

GUARD ARCHAEOLOGY



**Amlaird Mainout:
Archaeological Assessment
Project 4233**

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Archaeological Assessment**

On behalf of: Scottish Water

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*This document has been prepared in accordance
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Contents

Executive Summary	5
Introduction	5
Aims and Objectives	9
Methodology	9
Baseline Assessment	9
Previous Archaeological Investigations	10
Walkover Survey	10
Cartographic Regression	12
Conclusions	16
Appendices	18
Appendix A: References	18
Appendix B: Gazetteer of Cultural Heritage Sites	18

List of Figures

Figure 1: Site location	4
Figure 2: Southern section	6
Figure 3: Central section	7
Figure 4: Northern section	8
Figure 5: Excerpt from Roy's 1747-55 Military Survey of Scotland	12
Figure 6: Excerpt from Ordnance Survey Ayrshire, Sheet XIII (includes: Fenwick; Stewarton) 6" map of 1858	13
Figure 7: Excerpt from Ordnance Survey Renfrewshire, Sheet XVIII (includes: Eaglesham; Fenwick; Mearns; Stewarton), 6" map of 1863	14
Figure 8: Excerpt from Ordnance Survey Renfrewshire, Sheet XVI (includes: Mearns; Neilston), 6" map of 1863	15

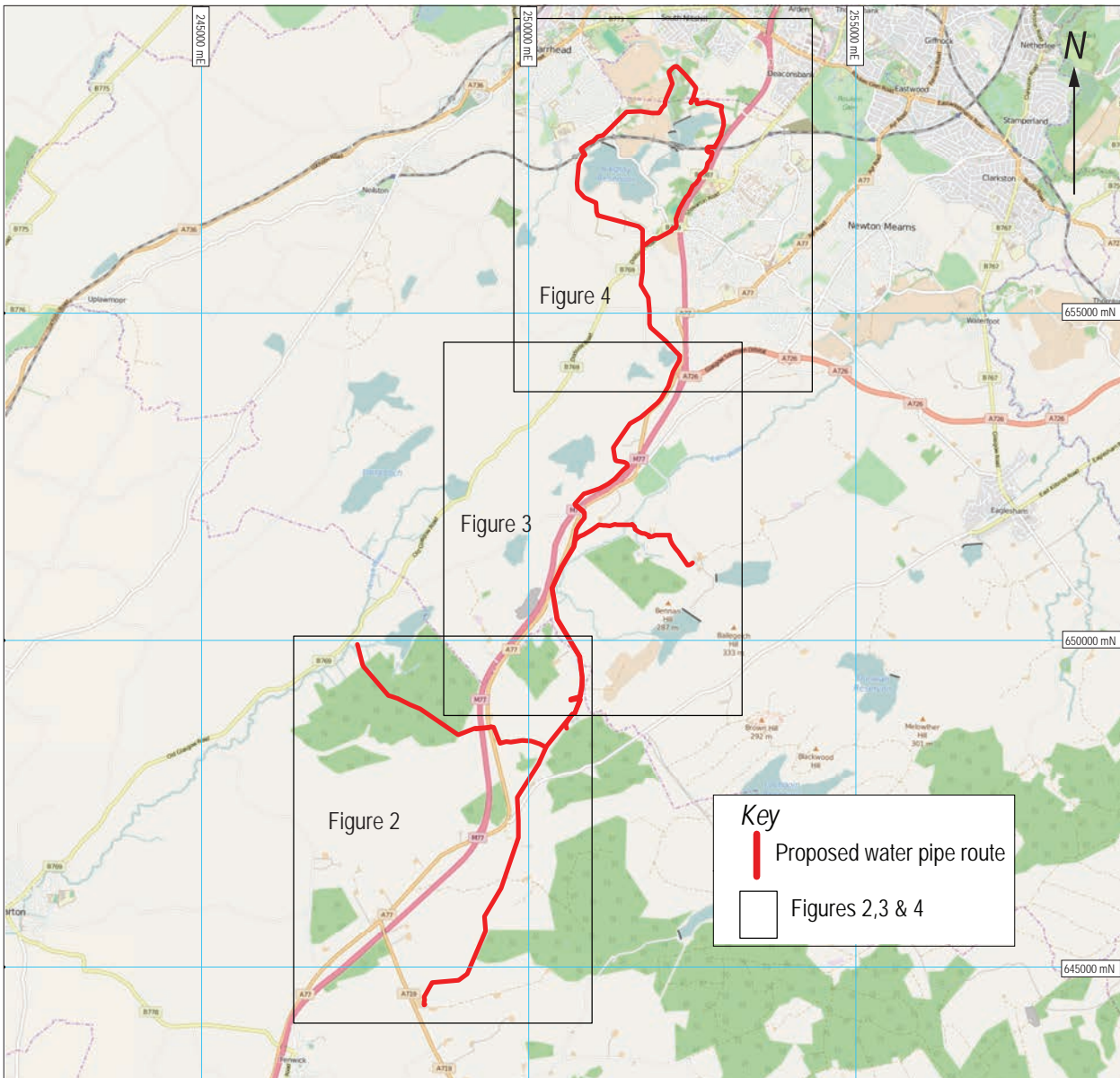


Figure 1:
Site location.

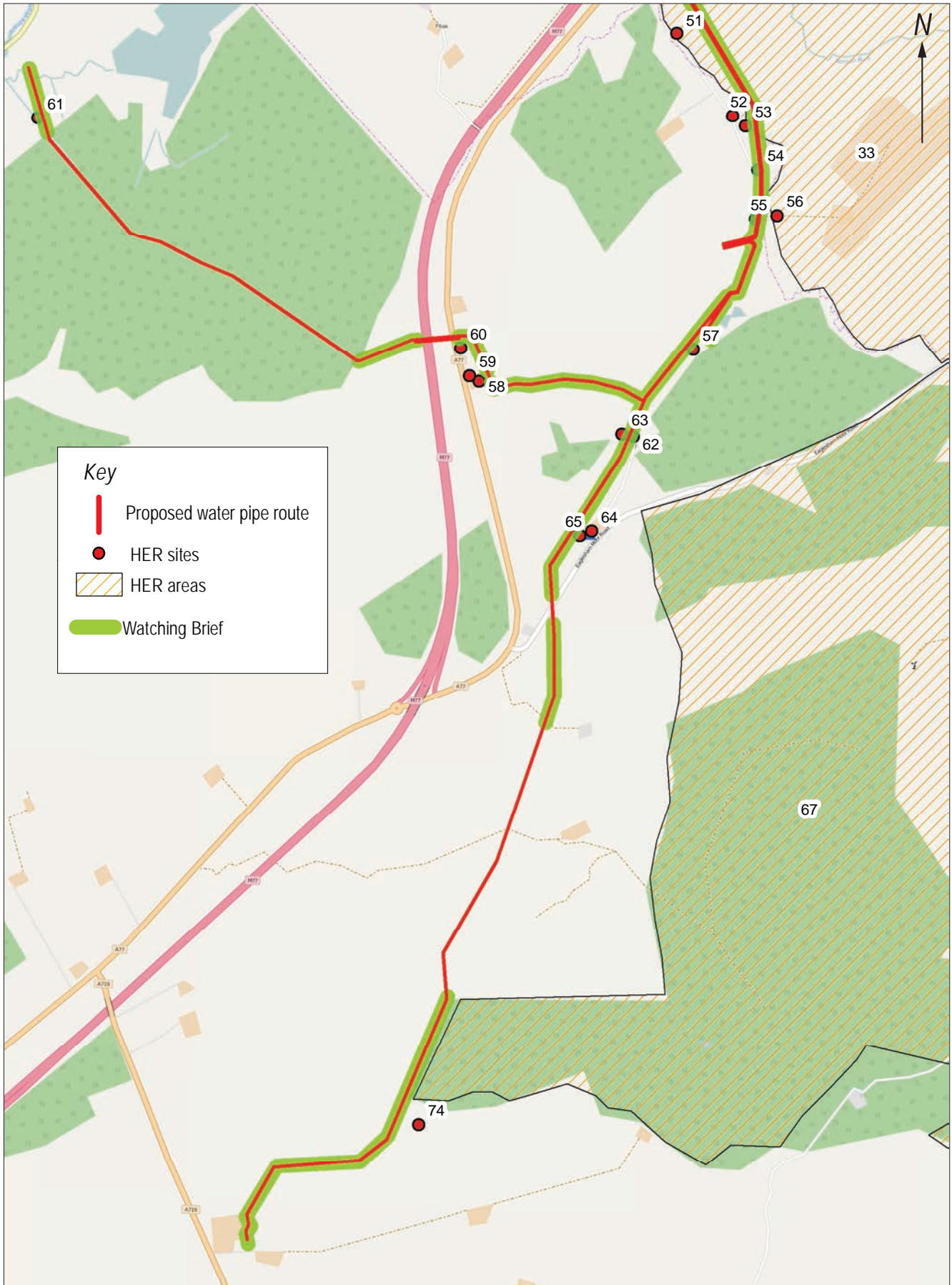


Executive Summary

- 1.1 GUARD Archaeology Limited carried out an archaeological assessment on the proposed route for a mains water pipeline from Amlaird and Waulkmill Glen Reservoir (Figure 1). The assessment comprised a map regression exercise combined with an on-line search of the National Monuments Record for Scotland, and a walkover survey of the route.
- 1.2 The assessment indicates that there are eight known cultural heritage sites within the actual route of the water pipe, however seven of these relate to previous archaeological investigations and the eighth appears to be the site of a farmstead, recorded in the wrong location.
- 1.3 Seventy-four cultural heritage sites lie within 100m of the proposed route (Figures 2-4). Only one of these has statutory or non-statutory designation, the Category B Listed Kingswell Farmhouse (CHS 64) (Figure 2).
- 1.4 Cartographic regression work has found that since at least the mid-eighteenth century, the route of the proposed water pipe has comprised predominantly of agricultural land where very little development has been undertaken. The majority of the proposed route remains improved agricultural fields, rough pasture, bog and conifer plantation.
- 1.5 The land-use prior to the mid-eighteenth century cannot be established. Within the study area only one asset of known prehistoric date has been noted, that of a possible 'celt' stone axe found near Kingswell Farmhouse (CHS 65). Within the study area there is one known asset which dates to the medieval period, the Pollok Estate (CHS 71) which dates back to the thirteenth century. Although there are no known Roman sites within the study area, it is possible that sub-surface remains from these periods survive. In consequence, it is recommended that an archaeological watching brief is required for areas of current agricultural land.
- 1.6 Areas that have already been subject to modern disturbance will not require an archaeological watching brief.

