NMRS Number: NS47SW 33  
 Grid Reference: NS 403 711  
 Description: There is a possible Iron Age settlement on the Witches Hill, Barbeg (A Hallifax-Crawford 1967)

**Site No:** 86  
 Name: Drums  
 Type of Site: Residential  
 NMRS Number: NS47SW 115  
 Grid Reference: NS 4008 7161  
 Description: Built: 1770.

**Site No:** 87  
 Name: High Hatton  
 Type of Site: Flint Scraper  
 NMRS Number: NS47SW 31  
 Grid Reference: NS 409 715  
 Description: A steep scraper of black flint was found here. It was retained for Paisley Museum. F Newall 1965

**Site No:** 88  
 Name: Castlehill

Type of Site: Residential/ Farmhouse  
 NMRS Number: NS47SW 57  
 Grid Reference: NS 4127 7157  
 Description: Castlehill: a farmhouse. There is no trace of anything resembling the remains or site of a castle in the area. Name Book 1856.

**Site No:** 89  
 Name: Whitemoss, Ingliston  
 Alternative Names: Ingliston House  
 Type of Site: Trial Excavation  
 NMRS Number: NS47SW 133  
 Grid Reference: NS 420 719  
 Description: Field evaluation was undertaken in December 2001 in advance of a planning application for a new equestrian centre on land located immediately to the SE of Whitemoss Roman fort. No archaeological features earlier than the 20th century were located (S Durning 2002).

**Site No:** 90  
 Name: Milton Island to Old Bishopton  
 Type of Site: Roman Causeway  
 NMRS Number: NS47SW 49  
 Grid Reference: NS 42 72  
 Description: A causeway 7.2m wide runs north from the Longhaugh Lodge-Old Bishopton track to curve through the river dyke and pass as a recognisable mound through river eroded carse to the beach. Beyond this, through silt, it proceeds as a 10.7-10.9m wide gravelly mound, over which has been built a cobbled way leading to the Longhaugh Light (NS 4286 7335). It aligns with a recognisable road mound on the north bank. A band of small cobbles in gravel 15.3m wide between kerbs with on each side shallow 'ditches' 1.3m wide lies on the north side of the railway cutting 100m east of the stream flowing from Slateford Lodge. If this is a road it is running from the region of Whitemoss Fort Annexe (NS47SW 20) to the junction of the Longhaugh beach road with the Old Bishopton track (NS 435 725). A broad low mound of rough pasture 10.36m wide runs from Milton Island, through NS 424 741 (an iron field gate just east of the railway bridge) to NS 423 743 on the main Dumbarton Road where it is a broad low road mound 10.97m wide. (N Holt et al 1974)

**Site No:** 91  
 Name: Bishopton, Whitemoss  
 Type of Site: Roman Fort  
 NMRS Number: NS47SW 20.00  
 Grid Reference: NS 4182 7208  
 Status: Scheduled Ancient Monument  
 Description: Crop-marks of a Roman fort, on Whitemoss farm, were noted by Dr Steer on aerial photographs (CPE/Scot/UK 276: 5253-4) in 1949. The site commands a magnificent vista across and along the Clyde, and the finding of a fort there helps to solve the problem of the defence of the W flank of the Antonine Wall where, in Roman times, the Clyde did not constitute a military obstacle, being shallow and in places fordable. Two Antonine samian fragments, found on the surface are in the Hunterian Museum, Glasgow. K A Steer 1951; information from A S Robertson, 1951. In 1950 trenching discovered (1) An E-W ditch, possibly the N side of the fort, with a heavily metallated road passing through a gap in it, opposite the entrance on the S side; several Antonine sherds were found in the ditch. (2) A system of fortifications to the NW apparently unconnected with the other part and indicating more than one fort of more than one period (F Newall 1950). In 1952 the plan of the fort was 'completed' (but plan shows the SE portion only). The S gate showed two periods, both Antonine, and the only finds were of Antonine date (F Newall 1953). In 1953 excavation of the headquarters building was completed and four different periods were observed (the report gives no reason to suppose that any of the periods were other than Antonine). The third period had ended in destruction by fire (F Newall 1954). In 1954 the foundations of a barrack block and an unspecified building were traced (F Newall 1955). No traces of this fort are visible on the ground. On air photographs, a ditch was located running from the NW angle of the fort for some distance down the slope to the N. It may enclose an annexe. J K St Joseph 1958. Steer, K A (1951 ) 'The Roman fort at Whitemoss, Renfrewshire', Proc Soc Antiq Scot, 83, 1948-9,

28-32.

**Site No:** 92  
**Name:** Bishopton, Whitemoss  
**Type of Site:** Pits; Pottery; Pitchstone; Flint Implements  
**NMRS Number:** NS47SW 20.01  
**Grid Reference:** NS 4182 7208  
**Description:** Beneath the Roman fort (Site No. 91), Professor Piggott found eight shallow oval or circular pits containing black greasy soil, a flint leaf-shaped arrowhead and a scraper, two chips of Arran pitchstone, and pottery of the type found at Bantaskine, Easterton of Roseisle and Lyles Hill (Belfast). The site is interpreted as an irregular version of the 'ritual' monument, similar to that at Dorchester-on-Thames.  
**Proc** Prehist Soc 1958.

**Site No:** 93  
**Name:** Bishopton, Aqueduct  
**Type of Site:** Public Services/ Water Supply/ Aqueduct  
**NMRS Number:** NS47SW 66  
**Grid Reference:** NS 4241 7246  
**Status:** Scheduled Ancient Monument  
**Description:**

**Site No:** 94  
**Name:** Bishopton, West Tunnel  
**Type of Site:** Transport And Communications/ Railways/ Railway Tunnel  
**NMRS Number:** NS47SW 82  
**Grid Reference:** NS 4268 7226  
**Description:** Tunnel. OS 1:10,000 map, 1994.

**Site No:** 95  
**Name:** Bishopton, Slateford  
**Type of Site:** Roman Coins; Roman Objects  
**NMRS Number:** NS47SW 35  
**Grid Reference:** NS 43 72  
**Description:** Material found in the vicinity of Slateford in 1976 was donated to the Hunterian Museum, Glasgow, by the finder D A Cunningham. The items found comprised a small sherd of coarse Roman pottery, a small bronze spoon, a small bronze cap, a bronze coin of Gratian (367 - 383 AD), another bronze coin of Theodosius (379 - 395 AD), and a bronze disc, 26 mm in diameter with a loop eyelet for sewing. A further three items, found between NS 432 728 and NS 437 728 in the marshes at Longhaugh by Cunningham in the following year, were also donated by him to the Hunterian Museum. They were: a limestone gaming counter inscribed with a goddess feeding a snake at an altar, a bronze pin, 3 mm square in section, 75 long, and a copper coin 20 mm in diameter.  
DES 1976; 1977.

**Site No:** 96  
**Name:** Bishopton, East Tunnel  
**Type of Site:** Transport And Communications/ Railways/ Railway Tunnel  
**NMRS Number:** NS47SW 83  
**Grid Reference:** NS 4295 7197  
**Description:** Tunnel. OS 1:10,000 map, 1994.

**Site No:** 97  
**Name:** Bishopton, 133 Old Greenock Road  
**Alternative Names:** Convent Of The Good Shepherd, Gate Lodge  
**Type of Site:** Residential/ Lodge  
**NMRS Number:** NS47SW 126  
**Grid Reference:** NS 4401 7117  
**Status:** Listed Building Category C  
**Description:** Single-storey; stone-built; slated; crow-stepped Architects. Cook & Hamilton (of Paisley).

**Site No:** 98

Name: Bishopton, Newton Road, Church Centre  
 Alternative Names: Free Church; Rossland Church Of Scotland  
 Type of Site: Religion/  
 NMRS Number: NS47SW 127  
 Grid Reference: NS 4306 7139  
 Status: Listed Building Category C  
 Description: Church of simple Renaissance type; front centre bell-tower, oblong; ("1843")  
 1 storey flat roofed, rough cast. Ecclesiastical building in use as such

**Site No:** 99  
 Name: Erskine Golf Course, Club House  
 Type of Site: Recreation  
 NMRS Number: NS47SW 120  
 Grid Reference: NS 4359 7213

**Site No:** 100  
 Name: Freeland  
 Type of Site: Cropmarks  
 NMRS Number: NS47SW 50  
 Grid Reference: NS 440 721  
 Description: NS 440 721. Cropmarks, visible on aerial photographs taken by CUCAP.

**Site No:** 101  
 Name: Richieston Cottages, No.1, No.2, No.3  
 Type of Site: Residential  
 NMRS Number: NS47SW 128, 129, 130  
 Grid Reference: NS 4364 7190  
 Status: Listed Building Category C  
 Description: Mid 19th century William Burn single storey and attic. Snecked rubble with ashlar dressings. 4 door and window with single gablet dormers cottages, 2 pairs reversed with double width central stack to produce symmetrical composition. Rear with 4 piended outshots and 4 windows over. Gable outshots. Slated roof on stone bracketed eaves. Corniced ashlar stacks. Original glazing throughout.

