



North Lanarkshire Council

BERWICK STREET - COATBRIDGE

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment





North Lanarkshire Council

BERWICK STREET - COATBRIDGE

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

TYPE OF DOCUMENT (VERSION) INTERNAL

PROJECT NO. 70042455

OUR REF. NO. ADBA

DATE: MAY 2018

WSP
110 Queen Street
Glasgow
G1 3BX
Phone: +44 141 429 3555
Fax: +44 141 429 3666
WSP.com



QUALITY CONTROL

Issue/revision	First issue	Revision 1	Revision 2	Revision 3
Remarks	Draft			
Date	01/05/2018			
Prepared by	James McGovern			
Checked by	Kevin Mooney			
Authorised by	Kevin Mooney			
Project number	70042455			
Report number	01			
File reference	ADBA			



CONTENTS

1	INTRODUCTION	1
1.1	Introduction	1
1.2	Aims and Objectives	1
2	PROJECT BACKGROUND	2
2.1	Location of the Site	2
3	POLICY BACKGROUND AND GUIDANCE	3
3.1	Legislative and Policy Requirements	3
3.2	National Planning Legislation	3
3.3	Scottish Planning Policy	4
3.4	Scottish National Record of the Historic Environment and the local Historic Environment Record	4
3.5	Our Place in Time. The Historic Environment Policy for Scotland	4
3.6	Local Policy Guidelines	5
4	ASSESSMENT PROCESS	8
4.1	Approach	8
4.2	Standards and Guidance	8
4.3	Methodology	8
5	BASELINE	12
5.1	Historical and Archaeological Background	12
5.2	Historic Map Regression	15
6	STATEMENT OF IMPACT AND RECOMMENDATIONS	17
6.1	Archaeological Potential	17
6.2	Recommendations	17
7	APPENDICES	18
7.1	Gazetteer	18

FIGURES

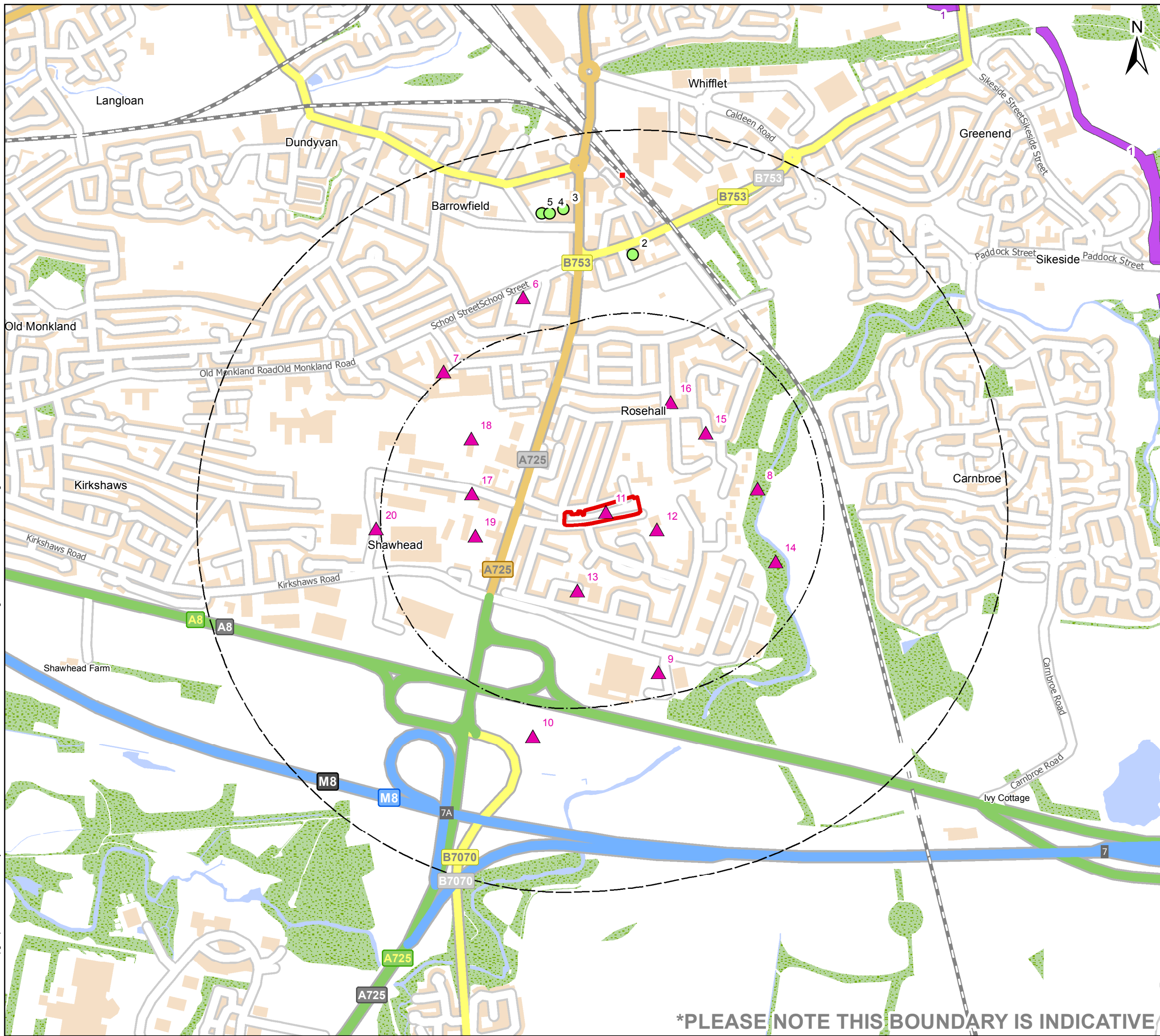
Figure 1 - Heritage Assets.