Introduction

- 2.1 In October 2015, Scottish Water commissioned GUARD Archaeology Limited to undertake an assessment of a proposed water pipe route extending from the Water Treatment Works at Amlaird, East Renfrewshire, northwards to the water works at Waulkmill Glen Reservoir (NGR: NS 48383 44394 to 58250) with an eastern spur extending from Fenwick Bridge to the Water Treatment Works at Corsehouse Burn (NGR: NS 50273 48343 to NS 47428 49936) and an eastern spur extending from Brownside Farm to South Moorhouse Water Works (NGR: NS 51018 51741 to NS 52555 51301) (Figures 2-4).
- 2.2 The Site comprises agricultural fields, rough pasture, recreational areas, conifer plantation and deep bog. The current water pipe route covers approximately 28.1 kilometres, and sits between 110 m and 250 m AOD, with the gradient varying across the proposed route.
- 2.3 All elements of the assessment have been undertaken in line with the following policies and guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) of which GUARD Archaeology Ltd is a Registered Organisation.
 - *By-laws: Code of Conduct (2014);*
 - *Standards and Guidance for commissioning work on, or providing consultancy advice on, archaeology and the historic environment (2014), and*
 - *Standard and Guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment (2014).*



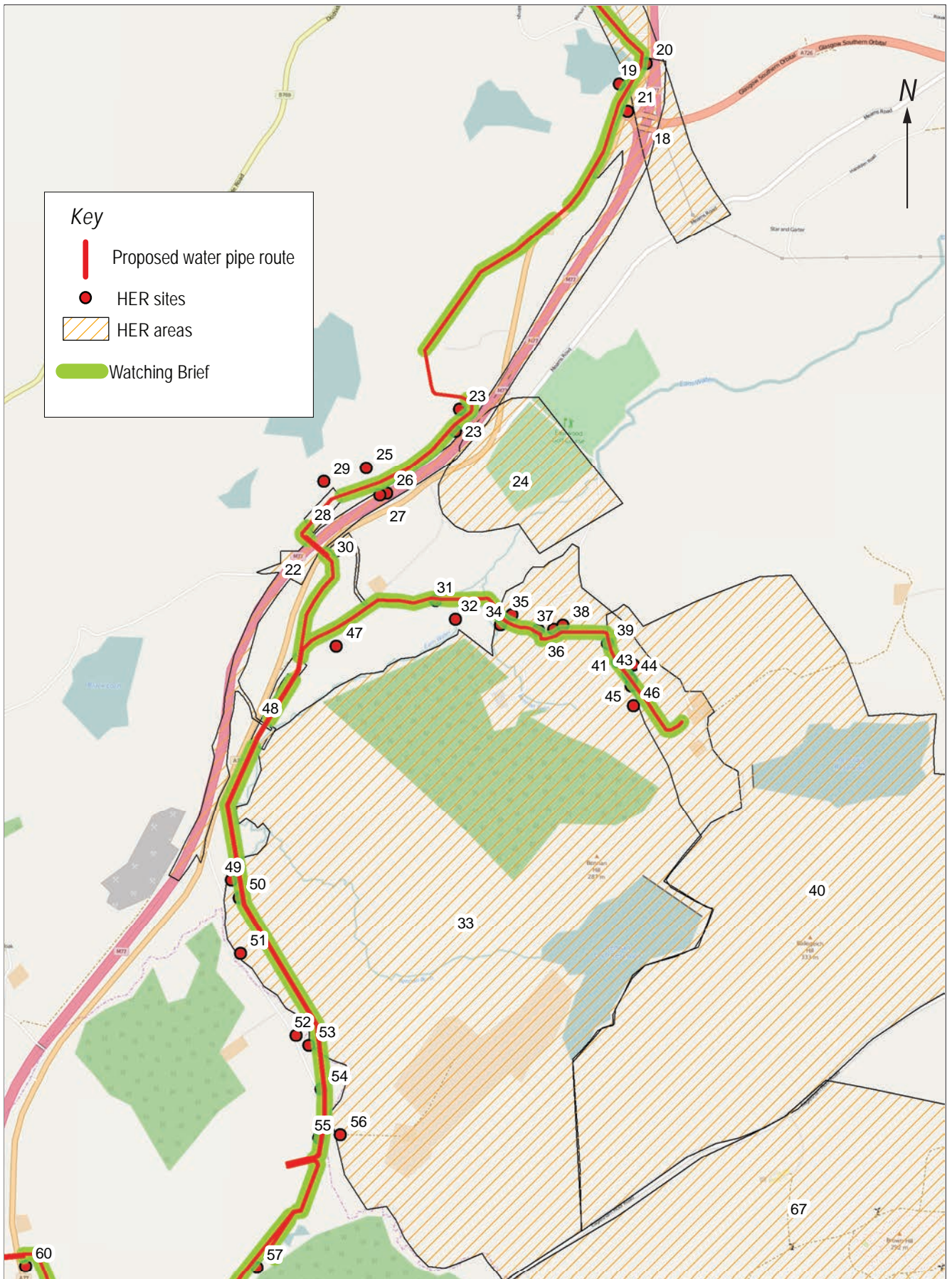
Key

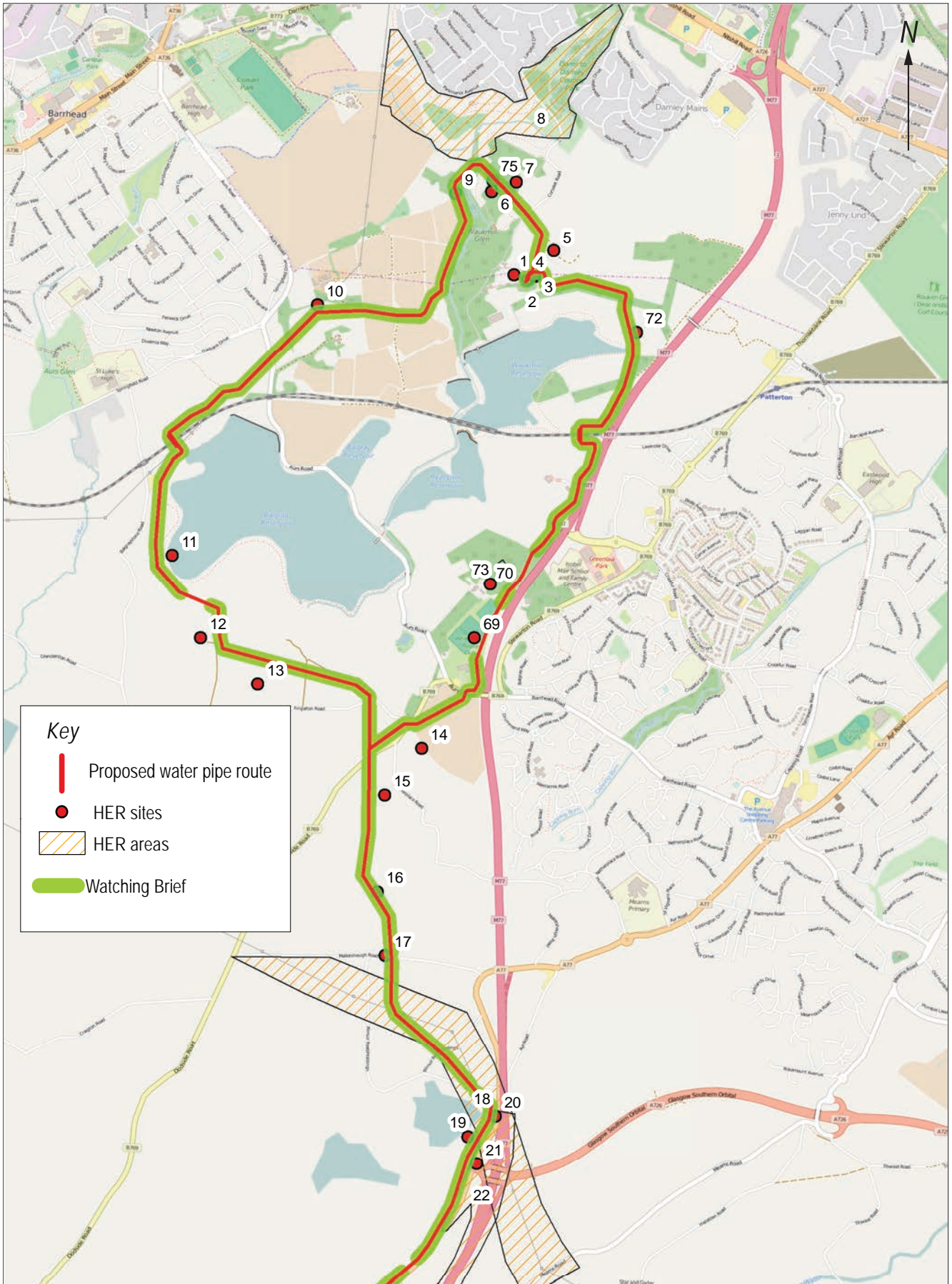
- Proposed water pipe route
- HER sites
- HER areas
- Watching Brief

Figure 2: Southern section



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Key

- Proposed water pipe route
- HER sites
- HER areas
- Watching Brief

Figure 4: Northern section



Aims and Objectives

- 3.1 The aims of this study were to assess the known or potential archaeological resource within the proposed development area and the likely impact of the proposed development on that archaeological resource.
- 3.2 The specific objectives of the assessment were:
- to identify any previously known archaeological monuments present on the proposed development area through a search of the National Monuments Record of Scotland and the local Historic Environment Record;
 - to identify any previously unknown archaeological sites through the examination of documentary and cartographic evidence;
 - to assess the potential impact of the development on the archaeological resource, taking into account its varied significance; and
 - to suggest appropriate mitigation measures for the protection of the archaeological resource or, where necessary, the investigation and recording of any sites likely to be affected by the development where preservation *in situ* cannot be achieved.

