

Appendix 9.1

EDM Cultural Heritage Contextual Background and Gazetteers

Appendix 9.1 EDM Project cultural heritage contextual background and gazetteers

Contextual background

Geology

1.1 Archaeological features are typically cut into the surface of the natural geology, with later features potentially present within the overlying deposits. Understanding a site's geology, and whether the ground levels have been built up or truncated, can therefore aid in determining the potential for archaeological survival, as well as the levels at which archaeology is likely to be encountered. The British Geological Survey Geology of Britain viewer¹ indicates that the solid geology in the area of the EDM Project is a mix of basalt and mugearite igneous rock belonging to the Strathgryfe Lava Member that was formed as a result of volcanic eruptions between 331 -to 345 and 330.9 million years ago.

1.2 No superficial deposits are recorded over large areas of the route, however, in some parts there are till deposits formed as a result of glaciation and in others alluvium of clay, silt, sand and gravel, which formed as a result of riverine/estuarine conditions. Most notable are the series of Holocene raised beach deposits, located inland of the current littoral zone. These areas have been a focus for settlement and human activity since the Mesolithic period.

Archaeological and historical background

The Palaeolithic (c.12,700 – 10,000 BC) and Mesolithic (c.10,000 – 4,000 BC)

1.3 During the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic periods, it is possible to trace fundamental developments in physical and cultural evolution, which brought humanity from its very earliest hominin ancestry to a stage at which agricultural food production became the economic norm (e.g. the Neolithic).ⁱ These developments took place over several million years during which time there were major climatic, geophysical, and ecological changes. It is in part because of these climatic changes that the archaeological evidence for these periods rarely survives. Glaciation, permafrost, changing sea levels and consequent inundation, coastal erosion, alluviation, peat growth, colluviation, and talus formation have all contributed to the destruction or concealment of the land surfaces containing which inhabitation evidence that is at its best relatively ephemeral, and indicated by little more than surface scatters of lithic artefacts. It is generally understood that there were favourable conditions for the inhabitation of Scotland from the end of the Loch Lomond stadial approximately 11,700 BP, although not necessarily continuously. However, evidence for Palaeolithic activity remains rare. Mesolithic activity is better attested and not just by flint artefacts, but structural remains.

1.4 Within the study area, a small collection of Mesolithic flint blades has been recovered from ploughed fields just to the north of Bishopton and similar artefacts were found during the excavation of the South Mound cairn at Houston.ⁱⁱ No evidence within the inner study area has been identified as dating to either of these periods, but there are undated finds of flintwork that could potentially be of this date – for example microliths that were found on Lurg Moor.

Neolithic (4,000 – 2,500 BC)

1.5 During the Neolithic areas of high agricultural potential were cleared if forest in order to establish the first farming settlements.ⁱⁱⁱ Evidence for this activity is better attested, with several artefacts including flint tools, arrowheads and stone axes of possible Neolithic date recorded across the inner and outer study areas. In situ archaeology, comprising a small cluster of pits containing Neolithic pottery and charcoal, has also been recorded during excavations at the now scheduled Whitemoss Roman Fort (scheduled ref: SM1652). No evidence for structures of this period exists within the study area.

Bronze Age (2,500 – 800 BC)

1.6 The use of bronze came with further significant cultural change, most marked in the archaeological record by artefacts and the adoption of monumental funerary practices. Early settlement evidence is more common from the Western Isles and southern uplands and does not become common in lowland landscapes, like the study area, until c.1,800 BC. After this date settlement evidence is generally more prolific than funerary.

1.7 Relatively few hut circles are known in the Inverclyde, Renfrewshire and East Renfrewshire but on Lurg and Burn Moor, in the outer study area to the northeast of the EDM Project route, there are several putatively Bronze Age hut circles (HER refs: 5951, 5910, 66410, 66412, possibly 66418, 5950 and 63105), one of which is now scheduled (scheduled ref: SM12800). Like

most hut circles with upstanding remains, these examples survive because of their upland location, beyond the limits of modern cultivation – illustrating the warmer climatic conditions prevalent during much of the Bronze Age. Peat formation has also aided preservation by preventing cultivation and development. However, at the time the hut circles were built and occupied, the area was probably capable of sustaining some arable cultivation and evidence of field systems may exist nearby. There are certainly a large number of field clearance cairns in the vicinity of the EDM Project, some of which may be of prehistoric date.

1.8 There is also evidence for defensive settlement within the inner study area. For example, at Craigmarloch Wood the remains of a palisaded enclosure precede that of a vitrified fort. The earliest timber palisade was destroyed by fire, which radiocarbon dating suggests occurred in the first half of the first millennium BC – between the Late Bronze Age and the start of the Iron Age.^{iv}

1.9 On High Castlehill – just beyond the inner study area - is another defended site, a homestead comprising the remains of an enclosure with evidence of at least one internal structure (scheduled ref: SM12886). Further homesteads are recorded in the inner study area to the west on Devol Moor (WoSAS ref: 7002) and, just beyond it, to the east on Barscube Hill (Canmore ref: 27640), near Langbank (WoSAS ref: 6964) and at Knapps (WoSAS ref: 6822). By analogy, these sites may be of Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age date.^v

1.10 Burial monuments are less known, but two 'mounds' are recorded on Devol Moor just north of the inner study area and at South Mound, Houston, to the south of the EDM Project routes.^{vi} A cinerary urn has also been found in the outer study area at High Lawfield. It was associated with a cairn and a battle axe (WoSAS ref:6795).