PLATES

Plate 1 - Excerpt from Roy's Military Map of Scotland 1752 - 1755

Plate 2 - Excerpt from Ordnance Survey, 6 Inch 1st edition map 1843 – 1882

Plate 3 - Excerpt from Ordnance Survey, 6 Inch, 1888 – 1913



Key

- Site Location
- 1000m Buffer
- 500m Buffer
- Scheduled Monument
- ▲ Non-Designated Assets

Listed Buildings

Category

- B

0 100 200 300 Meters

wsp

Client: North Lanarkshire Council

Project: Berwick Street

Title: Figure 1
Heritage Assets

Date: 16 May 2018	Scale: 10,000 @ A3
Drawn: CE	Checked: J McG
Approved: KM	
Drawing No: 70042455-001	

***PLEASE NOTE THIS BOUNDARY IS INDICATIVE**

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1.1. North Lanarkshire Council, have commissioned WSP to undertake an Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (ADBA) in advance of a phase of Ground Investigation (GI) for a proposed site suitable for new build housing development (hereafter referred to as 'the Site').
- 1.1.2. This document will identify the likely types of archaeological remains which may be encountered, if existing, and the impacts of the GI work within the Site on the archaeological resource.

1.2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 1.2.1. The main aims and objectives are to:
- Identify any previously known cultural heritage assets that may be present within the Site through a search of the Scottish National Record of the Historic Environment, (SNRHE) with reference to the local North Lanarkshire Council Historic Environment Record;
 - Identify any previously unknown archaeological sites through the examination of documentary and cartographic evidence;
 - Assess the potential impact of the Site on the archaeological resource if present, allowing for its variation in significance; and
 - Suggest appropriate mitigation for the protection of the archaeological resource or where necessary, the investigation and recording of any sites likely to be affected by the proposed Site where preservation in situ cannot be achieved.
- 1.2.2. The desk based assessment forms the first stage of an iterative process of a cultural heritage assessment which will be considered alongside wider scheme issues during development of the scheme design. As part of any future detailed design process, further archaeological investigations may be required to assess the extent, character and significance of buried remains.
- 1.2.3. It is necessary to assess the significance of any such archaeological interest and the likely impact of any work associated with the excavation of the Site upon the significance of any heritage assets, where possible, in accordance with Scottish Planning Policy (SPP) 2014¹.
- 1.2.4. The objective of this desk based study is to assess the known or potential archaeological and cultural heritage resources within the Site, the likely impact of construction on these resources, and to recommend a strategy for mitigating this impact upon any known or potential archaeological remains.

¹ Scottish Planning Policy 2014 (SPP) Paragraphs 135-151: Valuing the Historic Environment.

2 PROJECT BACKGROUND

2.1 LOCATION OF THE SITE

- 2.1.1. The Site is located to the south of the town of Coatbridge, in the council region of North Lanarkshire. The area of the Site is shown on **Figure 1**.
- 2.1.2. The central grid reference for the Site is (NGR 273697 663207). The proposed development area covers around 8197 sqm and falls around 97 m AOD.
- 2.1.3. The bedrock geology of the Site consists of Scottish upper coal measures formation which includes sedimentary rock cycles and coal measures type which formed approximately 308 to 315 million years ago in the Carboniferous period. The superficial deposits consist of Devensian till and Diamicton sands and gravels, formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period.
- 2.1.4. An examination of the Site has shown that there are no designated heritage assets identified within the boundary or within a 1 km assessment buffer surrounding the Site. The nearest Scheduled Monument is that of Monklands Canal which is illustrated in **Figure 1**.
- Monklands Canal, Coatbridge Street to Paddock Street, Coatbridge (SM11342) located 1.4 km to the east of the Site.

The following Historic Listed Buildings were identified within a 1 km assessment buffer the surrounding the Site and are again illustrated in **Figure 1**.