**Site No:** 102  
 Name: Ritchieston  
 Type of Site: Enclosure  
 NMRS Number: NS47SW 40  
 Grid Reference: NS 439 719  
 Description: Enclosure, Ritchieston: visible on air photographs taken by RCAHMS in 1977.

**Site No:** 103  
 Name: North Porton  
 Type of Site: Structure  
 NMRS Number: NS47SW 90  
 Grid Reference: NS 4420 7146  
 Description: One unroofed structure is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Renfrewshire 1863, sheet vii), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1994).

**Site No:** 104  
 Name: Drumcross  
 Alternative Names: Enclosure 1  
 Type of Site: Enclosure  
 NMRS Number: NS47SW 43  
 Grid Reference: NS 446 712  
 Description: Enclosure 1, Drumcross: visible on air photographs taken by RCAHMS in 1977.

**Site No:** 105

Name: Drumcross  
 Alternative Names: Enclosure 2  
 Type of Site: Enclosure  
 NMRS Number: NS47SW 44  
 Grid Reference: NS 447 714  
 Description: Enclosure 2, Drumcross: visible on air photographs taken by RCAHMS in 1977.

**Site No: 106**  
 Name: Rossland  
 Type of Site: Roman Pottery  
 NMRS Number: NS47SW 38  
 Grid Reference: NS 447 708  
 Description: A fragment of mortarium found near Rossland (by-pass) by D A Cunningham was donated by him to the Hunterian Museum, Glasgow (DES 1977)

**Site No: 107**  
 Name: Barrangary  
 Alternative Names: Craighead  
 Type of Site: Farmstead  
 NMRS Number: NS46NW 35  
 Grid Reference: NS 4450 6999  
 Description: A farmstead annotated Craighead (ruin) and comprising one unroofed long building is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Renfrewshire 1864, sheet viii), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1987).

**Site No: 108**  
 Name: Lin Burn  
 Alternative Names: Maxwellfield  
 Type of Site: Farmstead  
 NMRS Number: NS46NE 55  
 Grid Reference: NS 4505 6927  
 Description: A farmstead annotated Maxwellfield (ruin) and comprising two unroofed buildings, one of which is a long building, is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Renfrewshire 1864, sheet viii), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1986).

**Site No: 109**  
 Name: Formakin Park Castle  
 Type of Site: Castle  
 NMRS Number: NS47SW 46  
 WOSAS PIN: 7920  
 Grid Reference: NS 40 70  
 Description: The site of Park Castle, situated on the Formaken Burn, near Bishopton has been traced. The foundations show that it was a place of considerable strength. Built in the 13th century it belonged to the family of Park, passing by marriage to the Houston family after the reign of James IV. (Formaken Burn does not appear on OS maps; Formakin Mill, on Dargavel Burn, is at NS 409 706). (A Hallifax-Crawford 1961)

**Site No: 110**  
 Name: Southbar  
 Type of Site: Rig and furrow  
 NMRS Number: None  
 Grid Reference: NS 4505 6927  
 Description: A large area of rig and furrow is visible on aerial photographs dating from 1960.

**Site No: 111**  
 Name: Inchinnan, Greenock Road, India Tyre Factory  
 Type of Site: Industrial/ Factory  
 NMRS Number: NS46NE 46.00  
 Grid Reference: NS 4747 6860

Status: Listed Building Category A  
 Description: Wallis, Gilbert: 1929-30, Art Deco, with 5 additional bays at each end added c.1955 in same style. Original range 15 bays with raised and recessed end pylons, 2 storeys. The India Tyre Company requested Wallis, Gilbert to design offices modelled on the Firestone Factory. The demolition of the Firestone building enhances the importance of this first-class inter-war building. Up-graded List B to A, 6 Jan 1992.

**Site No: 112**  
 Name: Town Of Inchinnan  
 Alternative Names: Inchinnan, Greenock Road, Town Of Inchinnan Farm  
 Type of Site: Farming And Fishing/ Farm Buildings/ Farmsteading  
 NMRS Number: NS46NE 27  
 Grid Reference: NS 4805 6859  
 Status: Listed Building Category C  
 Description: 2-storey farmhouse; symmetrical front; single storey wing; lime-washed; stone dressings; plain (probably c.1800). Rough cast.

**Site No: 113**  
 Name: Inchinnan, Old Parish Church And Graveyard  
 Alternative Names: All Hallows Church; St Conval's  
 Type of Site: Funerary; Religion/ Church; Burial-Ground  
 NMRS Number: NS46NE 11  
 Grid Reference: NS 4904 6803  
 Status: Scheduled Ancient Monument  
 Description: Inchinnan parish church (dedicated to St Conval) was given to the Knights Templar by David I (1124-53). It was demolished in 1828 and replaced by another which in turn was demolished and replaced in 1900 by All Hallows Church. In 1965, this church was demolished to allow the extension of the airfield at Abbotsinch. In the churchyard are four tombstones with sloping sides, sculptured with swords, locally called the Templar's Graves. New Statistical Account (NSA) 1845; Orig Paroch Scot 1851; R McClelland 1905; C A R Radford 1967. Inchinnan, with its Early Christian stones, must possess considerable claim to having had a status comparable with an English Minster, at that period (P McNeill and R Nicholson 1975). A cross-marked nodule of quartz found at this church site in 1976 is in the Hunterian Museum, Glasgow. Other items, viz a green-glazed pottery disc bearing a Maltese cross, a pierced pewter disc with a lion and unicorn, and a granite ball 75mm in diameter with an eye for a chain, found here in 1977 are in the possession of D A Cunningham. DES 1976; DES 1977. Inchinnan Church was built about 1903 in Gothic Revival style. SDD List 1963. All Hallows Church, Inchinnan was built in 1904. Full description given by McClelland. R McClelland 1905.

**Site No: 114**  
 Name: Renfrew, Greenock Road, Inchinnan Bridge  
 Alternative Names: Black Cart Water  
 Type of Site: Transport And Communications/ Roads And Paths/ Road Bridge  
 NMRS Number: NS46NE 19  
 Grid Reference: NS 4924 6790  
 Status: Listed Building Category A  
 Description: This bridge was built following the destruction of an earlier bridge (1722) in 1809 and was built at the same time as the White Cart Bridge. Both bridges were completed in 1812. They are similar in design, with segmental arches framed by attached fluted Greco- Roman Doric columns; built of bull-faced masonry with ashlar parapets. Both bridges 1812, cost \$17,000. Robertson Buchanan, Engineer. (Memoir of Thomas Binnie (privately published Glasgow) gives completion date 1811 and contractor Kenneth Mathieson).

**Site No: 115**  
 Name: Renfrew, Inchinnan Road, White Cart Bridge  
 Type of Site: Transport And Communications/ Roads And Paths/ Road Bridge  
 NMRS Number: NS46NE 41  
 Grid Reference: NS 4930 6785  
 Status: Listed Building Category A  
 Description: This bridge was built following the destruction of an earlier bridge (1722) in 1809. It was built at the same time as Inchinnan Bridge, both bridges being completed in 1812. The

bridges are similar in design, with segmental arches framed by attached fluted Greco-Roman Doric columns; built of bull-faced masonry with ashlar parapets. J A Dunn 1971; SDD Lists 1963.

**Site No: 116**

Name: Johnstone, High Street, Barbush Mill Linen Thread Works  
 Alternative Names: Finlayson, Bousfield & Co.; Burnthills Industrial Estate  
 Type of Site: Industrial/ Textiles; Linen; Cotton/ Linen Mill; Cotton Mill  
 NMRS Number: NS46SW 32  
 Grid Reference: NS 4257 6345  
 Status: Listed Building Category B  
 Description: For Finlayson, Bousfield and Co, established 1849, growing to employ 2,000 and also own very large mills at Grafton, Mass, USA. Later the Linen Thread Co. The complex formerly extended across the Cart to take over Barbush Cotton Mill and erect a second fireproof spinning mill, both now demolished. The adajacent weir served Laigh Mill, built 1784, and imperilled Johnstone Mills water supply. Large complex of flax and thread mills, the mid 19th century buildings rubble-built, with later additions in red and yellow brick. High Street buildings: early 19th century houses and weaving shops adapted to serve the mill, centre part rebuilt circa 1860-70 as offices.

**Site No: 117**

Name: Johnstone, High Street, Johnstone Mill  
 Alternative Names: Bootlace Factory; William Paton  
 Type of Site: Industrial/ Textiles/ Textile Mill  
 NMRS Number: NS46SW 33  
 Grid Reference: NS 4239 6339  
 Status: Listed Building Category A  
 Description: 'Old End' 6-storey harled with margins, wood floors: probably 1782: originally cotton spinning establishment; later part with tower, similar style, 5-storey 6-aisle, wood floors and iron columns. Large water turbine, early 20th century.

**Site No: 118**

Name: Milliken  
 Type of Site: Tower  
 NMRS Number: NS46SW 23  
 Grid Reference: NS 4188 6350  
 Status: Listed Building Category C  
 Description: Simple circular rubble-built dovecot tower slightly intaken with rat-course at half its height; formerly had low pitched wide-caved roof - now roofless.