Iron Age (800 BC - 400 AD) and Roman (AD 77 - 211)

1.11 For the Iron Age settlement evidence continues to be prevalent, with broad regional and local patterning evident. In southwest Scotland, the most frequent recorded type of later prehistoric site is enclosures.^{vii} This part of Scotland has few known lowland prehistoric sites, potentially as a result of later land uses and the spread of urban areas but may also reflect a lower original concentration of such sites.^{viii} There are relatively few defended settlements - discussed above - in the former country of Renfrewshire^{ix} but the known sites range from small settlements, such as the small 'homestead' at High Castlehill, to larger forts. Most are characterised by relatively small-scale defences compared to those in other parts of Scotland, typically stone banks or walls built on or near to hilltops to enhance the natural relief.^x

1.12 A number of crannog sites – settlements, potentially of varying function and date, built on artificial islands – are also recorded along the southern shore of the Clyde. These include the scheduled sites at Langbank (scheduled ref: SM12894), Mar Hall (scheduled ref: SM12891) and Fonet Cottage (scheduled ref: SM12890); the last of which includes a possible causeway and lies on the edge of the inner study area. There are also further non-designated crannogs near to Erskine (WoSAS ref: 7894 and 7853). Most Scottish crannogs are found in freshwater lochs and rivers, with a distribution spread from the Hebrides to southwest Scotland. At present, only nine marine crannogs are known, five of which are in the Clyde Estuary.^{xi} These crannogs all lie just off promontories (for example, Langbank West) or occupy prominent sandbanks (Mar Hall). Logboats have been found on or close to several crannog sites across Scotland, and several log boats are recorded in the Clyde near Erskine (WoSAS ref: 14703, 20674, 20678 and 7851) and Dumbarton (WoSAS ref: 7952 and 7883).

1.13 There are also two single-ditched enclosures to the north-east of Bishopton at Ritchieston and Drumcross, within the inner study area. Both sites are scheduled (scheduled ref: SM12807 and SM12806) and neither have been excavated, but a similar site just east of these at the Mar Hall Hotel has been investigated. Excavations there revealed a large Iron Age timber roundhouse set with a ditched enclosure with interior and exterior fences.^{xii} A burnt mound (WoSAS ref: 57648) that is either of Bronze Age or Iron Age date has also been recorded in close proximity to Mar Hall. Another enclosure (WoSAS ref: 12772) within the inner study area, albeit of unknown date, is located to the northwest of the two scheduled Late Bronze Age – Iron Age defended settlements at Craigmarloch and High Castlehill; and another two undated enclosures (WoSAS ref: 6963 and 6965) lie just beyond the inner study area on Barbescube Hill.

1.14 In addition to native settlements, there are several Roman sites in the vicinity. Most important of these is the Antonine Wall, the most northerly and most heavily-defended frontier of the Roman Empire, established from around 142AD, which is now designated as part of the Frontiers of the Roman Empire World Heritage Site (WHS). The buffer zone to this site lies approximately 2.3km to the east of the route of the New 132k OHL, on the opposite side of the River Clyde, which is thought to have been fordable at Dumbuck during the Roman period.

¹ <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

1.15 Several Roman military installations and a possible road that forded the Clyde lie near the Antonine Wall. These frontier defences continued on the western bank of the Clyde, with forts at Whitemoss (scheduled ref: SM1652) (in the inner study area) and Barochan Hill (scheduled ref: SM3318) (to the south of the EDM Project in the outer study area), both of which are now scheduled. Whitemoss is understood to have been positioned to protect the fording point on the Clyde, with direct lines of sight to the western terminus of the Antonine Wall at Old Kilpatrick and observation and signalling infrastructure on both sides of the river. A scheduled fortlet is upstanding at Lurg Moor (scheduled ref: SM12800) (to the northwest of the inner study area), where the remains of a Roman road have also been identified. Nonetheless, there remains a gap in the distribution of Roman military sites in southwest Scotland and others might reasonably be expected.^{xiii} These hitherto unknown military sites are likely to be located on communications routes, about one day's march apart (15-20 miles), though distances vary.^{xiv}

1.16 Roman military sites, such as those within the study area, are unlikely to have been established in isolation. They would have been accompanied by further infrastructure including camps, fields, vici, temples, roads, bridges, and cemeteries and have acted as a centre of influence on the surrounding area.^{xv} Investigations at Ingliston Country Club and Equestrian Centre have uncovered further Roman remains – a ditch and finds - to the east of Whitemoss Roman Fort. How extensive this area of influence was is difficult to define and no doubt varied, but known examples suggest that it may have extended for at least a kilometre beyond the ramparts in terms of visible infrastructure^{xvi} and Roman finds have been found approximately 700m to the northeast of the fort along the route of the M898 and the New 132kV OHL (OHL 34 and 35).