- Calder Parish Church, Coatbridge Calder Street (LB49590) Category B Listed;
 - St Mary's Roman Catholic Church, Hozier Street, Coatbridge (LB49590) Category B Listed;
 - St Mary's Roman Catholic Presbytery, (LB49590) Category B Listed; and
 - St Mary's Roman Catholic Hall, Hall Boundary Walls and Gatepiers (LB49590) Category B Listed.
- 2.1.5. Further to the designated assets highlighted above, a number of non-designated assets are also present within a 500 m assessment buffer. These are again illustrated in **Figure 1**.

3 POLICY, BACKGROUND AND GUIDANCE

3.1 LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY REQUIREMENTS

3.1.1. The requirement for an assessment of heritage is outlined in paragraph 15 of the Planning Advice Note (PAN) 2/2011, which outlines the need to identify and assess all heritage assets within the Site, their significance and the impact the proposals may have upon them (where possible). The assessment has been undertaken in accordance with the following policies and guidelines.

National, regional and local policy and guidance

3.1.2. The assessment has been carried out within the context of;

- the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979;
- the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997;
- the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997;
- the Planning etc (Scotland) Act 2011;
- the Historic Environment (Amendment) (Scotland) Act 2011;
- Scottish Planning Policy 2014 (SPP) Paragraphs 135-151: Valuing the Historic Environment;
- The Scottish Historic Environment Policy (SHEP) 2011;
- Planning Advice Note (PAN) 2/2011: Planning and Archaeology;
- Historic Environment Scotland's Managing Change in the Historic Environment; Our Place in Time – the Historic Environment Strategy for Scotland (2014);
- Historic Environment Scotland's Managing Change in the Historic Environment guidance notes (2016);
- Historic Environment Scotland Policy Statement (2016);
- The European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Revised) 1992;
- Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (2002);
- Glasgow and the Clyde Valley Strategic Development and Planning Authority, Strategic Development Plan (2017);
- North Lanarkshire Local Plan Policy Document (2012); and
- North Lanarkshire Council, Archaeology Supplementary Planning Guidance (2012).

3.1.3. Cultural heritage resources include sites with statutory and non-statutory designations, as defined in Scottish Planning Policy (SPP). Sites with statutory designations include:

- Listed Buildings;
- Scheduled Monuments;
- Conservation Areas;
- Designated Wreck Sites;
- Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes;
- Historic Battlefields; and
- World Heritage Sites.

3.1.4. Sites with non-statutory designations include all other Historic Environment Interests.

3.2 NATIONAL PLANNING LEGISLATION

Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act, 1979

3.2.1. The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (the 1979 Act) requires that Historic Scotland compile and maintain, on behalf of the Scottish Ministers, a schedule of archaeological monuments important to the nation. Such monuments are known as Scheduled Monuments. Works that would destroy, damage, remove, repair, alter, append, flood or bury any part of a monument on this schedule can only be carried out with the permission of the Scottish Ministers (known as Scheduled Monument Consent). By definition, under the 1979 Act, scheduled monuments are of national importance.

Planning advice note – planning and archaeology (pan 2/2011)

3.2.2. This advises that, in determining planning applications, planning authorities should take into account the relative importance of archaeological sites (para 5). It also notes that in determining planning applications that may impact on archaeological features or their settings, planning authorities may on occasion have to balance the benefits of development against the importance of archaeological features (para 6). The desirability of

preserving a monument (whether scheduled or not) is a material consideration and the objective should be to assure the protection and enhancement of monuments by preservation in situ, in an appropriate setting. When preservation in situ is not possible, recording and/or excavation followed by analysis and publication of the results may be an acceptable alternative (para 14).

3.3 SCOTTISH PLANNING POLICY (SPP)

3.3.1. Three paragraphs of SPP 2014: Valuing the Historic Environment are relevant to this cultural heritage assessment.

Listed Buildings

3.3.2. SPP paragraph 141 states: “Change to a listed building should be managed to protect its special interest while enabling it to remain in active use. Where planning permission and listed building consent are sought for development to, or affecting, a listed building, special regard must be given to the importance of preserving and enhancing the building, its setting and any features of special architectural or historic interest. The layout, design, materials, scale, siting and use of any development which will affect a listed building or its setting should be appropriate to the character and appearance of the building and setting. Listed buildings should be protected from demolition or other work that would adversely affect it or its setting.”

Scheduled Monuments

3.3.3. SPP paragraph 145 states: “Where there is potential for a proposed development to have an adverse effect on a scheduled monument or on the integrity of its setting, permission should only be granted where there are exceptional circumstances. Where a proposal would have a direct impact on a scheduled monument, the written consent of Scottish Ministers via a separate process is required in addition to any other consent required for the development.”