**Site No: 119**

Name: Milliken, The White House  
 Type of Site: Residential  
 NMRS Number: NS46SW 186  
 Grid Reference: NS 4169 6385  
 Status: Listed Building Category B  
 Description: Architect: George A Boswell, (restoration of the White House) c.1915 Two-storey three-window centre, arched doorpiece with later canopy; two-storey symmetrical wings, pedimented to front, set back; extensive offices; (whitewash now worn off showing stones).

**Site No: 120**

Name: Waterstone Farm  
 Type of Site: Farming And Fishing; Residential/ Farm Buildings/ Farmsteading  
 NMRS Number: NS46SW 24  
 Grid Reference: NS 4060 6429  
 Status: Listed Building Category C  
 Description: Two-storey farmhouse; whitewashed and stone dressings; small tower; ("1825" nucleus but mainly c.1900).

**Site No: 121**

Name: Linwood, Clippens Road, Clippens House

Alternative Names: Renfrew District Council, Area Office  
 Type of Site: Administration; Residential  
 NMRS Number: NS46SW 183  
 Grid Reference: NS 4327 6485  
 Status: Listed Building Category B  
 Description: 'Clippens House' is depicted on the OS 2nd Edition map (Renfrewshire, sheet XI, 1913), it now forms part of Renfrewshire Council's Offices. Two-storey severe square house; rubble and slate; symmetrical front with Doric doorpiece; (c.1820); late addition. Limewashed.

**Site No: 122**  
 Name: Houston, Ardgryfe House  
 Alternative Names: Ardgryfe; Ardgryfe Manor Nursing Home  
 Type of Site: Residential  
 NMRS Number: NS46NW 52.00  
 Grid Reference: NS 4232 6659  
 Status: Listed Building Category B  
 Description: 2-storey with dormers Renaissance; symmetrical front; stone-built; slated; (probably c.1850-60).

**Site No: 123**  
 Name: Houston, Ardgryfe House, Lodge  
 Type of Site: Residential/ Lodge  
 NMRS Number: NS46NW 52.01  
 Grid Reference: NS 4227 6660  
 Status: Listed Building Category C  
 Description: Single-storey; round-headed windows; stone-built; slated; (probably c.1850-60).

**Site No: 124**  
 Name: Houston, Houston Road, Woodend  
 Type of Site: Residential  
 NMRS Number: NS46NW 53  
 Grid Reference: NS 4136 6671  
 Status: Listed Building Category B  
 Description: 2-storey; Tudor Revival; stone-built; slated; (c.1849 with later additions). 2 storey in wing has "wash" finish while rest plain stone. Single-storey stable-block (c.1783); Pair of strapwork overwindows ex. Old College of Glasgow surmount a garden gateway.

**Site No: 125**  
 Name: Houston, Main Street, Primary School  
 Type of Site: Education/ School  
 NMRS Number: NS46NW 58  
 Grid Reference: NS 4089 6633  
 Status: Listed Building Category B  
 Description: William Kerr of John Melvin and Son, Alloa, dated 1902. Classical style 2-storey 5-bay school building in playground recessed from street. Red sandstone ashlar; end stacks.

**Site No: 126**  
 Name: Houston, Fourwindings, St Fillan's R.C. Church And School  
 Type of Site: Education; Religion/ Church; School  
 NMRS Number: NS46NW 38  
 Grid Reference: NS 4058 6662  
 Status: Listed Building Category B  
 Description: Church of simple, severe type; cement rendered; slated; gable-belfry; (opened 7.3.1841) presbytery 1 1/2-storeys; cement rendered, pilastered doorway, slated; (c.1840 1872 and 1901) School; 2 storeys; cement rendered; slated

**Site No: 127**  
 Name: Houston, Main Street, St Fillan's Presbytery



Type of Site:	Religion;	Residential/	Presbytery
NMRS Number:	NS46NW		45
Grid Reference: NS		4059	6663
Status:	Listed Building Category B		
Description:	Church of simple, severe type; cement rendered; slated; gable-belfry; (opened 7.3.1841) presbytery 1 1/2-storeys; cement rendered, pilastered doorway, slated; (c.1840 1872 and 1901) School; 2 storeys; cement rendered; slated.		

**Site No: 128**  
Name: Houston, Main Street, Barrfield  
Type of Site: Residential  
NMRS Number: NS46NW 57  
Grid Reference: NS 4053 6681  
Status: Listed Building Category B  
Description: Early 19th century 1 storey and garret. 4 windows and central door to street. Harled; with dressed margins, band and eaves-courses. Modern lower additions in same style at ends.

**Site No: 129**  
Name: Houston, South Street, Lamorna  
Type of Site: Residential  
NMRS Number: NS46NW 49  
Grid Reference: NS 4043 6688  
Status: Listed Building Category B  
Description: Two attached cottages; single-storey; steep chimney gablets ("Lamorna" probably c.1800 painted. Kilmory late 19th cent. harled).

**Site No: 130**  
Name: Houston, South Street, Fox And Hounds Inn  
Alternative Names: Main Street House  
Type of Site: Commercial/ Public  
NMRS Number: NS46NW 41  
Grid Reference: NS 4051 6692  
Status: Listed Building Category B  
Description: Comprising three 2-storey houses; lime-washed; stone dressings; probably c.1800-1820?).

**Site No: 131**  
Name: Houston, South Street, Shoreston  
Type of Site: Residential  
NMRS Number: NS46NW 56  
Grid Reference: NS 4046 6689  
Status: Listed Building Category B  
Description: Late 18th century 2 storeys; 3 bays wide. Rubble; painted front. Slated roof, modernised, with garage in E end.

**Site No: 132**  
Name: Houston, South Street, Cotswold  
Type of Site: Residential  
NMRS Number: NS46NW 54  
Grid Reference: NS 4042 6691  
Status: Listed Building Category B  
Description: 2 storey, domestic, rubble-built with droved dressings; chimney gablet. One lintel dated 1781. Slated roof.

**Site No: 133**  
Name: Houston, South Street, Kerland  
Type of Site: Residential  
NMRS Number: NS46NW 72  
Grid Reference: NS 4043 6690  
Status: Listed Building Category B

Description: 2 storey, domestic, rubble-built with droved dressings; chimney gablet. One lintel dated 1781. Slated roof.

**Site No: 134**

Name: Houston, South Street, Kilmory

Type of Site: Residential

NMRS Number: NS46NW 48

Grid Reference: NS 4041 6688

Status: Listed Building Category B

Description: Two attached cottages; single-storey; steep chimney gablets ("Lamorna" probably c.1800 painted. Kilmory late 19th cent. harled).

**Site No: 135**

Name: Houston, South Street, Rowantree

Type of Site: Residential

NMRS Number: NS46NW 55

Grid Reference: NS 4045 6689

Status: Listed Building Category B

Description: Late 18th century 1 storey and garret. Rendered. Slated roof. Piended dormers.

**Site No: 136**

Name: Houston, Market Cross

Type of Site: Market Cross

NMRS Number: NS46NW 12

Grid Reference: NS 4053 6692

Status: Scheduled Ancient Monument

Description: On base of 3 steps a simple square shaft with square headpiece having sundials on each of its four faces spherical finial; (shaft reputedly of XIV cent.; headpiece dated 1713). Much weathered, was formerly situated at Kirk Road in old village. New village of Houston was begun in 1781.

Houston market cross comprises a simple square shaft on a base of three steps, and with a square head-piece, dated 1713, which has sun-dials on each of its faces, and a ball finial on top (SDD List 1963). It stands 12.0ft high, and though the shaft is comparatively modern, it is believed that the well-worn steps forming the plinth date from the 14th century (TSA 1962). It formerly stood near the church and was moved to its present position when the new town was built. Name Book 1856; D MacGibbon and T Ross 1892.

**Site No: 137**

Name: Houston, North Street, Houston Cottage

Type of Site: Residential

NMRS Number: NS46NW 39

Grid Reference: NS 4075 6711

Status: Listed Building Category B

Description: 1829. Single storey (over cellars) and garret. Rendered. Slated roof with two piended dormers in front (and one at ends). Moulded window-architraves. Moulded doorway with side-lights, approached by stair. Eaves-cornice supported on brackets at doorway and pilasters at ends. Set-back wings (probably later) with crenellated wall-heads and hood-mouldings to windows. Ancillary buildings at rear:- Gig-house (and byre). Stable (and cart-house). Bothy. All of rubble, lime-washed and with slated roofs. Pump.

**Site No: 138**

Name: Houston Parish Church And Churchyard

Alternative Names: Houston And Killellan Parish Church

Type of Site: Religion; Funerary/ Church; Churchyard

NMRS Number: NS46NW 14.00

Grid Reference: NS 4100 6707

Status: Listed Building Category B

Description: Houston parish church, which was dedicated to St Peter, was originally built before 1220-32, when it was confirmed to the monks of Paisley. "The present building, a Memorial Church to Captain Speirs of Elderslie, MP, was built in 1875 on the site of one built in 1775" (W W

Lyle 1975). Part of the east wing of the latter church, used as the Session House, was made from the remains of an earlier church, in Gothic style, with walls over 4.0ft thick. The floor of this part was raised 6ft to 8ft above the floor level of the church; the remains of many of the Houston family were buried under it (Name Book 1856; Orig Paroch Scot 1851). 1874, David Thomson, architect, Gothic Revival. Battlemented tower with slated spire; 12a Kerr's Land, Milliken Street. The church is still in use. There are no signs of earlier work.