Medieval (AD 400 – 1500)

1.17 During the fifth and sixth centuries Scotland was divided between a number of separate kingdoms, the four most powerful of which were the Picts, the Scots of Dal Riata, the Anglian Kingdom of Bernicia and the Brythonic Kingdom of Strathclyde. The study area formed part of the latter, 'Strathclyde' meaning 'valley of the River Clyde' (from the Cumbric/Brythonic *Ystrad Clud*). From the fifth century until the ninth, Dumbarton Rock – also known as Alt Clut ('Rock of the Clyde') and later by the Gaelic name *Dùn Breatainn* ('Fortress of the Britons') - was the centre of the Kingdom of Strathclyde;^{xvii} an area of fluctuating size that later include Cumbria . Located on the northern side of the Clyde, in the outer study area, it has one of the longest recorded histories as a stronghold in Britain; with significant archaeological evidence for the Dark Age fort of Alt Clut, remains that are now scheduled, along with those of the successive medieval castle and Georgian garrison that followed at the site (scheduled ref: SM90107). Some of the main settlements in the study area, including Dumbarton and Old Kilpatrick are either known or thought to include phases dating to this period, and it is possible that some of the crannog sites may do also. However, in general conclusive evidence for early medieval activity in the study area scarce, in large part due to the nature of settlement and artefacts which were predominantly of organic materials and the fact that much of the archaeology in the study area has not been investigated and remains undated.

1.18 Scandinavian raiders began to arrive in Scotland in the 8th century, establishing settlements on islands and along the coast and after a Viking invasion in the late 9th century, culminating in the sack of Dumbarton Rock in 871, Strathclyde's centre of power shifted south. Evidence of these newcomer's activity within Strathclyde is rare, the best being the 9th to 11th century Norse hogback stones (stone engraved burial monuments) at Govan Old Parish, beyond the study area, which are thought to represent a royal cemetery. Within the study area, evidence is limited to a few artefacts from near Port Glasgow and Dumbarton Rock. By the late 11th century the kingdom of Strathclyde, including its landholdings in Cumbria, had been conquered by the Scots and absorbed into the kingdom of Scotland.

1.19 This period saw the augmentation of existing fortified settlements and the creation of new ones, often for symbolic as well as functional purposes, marking and protecting the lands of emerging lordships and the routeways through them.^{xviii} of the latter settlements are most numerous between the Clyde and the Solway and are comparatively rare in the former county of Renfrewshire,^{xix} although there are at least two such sites within the outer study area - one 235m SW of Pennytersal Farm (scheduled ref: SM12893) and the other on the Formakin estate, near the listed mill (WoSAS ref: 7920). A later medieval castle also exists at Dunglass (WoSAS ref: 7948) by the River Clyde and an undated example may have existed at the site of Middleton Farm (WoSAS ref: 7806). A number of settlements grew up around these castles including Port Glasgow, then a small fishing village known as Newark.

1.20 The 12th century also saw the creation of burghs – market centres with communities of merchants and craftsmen under the protection of a castle – by the crown, church or barons. The settlement at Dumbarton (WoSAS ref: 12079) was awarded the status of a royal burgh in 1222 and evidence of medieval settlement has been attested archaeologically. Other proto-urban settlements are also thought to have emerged around churches and it is thought that this may be the case at Old Kilpatrick in the outer study area (WoSAS ref: 53142) and at Old Erskine Church (WoSAS ref: 7896; 62739)), which was located to the east of the extant Bishopton Church. However, there is no archaeological evidence for this although potential ecclesiastical occupation and a vallum was identified during groundworks for the construction of an extension to the west of the church Manse - Ailsa Lodge (Listed ref: 10893), recording a large ditch which was interpreted as a Vallum.

Modern (AD 1500-)

1.21 The modern period saw the expansion of many medieval settlements and the creation of further Burghs, including Houston (in 1671) (WoSAS ref: 12788) and Port Glasgow (in 1833). This growth was prompted largely by industry and the creation of new infrastructure. In Dumbarton and Port Glasgow the shipbuilding trade flourished from the 17th century. However, in Port Glasgow the Finlay timber ponds (scheduled ref: SM12871) are among only a handful of surviving structures recounting the area's rich mercantile and maritime heritage. To the north of the Clyde, a similar reminder exists in the Forth and Clyde Canal – the first of Scotland's inland waterways constructed between 1768 and 1790 and now a scheduled monument (scheduled ref: SM6778). Meanwhile Erskine experienced an influx of workmen during 1836-41 due to the construction of the Inverclyde railway line by the Glasgow, Paisley and Greenock Railway.