Archaeology and Other Historic Environment Assets

3.3.4. SPP paragraph 150 states: “Planning authorities should protect archaeological sites and monuments as an important, finite and non-renewable resource and preserve them in situ wherever possible. Where in situ preservation is not possible, planning authorities should, through the use of conditions or a legal obligation, ensure that developers undertake appropriate excavation, recording, analysis, publication and archiving before and/or during development. If archaeological discoveries are made, they should be reported to the planning authority to enable discussion on appropriate measures, such as inspection and recording.”

3.4 SCOTTISH NATIONAL RECORD OF THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT (SNRHE) AND THE LOCAL HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD (HER)

3.4.1. Other cultural heritage and archaeological sites, not subject to other designations, are recorded within the local Historic Environment Record (HER) and the Scottish National Record of the Historic Environment (SNRHE), of which many such sites have not yet been identified or recorded. These undesignated sites are frequently assigned to regional, local or lesser categories of significance. The regional or local importance of such a site is established on the basis of professional judgement, although the criteria for identifying nationally important sites (as outlined in SHEP 2011) will often be referred to in making such judgements. Some sites are also, variously, classed as of lesser importance, unknown importance or other importance. Unknown or other importance usually refers to examples where insufficient information exists to assign importance.

3.5 OUR PLACE IN TIME. THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT POLICY FOR SCOTLAND

3.5.1. This details that “Scotland’s Historic environment is intrinsic to our sense of place and strong cultural identity’. The vision of the policy is that ‘Scotland’s historic environment is understood and valued, cared for and protected, enjoyed and enhanced’. The strategy sets out three high level aims through which this shared vision will be realised: by investigating and recording our historic environment to continually develop our knowledge, understanding and interpretation of our past and how best to conserve, sustain and present it; by caring for and protecting the historic environment, ensuring that we can both enjoy and benefit from it and conserve and enhance it for the enjoyment and benefit of future generations, and by sharing and celebrating

the richness and significance of our historic environment, enabling us to enjoy the fascinating and inspirational diversity of our heritage.

3.6 LOCAL POLICY GUIDELINES

The North Lanarkshire Local Plan Policy Document

3.6.1. The North Lanarkshire Local Plan Policy Document (approved 2012) includes the following statement relating to the Built and Historic Environment, pertinent to this assessment.

NBE1 – Protecting the Natural and Built Environment

“Development should avoid causing harm to the character or setting of the sites listed below. Planning permission will only be granted for such sites where the character and appearance of the site and its setting is preserved or enhanced – including any special interest or features of architectural or historic interest. Additional assessment criteria specific to those sites are listed below:”

- For features of local/ regional importance:

“The aim should be to preserve in situ wherever feasible. The Council will weigh the significance of the archaeological resources and of any impacts upon them and their setting against other merits. An archaeological evaluation report may be required. Where demolition results in damage or destruction, the site shall first be appropriately recorded. The developer may be requested to supply an archaeological evaluation prior to determination of the planning application. Where the case for preservation does not prevail, the developer shall be required to make appropriate and satisfactory provision for archaeological excavation, recording analysis, publication and archiving in advance of development, and, at the developer’s expense.”

- For features of national importance:

“Development shall preserve archaeological remains in situ and within an appropriate setting. Adverse impact on the integrity of the monument or its setting shall not be permitted unless there are exceptional circumstances.”

- For features of international importance:

“There will be a presumption against development within the Frontiers of the Roman Empire (Antonine Wall) World Heritage Site Buffer Zones which would have an adverse impact on the site and its setting, unless: mitigating action to the satisfaction of the Council in consultation with Historic Scotland can be taken to redress the adverse impact; and there is no conflict with other Local Plan policies.”

The North Lanarkshire Council, Archaeology Supplementary Planning Guidance

3.6.2. The North Lanarkshire Council, Archaeology Supplementary Planning Guidance (2012), provides information for developers on how archaeological resources, gardens & designed landscapes and historic battlefields are managed and protected through the planning system. It includes information on how an archaeological resource or heritage site is defined and what extra measures may be required through the planning system where archaeological resources are connected to development sites. Best practice procedures for archaeological investigation in connection with the planning system are also included together with an outline of the law regarding archaeological finds and guidance on historic gardens and battlefields. The procedures and guidance that are pertinent to this assessment are as follows:

C. Archaeology and Planning:

- “North Lanarkshire Council’s approach to archaeology in the planning process follows Scottish Government Guidance PAN 2/2011. In determining planning applications which may affect archaeological features the authority will balance the benefits of development with the importance of managing archaeological resources.”
- “In order to arrive at a planning decision where there is a potential impact on archaeological resources, the council will seek expert advice from its archaeology service consultants. The council may then require the applicant to provide more information on the development site in order to better inform the decision making process.”