**Site No:** 139  
**Name:** Houston Parish Church  
**Type of Site:** Tomb  
**NMRS Number:** NS46NW 14.01  
**Grid Reference:** NS 4100 6707  
**Status:** Listed Building Category A  
**Description:** Within the church are the recumbent effigies of a knight and lady, on separate plinths. They are of mid 15th-century date. D MacGibbon and T Ross 1897.

**Site No:** 140  
**Name:** Houston House  
**Type of Site:** Residential/ Country House  
**NMRS Number:** NS46NW 13.00  
**Grid Reference:** NS 4114 6716  
**Status:** Listed Building Category B  
**Description:** Houston House, prior to 1780, was a large, quadrangular structure, enclosing a courtyard. It had a high tower at the NW corner, an arched entrance, and two turrets on the south front. Only the NE side, a long narrow building, was left standing after alterations in 1780; its doorway is dated 1625. MacGibbon and Ross illustrate the house as it stood in 1872; later in that year additions were made, in Victorian style, to the SW. "Though various authorities allege that there was a Trinitarian (or other denomination) house established here, this is erroneous, Houston in East Lothian being the place referred to" (D E Easson 1976). D MacGibbon and T Ross 1892; G Crawford and T Semple; HBD No.6; W Macfarlane 1907. Mansionhouse of 2-storeys & basement; stone-built; slated; N.W. portion, severely plain, (possibly XVI-XVII cent.) has doorpiece dated "1625"; S.E. portion c.1872 in Victorian Scots manner with porch, gables and dormerheads crow-stepped. A number of late-18th to 19th century estate plans are in the possession of Major C Maitland, Elderslie, the owner of Houston House. One of these shows a nearly square tower-house, wholly within the present mansion, of which the whole, or almost the whole E wall seems to remain incorporated in the present structure. On this wall is a stone dated 1625. No external evidence remains.

**Site No:** 141  
**Name:** Houston, North Mound  
**Type of Site:** Mound  
**NMRS Number:** NS46NW 8  
**Grid Reference:** NS 4034 6739  
**Status:** Scheduled Ancient Monument  
**Description:** North Mound (NAT) Cairn (NR)  
**OS** 6" map (1970)  
The North Mound, identified as a cairn by Newall, is described in the Statistical Account (OSA) as a circular mound of earth and small stones, similar to the South Mound. It was enlarged, enclosed and planted with trees not long before 1791. "There is no knowledge of any remains found here". OSA 1791; F Newall 1964.  
In the SE corner of a circular plantation is the vague outline of a low grass-covered mound, measuring some 23.0m E-W by 20.0m transversely. The south side is defined by a scarp, 0.7m in maximum height; elsewhere the outline is conjectural. There is little evidence of stone in the mound, or within the plantation. A visit by the RCAHMS in March 1984 found no evidence to suggest that this is a cairn.

**Site No:** 142  
**Name:** Houston, St Peter's Well  
**Alternative Names:** Greenhill  
**Type of Site:** Well: Holy  
**NMRS Number:** NS46NW 7

Grid Reference: NS 4076 6750  
 Status: Listed Building Category B  
 Description: St Peter's Well is situated in a field on Greenhill farm. It is covered by a small freestone building, about 5 1/2 ft long by 4 1/2 ft wide, one of the few of its kind in Scotland. J R Walker 1883; Statistical Account (OSA) 1795; Third Statistical Account (TSA) 1962. This well is still open, covered by its building. Reputedly an ancient Holy Well now covered by simple, undecorated 'house' c.5' x 4' and 4' high; attribution to XIV cent.

**Site No: 143**  
 Name: Bridge Of Weir, Gryffe Castle  
 Alternative Names: Gryfe; Children's Home; Gryffe House  
 Type of Site: Residential/ Country House; Children'S Home  
 NMRS Number: NS36NE 14  
 Grid Reference: NS 3848 6630  
 Status: Listed Building Category B  
 Description: Gryffe Castle (name published on earlier editions of OS plans) is a square mansion, built about 1854 by Robert Freeland of Broomward. It is now the property of Glasgow Corporation, and used as a children's home. The name "Gryffe Castle" first appears on record in 1474, but there are now no traces of any ancient structure, though the mansion occupies a natural eminence which would have made a good site for an early castle, possibly a motte. W W Lyle 1975; A H Millar 1889 Original house belonged to Barbers. Sold to Coates who rebuilt it. Became Children's Home in 1929. This is a modern mansion. No information was obtained regarding any earlier building.

**Site No: 144**  
 Name: Kilallan  
 Alternative Names: Kilellan Old Manse  
 Type of Site: Religion; Residential/ Manse  
 NMRS Number: NS36NE 2  
 Grid Reference: NS 3824 6892  
 Status: Listed Building Category B  
 Description: Killallan House (Tranter) Kilellan Old Manse (SDD List 1963) is a small, strongly-built house of late 16th or early 17th century date. It was used as a manse for generations until 1771, when Kilallan parish was suppressed. It is oblong, with a semi-circular stair tower near the E end of the N front; two storeys and a garret in height, it has a slate roof and cross-stepped gables. It was extensively restored about 1939 and is in excellent condition. N Tranter 1965; TSA 1962. When seen in 1955, Kilellan (Mrs Park, Kilellan) was in a condition similar to that described above. Several stones from the adjacent church were found in 1962 when Kilallan was being enlarged. They are in the care of Major Crichton Maitland, the owner of Kilallan. A Hallifax-Crawford 1962. 2-storey dwelling; rubble-built; slated; crow-stepped; circular stair-tower; (1783 windows) portions of c.XVII house; extensive-restoration c.1920 by A.T. Balfour Paul, archt.

**Site No: 145**  
 Name: Kilallan, St Fillan's Church And Churchyard  
 Alternative Names: Old Kilallan Church  
 Type of Site: Religion/ Church; Burial-Ground; Roman Coin  
 NMRS Number: NS36NE 5  
 Grid Reference: NS 3826 6893  
 Status: Scheduled Ancient Monument  
 Description: Kilallan parish church, which was dedicated to St Fillan- ie Faelan of Cluain Moescna in Meath, but of whom nothing authentic seems to be known (W J Watson 1926) - was among the churches given to the monastery of Paisley (on the latter's foundation - about 1169). It was last used in 1771, the parish having been united with Houston in 1760. The walls are fairly entire, though without gables. The masonry shows that they are of considerable age, if indeed not of the Norman period. All the openings are of 17th century work and the doorway at the W end of the S wall is dated 1635. The openings were probably altered about that time and the pre-Reformation character changed to suit Presbyterian ideas. The plan resembles many ancient churches in its long proportions and in having the N and S doors opposite each other (D MacGibbon and T Ross 1897). Lyle notes that the Barochan Aisle, where several of the Flemings of Barachan are buried, was later added to the rear of the church. He also adds that the church wall contained a 10th-11th century stone and has a sculptured fragment incised with a mitre and staff. The font from the church is now built into the

churchyard wall (OSA 1791). The church bell hangs in a tree at Barochan House (NS 414 686); it was recast in 1844, but the original inscription "CAROLVS HOG ME FECIT 1618" has no doubt been copies (J M Mackinlay 1895). The burial ground surrounding the church was still in use in 1856 (Name Book 1856). A 13th century tombstone was dug up in it in 1962. OPS 1851; A Hallifax-Crawford 1962; W W Lyle 1975.

A large bronze Byzantine coin of 6th century AD date, a bronze hinged clasp and a Medieval pewter crucifix were found in the ruins of the church. They are in the possession of D A Cunningham (DES 1976).

Church ruin; roofless; walls and major part of gables remain; dated lintel "1635". Later E gable, thick crowstepped W gable, with bipartite window at clerestory level. N wall with tomb of Fleming of Barochan family. Doorways in N and S walls. Moulded cornice to all but E. 3 doors to S blocked up. Stone stoup built into wall. Early gravestones in kirkyard. Church ceased to be in use from 1771 after the union of two parishes and soon fell into ruin. It bears strong connections with St Fillan and was latterly wrongly listed as such by name.

**Site No:** 146  
**Name:** Gleddoch House Hotel  
**Type of Site:** Commercial; Residential/ Hotel  
**NMRS Number:** NS37SE 48  
**Grid References:** NS 3854 7249  
**Status:** Listed Building Category B  
**Description:** 2-storey & partial Basement; roughcast, with stone dressings; slated; ogee roof-features; ("1926"); archts. A.N. Paterson & Stoddart.