Methodology

- 4.1 The desk-based assessment examined the areas proposed for development (the Site) and took account of the area surrounding the Site corridor (study area).
- 4.2 The desk-based assessment of the Site and study area employed the following methodology:
- GIS data on Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings was obtained from Historic Environment Scotland;
 - GIS data on cultural heritage sites was obtained from the National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS), maintained by Historic Environment Scotland;
 - Information from the East Ayrshire and East Renfrewshire Historic Environment Record (HER) was obtained from NMRS;
 - Relevant pre-Ordnance Survey maps of the proposed development area, held by the National Library of Scotland (NLS), were identified and consulted on-line;
 - First, second and subsequent editions of Ordnance Survey maps of the area of interest were identified and examined via NLS, and
 - A walkover survey of the proposed water development area was undertaken from the 21st – 23rd and 27th October 2015.

Baseline Assessment

- 5.1 Within the 40m working corridor of the proposed water pipe route approximately 23 known cultural heritage sites are recorded, though eight of these relate to areas of previous archaeological investigation (Figures 2-4).

CHS	Site Name	HER No	NMRS No
2	Gorbals Water Works, Waulkmill, Low Filters Sand Washing	-	292115
4	Gorbals Water Works, Waulkmill, Low Filter Valve House	-	292116
8	Desk Basd Assessment of proposed development at Parkhouse	774	-
9	Nether Darnley, Farmstead	58056	-

CHS	Site Name	HER No	NMRS No
16	Possible Lime Kiln	-	-
18	Cultural Heritage Assessment; Replacement Overhead Line	4966	-
22	Archaeological topsoil strip monitoring M77	3160	-
28	Archaeological Watching Brief; GSO Pipeline Diversion	3137	-
30	Archaeological Watching Brief: GSO Pipeline Diversion	3137	-
31	Loganswell Farm, Building Footings	8488	43995
33	Archaeological survey of Langlee, Bennan and Shieldhall	3171	-
36	Langlee Farm, Watermill	52466	272396
39	South Moorhouse, Clearance Cairn	60506	-
40	Archaeological Field Survey, South Moorhouse Farm	4234	-
41	Langlee Farm, Cairn	52884	272391
43	Langlee Farm, Cairn	52981	272394
44	Langlee Farm, Structure (possible)	52980	272395
45	Langlee Farm, Cairn	52887	272388
48	Archaeological Watching Brief: GSO Pipeline Diversion	3137	-
50	Shieldhill Farm, Stone Scatter	52810	274841
54	Shieldhill Farm, Quarries	52801	274856
55	Shieldhill Farm, Trackway	52827	274814
74	Darnley House Landscape	-	-

- 5.2 Directly within the proposed water pipe route, eight known cultural heritage sites are noted. Seven of these relate to areas of previous archaeological investigations and the other is the site of Nether Darnley Farmstead (CHS 9). Based on the HER description in conjunction with cartographic evidence it appears that the noted location of the site may be in the wrong location and should be located to the east, within the vicinity of the bleachfield (CHS 6) (Figure 4).
- 5.3 There are no known sites dating from the prehistoric or Roman periods within the proposed water pipe route. Within the 100m study area there are two sites dating to the prehistoric period. The first is the spot find of a possible 'celt' stone axe, found at Kingswell (CHS 65) and the second was the site of a Burnt Mound at Fenwick Bridge (CHS 62), measuring 10.1m by 6.6m and standing up to 1m high (Figure 2).
- 5.4 The proposed water pipe route will pass through an area associated with a site dating to the medieval period, Pollok Castle Estate (CHS 71). The land was owned by the Pollok family since the mid thirteenth century and it is believed Pollok Castle originally consisted of a peel tower or simple keep before being demolished and replaced in the seventeenth century (Figure 4).
- 5.5 The remaining cultural heritage sites within the 100m study area predominantly date to the post-medieval period, reflecting the agricultural dominance of the area.

Previous Archaeological Investigations

- 5.6 Due to the proximity of the proposed water pipe route with the M77, a number of previous archaeological investigations have been undertaken within sections of the pipeline corridor. These include topsoil strip monitoring along the M77, archaeological survey, evaluation of the GSO pipeline diversion, desk-based assessment, Whitelee Wind Farm and Heritage Assessment of the replacement overhead line from Neilston to Busby. The majority of the cultural heritage assets noted through these previous phases of archaeological investigations date to the post medieval period.

Walkover Survey

- 5.7 A walkover survey of the proposed water pipe route was carried out on 21st to 23rd and 27th October 2015 (Figures 2-4). The conditions varied from cold and dry to wet and windy. The survey found that the majority of the land that the proposed water pipe will pass through remains agricultural land of varying quality from boggy open moorland to cultivated fields, rough pasture as well as recreational ground, conifer plantation and mature woodland.

- 5.8 At the time of the survey, the vegetation in some sections of the route were at waist height, making visibility of the ground difficult. Within the southern section of the proposed water pipe route extending from Amlaird WTW northwards to Kingswell, the ground conditions were in areas boggy and very rough under foot.
- 5.9 Within the southern section of the pipeline, it could be seen that many of the fields to the north of the Amlaird WTW had been improved and currently used for pasture. During the walkover, traces of rig and furrow were noted in the field to the south of Low Moss Conifer Plantation (CHS 74). Between Cauldstanes Farmstead and Fenwick Bridge, the route passes through a number of improved fields which were used as pasture.
- 5.10 At Fenwick Bridge the proposed water pipe route diverts to the west towards South Drumboy Farm (CHS 58) (Figure 2). The proposed route closely follows an existing track way that extends from Fenwick Bridge to the Farm before it crosses the A77 and M77. The pipe route then passes through a mature conifer plantation (Glenouther Moor) before merging to the south of Corsehouse Burn Water Works.
- 5.11 Along the main route, the pipe closely follows the un-named road at Fenwick Bridge to the east of Drumboy Hill, past the Soame Reservoir before it runs to the east of the road near Shieldhill and Bennan Burn. Along this section it can be seen that attempts have been made to improve the ground however the ground conditions have remained water logged and somewhat boggy. Near Floak Bridge, the water pipe route will pass near an area noted as stone scatter (CHS 50), which was recorded during field survey work in the Shieldhill Farm area (Figure 3).
- 5.12 The route then runs close to the line of the A77 to Brownside Farm where the pipe route spits with a diversion heading to the west (Figure 3). This western spur follows for the most part an existing track way that passes through a series of improved fields towards Langlee Farm. Along this section the pipe route will pass closely to building foundations noted at Loganswell Farm (CHS 31). From Langlee Farm the proposed water pipe route heads towards Muirshield WTW, as it does it passes in very close proximity with a number of known assets, three clearance cairns (CHS 39, 41 and 43) and the remains of a possible structure (CHS 44).
- 5.13 Along the main route, as it passes through Brownside Farm it turns westwards, crossing the A77 and M77, towards Byreside Hill. It initially follows the line of M77 till it heads towards Greenhags Hill, skirting round the western periphery of the Greenhags recycle centre/sewage farm. From the recycle centre it crosses Mearns Muir towards East Renfrewshire Golf Club where it runs along the eastern edge of the golf club grounds, through the car park and practice green. The route then follows the line of the A77, past junction 5 before it heads towards the Pilmuir area. The route passes through a series of improved agricultural fields, through Pilmuir Holdings before crossing Malletsheugh Road heading towards Netherplace Farm. During the walkover a possible lime kiln (CHS 16) was noted to the east of the pipe route, located within an outcrop of bedrock (Figure 4)..
- 5.14 From Netherplace Farm the route crosses Dodside Road and at this point there are two alternative routes for the pipe to follow to reach Balgray and Waulkmill Reservoir treatment works. The western route passes through a series of fields to the south of Waterside Farm and Balgray House, heading towards Mains of Balgray before turning northwards to Balgray Reservoir (CHS 11) (Figure 4). The pipe line passes through a number of improved fields along the western side of the reservoir before crossing the Neilston – Glasgow railway line.
- 5.15 From the railway the proposed pipe follows the line of overhead cables for a distance of 700m towards Northbrae Farm, where it then follows the line of an access track, before continuing eastwards till it's on the western edge of Waulkmill Glen, part of the Dams to Darnley Country Park. As a means of avoiding the Site of Special Science (SSSI) with the Waulkmill Glen, the route of the proposed line heads north, through a series of fields used to grow commercial turf.
- 5.16 Before the pipe heads into Waulkmill Glen, the HER notes the site of Damhead, Newlands and Nether Darnley farms (CHS 9) in this area, however as stated earlier based on the description and cartographic evidence it appears this site has been noted in the wrong location and should

- 6.1 Consultation of Roy's map (Figure 5) indicates that much of the land in question was used for agricultural purposes as it still is today. It also indicates that many of the current place-names were in use such as Kingswell, Flock Bridge (Floak), Longlee, Pilmuir, Pollok, Lyonscroft and Darnley.
- 6.2 The First Edition Ordnance Survey maps that cover the extent of the proposed water pipe route (Figures 6 - 8) shows that for most of the proposed water pipe route very little has changed. The most significant change in this area was the construction of the M77 in 1997 as a bypass to the A77.