1.22 All the listed buildings date to this period and are primarily located in the urban settlements within the study area. However, there are some rural properties including some that as part of much larger estates with designed landscapes, for example, Formakin House (listed ref: LB10903) and park (inventory ref: GDL00183) and Finlaystone House (listed ref: LB13641) and park (inventory ref: GDL00180). There are few listed farmhouses, but – as to be expected within a predominantly rural landscape - the study area contains numerous non-designated records relating to farmsteads, most of which appear to be ruinous or destroyed. Examples within the inner study area include the site of one at Whitemoss (WoSAS ref: 51484), and others at Linden Lee, Bishopton (WoSAS ref: 51485) and West Glen (WOA2).

1.23 During the Second World War the Clyde was the most significant strategic asset in the west of Scotland and one of the most significant assets of the entire country due to its shipbuilding industry and other important industrial concerns such as munitions. It was also the destination point for the Atlantic convoys bringing vital supplies and troops from the United States as well as a mustering point for the fleets involved in the invasions of North Africa in 1942 and Normandy in 1944. Consequently, the area was subject to an extensive network of defences within the outer study area that included a large number of anti-aircraft batteries (e.g. Inverclyde ref: 20019, 20966, and 66367; WoSAS ref: 20026 and 20018; scheduled ref: SM12889 and SM12883), barrage balloon sites (e.g. Inverclyde ref: 40493 and 40495; WoSAS ref: 40487, 40488, 50618, 50619, 53020, 53021, 53022, 53023, 53024; Canmore ref: 355956; 355960; 355961; and 3559603), search light batteries (WoSAS ref:42942) camps (WoSAS ref:40486) and factories (WoSAS ref:42238). The strategic importance of the area made it a target for bombing and on the nights of the 6 and 7 May 1941, Greenock suffered the second worst bombing raids inflicted on Scotland during the entire war. These and other bombing attacks are attested by the Canmore data which records over 100 bomb craters throughout the study area.

1.24 In the west of Scotland, the war would create an industrial boom that would prove unsustainable in the long term as rates of shipbuilding, and the demand on local supply chains (particularly for steel) and workforces, declined.

Gazetteers

Table 1.1: Listed buildings (3km study area)

Listing reference	Name	Category	Easting	Northing	In ZTV
LB10888	South Lodge, Erskine Hospital	B	244515	672051	Yes
LB10889	Blantyre Monument	B	244106	671997	Yes
LB10890	Cottage at Former Walled Garden, Erskine House	B	245267	672222	Yes
LB10891	House at Kennels, Erskine Hospital	B	245378	672194	No
LB10892	Kennels, Erskine House	B	245356	672188	No
LB10893	Manse, Erskine Parish Church	C	244752	671952	Yes
LB10894	1 Kirkton Cottages	B	244611	671879	Yes
LB10895	Western Range, Main Block, Erskine Home Farm	B	244199	672282	Yes
LB10896	East, Farm Cottage And Store, Erskine Home Farm	C	244203	672145	Yes
LB10897	Freeland House	B	244175	672401	Yes
LB10898	Offices, Freeland House	C	244172	672370	Yes

LB10899	No.1, Richieston Cottages	C	243644	671899	Yes
LB10900	Dove Cottage, Golf Road, Bishopton	B	243547	672473	Yes
LB10901	Old Bishopton	B	241943	672572	Yes
LB10902	133 Old Greenock Road, Bishopton	C	241956	672242	Yes
LB10903	Formakin House	A	240983	670973	Yes
LB10904	Gateway and Lodge, Formakin House	B	241013	670994	Yes
LB10905	Bothy Block, Formakin House	B	241003	670667	Yes
LB10906	Gleddoch House Hotel	B	238549	672493	Yes
LB10907	East Lodge, Finlaystone House	B	237410	673527	No
LB10908	Dargavel House	B	243312	669249	Yes
LB10909	Erskine House	A	245198	672531	No
LB10910	Old Erskine Parish Church	B	244661	672016	Yes
LB12375	Ferry Lodge, Erskine House	B	246245	672094	No
LB12376	Church Centre, Newton Road, Bishopton	C	243046	671395	Yes
LB12377	Erskine Hospital	B	245322	672326	No
LB12378	Piggery, Erskine House	B	245353	672289	No
LB12379	Farmhouse, Erskine Home Farm	C	244216	672240	Yes
LB12380	Formakin Mill	B	240960	670643	Yes
LB12447	Kilmacolm Old Kirk, High Street, Kilmacolm	B	235838	669988	Yes
LB12448	St James Church (United Presbyterian), Duchal Road, Kilmacolm	A	235824	669766	Yes
LB12449	Rowantreehill, Rowantreehill Road, Kilmacolm	B	236203	669489	Yes
LB12450	Windyhill, Rowantreehill Road, Kilmacolm	A	236222	669431	Yes
LB12451	Miyanoshta, Porterfield Road, Kilmacolm	B	236243	669302	Yes
LB12452	Knapps House, Houston Road, Kilmacolm	B	236667	669034	No
LB12453	Greystones, Houston Road, Kilmacolm	B	236424	669065	Yes
LB12454	Hazelhope, Gryffe Road, Kilmacolm	C	236026	669076	Yes
LB12455	Den Of Gryffe, Knockbuckle Road, Kilmacolm	B	234541	669823	Yes
LB12456	Nether Knockbuckle, Knockbuckle, Kilmacolm	B	234665	669755	Yes
LB12457	Overton, Glen Road, Kilmacolm	C	236434	670108	Yes
LB12458	Kidston Hall, Port Glasgow Road, Kilmacolm	C	235819	670028	Yes
LB12459	Wateryetts, Findlaystone Road, Kilmacolm	B	235808	670539	Yes