**Site No:** 147  
**Name:** Convent Of The Good Shepherd  
**Alternative Names:** Bishopton  
**Type of Site:** Religion; Residential/ Convent  
**NMRS Number:** NS47SW 45.01  
**Grid Reference:** NS 4191 7249  
**Status:** Listed Building Category B  
**Description:** Glasgow, Tollcross, Convent of the Good Shepherd. Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Glasgow Diocesan Office, Clyde Street, Glasgow, Drawings Collection.  
 CP38 Ground Floor Plan. Photocopy Thomas S. Cordiner. First Floor Plan. Scale 1/8" = 1ft. 1947. Second Floor Plan. 261 West George Street, Glasgow. Former mansionhouse; 2-storey & Basement; severe, in Scottish tradition, rubble-built and crow-stepped (probably early XVII cent., considerably altered and added to 1906-20 and later. Modern addition with more rubble work to North.

**Site No:** 148  
**Name:** Longhaugh Lodge  
**Alternative Names:** Dove Cottage  
**Type of Site:** Residential  
**NMRS Number:** NS47SW 124  
**Grid Reference:** NS 4354 7247  
**Status:** Listed Building Category B  
**Description:** Circa 1850. William Burn? Single storey and attic. Stugged courses with ashlar dressings chamfered at openings. West gable has ground floor bipartite and sculptured crest panel over, shouldered door in single storey back porch wing to left. Four light canted bay to south with bipartite over and single light to right with monogram ECB. 2 window east gable. Catslide and gablet to walled rear court with sheds, and arched doorway to east. Slated roof on bracketed eaves with cusped barge boards and 3 central linked hexagonal ashlar stacks.

**Site No:** 149  
**Name:** Blantyre Monument  
**Type of Site:** Monuments/ Monument  
**NMRS Number:** NS47SW 122  
**Grid Reference:** NS 4410 7199  
**Status:** Listed Building Category B  
**Description:** Architect: William Burn 1831 William Burn, Architect. Obelisk on square base; 80' high; erected c.1825 as memorial to XIth Lord Blantyre. Appears in good condition.

**Site No:** 150  
**Name:** Erskine Home Farm  
**Type of Site:** Farming And Fishing/ Farm Building/ Farmstead  
**NMRS Number:** NS47SW 52.04  
**Grid Reference:** NS 4419 7229  
**Status:** Listed Building B  
**Description:** (a) main block:  
 Main E-plan double court dated 1851 William Burn? Gothic, single-storey and loft, snecked rubble with ashlar dressings. Main north frontage approximately symmetrical, advanced gabled centre and ends, the former with a pend, right-hand gable has later slappings at ground floor. Lower wing on right. Courts are open to south, western arm of west farm court to south jerkin-head gable with very wide depressed arch, and buttresses on flank to courtyard. Threshing mill building and engine-house with circular brick chimney project from its west flank. Farm cottages east side of east court, with 3 doors and 3 gablet bipartite dormers. Slated roofs, piended to south, gabled to north on bracketed eaves with barge boards. Tall ashlar stacks. Lattice glazing, a few windows sashed.

**Site No:** 151  
**Name:** Erskine Home Farm, Rear Wing  
**Type of Site:** Farming And Fishing; Residential/ Farm Building/ Farmhouse  
**NMRS Number:** NS47SW 52.02  
**Grid Reference:** NS 4421 7223  
**Status:** Listed Building Category C  
**Description:** Dated 1849 William Burn? with additions. Single storey and attic, stugged snecked rubble with polished ashlar dressings. East entrance elevation 3 window with slightly projecting central gable containing entrances, shouldered door with side lights. 2 later single storey three light canted bays gabled dormer head windows above. Original first floor glazing. One window gable. Lower 2 storey rear wing, 2 window with square pyramid roofed block in angle. Slated roof on bracketed eaves with barge boards and triple ashlar stacks. Addition to south (1972).

**Site No:** 152  
**Name:** Erskine Home Farm, Main Block, Centre Range  
**Type of Site:** Farming And Fishing/ Farm Building/ Farmstead  
**NMRS Number:** NS47SW 52.06  
**Grid Reference:** NS 4422 7229  
**Description:** Dated 1849 William Burn? with additions. Single storey and attic, stugged snecked rubble with polished ashlar dressings. East entrance elevation 3 window with slightly projecting central gable containing entrances, shouldered door with side lights. 2 later single storey three light canted bays gabled dormer head windows above. Original first floor glazing. One window gable. Lower 2 storey rear wing, 2 window with square pyramid roofed block in angle. Slated roof on bracketed eaves with barge boards and triple ashlar stacks. Addition to south (1972).

**Site No:** 153  
**Name:** Freeland House  
**Type of Site:** Residential  
**NMRS Number:** NS47SW 92.00  
**Grid Reference:** NS 4417 7240  
**Status:** Listed Building Category B  
**Description:** Circa 1850 William Burn? Small neo-Jacobean mansion, 2-storey with dormerheads, stugged coursers with polished ashlar dressings, chamfered margins and moulded 1st floor string course. Stepped 3-bay north entrance elevation with central 2-storey gabled entrance bay in re-entrant angle, open semi-elliptically arched ground floor porch and casement window above. Advanced section to right has three light canted bay cavetto-corbelled to square and gabled with casement window. Recessed section to left has sash window at ground floor, casement in gablet above. East elevation has canted three light bay with three light casement over and lower one window section with dormer. Similar bay to west with single sashed light over, and lower 2 window wing linking to slightly advanced gable added to rear. Original small-paned glazing. Slated roof on bracketed eaves with pendants and barge boards. Corniced ashlar stacks of clusters of square shafts

**Site No:** 154  
**Name:** Freeland House, Offices

Type of Site: Farming And Fishing/ Farm Buildings/ Farmsteading; Offices  
NMRS Number: NS47SW 92.01  
Grid Reference: NS 4417 7237

Status: Listed Building Category C  
Description: Mid 19th century. Single storey and loft with central dormer door, snecked rubble with droved ashlar dressings. Central segmentally arched coach house flanked by doors (right hand altered) and 2 windows. Original glazing. Single storey set back east wing. Slated roof on bracketed eaves, and corniced ashlar stack.

**Site No: 155**

Name: Erskine Home Farm, Main Block, East Range, South Farm Cottage  
Type of Site: Farming And Fishing; Residential  
NMRS Number: NS47SW 52.07  
Grid Reference: NS 4424 7230

Status: Listed Building Category C  
Description: Mid 19th century. 2-storey and dormerless attic, snecked rubble with stugged ashlar dressings. 5 window and door south elevation with external iron stair to first floor door. Short single storey west wing at right angles with 2 window gable. To rear 4 windows and door asymmetrical corbelled stack and asymmetrically placed windows above. Slated roof on stone brackets with rooflights. Central corniced ashlar stack. Garages to east.

**Site No: 156**

Name: Erskine Hospital, South Lodge  
Alternative Names: Erskine House, South Lodge  
Type of Site: Residential/ Lodge  
NMRS Number: NS47SW 113.01  
Grid Reference: NS 4451 7205

Status: Listed Building Category B  
Description: South Lodge of Erskine Hospital forms part of Erskine Hospital, see NS47SE  
1. Early 19th century. Single storey Coursed rubble, droved ashlar dressing with margins. Central door with rectangular fanlight and 2 windows. 2 window rear. Original glazing. Lean-to outshots at gables. Low pitched slated roof and short coped stacks.

**Site No: 157**

Name: Erskine House, Cottage At Walled Garden  
Type of Site: Residential  
NMRS Number: NS47SW 114  
Grid Reference: NS 4451 7205

Status: Listed Building Category B  
Description: Erskine House, Cottage at Walled Gardens. This cottage forms part of Erskine Hospital grounds. 2-storey; Tudor Revival; stone built; (presumed c.1825 and by Sir Robert Smirke).

**Site No: 158**

Name: 1 Kirkton Cottages  
Alternative Names: Erskine House, Kirkton Cottages; Erskine Estate  
Type of Site: Residential  
NMRS Number: NS47SW 121  
Grid Reference: NS 4461 7188

Status: Listed Building Category B  
Description: Style of William Burn. Built 1840/60 2-storey domestic block of 'alms-house' type Tudor Revival. Originally 4 cottages now 2 houses. Mullioned windows; prominent diamond stacks; symmetrical; long elevations with outer gables; porches; rubble, with ashlar dressings; slate roofs.

**Site No: 159**

Name: 2 Kirkton Cottages  
Alternative Names: Kirkton Estate  
Type of Site: Residential  
NMRS Number: NS47SW 125  
Grid Reference: NS 4460 7186

Status: Listed Building Category B  
 Description: Style of William Burn. Built 1840/60 2-storey domestic block of 'alms-house' type Tudor Revival. Originally 4 cottages now 2 houses. Mullioned windows; prominent diamond stacks; symmetrical; long elevations with outer gables; porches; rubble, with ashlar dressings; slate roofs.

**Site No: 160**  
 Name: Old Erskine Parish Church  
 Alternative Names: Bishopston Parish Church  
 Type of Site: Religion/  
 NMRS Number: NS47SW 53  
 Grid Reference: NS 4466 7201  
 Status: Listed Building Category B  
 Description: Built 1814. G Hay 1957 Gothic Revival; tower, battlements (c.1813) Archt: David Hamilton (of Glasgow). Vestry is late addition.