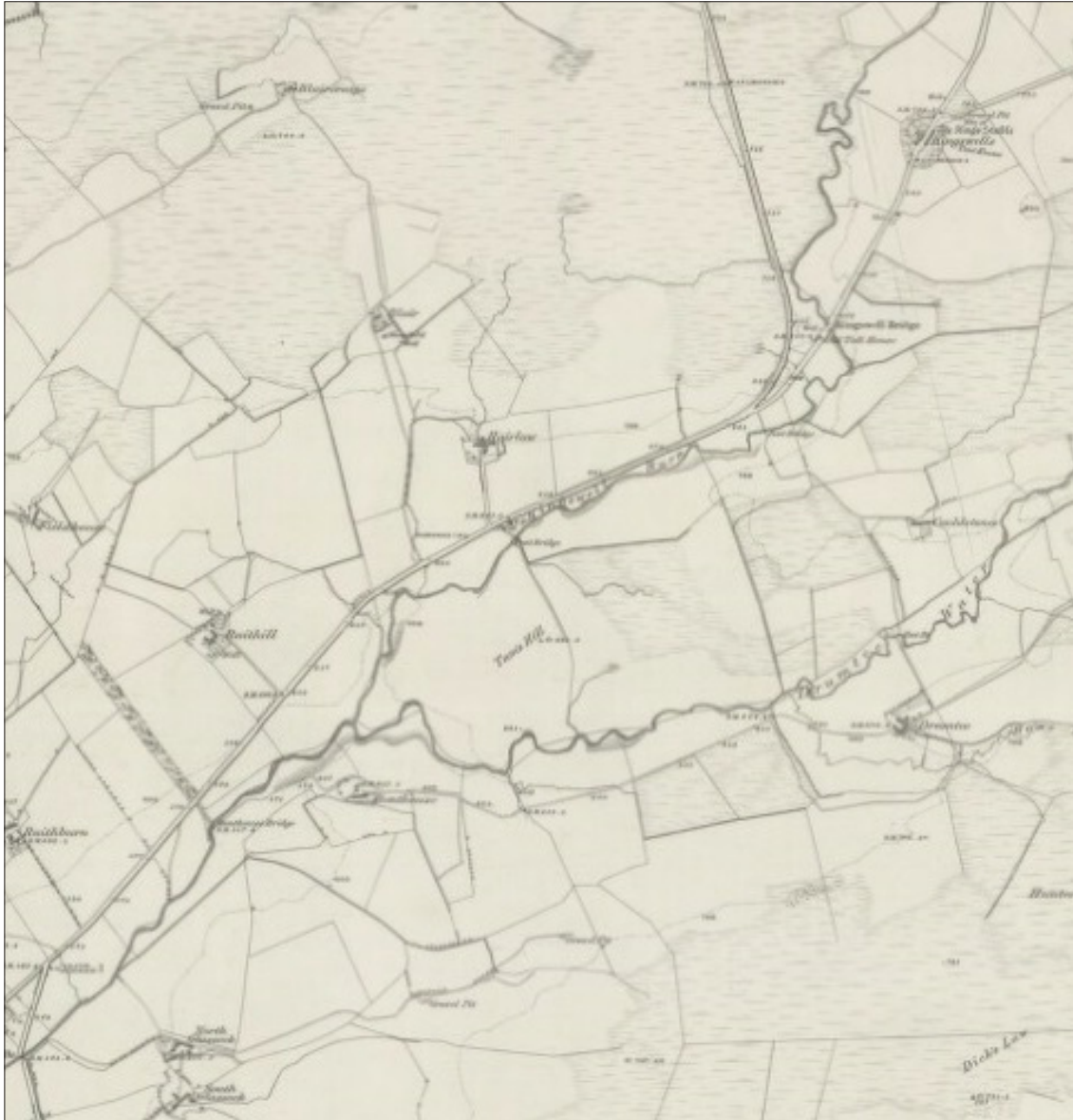


Figure 6: Excerpt from Ordnance Survey Ayrshire, Sheet XIII (includes: Fenwick; Stewarton) 6" map of 1858.
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Figure 7: Excerpt from Ordnance Survey Renfrewshire, Sheet XVIII (includes: Eaglesham; Fenwick; Mearns; Stewarton), 6" map of 1863. Reproduced by permission of the Trustees of The National Library of Scotland.

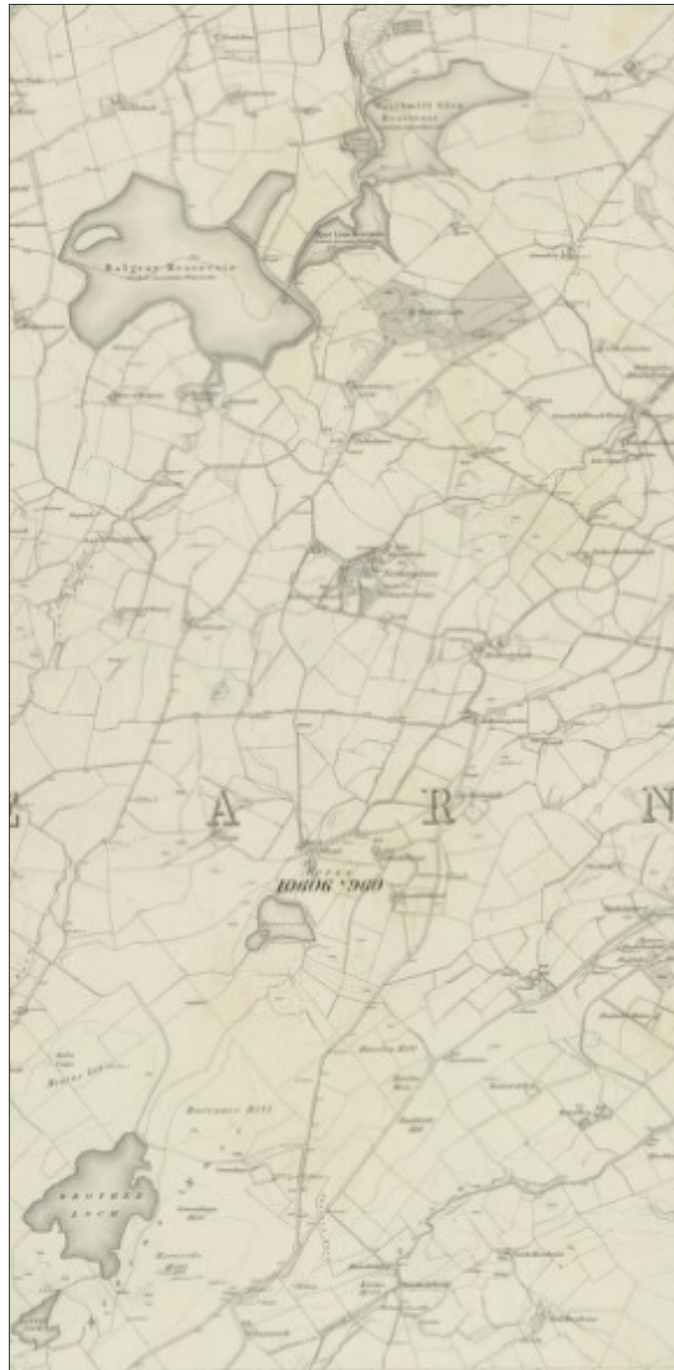


Figure 8: Excerpt from Ordnance Survey Renfrewshire, Sheet XVI (includes: Mearns; Neilston), 6" map of 1863. Reproduced by permission of the Trustees of The National Library of Scotland.

- 6.3 An area that has significantly changed is the area that was once occupied by Darnley House to the north of Waulkmill Glen (Figure 6). The house is still noted on the 1957 Ordnance Survey Map, however is no longer noted on the 1968 map. It is presumed after this date that a programme of large scale landfill was undertaken across this area of the country park. This land is marked on current mapping as workings (disused) and can clearly be seen as it consists of construction material including bricks and metal. The ground here is unsafe and has sunk in areas.
- 6.4 Figure 9: Excerpt from Ordnance Survey Renfrewshire, Sheet XII (includes: Eastwood; Neilston; Paisley), 6" map of 1864. Reproduced by permission of the Trustees of The National Library of Scotland
- 6.5 No further cultural heritage sites are noted on any later maps consulted for this assessment.

Conclusions

- 7.1 The assessment has found that there are eight known cultural heritage sites, directly within the proposed water pipe route, and a further fifteen cultural heritage sites within the 40m working corridor of the pipeline. None of these is of particular significance, and none has statutory or non-statutory designation.
- 7.2 Cartographic regression has shown that most of the land within the proposed water pipe has historically been used for agricultural purposes from at least the mid-eighteenth century, and that little development has taken place within this area.
- 7.3 Within the study area there are two sites dating to the prehistoric period, a stone axe (CHS 65) and a burnt mound (CHS 62) and one site dating to the medieval period, Pollok Estate (CHS 71) were noted. The remaining seventy-two sites date to the post-medieval period. It is considered that there is some potential for the survival of sub-surface cultural heritage remains within the areas that are currently agricultural land and rough pasture, and we would recommend that these areas are likely to require an archaeological watching brief (Figure 1).
- 7.4 Areas of deep bog have little potential to contain cultural heritage material, and we would recommend that such areas do not require an archaeological watching brief.
- 7.5 Areas of conifer plantation (Glenouther Moor) and natural mature woodland are likely to have partly disturbed or potentially destroyed any sub-surface remains, and we would recommend that such areas do not require an archaeological watching brief during this project.
- 7.6 Sections of the pipe that pass through areas which have been subject to previous development such as the Whitecraig Rugby Club and East Renfrewshire Golf Club do not require an archaeological watching brief as the potential for archaeological remains is limited.
- 7.7 It is also recommended that sections of the proposed water pipe that cross terrain with significant gradients are also not subject to a watching brief as the potential for cultural heritage remains are very low in these conditions.