D. Archaeological Standards and Procedures:

- “The archaeological contractor should supply a desk top study of a standard which allows the developer to consider the options for minimising harmful impacts on archaeology. The developer can then enter into meaningful discussions at an early stage with the council as to how this can be reconciled with development needs.”
- “Investigation may be necessary to determine the nature, form and extent of archaeological remains and heritage associated with the site. The developer then has the opportunity to determine how development can be organised so as to minimise any harmful impacts on the site heritage before works have begun.”
- “The council will always seek to preserve any archaeological remains found by the investigation in situ in an appropriate setting. The presence of remains does not necessarily make a site unsuitable for development and there are a number of opportunities to mitigate any adverse impact through the use of specialist building and engineering techniques.”
- “Where important remains are known to exist, or there is a good possibility that they exist, developers should also consider using a sympathetic design which avoids disturbing the remains altogether or at least minimises any damage.”
- “If developers do not accept the preservation approach, they will be required to demonstrate why it is not feasible to the council. If the council agrees to allow the destruction of archaeological remains, the developer will be asked to excavate and document the site’s features. Applicants are warned that where archaeological works on site are significant, the reporting and analysis phase can also be time consuming and should arrange works with their archaeological contractor accordingly.”
- “The council may also seek, if appropriate to involve the local community in the programme through such measures as an open day. Where appropriate the council may also require a programme of public archaeology that would communicate the findings of the work in a non - academic manner to the local community.”
- “In all cases, the archaeological contractor should compile an archive of project records and documents. On completion of the works, this should be submitted to the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS)². A summary of works, agreed with the archaeological service, should be presented for publication in Archaeology Scotland’s annual journal ‘Discovery and Excavation in Scotland’.”

B. Heritage Destinations:

- “Archaeological sites in North Lanarkshire may also be included on Historic Scotland’s register of Scheduled Monuments. www.historic-scotland.gov.uk/searchmonuments³. It is important to note a scheduled monument may have no surface features. Under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, Scheduled Monument Consent is required for works which would demolish, destroy, damage, remove, repair, alter or add to a scheduled monument or to carry out any flooding or tipping. A separate consent is also required to use a metal detector within a scheduled monument. Under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, Scheduled Monument Consent is required for works which would demolish, destroy, damage, remove, repair, alter or add to a scheduled monument or to carry out any flooding or tipping. A separate consent is also required to use a metal detector within a scheduled monument.”

² Royal Commission on the Ancient Monuments of Scotland now incorporated into Historic Environment Scotland, 1st October, 2015.

³ Royal Commission on the Ancient Monuments of Scotland now incorporated into Historic Environment Scotland, 1st October, 2015.

- “Designation does not confer any planning restrictions, however, sites may contain other planning designations, such as listed buildings and scheduled monuments, for which regular procedures apply. Planning authorities are encouraged to consult Historic Scotland on development proposals which affect historic gardens and designed landscapes.”

F. Artefacts and Ecofacts:

- “Any human remains encountered during works must be left in-situ and notification made immediately to the local police and the archaeology service employed by the council.”
- “Under Scottish Law, finders of historic objects have no claim of ownership. Should any archaeological artefacts be encountered during development or amateur archaeology, the following procedures must be observed to satisfy the law.”

I. Historic Battlefields and Planning

- “Historic battlefields make a distinctive contribution to heritage, identity and sense of place. By nature, historic battlefields are a vulnerable cultural heritage resource. Any developments in the vicinity of historic battlefields should be aware of the potential archaeological resource, both specific features and artefact scatters. This guidance explains the historic battlefield designation and provides specific guidance for the sole such location in North Lanarkshire, the site of the Battle of Kilsyth, 15 August 1645.”

4 ASSESSMENT PROCESS

4.1 APPROACH

Consultation

- 4.1.1. This report will be submitted to the Local Planning Authority for inclusion within the local Historic Environment Record. Any comments received regarding from the Local Planning Authority will be incorporated into the results and included within the final text.

Study Area

- 4.1.2. Although the focus of this assessment is on the Site, a wider area and archaeological contextual background is presented. An inner assessment buffer of approximately 500 m extending out from the limits of the Site was applied to the identification of all known and potential below-ground heritage assets, with an extension to 1 km buffer for all other designated assets

Terminology

- 4.1.3. The technical terminology applied to the assessment process is based on that contained within the Scottish Planning Policy framework. Professional judgement is applied throughout.
- 4.1.4. Cultural heritage comprises World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings (Grades A, B and C), Registered Parks and Gardens, Battlefields, Conservation Areas, buried archaeological remains and earthworks. For the ease of presentation in this document, cultural heritage features are referred to as heritage assets, and additionally for the purposes of clarity a minor distinction is made between standing remains and buried archaeology.

Limitations

- 4.1.5. The assessment is based on the proposed scheme as presented at the time of compiling this report. Any comments received on this document from Historic Environment Scotland or the relevant Local Planning Authority Archaeologist may inform on any future assessment or investigations that may need undertaken.