**Site No: 161**  
 Name: Erskine Parish Church, Manse  
 Alternative Names: Ailsa Lodge  
 Type of Site: Religion; Residential  
 NMRS Number: NS47SW 24.01  
 Grid Reference: NS 4475 7195  
 Status: Listed Building Category C  
 Description: Now known as Ailsa Lodge, no longer in the ownership of the Church of Scotland. Mid 19th century. 2-storey L-plan, Slated roof on stone brackets, broad eaves at gables only with finials. Ashlar stacks with machicolated cornices.

**Site No: 162**  
 Name: Erskine House  
 Alternative Names: Erskine Hospital; Bishopton  
 Type of Site: Health; Residential/ Country House; Hospital  
 NMRS Number: NS47SE 1.00  
 Grid Reference: NS 4519 7253  
 Status: Listed Building Category A  
 Description: The old mansion house of Erskine, to which a large addition was made on the west side in 1778, stands near the bank of the River Clyde, a short distance upriver from the modern mansion (P A Ramsay 1839). The latter was built in 1828, at which time, according to Millar, the old mansion was removed (as Ramsay states that the old building was still there in 1839, probably it only became disused on the earlier date). No traces of it remained in 1856. The barony of Erskine belonged to the family of that name in the 13th century; it now belongs to Lord Blantyre (Name Book 1856; A H Millar 1889; W M Metcalfe 1905; W Macfarlane 1907). 1826-28, Sir Robert Smirke. Large neo-Tudor 2-storey and basement mansion, ashlar with ogee-capped octagonal angle buttresses and arcaded parapets, low-pitched slated roofs with shafted chimneys. During field investigation in 1951 no ground features were seen suggestive of the site of a former castle.

**Site No: 163**  
 Name: Erskine Hospital, House At Kennels  
 Alternative Names: Erskine House, House At Kennels  
 Type of Site: Residential  
 NMRS Number: NS47SE 1.11  
 Grid Reference: NS 4537 7219  
 Status: Listed Building Category B  
 Description: Circa 1860. William Burn? Tudor features. Single-storey and attic; T-plan.

**Site No: 164**  
 Name: Erskine Hospital  
 Alternative Names: Erskine House, Farmsteading And Garage; Stable Block  
 Type of Site: Farming And Fishing; Residential; Health/ Farmsteading  
 NMRS Number: NS47SE 1.08  
 Grid Reference: NS 4532 7232



Status: Listed Building Category B  
 Description: The Farmsteading of Erskine House now forms part of Erskine Hospital. 1856 William Burn? Tudor features. Single storey and loft. E-plan. Slated roofs throughout on stone brackets, with stepped copings, finials and square stacks set diagonally. Ramped formal approach (to main court) depressed gothic arch at centre with brick vaulted chamber (icehouse) under.

**Site No: 165**  
 Name: Erskine House, Kennels  
 Alternative Names: Erskine Hospital, Kennels  
 Type of Site: Residential/ Kennels  
 NMRS Number: NS47SE 1.09  
 Grid Reference: NS 4535 7218  
 Status: Listed Building Category B  
 Description: Circa 1860. William Burn? Tudor features. Single storey U-plan. Window and door in each internal face. Slated roof on stone brackets, shaped stack with corbelled cornice. Coursed rubble flank walls with railings to outer exercise yards.

**Site No: 166**  
 Name: Erskine House, Piggery  
 Type of Site: Farming And Fishing/ Piggery  
 NMRS Number: NS47SE 1.10  
 Grid Reference: NS 4535 7228  
 Status: Listed Building Category B  
 Description: Probably 1856. William Burn? Gothic. Single-storey octagon with lean to roof round central octagonal lantern with pointed lights, pyramid roof and finial. Stone bracketed slated roof.

**Site No: 167**  
 Name: Dumbarton, Glasgow Road, Dumbuck Hotel  
 Type of Site: Commercial; Residential/ Hotel  
 NMRS Number: NS47SW 111  
 Grid Reference: NS 4153 7450  
 Status: Listed Building Category B  
 Description: Late 18th early 19th century. Cream-washed harling; 2 storeys; hipped slate roof. 1 storey flanking wings. Various office wings to rear.

**Site No: 168**  
 Name: Dumbarton Castle  
 Alternative Names: Dumbarton Rock  
 Type of Site: Defence; Residential/ Fort; Castle  
 NMRS Number: NS47SW 5.00  
 Grid Reference: NS 3998 7448  
 Status: Scheduled Ancient Monument  
 Description: Apart from the fragmentary remains of the White and Wallace Towers, and the Portcullis Arch, the buildings and walls which now form the Castle date from the 18th and 19th centuries.

Recent excavations have shown that Castle Rock was fortified during the Early Historic Period and may be the Alduith described by Bede as a political centre of the Britons. Most of the remains now visible, however, are of 17th-and 18th-century date and very little survives even of the medieval castle that subsequently occupied the site. December 1977DES (1974), 32-3; Alcock 1975; DES (1975), 19-20; Alcock 1976. Excavations were carried out in 1974-5 at Dumbarton Castle, anciently known as Alt Clut or Clyde Rock. They revealed a timber and rubble defence of Early Historic date overlooking the isthmus which links the rock to the mainland. Finds include the northernmost examples of imported Mediterranean amphorae of the 6th century AD, and fragments from at least six glass vessels of germanic manufacture. L Alcock and E A Alcock 1991. A watching brief was maintained during the excavation by Historic Scotland staff of a power cable trench in an area immediately E of the Governor's House, latterly a garden. Masonry dating from the earlier Gatehouse (demolished in advance of the 18th century artillery fortification) was revealed running E-W close to the E wall of the Governor's House. G Ewart 1995. A watching brief and small excavation were conducted at Dumbarton Castle by Kirkdale Archaeology in December 1996. The works involved the clearance of 300mm of floor deposits in the 18th-century

powder magazine. In addition, a small trench was excavated to the W of the 18th-century Governor's House, in advance of the installation of a moveable gate-post. Various backfilling and levelling deposits were found in the trench; a lead pipe, some 60-80mm in diameter, was found at a depth of 450mm. The remains of a capped drain were also revealed. This feature ran parallel to, and may have formerly served the Governor's House. No datable finds were revealed. The drain comprised well-mortared dolerite blocks on the E side and a single red sandstone slab on the W, with an irregular flattened dolerite slab collapsing into the channel so defined. The survival of the drain indicates that such features may survive beneath 1735 levelling material. It is of particular interest that the levelling medium may even overlie the remains of the medieval gate-house and nether bailey. Clearance work was undertaken in the powder magazine, situated at the second highest point of the rock, known as 'The Beak', and measured 4.4 x 5.2m internally. The building was erected in 1748, replacing an earlier magazine on the site. The in situ floor deposit comprised random brick rubble and mortar-rich sand. The bricks were relatively modern, being frogged and uniformly sized. The original sprung timber floor would have lain some 200mm below the present surface, resting on slight ledges protruding from the bases of the interior long walls, which were founded directly on the bedrock. The brick rubble deposit represents a period post-dating the use of the building to store explosives, as it blocked the vents in the long walls necessary to maintain a damp-free environment internally. Finds include occasional iron nails, and three larger iron bars (G Ewart and A Dunn 1997).

A small cable trench was excavated in February 2002 adjacent to the W wall of the steps leading from the Governor's House to the Guardhouse. A small stump of an earlier wall was found protruding from under the present wall on the garden terrace below the Guardhouse. This was possibly the remains of an earlier approach to the entrance to the upper castle, leading from the probable site of the medieval Hall.

Three small pits were excavated in February 2003 to erect a gate in the gap between the Governor's House and the parapet wall of the King George Battery. Levelling layers were found, including building debris. G Ewart, D Stewart 2003

<b>Site No:</b>	<b>169</b>		
Name:	Milton House Estate, Old Mill House		
Type of Site:	Industrial/		Mill
NMRS Number:	NS47SW 75.02		
Grid Reference: NS		4259	7479
Status:	Listed Building Category B		
Description:	2 ruined towers, originally connected by centre range: 3 and 4 storeys; Gothic openings.		
	palladian	window	

<b>Site No:</b>	<b>170</b>		
Name:	Milton House		
Type of Site:	Residential		
NMRS Number:	NS47SW 75.00		
Grid Reference: NS	4266		7479
Status:	Listed Building Category B		
Description:	Late 18th century. Orange colour-washed harling with painted stone dressings and rusticated quoins; 2 storeys and raised basement with area.		

<b>Site No:</b>	<b>171</b>		
Name:	Sheep Hill		
Type of Site:	Fort		
NMRS Number:	NS47SW 6		
Grid Reference: NS		4348	7440
Status:	Scheduled Ancient Monument		
Description:	This fort occupies the rocky summit of Sheep Hill. Excavation showed that a small vitrified fort was replaced by a larger fort measuring 80m by 48m with an additional enclosure on a lower terrace to the S (E W Mackie 1976).		