LB12460	Auchenbothie House, Port Glasgow Road, Kilmacolm	B	235006	670951	Yes
LB12461	Lodge, Auchenbothie House, Port Glasgow Road, Kilmacolm	B	235180	670577	Yes
LB12462	Cloak, Cloak Road, Kilmacolm	B	235298	671989	Yes
LB12683	Kilallan	B	238243	668928	No
LB13629	Lodge, St Vincent's College, Middlepenny Road, Langbank	C	238033	673340	Yes
LB13630	St Vincent's College, Middlepenny Road, Langbank	B	238108	673328	Yes
LB13631	Chapel, St Vincent's College, Middlepenny Road, Langbank	B	238064	673312	Yes
LB13641	Finlaystone House	A	236458	673717	Yes
LB14399	Dunglass Castle	B	243745	673537	Yes
LB14400	Obelisk Memorial To Henry Bell, Dunglass Castle	B	243770	673531	Yes
LB14401	Milton House	B	242664	674791	Yes
LB14402	Old Mill House, Milton House Estate	B	242596	674791	Yes
LB14403	Dumbuck Hotel, Glasgow Road, Dumbarton	B	241534	674504	Yes
LB14404	Old Kilpatrick Parish Church, Dumbarton Road, Old Kilpatrick	B	246345	673081	Yes
LB14407	Old Secession Church, Old Kilpatrick	B	246607	672709	No
LB14409	Glenarbuck House	B	245320	673778	Yes
LB14410	Drawbridge, Bowling Basin, Forth and Clyde Canal	B	245137	673556	Yes
LB14411	Customs House, Bowling Harbour, Forth and Clyde Canal	B	245090	673555	Yes
LB18842	Bowling Lock-Keepers' Cottages, Forth and Clyde Canal	C	245250	673547	Yes
LB18843	Upper Basin, Bowling Basin, Forth and Clyde Canal	B	245191	673548	No
LB18844	Canal House Basin, Bowling Basin, Forth and Clyde Canal	B	245032	673529	Yes
LB18845	Railway Swing Bridge and Approach Viaducts, Bowling Harbour, Forth And Clyde Canal	B	245119	673550	Yes
LB18987	Lusset House, Lusset Road, Old Kilpatrick	B	246819	672822	Yes
LB19656	Exciseman's House, Littlemill Whiskey Distillery, Dumbarton Road, Bowling	B	244171	673762	Yes
LB24872	Napier Mausoleum, Castle Street, Dumbarton	C	239801	675188	Yes
LB24873	Ship Model Experiment Tank, Castle Street, Dumbarton	A	240037	675207	Yes
LB24874	Burgh Hall, Church Street, Dumbarton	A	239782	675290	Yes
LB24876	College Bow, Municipal Buildings, Church Street, Dumbarton	B	239788	675512	Yes
LB24877	Dumbarton Central Station, Station Road, Dumbarton	A	239758	675601	Yes
LB24878	Public House, 1 Station Road, Dumbarton	C	239681	675547	Yes
LB24879	Dumbarton Bridge, River Leven, Bridge Street, Dumbarton	B	239268	675358	Yes