**Amlaird Mainout:
Archaeological Assessment**

Section 2: Appendices



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Appendices

Appendix A: References

Cartographic Sources Consulted

Roy, W 1747-55 *Military Survey of Scotland*.

Ainslie, John, 1745-1828, Map of the County of Renfrew

Thomson, John, 1826, Renfrew Shire

Ordnance Survey, 1858, Ayrshire, Sheet XIII (includes: Fenwick; Stewarton). First Edition 6" to the mile map series.

Ordnance Survey, 1858, Ayrshire, Sheet IX (includes: Dunlop; Mearns; Neilston; Stewarton). First Edition 6" to the mile map series.

Ordnance Survey, 1863, Renfrewshire, Sheet XVIII (includes: Eaglesham; Fenwick; Mearns; Stewarton). First Edition 6" to the mile map series.

Ordnance Survey, 1863, Renfrewshire, Sheet XVI (includes: Mearns; Neilston). First Edition 6" to the mile map series.

Ordnance Survey 1864, Renfrewshire, Sheet XII (includes: Eastwood; Neilston; Paisley). First Edition 6" to the mile map series.

Ordnance Survey, 1895, Ayrshire Sheet XIII.SE (includes: Fenwick). Second Edition 6" to the mile map series.

Ordnance Survey, 1897, Ayrshire Sheet XIII.NE (includes: Fenwick; Mearns; Stewarton). Second Edition 6" to the mile map series.

Ordnance Survey, 1895, Ayrshire Sheet XIII.NW (includes: Dunlop; Fenwick; Stewarton). Second Edition 6" to the mile map series.

Ordnance Survey, 1895, Ayrshire Sheet IX.SE (includes: Mearns; Stewarton). Second Edition 6" to the mile map series.

Ordnance Survey, 1895, Renfrewshire Sheet XVI.SE (includes: Mearns). Second Edition 6" to the mile map series.

Ordnance Survey, 1898, Renfrewshire Sheet XVI.NE (includes: Eastwood; Mearns; Neilston). Second Edition 6" to the mile map series.

Ordnance Survey, 1898, Renfrewshire Sheet XII.SE (includes: Eastwood; Neilston; Paisley). Second Edition 6" to the mile map series.

Appendix B: Gazetteer of Cultural Heritage Sites

Site No: 1
Name: Gorbals Gravitational Co
NGR: NS 5220 5790
NMRS No: -
HER No: 58053
Significance: Low

Description: At the top of Waulkmill Glen is the artificial course of the Brock Burn running down a stepped stone lined waterfall (NS 521 579). To the east of this are the sluice gates and associated buildings (NS 522 579). These do not appear to be functioning (i.e. the flow of water is continuous through them) but they remain in excellent condition. The buildings are constructed of finely shaped and dressed red sandstone blocks. Set into the dam wall are the sluice gates themselves. In front of these is a majestic arched facade facing onto two square ponds through which the water passes. Between these to the north is a small hexagonal rotunda which presumably is related to the control of the flow of water.

The Waullunill Reservoir was one of a few reservoirs commissioned by the Gorbals Water Co in 1845 and constructed between 1847-1848 to supply water to the Gorbals area. Waulkmill Glen was used as a settling reservoir, this necessitated the diversion of the Brock Bum to its west, hence the creation of the stone lined route still visible today.

Site No: 2

Name: Gorbals Water Works, Waulkmill, Low Filters Sand Washing Boxes

NGR: NS 5249 5822

NMRS No: 292115

HER No: -

Significance: Negligible

Description: Demolished in 2002, this was the site of two rectangular pits used to wash the filtration sand from the Low Filters (NS55NW 146.46) using a reverse flow of water. The grid reference refers to approximate position of first box. There were no visible remains of these structures on the date of survey (3 December 2007).

Site No: 3

Name: Gorbals Water Works Waulkmill, Venturi Meter House

NGR: NS 52513 58249

NMRS No: 292117

HER No: -

Significance: Low

Description: This building, which may be the building identified on an early plan of 1908 (plan viewed by J Muylle, courtesy of Scottish Water, entitled 'Provisional Order 1902 New Mains From Gorbals Works 1 2nd Pipe Laying Contract', 1908) as a meter house, may possibly have housed Venturi flow meters and telemetry to measure discharge through the two, 24-inch cast-iron mains into the city.

Site No: 4

Name: Gorbals Water Works, Waulkmill, Low Filters Valve House

NGR: NS 52510 58250

NMRS No: 292116

HER No: -

Significance: Low

Description: The Low Filters Valve House is where the output from the Low Filters and the High Filters meet before entering the distribution mains which consist of two, 24-inch, cast-

iron pipes. A number of valve markers are present at this location which probably mark where the current water tanks, using new piping, link into the old water distribution system.

Site No: 5
 Name: Upper Darnley, Farm
 NGR: NS 52596 58368
 NMRS No: 277833
 HER No: -
 Significance: Low
 Description: -

Site No: 6
 Name: Darnley House, Bleachfield
 NGR: NS 5230 5880
 NMRS No: -
 HER No: 58052
 Significance: Low

Description: On the OS map of 1957, Darnley House is indicated at NS 523 588. To the east of it are a couple of other buildings. To the south at NS 522 586 is a rectilinear feature referred to as a Curling Pond.

The earliest indication of these houses, etc are to be found on Thomas Richardson's map of 1795 where this area is referred to as Darnley Bleachfield and is indicated as being in the tenancy of Mr Tennant. Curiously John Ainslie's map of 1796 does not indicate these structures, which tends to imply the building of these structures were erected at about this time. In John Thomson's map of 1826 the area is simply referred to as Darnliefield.

Charles Tennant invented, and subsequently produced chlorine liquor at Darnley. This was a combination of chlorine and limestone powder that greatly accelerated the process of bleaching linen. Later, in association with Charles Macintosh, he invented a solid bleaching agent called bleaching salt or bleaching powder. He went on to set up the St Rollox chemical works with several partners.

By the time of the 1st ed OS map of 1864, the complex of buildings and related artificial water courses that formed the bleachfields can still be seen but by this time a rectilinear dam (which later becomes the curling pond) associated with the bleachfields is referred to as an Old Dam implying its disuse. The bleachfield buildings are not specifically referred to but there is the first cartographic reference to Darnley House to the west of the complex. This implies a change of use of the area towards a residential function.

By the time the OS map of 1957 was produced, quarrying activities in the area had destroyed parts of the bleachfield complex to the south of Darnley House. A few buildings appear to remain extant to the east of the house but the majority have disappeared. The last remaining buildings were finally demolished some time in the latter part of this century. Today all that remains of the bleachfields is the dam which can still be seen as a rectilinear stone built bank much overgrown with trees. Further north amongst more trees is a small section of a curving stone wall about 11 metres long, 2 metres wide and about 1 metre high.

Site No: 7
 Name: Waulkmill Glen, Quarries; Tramway; Mineral Railway
 NGR: NS 5290 5940
 NMRS No: 277833
 HER No: -
 Significance: Low
 Description: The quarrying of limestone was carried out in the Darnley area from early times. The earliest maps (Ainslie 1796) indicate the quarrying of limestone directly opposite the mill buildings on the east bank of the Brock Burn (NS 529 594). The full extent of this quarry can be seen on the first ed OS map of 1864.

Some of it was probably destined for the bleachfields to the south as lime was becoming a major component of the bleaching and dyeing industry.

Later, between this date and the 2nd ed OS of 1897, lime works, for the primary processing of quarried lime, were constructed between the mill lade and the route of the Brock Burn to the south of the mill (NS 528 594). A mineral railway line was also constructed linking limestone quarries opened to the south at NS 528 587 to the lime works and then on to Nitshill, where it joined the Glasgow and South Western Railway, (the mineral railway was later re-routed to quarries at NS 523 587). The limestone would have been necessary for a range of industrial products such as cement, bricks, pipes, etc.

Railway bridges were constructed across the Brock Bum in the vicinity of the mill and farm. One was constructed of brick running in and out of the lime works (NS 528 594) and another of sandstone crossing the Brock Burn immediately south-east of the mill on the route to Nitshill (NS 529 596). It was probably also about this time that two foot or road bridges were constructed leading to the lime works - one on the west from the Corselet Road across the mill lade (NS 527 594), the other to the east across the Brock Bum (NS 529 596).

The OS map of 1915 shows that the works were then entitled Darnley Lime and Fireclay works suggesting that their use has been modified to allow the processing of fireclay now being mined to the south at NS 526 587. Fireclay was needed for the production of the heat-resistant cladding of boilers for steam engines and also for use in mills, locomotives and steamers and industrial potteries.

The works closed in 1946 and the mineral railway fell out of use. The OS map of 1957 shows the extent of quarrying after their abandonment - the quarries can be seen cutting through the former area of the bleachfields. The works have been subsequently levelled and infilled with industrial waste. The area of the structures has been enclosed by a large kidney shaped bank of similar material. The railway is no longer visible but a tarmacadamed path indicates its original route. The sandstone railway bridge next to the mill is in a good state of repair although there is evidence of some subsidence whilst the arch of the brick bridge has collapsed, but its foundations remain clearly visible.