Excavations carried out by MacKie at the fort on Sheep Hill, an isolated rock knoll, showed that it was of two periods, the earlier and smaller being the vitrified fort on the very summit of the knoll. One stretch of vitrified core is visible on the SW, but most of the rubble from the wall, reddened by heat, was removed to build the rampart of a larger enclosure which can be traced around the edges of the lower rock terraces. This later fort also has a triangular, lower enclosure on the S with a gateway visible in its E wall. A short traverse protects this gate. Some midden material was found under the second rampart and gave gritty pottery and some clay mould fragments, probably the debris deposited by the occupants of the timber-framed fortlet. The later fort yielded many jet bracelets and a

tiny blue glass bead and could thus date to the 1st centuries BC and AD (E W MacKie 1975; RCAHMS Marginal Lands MS). Bruce (1893) mentions that the fort was excavated by the Helensburgh Nat Hist and Ant Soc in 1893 at the request of the Soc of Ants Scot.

**Site No:** 172  
**Name:** Dunglass Castle  
**Type of Site:** Defence; Residential/ Castle  
**NMRS Number:** NS47SW 7  
**Grid Reference:** NS 4374 7353  
**Status:** Listed Building Category B  
**Description:** Fragmentary castle standing on an irregular rocky cliff by the River Clyde. A dwelling house has been erected at the north-west corner of the enclosure, partly old, mostly modern; north west turret has chequered corbelling. The round tower in opposite corner is probably 17th century and appears to have been a pigeon house. Dunglass Castle is now fragmentary having been despoiled upon an order by the Commissioners of Supply in 1735 to use it as a quarry for repairing the quay. The castle, of the period 1400-1542 and courtyard plan now consists of the remains of a high wall enclosing the top of the cliff and mixed in parts with modern work. Of this wall the major portions are in the south and west walls against which buildings were formerly erected. Near the west end of, and outside the south wall is a small landing place appearing to have been protected by a hoarding - some corbels for which still remain. At the NW corner of the enclosure is a dwelling house, partly old, possibly circa 1590, but mostly modern - the interior is wholly so. The round tower is probably 17th century and appears to have been a pigeon house. D MacGibbon and T Ross 1889. The site was visited in 1951: the walls remained to approximately 7-8 metres high but the portion of the south wall from the ruined outhouse to the dovecot fell into the river circa 1910 - 20 and has been rebuilt. The conical dovecot still stood.

**Site No:** 173  
**Name:** Dunglass Castle, Obelisk Memorial To Henry Bell  
**Type of Site:** Monuments/ Memorial  
**NMRS Number:** NS47SW 123  
**Grid Reference:** NS 4377 7353  
**Status:** Listed Building Category B  
**Description:** Stands in the northeast corner of the enclosure of Dunglass Castle.

**Site No:** 174  
**Name:** Milton, Dumbarton Road, Milton Primary School  
**Type of Site:** Education/ School  
**NMRS Number:** NS47SW 117  
**Grid Reference:** NS 4264 7435  
**Status:** Listed Building Category B  
**Description:** Milton Primary School is an excellent example of an early 20th century school building with details such as the unusual entrance detail and baroque ventilator spire adding interest to the relatively conventional layout. The survival of the fine interior details and joinery is exceptional and the school retains all of the original railings and boundary walls, with good decorative wrought iron gates. The school also makes a significant contribution to the townscape of Milton. Stewart and Paterson, 1905. 2-3 storey 8-bay Greek cross plan Renaissance style school building with Baroque details. Small modern single-storey extension to rear. Glasgow architects John Stewart (1870-1954) and George Andrew Paterson (1876-1934) were responsible for the design of the school. The builder at Milton Primary School was Mr. Winton of Duntocher and the stone used was Corncockle sandstone. It appears that the school may have been designed to be larger, with another classroom to the rear. Milton Primary School opened on the 29th of May 1905, replacing an earlier school to the East of the village (still surviving) which had been in operation for some 40 years.

**Site No:** 175  
**Name:** Bowling, Littlemill Distillery, Maltings And Kilns  
**Type of Site:** Industrial/ Food And Drink; Whisky Distilling/ Whisky Distillery  
**NMRS Number:** NS47SW 77.00  
**Grid Reference:** NS 4410 7370

Status: Listed Building Category C  
 Description: Littlemill Distillery, Bowling, founded c. 1800, rebuilt 1875 and subsequently. A much altered complex of brick and rubble buildings, mainly 1- and 2- storey, with 2 pyramidal-roofed kilns. J R Hume 1976.  
 This distillery is said to have been founded in 1772. It has been noted that between the years 1817 and 1971, the distillery had changed hands about 16 times. Littlemill used triple distillation until the 1930s, and had two stills and a modified Saladin malting in 1980.

**Site No: 176**  
 Name: Bowling, Dumbarton Road, Littlemill Whiskey Distillery, Exciseman's House  
 Type of Site: Residential  
 NMRS Number: NS47SW 77.01  
 Grid Reference: NS 4417 7376  
 Status: Listed Building Category B  
 Description: Later 18th century, with mid 19th century additions. 2-storey, near-symmetrical 4-bay house, including later single bay to outer left. Random sandstone rubble with traces white limewash, addition of coursed sandstone rubble.

**Site No: 177**  
 Name: Forth And Clyde Canal, Bowling Basin, Canal House Basin  
 Alternative Names: Bowling, Lower Canal Basin And Entrance; Lower Basin; River Clyde  
 Type of Site: Transport And Communications/ Canals/ Canal Basin  
 NMRS Number: NS47SE 113.00  
 Grid Reference: NS 4503 7352  
 Status: Scheduled Ancient Monument  
 Description: Lindsay (1968) states that the construction of Bowling Harbour, and its adjoining lock, was authorised by an Act of August 1846, the work being completed by 1849. Lindsay observes that there are two basins at Bowling, one of which dates from 1790, being then extended between 1846 and 1849. According to Lindsay, Whitworth, who became the Company's chief engineer in June 1785, heeded complaints by Highland drovers that their cattle refused to traverse the pivot bridges N of Falkirk and made the decision that all new bridges should be in the form of drawbridges having fixed railings on each side.  
 The upper basin was still in use as a yacht harbour in 1966, the lock at the E end still retaining its balance beams. The lock-keeper's cottage was a very substantial building. The canal was probably re-aligned here when the Lanarkshire and Dumbartonshire Railway was constructed, as the walls of the basin and lock are of concrete, not the normal sandstone. Following the closure of the canal in 1963 the lakes and basins at Bowling were maintained as part of a small section of working canal in order that fresh water moorings could be supplied for boats on the Clyde. G Hutton 1993.

**Site No: 178**  
 Name: Glenarbuck House  
 Type of Site: Residential  
 NMRS Number: NS47SE 193  
 Grid Reference: NS 4532 7377  
 Status: Listed Building Category B  
 Description: Early 19th century, Regency; Stucco. 2 storeys, 3 sash windows, those on ground floor being triple with wide pedimented entablatures; columned porch. Side elevations have bowed projections. Low parapet and moulded cornice; steep pitched slate roof with modern dormers.

**Site No: 179**  
 Name: Forth And Clyde Canal, Railway Swing Bridge And Viaducts  
 Alternative Names: Bowling Basin  
 Type of Site: Transport And Communications/ Railways/ Swing Bridge; Viaduct  
 NMRS Number: NS47SE 71  
 Grid Reference: NS 4511 7355  
 Status: Listed Building Category B  
 Description: This Caledonian Railway swing bridge has massive stone abutments. The puffers, coastal cargo vessels, using Bowling Harbour, were supplied with coal brought by this railway, while timber was transported back by this route.  
 G Hutton 1993.  
 This railway swing bridge carries the line over the channel, formerly a lock, linking the upper canal basin with the lower one.

**Site No:** 180  
**Name:** Forth And Clyde Canal, Bowling Basin, Upper Basin  
**Alternative Names:** Bowling, Upper Canal Basin And Lock  
**Type of Site:** Transport And Communications/ Canals/ Canal Basin  
**NMRS Number:** NS47SE 59.00  
**Grid Reference:** NS 4519 7354  
**Status:** Listed Building Category B  
**Description:** Upper basin and lock: large rectangular basin, with bascule bridge at the W end and lock at E end. The upper basin is still in use as a yacht harbour, and at the time of visit, the lock at the E end still retained its balance beams. The lock-keeper's cottage is a very substantial building. The canal was probably re-aligned here when the Lanarkshire and Dumbartonshire Railway was constructed, as the walls of the basin and lock are of concrete, not the normal sandstone. Following the closure of the canal in 1963 the lakes and basins at Bowling were maintained as part of a small section of working canal in order that fresh water moorings could be supplied for boats on the Clyde. G Hutton 1993.

**Site No:** 181  
**Name:** Forth And Clyde Canal, (Original) Canal Entrance  
**Alternative Names:** Bowling Basin  
**Type of Site:** Transport And Communications/ Canal  
**NMRS Number:** NS47SW 64.04  
**Grid Reference:** NS 4499 7347  
**Status:** Listed Building Category B  
**Description:** Opened 1790 by Forth and Clyde Canal Company, modified circa 1820. Basin: irregularly shaped basin with masonry walls with heavy copes. At W side lock (circa 1820) down to Bowling Harbour, recently regated, and in SW corner chamber of original lock into River Clyde, now blocked off at sea end.