LB24881	Municipal Buildings, Church Street, Dumbarton	B	239774	675530	Yes	LB40071	Town Buildings, Fore Street, Port Glasgow	A	232219	674560	No
LB24882	Peter Denny Statue, Municipal Buildings, Church Street, Dumbarton	B	239752	675494	Yes	LB40072	Clune Park Church Of Scotland, Robert Street, Port Glasgow	B	232955	674195	No
LB24883	District Council Offices, 67, 69 Glasgow Road, Dumbarton	C	240256	675246	Yes	LB40073	Clune Park Primary School, Robert Street, Port Glasgow	B	232967	674147	No
LB24884	205 Glasgow Road, Dumbarton	C	240793	674990	Yes	LB40075	Jean Street School, Jean Street, Port Glasgow	B	231707	674509	No
LB24885	Riverside Parish Church, High Street, Dumbarton	A	239769	675186	Yes	LB40076	King George Vi Club, 9 -11 King Street, Port Glasgow	B	232132	674483	No
LB24886	Bank Of Scotland, 17-19 High Street, Dumbarton	B	239652	675194	Yes	LB40077	6-8 Newark Street, Port Glasgow	B	232707	674267	No
LB24887	Glencairn Tenement, High Street, Dumbarton	B	239512	675220	Yes	LB40078	Broadfield Hospital, Port Glasgow	A	234947	673754	No
LB24888	135, 137 High Street, Dumbarton	B	239438	675283	Yes	LB40079	Parkhill Farmhouse, Old Greenock Road, Port Glasgow	B	235497	673582	No
LB24889	Bell Leisure Centre, 143-147 High Street, Dumbarton	B	239381	675307	Yes	LB40081	Royal Bank Of Scotland, 49 Princes Street And 65 Church Street, Port Glasgow	B	232034	674517	No
LB24890	St Augustine's Episcopal Church, High Street, Dumbarton	A	239690	675254	Yes	LB40084	West Quay, Harbour, Port Glasgow	B	232150	674790	No
LB24891	Shamrockbank, 15 Dixon Drive, Dumbarton	C	238878	674939	Yes	LB40085	Leading Light On West Quay, Port Glasgow	B	232044	674860	No
LB24892	2 Dixon Drive, Dumbarton	C	239075	674984	Yes	LB40086	Lighthouse, West Quay, Port Glasgow	B	232229	674866	No
LB24893	8 Dixon Drive, Dumbarton	C	239027	674992	Yes	LB40087	Warehouses, West Quay, Port Glasgow	C	232150	674760	No
LB24894	10 Dixon Drive, Dumbarton	B	238987	674999	Yes	LB40088	Holy Family Roman Catholic Church And Presbytery, 2 Parkhill Avenue, Port Glasgow	A	233994	673809	No
LB24895	Bridge, Helenslee Road, Dumbarton	C	239080	675272	Yes	LB43479	1 Woodside Cottages, Main Street, Langbank	B	237862	673462	No
LB24900	Carmelite Monastery, Helenslee Road, Dumbarton	B	238856	675044	Yes	LB46409	Glenpark House, Glenpark Drive, Port Glasgow	C	231348	674517	No
LB24901	Methlan Park House, 38 Helenslee Road, Dumbarton	B	238952	674849	Yes	LB49861	Milton Primary School, Dumbarton Road, Milton	B	242646	674359	Yes
LB24902	Lodge And Gates, Methlan Park House, Dumbarton	C	239056	674855	Yes	LB49972	Balrossie School, Kilmacolm	B	234260	669238	Yes
LB24903	Hartfield House, Latta Street, Dumbarton	C	240176	675716	Yes	LB50019	Old Church Manse, Glencairn Road	C	236118	669725	Yes
LB24904	Lodge, Levensgrove Park, Dumbarton	B	239136	675148	Yes	LB50020	St Columba's Junior School, Shallott, Knockbuckle Road	B	235313	669728	Yes
LB24905	War Memorial, Levensgrove Park, Dumbarton	C	239246	674679	Yes	LB50022	Old Primary School, The Cross and Lochwinnoch Road	C	235813	669845	Yes
LB24906	Former Gateway, Dumbarton Old Prison, Maclean Place, Dumbarton	B	239835	675364	Yes	LB50127	Bridge Gou/29, Railway Bridge, Jean Street	C	231677	674584	No
LB24909	Lodge, South Drive, Overtoun Hospital	C	242478	675618	Yes	LB50228	Gavinburn Farm, Great Western Road, Old Kilpatrick	C	245854	673483	Yes
LB24910	Overtoun West Lodge, Overtoun Hospital	B	241008	675700	Yes	LB50543	United Reform Church, Leven Street	C	240190	675180	Yes
LB24911	Gate Piers, Overtoun West Lodge, Overtoun Hospital	B	240999	675712	Yes	LB51677	Headstone for James Reid, Kilmacolm Cemetery	B	235413	670746	Yes
LB24914	St Patrick's Roman Catholic Church, Strathleven Place, Dumbarton	B	239961	675461	Yes	LB52226	Bowling, Bowling Harbour, Forth and Clyde Canal, Lock Keeper's Bothy	C	244978	673543	Yes
LB24915	Drumoyne, Strathleven Place, Dumbarton	B	239995	675479	Yes	LB24875	Dumbarton Sheriff Court	B	239809	675348	Yes
LB24918	Lodge, Levenford House, Helenslee Road, Dumbarton	B	239089	675283	Yes	LB40074	Newark House, 1 Glen Avenue, Port Glasgow	B	231835	674448	No
LB40067	Gourock Ropeworks, Port Glasgow	A	232570	674414	No	LB52482	Erskine Bridge	A	246242	672438	No
LB40068	West Church Of Scotland, Brown Street, Port Glasgow	B	231696	674597	No	LB52508	K8 Telephone Call Box to north side of Erskine Bridge	B	246972	672778	Yes
LB40070	St Andrews Church, Church Street, Port Glasgow	B	232008	674520	No	LB52515	K8 Telephone Call Box to west side of Erskine Bridge	B	245759	672106	Yes

--	--	--	--	--

Table 1.2: Scheduled monuments (3km study area)