Site No: 8
 Name: Desk Based Assessment of proposed development at Parkhouse, Darnley
 NGR: NS
 NMRS No: -

- HER No: 774
 Significance: Low
 Description: DNA for a proposed development in the Nitshill area. Little of archaeological interest was identified during this exercise (SUAT).
- Site No: 9
 Name: Nether Darnley/Damhead/Newlands, Farmsteads
 NGR: NS 5215 5863
 NMRS No: -
 HER No: 58056
 Significance: Low
 Description: On John Ainslie's map of 1796 and Thomson's map of 1826, three place names with stylised buildings are indicated. Damhead at approx NS 526 590, Newlands at NS 527 589 and Nether Damley at NS 522 586. By the date of the 1st ed OS map of 1864 these buildings have disappeared but their former location can be fairly securely attributed on the basis of the presence of older field boundaries.
- Nether Darnley appears to have been approximately in the area of the dam associated with the bleachfields and no evidence of it remains. It probably represented a small farm.
- Site No: 10
 Name: North Brae Windpump
 NGR: NS 5149 5812
 NMRS No: 43900
 HER No: 8393
 Significance: Low
 Description: This windpump was made by W. Dickie & Sons of East Kilbride. The tower has four legs of rolled steel angle sections.
- Site No: 11
 Name: Gorbals Water Works/Balgray Reservoir
 NGR: NS 51 57
 NMRS No: 291790
 HER No: 54402
 Significance: Medium
 Description: 1845 - formation of the Gorbals Gravitation Water Company (GGWC) under the direction of Andrew Gemmill. William Gale (d. 1858), older brother of J.M. Gale, engaged as engineer.
- 03/08/1846 - Act of Parliament (9 & 10 Victoria I, c. cccxlvii) incorporating GGWC and authorizing the construction of the lower 3 reservoirs, filters and supply systems into Gorbals, Pollokshaws and Govan.
- 1847-48 - construction of installations authorized by the 1846 Act.

1850 - Act of Parliament (13 & 14 Victoria I, c. xcii) authorizing the extension of the works to Rutherglen, Barrhead, Nitshill and Hurllet.

08/07/1853 - Act of Parliament (16 & 17 Victoria I, c. xcvi) authorizing the extension of the works to Renfrew and suburbs.

1853-54 - construction of Balgray reservoir and extension works authorized by the 1850 Act.

02/07/1855 - Act of Parliament (18 & 19 Victoria I, c. cxviii) authorizing the purchase of Gorbals Gravitation Water Company (GGWC) by Glasgow Corporation Waterworks (GCWW).

1877 - Act of Parliament (40 & 41 Victoria I, c. clxv) authorizing the construction of the upper filters

1902 - Provisional Order authorizing new filters (filter 1 & 6 at High Filter site (HF)) and a second 24 (imperial) inch main.

1936 - new filter installed (filter 7 at HF).

1940 - construction of chlorination plants at Low Filters (LF) and HF.

1945 - purchase of watershed land upstream of Balgray reservoir.

1961-62 - installation of roofs over service reservoirs.

1971-72 - construction of a new 9000 cubic metre underground clear water reservoir.

2002 - decommissioning of filters. filling of filter 3 at HF and demolition of chlorination houses.

Site No: 12

Name: Balgray, Fingalton Road, Mains of Balgray, Farmstead

NGR: NS 50923 56551

NMRS No: 43899

HER No: -

Significance: Low

Description: -

Site No: 13

Name: Balgray House, Windpump

NGR: NS 50923 56551

NMRS No: 43899

HER No: 8392

Significance: Low

Description: This windpump does not appear on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map, but is depicted on the 3rd edition and all subsequent OS maps of the area, indicating that its construction must date to the period between 1897 and 1913-

Site No: 14

Name: Pollok Castle Estate, Survey

NGR: NS 52 56

NMRS No: 43895

HER No: -

Significance: Low

Description: A survey of the boundaries as shown on Roy's Military Map 1747-55 was carried out. These included the zig zag boundary in the South Park, NS 521 565 to 524 576, formed of a double bank and ditch. Earlier ditch and bank boundaries flank the drystone walls of the east park, and there is a ha-ha ditch NS 51 9 577 to 521 578 in the policies to the north. The pond at NS 529 569 on Roy's map has been filled in.

Site No: 15

Name: Netherplace/Nether Pollok Castle

NGR: NS 5180 5580

NMRS No: -

HER No: 8360

Significance: Low

Description: A castle stood at Nether Pollok in the 13th century, but a new castle was subsequently built upon an eminence about 300 yds N of it, and about the same distance NE of the present house of Nether Pollok (? Netherplace House NS 5197 5559). This was used until the mid-16th century and possibly later, but has long ago been levelled. In the 14th century, a third castle was built on the site of the first castle.

These two castles were occupied simultaneously. In 1747, the "laigh place" - the castle on the original site - was demolished. The present house was begun in 1747 and completed in 1752.

Site No: 16

Name: Netherplace Lime Kiln (Possible)

NGR: NS 51768 55371

NMRS No: -

HER No: -

Significance: Low

Description: Noted during the walkover survey the site of a former lime kiln.

Site No: 17

Name: Gorbals Water Works, Ryat Linn Falls Basin

NGR: NS 51820 55050

NMRS No: 291889

HER No: -

Significance: Medium

Description: The Ryat Linn Falls gauge basin and weir are situated on the Flood Water Course. The pipes from the Balgray reservoir valve tower flow into the basin at the SW edge. At the NE edge there is also a pipe connection towards Ryat Linn reservoir. Such basins are fitted with gauges which allow the measurement of water flowing out.

- Site No: 18
 Name: Cultural Heritage Assessment: Replacement Overhead Line (XG/XQ route), Neilston to Busby to Strathaven
 NGR: NS
 NMRS No: -
 HER No: 4966
 Significance: Low
 Description: A desk-based assessment was undertaken to consider the potential effects on archaeological and cultural heritage material of the replacement of a section of overhead line.
 Project assessed as having minimal impact on heritage material, as unlikely to require any ground disturbance and infrastructure (pylons etc) are already in place
- Site No: 19
 Name: South Hillhead Quarry
 NGR: NS 5221 5422
 NMRS No: 143096
 HER No: 40078
 Significance: Low
 Description: Site recorded during a desk-based documentary assessment followed by field survey in advance of the proposed route of the A77.
- Site No: 20
 Name: South Hillhead Milestone
 NGR: NS 52350 54290
 NMRS No: -
 HER No: 66894
 Significance: Low
 Description: A milestone is depicted and annotated on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map. It is noted as 'Ayr 25, Glasgow 8'.
- Site No: 21
 Name: Glasgow Southern Orbital Route: Archaeological Evaluation Land Parcel 1
 NGR: NS 52350 54290
 NMRS No: -
 HER No: Ev327
 Significance: Low
 Description: Evaluation in advance of GSO. 5% sample of Glasgow Southern Orbital land take, 5 trenches opened amounting to 610 sq metres. No archaeological features, subsoil mixed, greyish orange clay overlain by a shallow clay derived topsoil.
- Site No: 22

Name: Archaeological topsoil strip monitoring of M77 Fenwick to Malletsheugh, East Renfrewshire and East Ayrshire

NGR: NS

NMRS No: -

HER No: 3160

Significance: Low

Description: Archaeological assessment in advance of road building. A considerable number of clay pipe and rumble drains found along the length of the area, but no further significant archaeological remains identified.

Site No: 23

Name: Byreside Hill, Enclosure (Possible)

NGR: NS 541 525

NMRS No: 43968

HER No: 8461

Significance: Low

Description: Enclosures, Byreside Hill:(i) NS 514 526 On a small terrace on the shoulder, just south of a fence before the ground drops steeply north are two circular enclosures, 15m in diameter over walls about 1.5m thick but with lobed wall sections up to 2.5m appearing to mark the entrances. About 25m uphill, on another terrace is a faint outline 18m in diameter. (ii) NS 514 525 about 650 ft contour - an oval mound, 10m by 7m and nearby to south, a raised, stony sub circular outline 20m across, on slope.

Site recorded during a desk-based documentary assessment followed by field survey based on a 500m wide corridor in advance of the proposed upgrading of the A77.

Site No: 24

Name: Desk-based Assessment and Field Inspection, White Cart Water Project

NGR: NS

NMRS No: -

HER No: Ev1411

Significance: Low

Description: Archaeological DBA and field survey commissioned by Halcrow Group Ltd to assess potential archaeological impact of 9 proposed reservoir sites along sections of the White Cart Water, Kittoch Water and Earn Water. A large number of sites were identified, the majority being of 19th or 20th century date, though there were some indications of prehistoric activity. In addition, a number of new sites were identified during the field inspection of the storage areas.