4.2 STANDARDS AND GUIDANCE

- 4.2.1. In addition to compliance with the SPP this assessment has been compiled in accordance with professional standards and guidance. The standards and guidance which relate to this assessment are:
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) 2017, Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment;
 - Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), 2014a, Code of Conduct;
 - Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), 2014b, Standards and Guidance for Consultancy Advice; and
 - North Lanarkshire Council (2012), North Lanarkshire Council Archaeology Supplementary Planning Guidance.

4.3 METHODOLOGY

- 4.3.1. This desk based study has examined the Site and an assessment buffer of approximately 500 m and 1 km beyond its boundary (the buffer zone). The study of the surrounding landscape was necessary to establish the local archaeological and historical context, to provide a broader understanding of the historical development of the Site and the potential for as-yet-unidentified archaeological remains within those areas.
- 4.3.2. The assessment has been informed by a review of all available archaeological records, historical documentary evidence, cartographic evidence and photographic material. This has involved a consultation of the following sources:
- GIS data on Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings was obtained from Historic Environment Scotland (HES);
 - GIS data on cultural heritage sites was obtained from the Scottish National Record of the Historic Environment (SNRHE) which is maintained by HES;
 - Readily accessible primary and secondary historical sources were consulted for information relating to the area's historical past, including past land use;

- Pre-Ordnance Survey maps of the Site were consulted on-line, held by the National Library of Scotland (NLS). The relevant maps date in range from the seventeenth to the nineteenth centuries; and
 - First and subsequent editions of the Ordnance Survey maps of the area of interest, were also consulted and examined via the NLS;
- 4.3.3. The relevant historic maps for the study area have been examined including Ordnance Survey maps from the 1st edition to the twentieth century.
- 4.3.4. The solid and drift geology for the site has been identified based on that recorded by the British Geological Survey Geological Survey of Great Britain maps.
- 4.3.5. There are no national government guidelines for evaluating the importance or significance (and hence the 'value') of cultural heritage resources, since the replacement of the Scottish Historic Environment Policy, 2011, (SHEP). A high degree of professional judgement is necessary, guided by acknowledged standards, designations and priorities. It is also important to understand that buried archaeological remains may not be well-understood at the time of initial assessment, and therefore can be of uncertain value.
- 4.3.6. The most recent guidance from any national agency regarding cultural heritage and Environmental Impact Assessment is from Highways England and is expressed in Annexes 5, 6 and 7 of the DMRB HA208/07. The annexes identify factors which it is appropriate to consider during the evaluation of cultural heritage assets. The guidance recommends the adoption of six ratings for value in relation to archaeology and built heritage: very high, high, medium, low, negligible and unknown. See tables 1 and 2 below.

Table 1: Criteria for Assessing the Value of Archaeological Assets

Value	Example
Very High	World Heritage Sites (including nominated sites) Assets of acknowledged international importance Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged international research objectives
High	Scheduled Monuments (including proposed sites) Undesignated assets of scheduled quality and importance Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged national research objectives
Medium	Designated or undesignated assets that contribute to regional research objectives
Low	Designated and undesignated assets of local importance Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations Assets of limited value, but with potential to contribute to local research objectives
Negligible	Assets with very little or no surviving archaeological interest
Unknown	The importance of the resource has not yet been ascertained

Table 2: Criteria for Assessing the Value of Built Heritage Assets

Value	Status and Definition
Very High	International importance i.e. World Heritage Sites.

High	National importance i.e. listed buildings at Grade A and B Scheduled Ancient Monuments with standing remains, conservation areas containing very important buildings and undesignated structures of clear national importance.
Medium	Regional importance i.e. listed buildings at Grade B, conservation areas containing buildings that contribute significantly to its historic character, historic townscape with important integrity in their buildings, or built settings and undesignated structures of clear regional importance.
Low	Local importance i.e. undesignated assets of modest quality in their fabric or historical association and historic townscape of limited historic integrity (including buildings and structures included in local list prepared by local authority).
Negligible	Assets of no architectural or historical note
Unknown	Assets of no architectural or historical note

4.3.7. The evaluation of the magnitude of the impact has involved the reference to the guidance provided in Annexes 5, 6 and 7 of the DMRB HA208/07. See table 3 below which is an amalgamation of the three tables which are found in the above annexes.

Table 3: Assessing the Magnitude of Impacts

Factors in the assessment of Magnitude of Impacts	
Major	Changes to most or all key archaeological materials or key historic building elements such that the resource is totally altered. Change to most or all key historic landscape elements, parcels or components: extreme visual effects: gross change of noise or change to sound quality: fundamental changes to use or access: resulting in total change to historic landscape character unit. Comprehensive changes to setting.
Moderate	Changes to many key archaeological materials or key historic building elements, such that the resource is clearly modified. Changes to many key historic landscape elements, parcels or components, visual change to many key aspects of the historic landscape, noticeable differences in noise or sound quality, considerable changes to use or access: resulting in moderate changes to historic landscape character. Considerable changes to setting that affect the character of the asset.
Minor	Changes to key archaeological materials or key historic building elements, such that the asset is slightly altered. Changes to few key historic landscape elements, parcels or components, slight visual changes to few key aspects of historic landscape, limited changes to noise levels or sound quality; slight changes to use or access: resulting in limited changes to historical landscape character. Slight changes to setting.