Scheduled monument reference	Name	Easting	Northing	In ZTV
SM7063	Antonine Wall, Railway to Great Western Road, Old Kilpatrick	246147	673330	Yes
SM7067	Antonine Wall, Great Western Road to Mount Pleasant, Old Kilpatrick	246441	673323	Yes
SM6778	Forth and Clyde Canal: Old Kilpatrick - Linnvale	248034	671288	Yes
SM6779	Forth and Clyde Canal: Bowling - Old Kilpatrick	244970	673536	Yes
SM7064	Antonine Wall, Mount Pleasant, 190m WSW to 215m SE of Netherclose	246854	673168	Yes
SM2908	Sheep Hill,fort,Auchentorlie	243481	674384	Yes
SM4379	Craigmarloch Wood,fort	234444	671854	Yes
SM4326	Bishopton,aqueduct NW of	242410	672456	Yes
SM7673	Antonine Wall and fort, Gavinburn Bus Depot, Old Kilpatrick	245929	673120	Yes
SM9915	Kilallan, St Fillan's church and churchyard	238267	668931	No
SM9654	St Serfs Church, Dumbarton	239350	675006	Yes
SM90107	Dumbarton Castle	239999	674486	Yes
SM12883	High Mathernock, AA battery 350m WSW and camp 360 SW of	232263	670841	Yes
SM12886	High Castlehill, enclosure 55m WSW of	235064	672282	Yes
SM12893	Pennytersal Farm, motte 235m SW of	233677	671171	Yes
SM12890	Fornet Cottage, crannog 290m N of	240505	673148	Yes
SM12807	No. 4 Ritchieston, enclosure 285m ENE of	243934	671994	Yes
SM1652	Whitemoss Roman Fort, 175m SW of Rosarymount	241820	672115	Yes
SM12800	Lurg Moor, hut circle 1180m SW of Knocknairshell	229815	673484	Yes
SM12894	Langbank, crannog 180m ENE of Clydeview	238121	673548	Yes
SM12806	Drumcross, enclosure 140m WSW of	244655	671275	Yes
SM1653	Lurg Moor, Roman fortlet and Roman road	229502	673683	Yes
SM12871	Finlaystone House, timber ponds 505m NE of	236940	673949	Yes
SM12889	Steel Cottage, anti-aircraft battery 480m NW of	237626	672035	Yes
SM12891	Mar Hall, crannog 460m NE of	245473	672909	No
SM90230	Newark Castle, Port Glasgow	232821	674512	No
SM3318	Barochan Hill, Roman fort 440m NNW of Barochan House	241399	669046	Yes

Table 1.3: Gardens and designed landscapes (3km)

GDL reference	Name	Easting	Northing	In ZTV
GDL00306	Overtoun House	242120	675959	Yes
GDL00146	Duchal House	235172	668153	Yes
GDL00183	Formakin	241170	671205	Yes
GDL00180	Finlaystone House	236388	673551	Yes

Table 1.4: WoSAS HER data (200m study area)

WOSASPIN	Site name	Site type	Easting	Northing
21142	Bishopton, West Tunnel	Railway Tunnel	242680	672260
21143	Bishopton, East Tunnel	Railway Tunnel	242950	671970
42302	North Porton	Structure	244200	671460
42304	North Glen	Farmstead	237980	671500
42305	North Glen / Back O' The Hill	Farmstead	238290	671410
42306	Dargavel Burn / Barscube Mill	Corn Mill	238420	670870
51484	Crosshill, Bishopton	Farmstead	241935	672125
51485	Linden Lee, Bishopton	Farmstead	241585	672235
68520	Dargavel Burn	Clearance Cairn	237269	670883
68521	Dargavel Burn	Clearance Cairn	237237	670890
68522	Dargavel Burn	Clearance Cairn	237176	670921
68523	Dargavel Burn	Clearance Cairn	237203	670912
68524	Whinny Hill	Clearance Cairn (Possible)	237130	670817
68527	Knockmountain	Clearance Cairn	236673	671206
68528	Knockmountain	Clearance Cairn	236524	671177
68529	Knockmountain	Clearance Cairn	236560	671322
68530	Knockmountain	Settlement; Building	236738	671303
68531	Knockmountain	Clearance Cairn	236767	671324
68532	Knockmountain	Structure (Possible)	236823	671398
68533	Dargavel Burn	Clearance Cairn	236867	671330
68534	Dargavel Burn	Clearance Cairn	236976	671276
68535	Dargavel Burn	Hut Circle (Possible)	237002	671313
68536	West Glen	Clearance Cairn	237010	671378
68537	West Glen	Clearance Cairn	237153	671485
68539	West Glen	Clearance Cairn	237412	671596
68549	Knockmountain	Dyke	236057	671720