Site No: 25

Name: Byreside Hill, Quarry

NGR: NS 5106 5231

NMRS No: 143114

HER No: 40075

- Significance: Low
- Description: Sites recorded during a desk-based documentary assessment followed by field survey in advance of the proposed route of the A77.
NS 5106 5239; NS 5119 5242 Quarries
NS 5080 5223 Quarry scoops
NS 5082 5231 Quarry
- Site No: 26
- Name: M77 Fenwick to Malletsheugh Archaeological Evaluation, CPO area GSO-20F3
- NGR: NS
- NMRS No: -
- HER No: 749
- Significance: Low
- Description: This CPO area includes the excavation areas recorded by AOC as Field 55, trenches 1 - 3, and Field 56, trenches 1 - 27. While the majority of this CPO area is enclosed within a single polygon, a secondary linear strip is also present to the south-east of the main area. This area does not appear to have been subject to trial trenching.
- Site No: 27
- Name: M77 Fenwick to Malletsheugh: Roundhouse excavations, Roundhouse B
- NGR: NS
- NMRS No: -
- HER No: 757
- Significance: Low
- Description: Part of the M77 extension evaluation a possible roundhouse discovered during trial trenching on the route was fully excavated by AOC. Roundhouse A is Event 756. This is one of four separate excavation events (754-7) that fall within the general evaluation events for the M77 undertaken by AOC, Events 741-750, this is within Event 749 (SJ).
- Site No: 28
- Name: Archaeological Watching Brief: GSO Pipeline Diversion, East Renfrewshire
- NGR: NS
- NMRS No: -
- HER No: 3137
- Significance: Low
- Description: A watching brief was required on 6 separate areas of ground breaking works associated with the diversion of 7 gas pipelines along the route of new road construction works on the GSO and the M77. Monitoring works failed to reveal any significant archaeological features or artefacts.
- Site No: 29
- Name: Byreside Hill, Cairn (possible)
- NGR: NS 50840 52330

- NMRS No: 143116
HER No: 40074
Significance: Low
Description: Site recorded during a desk-based documentary assessment followed by field survey in advance of the proposed route of the A77. This grass-grown clearance cairn, which is situated at the SW end of Byreside Hill and overlooks Brother Loch to the NW, measures 8m in diameter.
- No: 30
Name: Archaeological Watching Brief: GSO Pipeline Diversion, East Renfrewshire
NGR: NS
NMRS No: -
HER No: 3137
Significance: Low
Description: A watching brief was required on 6 separate areas of ground breaking works associated with the diversion of 7 gas pipelines along the route of new road construction works on the GSO and the M77.
Monitoring works failed to reveal any significant archaeological features or artefacts.
- No: 31
Name: Loganswell Farm, Building footings
NGR: NS 513 517
NMRS No: 43995
HER No: 8488
Significance: Low
Description: On the hill ridge S of Loganswell farm, on the N terrace of the hill, and immediately beside a hollow-way ascending from the stream junction below are three overgrown foundations, with, 200 yds W, two fainter oval hollows, not measured: (a) a turf outline, 47ft N-S by 34ft, formed by a 7ft to 8ft turf wall, with a narrow entrance in the S. Suggestions of a curvilinear division wall internally to form an oval hut with an annexe on the S. (b) 18ft N, a turf outline, 27ft E-W by 22ft, with a few stones showing round the edge, (c) 47 yds WNW of (a) is an oval hut, 27ft E-W by 19ft.
The remains of this building are situated on a N-facing terrace 200m SE of Brownside farmstead and immediately NW of a track. It measures 6m from NW to SE by 5.8m transversely over grass-grown footings up to 0.3m in height. The other structures noted by Newall in 1970 were not found on the date of visit.
- No: 32
Name: Langlee Farm, Bank
NGR: NS 5144 5167
NMRS No: 272409
HER No: 52971
Significance: Low

Description: A turf bank, 25 x 1.5 x 1m, was recorded at this location as part of the East Renfrewshire Farm Survey.

No: 33

Name: Archaeological survey of Langlee, Bennan and Shieldhall in Eaglesham Parish, East Renfrewshire

NGR: NS

NMRS No: -

HER No: 3171

Significance: Low

Description: Part of a continuing investigation into the remains of human activity in the area of Eaglesham. Features of archaeological significance from several periods have been identified.

No: 34

Name: Langlee Farm, Survey

NGR: NS 51650 51650

NMRS No: 272384

HER No: 52891

Significance: Low

Description: An oval turf bank, internally 9.5 x 10.5m; bank, 1.5 x 0.2m, was recorded at this location as part of the East Renfrewshire Farm Survey.

No: 35

Name: Langlee Farm, Quarry Scoop

NGR: NS 5170 5169

NMRS No: 272371

HER No: 53003

Significance: Low

Description: An oval turf bank, internally 9.5 x 10.5m; bank, 1.5 x 0.2m, was recorded at this location as part of the East Renfrewshire Farm Survey.

No: 36

Name: Langlee Farm, Watermill

NGR: NS 51830 51630

NMRS No: 272396

HER No: 52466

Significance: Low

Description: The remains of a water wheel engine structure for a threshing mill was recorded at this location as part of the East Renfrewshire Farm Survey. The structure was drawn and the surrounding area deturfed, examined and surveyed. The structure, built partly in ashlar stone blocks, lies to the S of the present Langlee Farm.

- No: 37
Name: Langlee Farm, Drain
NGR: NS 51900 51620
NMRS No: 272405
HER No: 52975
Significance: Low
Description: Deposited drain clearance material, 18 x 6.5 x 0.4m, was recorded at this location as part of the East Renfrewshire Farm Survey.
- No: 38
Name: Langlee Farm, Clearance Cairn
NGR: NS 5193 5164
NMRS No: 272404
HER No: 52976
Significance: Low
Description: Two clearance cairns, 2.8 x 2.6 x 0.3m and 3 x 1 x 0.1m, were recorded at this location as part of the East Renfrewshire Farm Survey.
- No: 39
Name: South Moorhouse, Clearance Cairn
NGR: NS 52160 51570
NMRS No: -
HER No: 60506
Significance: Low
Description: A cairn of clearance material measuring 9m wide x 3m deep x 1m high is in evidence beside the boundary dyke between Langlee Farm and South Moorhouse Farm.
- No: 40
Name: Archaeological Field Survey: South Moorhouse Farm, Eaglesham, East Renfrewshire
NGR: NS
NMRS No: -
HER No: 4234
Significance: Low
Description: One hundred and sixteen sites were identified from the lands of the farm.
- No: 41
Name: Langlee Farm, Clearance Cairn
NGR: NS 52200 51470
NMRS No: 272391
HER No: 52884
Significance: Low

Description: A clearance cairn, 2.5 x 3 x 0.9m, was recorded at this location as part of the East Renfrewshire Farm Survey.

No: 42

Name: South Moorhouse, Rig and Furrow

NGR: NS 52300 51450

NMRS No: -

HER No: 60505

Significance: Low

Description: An area of faintly visible 1.5m wide rig is found in the northern corner of a field. The area is delimited on its southern side by a stream, which has now been filled in by the present farmer.

No: 43

Name: Langlee Farm, Cairn

NGR: NS 52240 51410

NMRS No: 272394

HER No: 52981

Significance: Low

Description: A clearance cairn, 2.2 x 1 x 0.3m, was recorded at this location as part of the East Renfrewshire Farm Survey.

No: 44

Name: Langlee Farm, Structure (possible)

NGR: NS 52270 51380

NMRS No: 272395

HER No: 52980

Significance: Low

Description: An area of stone, 2.5 x 2.5 x 0.3m, possibly the remains of a structure, was recorded at this location as part of the East Renfrewshire Farm Survey.

No: 45

Name: Langlee Farm, Cairn

NGR: NS 52270 51350

NMRS No: 272388

HER No: 52887

Significance: Low

Description: A clearance cairn, 2.2 x 1 x 0.3m, was recorded at this location as part of the East Renfrewshire Farm Survey.

No: 46

Name: Langlee Farm, Lade

NGR: NS 5227 5127
NMRS No: 272386
HER No: 52889
Significance: Low
Description: A lade of varying width, 1-2.5m, was recorded at this location (from 5228 5114 to 5227 5138) as part of the East Renfrewshire Farm Survey.

No: 47
Name: Brownside, Building, Quarry
NGR: NS 5227 5127
NMRS No: 272386
HER No: 52889
Significance: Low
Description: The remains of a building, set into a gully above a small unnamed burn, are situated on the NW flank of a ridge some 300m SW of Brownside farm steading. The building, which measures at least 12.2m from NNW to SSE by up to 5.7m transversely over rubble walls no more than 0.3m in height, overlooks a disused quarry immediately to the NW.

No: 48
Name: Archaeological Watching Brief: GSO Pipeline Diversion, East Renfrewshire
NGR: NS 5227 5127
NMRS No: -
HER No: 3137
Significance: Low
Description: A watching brief was required on 6 separate areas of ground breaking works associated with the diversion of 7 gas pipelines along the route of new road construction works on the GSO and the M77.

No: 49
Name: Shieldhill Farm, Quarry Workings
NGR: NS 5040 5044
NMRS No: 274863
HER No: 52799
Significance: Low
Description: Two quarry scoops were recorded at this location during field survey work in the Shieldhill Farm area. They measure 4m x 8m x 6m at the back scarp and 10m x 7m x 4m at the back scarp.

No: 50
Name: Shieldhill Farm, Stone Scatter
NGR: NS 5044 5034

- NMRS No: 27481
 HER No: 52810
 Significance: Low
 Description: A stone scatter was recorded at this location during field survey work in the Shieldhill Farm area.
- No: 51
 Name: Shieldhill Farm, Quarry Working
 NGR: NS 5042 5009
 NMRS No: 27481
 HER No: 52811
 Significance: Low
 Description: Two quarries were recorded at this location during field survey work in the Shieldhill Farm area. They measure 13m x 8m x 6m at the back scarp and 16m x 9m x 7m at the back scarp.
- No: 52
 Name: Shieldhill Farm, Mounds, Quarry Stones
 NGR: NS 5069 4970
 NMRS No: 274855
 HER No: 52130
 Significance: Low
 Description: A number of structures and features were recorded at this location during field survey work in the Shieldhill Farm area. These include a wooden hut stance, two turf-covered earth mounds, 1.6m x 1.5m x 0.4m and 2m x 1.4m x 0.5m (likely modern), and a quarry, 9m x 5m x 3m at the back scarp.
- No: 53
 Name: Shieldhill Burn, Enclosure
 NGR: NS 5075 4965
 NMRS No: -
 HER No: 8270
 Significance: Low
 Description: Just east of the Kingswell - Highfield road is a sub-rectangular enclosure, 25ft 6ins square with rounded corners. There is no apparent entrance.
- No: 54
 Name: Shieldhill Farm, Quarries
 NGR: NS 5082 4944
 NMRS No: 274856
 HER No: 52801
 Significance: Low

Description: Three quarries, measuring 30m x 14m x 2m at back scarp, 17.3m x 5m x 3m at back scarp and 14.5m x 3m x 4m at back scarp, were recorded at this location during field survey work in the Shieldhill Farm area.