Negligible	<p>Very minor changes to archaeological materials, historic buildings elements, or setting.</p> <p>Very minor changes to key historic landscape elements, parcels or compounds, virtually unchanged visual effects, very slight changes in noise levels or sound quality; very slight changes to use or access; resulting in very small change to historic landscape character.</p>
No Change	<p>No change to fabric or setting.</p> <p>No change to elements, parcels or components; no visual or audible changes; no changes arising from in amenity or community factors.</p>

4.3.8. The overall impact has involved the use of the matrices provided in Annexes 5, 6 and 7 of the DMRB HA208/07 to establish an overall rating for each asset. Please see the matrix below:

Table 4: Overall Impact

	Factors in the assessment of Magnitude of Impacts					
		No Change	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major
Value	Very high	Neutral	Slight	Moderate or Large	Large or Very Large	Very Large
	High	Neutral	Slight	Moderate or Slight	Moderate of Large	Large or Very Large
	Medium	Neutral	Neutral or Slight	Slight	Moderate	Moderate or Large
	Low	Neutral	Neutral or Slight	Neutral or Slight	Slight	Slight or Moderate
	Negligible	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral or Slight	Neutral or Slight	Slight

4.3.9. All features identified through the research have been plotted on a site plan in GIS and the site numbers correspond with the reference numbers in the gazetteer.

5 BASELINE

5.1 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Introduction

- 5.1.1. The location of the designated assets from the (SNRHE) which lie within a 1 km assessment buffer and the non-designated assets which lie within a 500 m assessment buffer surrounding the Site boundary are tabled in the Gazetteer and indicated in **Figure 1** of this report. Selected significant assets referred to within the text from out with this boundary are also highlighted within the gazetteer.

Designated Assets

- 5.1.2. There are no World Heritage Sites, Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes or Registered Historic Battlefields within any of the Site buffer.

A single Scheduled Monument falls on the periphery of the 1 km assessment buffer and is illustrated in **Figure 1**;

- Monklands Canal, Coatbridge Street to Paddock Street, Coatbridge (*SM11342*) located 1.4 km to the east of the Site.

The following designated Listed Buildings were identified in the assessment buffer (1km) from the Site and are again illustrated in **Figure 1**:

- Calder Parish Church, Coatbridge Calder Street (*LB49590*) Category B Listed;
- St Mary's Roman Catholic Church, Hozier Street, Coatbridge (*LB49590*) Category B Listed;
- St Mary's Roman Catholic Presbytery, (*LB49590*) Category B Listed; and
- St Mary's Roman Catholic Hall, Hall Boundary Walls and Gatepiers (*LB49590*) Category B Listed.

- 5.1.3. A review of Historic mapping covering a 500 m buffer surrounding the Site has highlighted the presence of a number of assets that are not currently listed within the SNHLE. These assets appear to relate primarily to the Post-Medieval Period and have been noted within the assessment where appropriate.

Known Heritage Assets

- 5.1.4. The principal sites and features within the study area are described in the context of a timeline of archaeological periods from prehistoric through to modern. The location of the recorded sites and features can be cross referenced with **Figure 1** and the Gazetteer.

- 5.1.5. The time periods discussed can be broadly divided as follows:

- Prehistoric:
 - Palaeolithic 250,000 – 10,000 BC
 - Mesolithic 10,000 – 4,000 BC
 - Neolithic 4,000 – 2,500 BC
 - Bronze Age 2,500 – 700 BC
 - Iron Age 800 BC – AD 43
- Roman AD 43 – 410
- Medieval AD 1066 – 1540
- Post-Medieval AD 1540 – 1900
- Historic AD 1900 – Present

Prehistoric Period

- 5.1.6. No assets dating this period fall within the assessment buffer for the Site.

Roman Period

- 5.1.7. No assets dating this period fall within the assessment buffer for the Site.

Medieval Period

No assets dating this period fall within the assessment buffer for the Site.