**Site No:** 182  
**Name:** Forth And Clyde Canal, Bowling Lock-Keepers' Cottages  
**Alternative Names:** Bowling, Upper Canal Basin, Lock-Keepers' Houses; Helenslea  
**Type of Site:** Transport And Communications/ Canals/ Lock-Keeper'S Houses  
**NMRS Number:** NS47SE 59.03  
**Grid Reference:** NS 4525 7354  
**Status:** Listed Building Category B  
**Description:** Built circa 1896 for the Caledonian Railway's Canal Department. Arts and Crafts 1 and 2-storey building in villa style, but designed as flats. Harled with red sandstone dressings, piended slate roofs, terracotta ridges, prominent eaves

**Site No:** 183  
**Name:** Forth And Clyde Canal, Bowling Basin, Drawbridge  
**Alternative Names:** Bascule Bridge; Draw Bridge  
**Type of Site:** Transport And Communications/ Roads And Paths/ Road Bridge  
**NMRS Number:** NS47SE 58  
**Grid Reference;** NS 4513 7355  
**Status:** Listed Building Category B  
**Description:** This bascule bridge is situated at the west end of the upper canal basin. It straddles the east end of the channel, formerly a lock, linking this basin with the lower canal basin.

**Site No:** 184  
**Name:** Old Kilpatrick  
**Alternative Names:** Gavinburn Bus Depot  
**Type of Site:** Roman Fort  
**NMRS Number:** NS47SE 8  
**Grid Reference:** NS 4600 7315  
**Status:** Scheduled Ancient Monument  
**Description:** Until 1913 the site of the west terminal fort of the Antonine Wall was thought to have been at or near Chapel Hill (NS 457 732), although in 1790 (J M Morrison MS note, late 18th century) discoveries were made during the construction of the Forth-Clyde Canal of what is now known to be the bath-house of the actual fort.

First proved by excavation in 1913 (G Macdonald 1915), the site of the fort was more fully excavated in 1923-4 (S N Miller 1928) before the greater part of it was buried by a housing scheme. Further excavations in 1931 confirmed the outline of the fort, its defences, and their relationship to the Antonine Wall.

The fort measured internally 408ft E-W by 442ft N-S, and covered an area of 4 1/2 acres. The bath-house had been situated in an annexe to the south. Full excavation reports and plans given by Miller (1928) and Macdonald (1932). J Bruce 1893; G Macdonald 1934. The site of the fort is now completely built over and there are no extant remains. A zone N of Dumbarton Road, formerly occupied by a garage, has been redeveloped for housing. Limited excavation in 1988 with the aid of a machine established the edges of the two outer ditches which lay in the expected position (L J F Keppie 1988). The inner of the two was 2.5m wide, the outer 4-4.5m. S S Frere 1989.

During August 1994, GUARD carried out excavations at the site of a proposed extension to a bus-wash facility at the Gavinburn Bus Depot, Old Kilpatrick. The site was known to overlay the Roman fort. A total of fifteen small trenches were opened within an overall area of 16m by 7m. Of the areas investigated, five revealed archaeological remains and none of the features recorded in any one trench appeared to relate to those in any of the other trenches. No evidence for the fort ditches was uncovered, placing the excavations between a break in the defences. One trench revealed the remains of a probable road surface.

**Site No:** 185  
**Name:** Old Kilpatrick, Lusset Road, Lusset House  
**Type of Site:** Residential  
**NMRS Number:** NS47SE 209  
**Grid Reference:** NS 4681 7282  
**Status:** Listed Building Category B  
**Description:** Circa 1865-80. 2-storey symmetrical villa with early French Gothic detail, of William Leiper school.

**Site No:** 186  
**Name:** Old Kilpatrick, Old Secession Church  
**Alternative Names:** 83, 85, 87 Dumbarton Road  
**Type of Site:** Religion; Residential/ Church  
**NMRS Number:** NS47SE 208  
**Grid Reference:** NS 4660 7270  
**Status:** Listed Building Category B

**Site No:** 187  
**Name:** Erskine House, Ferry Lodge  
**Alternative Names:** Erskine Hospital, Ferry Lodge  
**Type of Site:** Residential/ Lodge  
**NMRS Number:** NS47SE 180  
**Grid Reference:** NS 4624 7209  
**Status:** Listed Building Category B  
**Description:** Single storey; stone-built; slated (presumed c.1825 and by Sir Robert Smirke).

**Site No:** 188  
**Name:** Inchinnan, Northbar House  
**Alternative Names:** House Of Hill  
**Type of Site:** Farming And Fishing; Residential/ Farm Buildings/ Farmhouse  
**NMRS Number:** NS46NE 3  
**Grid Reference:** NS 4808 6927  
**Status:** Listed Building Category  
**Description:** Northbar House: A three-storeyed farmhouse, harled with stone dressings; severely plain apart from the Gilchrist arms panel in the upper centre - about 1742. Porch later. HBM No.4.

The Ordnance Survey Name book (ONB) describes this building, alternatively named House of Hill, as a substantial dwelling house, and quotes Crawford stating that North Barr was built in 1676. An early description states that the Bar Tower was acquired by Donald Gilchrist in 1671, who 'founded a harbour on Clyde and built a very pretty house hard by with pleasant gardens which he called Northbar'. A little below it, on the brink of the Clyde stands Erskine House (W Macfarlane 1907). Also

the NSA adds that it is the property of Lord Blantyre and connected with the grounds of Erskine by means of a bridge over the road near Erskine Ferry. Northbar House, formerly House of Hill, on the other hand, was owned by a Miss Balfour who was 'maternally descended from Donald McGilchrist who purchased Northbar proper in 1671.' It thus appears that North Barr farm stands near the site of the 1676 house, while Northbar House was merely an early farmhouse, which changed its name from House of Hill in the 19th century. New Statistical Account (NSA) 1845.

**Site No: 189**  
 Name: Inchinnan, Old Greenock Road, Church Hall  
 Alternative Names: Broomlands, Former U.F. Church; Park Parish Church Hall  
 Type of Site: Recreation; Religion/  
 NMRS Number: NS46NE 28.00  
 Grid Reference: NS 4758 6917  
 Status: Listed Building  
 Description: Inchinnan Former Free Church was originally incorrectly sited as Inchinnan Parish Church or All Hallows Church (now demolished), (See Site No. 113).

**Site No: 190**  
 Name: Inchinnan, New Parish Church, Gravestones  
 Alternative Names: Abbotsinch: Inchinnan, Early Gravestones; 'Templar' Stones  
 Type of Site: Cross-Slab; Cross-Shaft; Cover-Stone  
 NMRS Number: NS46NE 7.01  
 Grid Reference: NS 4793 6891  
 Status: Scheduled Ancient Monument  
 Description: Three Class III sculptured stones from the churchyard at Inchinnan church were transferred by the DoE to a new church about a mile away, when Abbotsinch airport was being extended.  
 No.1 is a recumbent slab with a long-shafted cross surrounded by interlace, and dates to between the 10th and early 12th centuries.  
 No.2 consists of the shaft and lower part of the head of a monolithic cross; it now stands 5' high. A 10th or 11th century date is suggested for it.  
 No.3, the largest stone, is rectangular, 5' 3" x 1' 11" x 10", and is probably best described as a shrine cover, probably datable to the early 10th century.  
 The enshrined relics were probably those of St Conval who was later accounted the patron and founder of the church and whose relics were venerated there in the 16th century. J R Allen 1903; C A R Radford 1967

**Site No: 191**  
 Name: Inchinnan, Old Greenock Road New Parish Church  
 Type of Site: Religion/  
 NMRS Number: NS46NE 7.00  
 Grid Reference; NS 4793 6891  
 Status: Listed Building Category B  
 Description: Thirteen early gravestones in and around church porch; including three early Celtic stones having interlaced designs (probably 9th-11th century); four 'Templar' stones. All now preserved alongside new church.

**Site No: 192**  
 Name: Bouch Mill  
 Type of Site: Historic Building  
 NMRS Number: n/a  
 Grid Reference; NS 440 702 (approximate)  
 Status: n/a  
 Description: A structure identified as Bouch Mill is visible on Blaeu's map of 1654, to the north of Dargavel. There are no extant remains.

**Site No: 193**  
 Name: Barochan Moss  
 Type of Site: Marshy ground; possible peat bog  
 NMRS Number: n/a  
 Grid Reference; NS 430 684 (centre)  
 Status: n/a

Description: An area of open, marshy ground, marked 'Moss' is visible on Ainslie's map of 1796.

**Site No:** 194  
Name: Formakin Garden and Designed Garden Landscape  
Type of Site: Historic Garden and Designed Landscape  
NMRS Number: n/a  
Grid Reference; NS 412 711 (centre)  
Status: Historic Garden and Designed Landscape (Inventory No. 226)  
Description: The gardens associated with Formakin House

**Site No:** 195  
Name: Glasgow/Greenock Railway railway  
Type of Site: Industrial: railway  
NMRS Number: n/a  
Grid Reference; NS 442 696 (centre)  
Status: n/a  
Description: The railway linking Glasgow and Greenock was opened in 1889.