No: 55

Name: Shieldhill Farm, Trackway

NGR: NS 5080 4921

NMRS No: 274814

HER No: 52827

Significance: Low

Description: A trackway, 3m wide, was recorded at this location during field survey work in the Shieldhill Farm area.

No: 56

Name: Shieldhill Farm, Quarries

NGR: NS 5089 4922

NMRS No: 274800

HER No: 52914

Significance: Low

Description: A number of quarried areas were recorded here during a field survey around Shieldhill Farm. At 5089 4922 there is a quarried area, which extends over a private trackway into Shieldhill Farm. On the N side of the trackway it measures 19m x 9m with a back scarp of between 1 and 1.3m. On the S side of the trackway, the quarry is 33m x 31m, with a back scarp of 1.5m. The quarries are marked on the 1st and 2nd edition OS maps (1856 and 1895) of the area. At 5096 4923 there is a quarry, 9.1m x 2m x 1.4m at the back scarp. At 5096 4925 there is a quarry, 7 x 9m and with a back scarp of between 0.5m and 1m.

No: 57

Name: Soame Burn, Enclosure, Deserted Farmstead (possible)

NGR: NS 5050 4860

NMRS No: 43778

HER No: 8271

Significance: Low

Description: On the E bank of the Soame Burn is a complex of long rooms, side by side and 15ft long by, respectively, 10ft, 5ft and 4ft wide, in the SE corner of an irregular, sub-rectangular plus circular double enclosure. The massive boulder walling and irregular build suggest an 18th century farm site.

No: 58

Name: South Drumboy, Farmstead

NGR: NS 4948 4846

NMRS No: 142528

HER No: 46776

Significance: Low

Description: Site recorded during an avoidance oriented evaluation in advance of the proposed upgrading of the A77 to motorway standard from Fenwick in Kilmarnock and Loudoun District to Malletsheugh in Eastwood District.

No: 59

Name: South Drumboy, Structure, Field Bank

NGR: NS 4944 4848

NMRS No: 142530

HER No: 46775

Significance: Low

Description: Site recorded during an avoidance oriented evaluation in advance of the proposed upgrading of the A77 to motorway standard from Fenwick in Kilmarnock and Loudoun District to Malletsheugh in Eastwood District.

No: 60

Name: North Drumboy, Rig

NGR: NS 4940 4860

NMRS No: 133312

HER No: 46733

Significance: Low

Description: Site recorded during an avoidance oriented evaluation of the proposed upgrading of the A77 to motorway standard from Fenwick in Kilmarnock and Loudoun District to Malletsheugh in Eastwood District. NS 494 486 and NS 492 488 Rig-and-furrow.

No: 61

Name: Netherton, Hollow

NGR: NS 5742 4972

NMRS No: -

HER No: 60598

Significance: Low

Description: Two wide cuts run from a post-and-wire fence to the west to the Enoch Burn. The first cut measures 2m at its widest point x 0.7m deep. The second cut measures 2.6m at its widest x 0.4m deep.

No: 62

Name: Fenwick Bridge, Burnt Mound

NGR: NS 5021 4821

NMRS No: 292079

HER No: 55796

Significance: Low

Description: This burnt mound is situated 50m N of Fenwick Bridge, on the edge of a boggy area W of the Kingswell Burn. Kidney-shaped on plan with a hollow in it E side, it measures 10.1m from north to south by 6.6m transversely and stands up to 1m in height.

No: 63

Name: Fenwick Bridge, Rig (possible)

NGR: NS 5018 4823

NMRS No: -

HER No: -

Significance: Low

Description: Possible area of rig and furrow noted during the walkover (2015).

No: 64

Name: Kingswell, Farmhouse, Public House

NGR: NS 5001 4774

List Build No: LB12508

NMRS No: 203471

HER No: -

Significance: Medium

Description: B Listed Building. Originally the principal inn between Glasgow and Kilmarnock. Grey cement rendering, red painted dressings; 2 storeys; 3 sash windows; plain gables, simple skewes - 1 storey byre extends to left and on opposite side of road.

No: 65

Name: Kingswell, Stone Axe (possible)

NGR: NS 4995 47750

NMRS No: 42885

HER No: 7440

Significance: Medium

Description: A "celt" (presumably stone axe) about 6 ins in length was found in 1868, about 2ft below the surface by the tenant of Kingswells when cutting a drain.

No: 67

Name: Archaeological Survey and Evaluation: Whitelee Wind Farm, Eaglesham, East Renfrewshire

NGR: NS 4995 47750

NMRS No: 42885

HER No: 7440

Significance: Low

Description: Detailed photographic recording and survey were carried out on 30 sites that had been identified by the Environmental Statement for Whitelee wind farm as being potentially affected by the proposed development.

- No: 68
 Name: Pollokton, Schoolhouse
 NGR: NS 52032 562667
 NMRS No: 317153
 HER No: -
 Significance: Low
 Description: -
- No: 69
 Name: Pollok Castle, Estate, Moat (possible)
 NGR: NS 522 565
 NMRS No: 43896
 HER No: 8389
 Significance: Low
 Description: A low circular mound 36m to 38m across, with a ditch, 6m wide floor, 15m crest to crest on N for one third of circumference and marshland on S and E, approached by a causeway from W. The marshland has a narrow outlet which may have been dammed to enhance the defences.
 Extensive landscaping for the construction of sports fields in 2000 and for the M77 motorway more recently has removed any evidence of this site.
- No: 70
 Name: Archaeological Evaluation at Pollok Castle
 NGR: NS -
 NMRS No: -
 HER No: 7
 Significance: Low
 Description: Evaluation to determine degree of mitigation required to discharge negative suppressive condition on development of new mansion house on rocky platform previously occupied by tower and later house.
 Remains of earlier castle severely compromised by later house and subsequent demolition. Some limited potential for early deposits where demolition has been less severe. Probable site of tower house suggested.
- No: 71
 Name: Pollok Castle Estate
 NGR: NS 5238 5686
 NMRS No: -
 HER No: 8386
 Significance: Low
 Description: Pollock is owned by a family of the same name, who have held the lands here since the time of Alexander III (1249-86). The present owner, Sir Rober Pollock who has

improved his house with stately new buildings and adding dykes, gardens, dovecots and summerhouses. (Probably written early 18th century).

Pollock Castle was originally a peel tower, or simple keep, of which the east and south walls seem to have been demolished by Sir Robert Pollock in the last quarter of the 17th century. A remnant with its thick west and north walls still retains a few features such as the narrow staircase, small windows and a narrow cupboard. This remnant was incorporated into a mansion between 1686 and 1693. This latter house was almost entirely destroyed by fire in 1882 and after being in ruins for some years, was restored and extended a little before 1892. The old character was preserved as far as possible, the ancient features being restored to what they were before the fire of 1882. In 1704, 1706 and 1710, Sir Robert also erected two separate blocks containing stable, hayloft, kiln and dwelling house.

Pollock Castle was demolished in 1947 and no fabric of the tower remains, although traces of the north, east and west walls of the 19th century building can still be traced, barely above the ground level. The whole area is overgrown with shrubs etc. Part of the foundation of the Medieval tower and a fragment of the mansion wall remain on Castle Hill. There are the remains of an earthwork at the base of the hill.

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at the site of a proposed new dwelling house situated at Pollok Castle (NMRS NS 55 NW 4). A desk-based study indicated that there were at least four main phases of dwelling on the site: tower house, Renaissance-style country house, baronial-style country house, and mid-20th-century pre-fabricated bungalow. Six trial trenches were excavated to establish the degree of preservation of the remains of Pollok Castle. Trial trenching has shown that the archaeological remains of these dwellings are slight, and that demolition work in 1952 probably removed most of the archaeological deposits associated with the early phases. Excavation established that wall bases were preserved in situ below demolition layers and a layer of bitumen in two trenches. Those walls that survived demolition are, however, at best mere foundations with little or no associated significant stratigraphy. Comparison of the results of trial trenching with existing ground plans suggests that the foundation walls of the tower house, Renaissance-style country house, and baronial-style country house are partially preserved.

No:	72
Name:	Patterton House
NGR:	NS 53 58
NMRS No:	292515
HER No:	-
Significance:	Low
Description:	Pollock is owned by a family of the same name, who have held the lands here since the time of Alexander III (1249-86). The present owner, Sir Robert Pollock who has improved his house with stately new buildings and adding dykes, gardens, dovecots and summerhouses. (Probably written early 18th century).
No:	73
Name:	Polloktown, Church
NGR:	NS 523 568
NMRS No:	43869

HER No: -

Significance: Low

Description: A church was built in the 13th century or later by Robert de Pollok or his successors at Upper Pollok (Pollok Castle: NS55NW 4: at NS 523 568). The site was identifiable not many years ago.

No: 74

Name: Amlaid Rig and Furrow

NGR: NS 5233 5869

NMRS No: -

HER No: -

Significance: Low

Description: What appears as traces of a landscape once associated with Darnley House. Tree lined paths, raised tracks and banks were noted.

No: 75

Name: Darnley House Landscape

NGR: NS 5233 5869

NMRS No: -

HER No: -

Significance: Low

Description: What appears as traces of a landscape once associated with Darnley House. Tree lined paths, raised tracks and banks were noted.

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