68558	Knockmountain	Shooting Butts (Possible)	236643	671551
6966	Barscube Hill	Homestead	239150	671150
7653	Barochan Cross / Paisley Abbey	Cross	240450	669850
7903	Barmore Hill	Hammer-stones	240350	670950
7906	Barbeg, 'Witches Hill'	Settlement (possible)	240350	671150
7911	Rossland	Roman Pottery	244750	670850
7912	Longhaugh Lodge	Ring-ditch	243250	672250
7918	Drumcross	Enclosure	244710	671440

Table 1.5: Inverclyde HER (200m study area)

HER ref	Site name	Site type	Easting	Northing
7013	Burnhead Moor	Mound; Polished Stone Axe	230525	672645
6976	Cloak House	Flint Axe	235250	672000
7017	Craigmarloch Wood	Small Cairns	234300	672300
12772	Craigmarloch Wood / Inverclyde	Enclosure	234100	672300
40335	Crosshill Road	Farmstead	233400	672430
7019	Cunston Farm	Cairn	233455	672190
7002	Devol Moor	Homestead	232700	672600
20168	Harelaw / Devol Water	Field Clearance Cairns	231630	672690
40313	Slaemuir, Port Glasgow	Banks; Walls	234220	672410
40148	Craigmarloch Wood	Small Cairns	234300	672300
55058	Port Glasgow, Harelaw	Cairn	231555	672939
55059	Port Glasgow, Harelaw	Cairn	231550	672886
61418	Port Glasgow, Harelaw	Cairn	231519	672960

Table 1.6: Canmore data (200m study area)

Canmore ref	Site type	Easting	Northing
43367	Enclosure (period unassigned)	244654	671275
353326	Bomb crater(s) (second world war)	230543	673816
353326	Bomb crater(s) (second world war)	230543	673816
353326	Bomb crater(s) (second world war)	230543	673816
353326	Bomb crater(s) (second world war)	230543	673816
353326	Bomb crater(s) (second world war)	230543	673816
353326	Bomb crater(s) (second world war)	230543	673816
353326	Bomb crater(s) (second world war)	230543	673816
353326	Bomb crater(s) (second world war)	230543	673816
353326	Bomb crater(s) (second world war)	230543	673816
353359	Bomb crater(s) (second world war)	235947	671345
353359	Bomb crater(s) (second world war)	235947	671345
353359	Bomb crater(s) (second world war)	235947	671345
353359	Bomb crater(s) (second world war)	235947	671345
350933	Groyne (19th century)	241657	672961

Table 1.7: Field and historic map identified assets

Reference number	Asset name	Easting	Northing
WOA1	Field clearance	238394	670884
WOA2	West Glen 18th C farmstead	237363	671494
WOA3	Gled Craig Field Clearance	237679	671188
WOA4	Field bank/ wall not on current OS	233941	672332
WOA5	Clearance cairn	237311	671264
WOA8	Clearance cairn	236781	671291
WOA9	Clearance cairn	231330	672335
WOA10	Park Erskine derelict house	239942	670977
WOA11	Quarry scoop	231920	672142
WOA12	Barscube field clearance	238610	670867

ⁱ Saville and Wickham-Jones Eds. (2012) *ScARF Summary Palaeolithic & Mesolithic Panel Report*, p. 9.

ⁱⁱ Alexander D (2010) Craigmarloch Vitrified Fort and the Prehistoric of Strathgryfe. In *Renfrewshire Local History Journal* vol. 10, p.1.

ⁱⁱⁱ -Brophy & Sheridan Eds. (2012) *SCARF Neolithic Panel Document*. Available online at: <https://www.scottishheritagehub.com/sites/default/files/u12/ScARF%20Neolithic%20June%202012%20v2%20.pdf>

^{iv} Alexander D (2010) Craigmarloch Vitrified Fort and the Prehistoric of Strathgryfe. In *Renfrewshire Local History Journal* vol. 10, p.2.

-
- v Newall, F 1976. 'The Roman signal fortlet at Outerwards, Ayrshire' in *Glasgow Archaeology Journal*, Vol 4, p.111-23.
- vi Alexander D (2010) Craigmarloch Vitrified Fort and the Prehistoric of Strathgryfe. In *Renfrewshire Local History Journal* vol. 10, p.2.
- vii <http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM12807>
- viii <http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM12806>
- ix <http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM12886>
- x <http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM12886>
- xi <http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM12894>
- xii Alexander D (2010) Craigmarloch Vitrified Fort and the Prehistoric of Strathgryfe. In *Renfrewshire Local History Journal* vol. 10, p.5.
- xiii Hunter F and Carruthers M (2012). ScARF Summary Roman Panel Document, p.36
- xiv Hunter F and Carruthers M (2012). ScARF Summary Roman Panel Document, p.32-3
- xv Hunter F and Carruthers M (2012). ScARF Summary Roman Panel Document, p.36
- xvi Hunter F and Carruthers M (2012). ScARF Summary Roman Panel Document, p.32-3
- xvii <https://www.historicenvironment.scot/visit-a-place/places/dumbarton-castle/history/> [accessed 01.2020]
- xviii <http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM12893> [accessed 01.2020]
- xix <http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM12893> [accessed 01.2020]