Post-Medieval Period

- 5.1.8. The town of Coatbridge and its surroundings played an important role in the mineral extraction industry of the central belt throughout the Post-Medieval Period. Industrialisation appears to have impacted on the archaeological resource within the surrounding 1 km Site buffer and many of the assets that have been highlighted relate directly to this period. Further assets identified within the Site and assessment buffer relate to the local population living and working in the area. A population as a result in the industrialisation across the central belt brought people from varying backgrounds and denominations into the region to work. Several local church buildings and ecclesial associated buildings were constructed to meet the demand of the varying denominations. These buildings still stand and are now Historic Listed Buildings. Several farmsteads are also located within the 1 km Site buffer which highlights the presence of agriculture during the Post-Medieval Period.
- 5.1.9. The Category B Listed, Calder Parish Church and Manse (*LB23007*) (**HA02**) is located to the north of the Site. The construction of the gothic church, spire and manse was completed in 1870. The manse consists of a two-storey building with a large gabled end. The main entrance to the building is located on its eastern side. A part stone/part iron railed boundary wall has also been constructed around the perimeter of both structures and is incorporated within the curtilage of the listing.
- 5.1.10. To the north of the Site, the Category B listed building, St Mary's Roman Catholic Church (*LB49590*) (**HA04**). The Gothic designed Roman Catholic Church was constructed in the late 19th century and is built to a basilican-plan with the confessional sections located to the south-east and south-west which are protected by a pitched roof. The exterior sandstone structure houses a number of stained glass windows on its north and south aisles. The interior has a timber-framed entrance porch with an interior wooden upper gallery which houses the remains of the church's large timber pipe organ. The boundary of the church has been constructed by a low wall with cast-iron railings with a number of gate piers on the southern extent.
- 5.1.11. St Mary's Roman Catholic Church Hall (*LB49590*) (**HA03**) is a Category B Listed building, which was a later addition to the church being constructed in 1874. The hall is a single storey building built to an L-shaped plan. Two ranges extend from the building, which house the former chapel and school. The exterior walls have been constructed from sandstone rubble sandstone.
- 5.1.12. Attached to St Mary's Roman Catholic Church is the St Mary's Presbytery (*LB49590*) (**HA05**). This Category B Listed structure is again located to the north of the Site. The two storey presbytery was a later addition to the church and was constructed in 1896. The building is irregular in plan and has been constructed in a plain Tudor-Gothic design. Original polished black stone fireplaces, which are located in the principal rooms, are still in situ and in excellent condition.
- 5.1.13. The Monklands Canal (*SM11342*) (**HA01**) is located around 1.4 km to the north-east of the Site. The Scheduled Monument represents one of five sections that make up the Monkland Canal. The canal was constructed in the late 18th century as a means for transporting fuel from North Lanarkshire coalfields to the city of Glasgow. Work on the canal began near Coatbridge in 1770, and by 1794 its route extended from Calderbank to Port Dundas, Glasgow. This canal became an invaluable asset as it linked with the Forth and Clyde Canal. This section of the canal is mainly water-filled and runs north to the west for a distance of 2.6 km. This takes the canal from the feeder sluice at North Calder, 70 m south of Paddock Street. The scheduled area includes the canal itself, the embankments, the towpath, the sluice and the dam across the North Calder Water which carries water into the canal. This section of the Monkland Canal is part of a well-used local heritage trail, which celebrates the industrial heritage of Coatbridge.
- 5.1.1. Several non-designated assets relating to the Post-Medieval period also exist within the 500 m assessment buffer. Just beyond the north-western extent of this buffer is the location of Whifflet Primary School (*Canmore ID 202404*) (**HA06**). This building was built in the late 18th and early 19th century to provide an educational institution for the area of Whifflet. The building was later demolished for the development of the current St. Mary's Primary School.
- 5.1.2. The site of Coathill Hospital (*Canmore 201963*) (**HA07**) is located to the north-west of the Site. The hospital was designed and constructed in 1861 by the architect Robert Baird. The hospital was originally built to provide medical care for the people of Coatbridge and the surrounding area. The building later expanded to include the Poor Law hospital (Poor House) which was built to the rear of the building and later an infectious diseases hospital. These buildings now form the centre of the modern Coathill Hospital. Although much of the asset still survives portions of the original poor house and one of the ward blocks have been demolished and replaced by a new ward.

- 5.1.3. At the eastern extent of the 500 m Site buffer, a structure has been identified on Historic mapping (*Canmore ID 179795*) (**HA08**). This asset was picked up during a survey of the area in 2000. The survey located a single unroofed structure depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 6-inch map. The building may relate to the agricultural practices in the area or to the corn mill, located to the south. The asset is no longer visible on the current Ordnance Survey mapping or on aerial photographs, however evidence may exist of the building as subsurface remains.
- 5.1.4. The site of the Glen Mine (*Canmore ID 132089*) (**HA09**) is located to the south of the Site. This coal mine appears on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 6-inch mapping and was in production until 1954. Prior to its closure, the mine proprietor Robert Addie and Sons Collieries Ltd had a peak workforce of around 126 people in 1948 – reaffirming the prominence of industry as a large employer within the area. The current location of the mine is now incorporated into East Shawhead Centrum Business Park.
- 5.1.5. In April and May 2013, Headland Archaeology Ltd undertook a watching brief on service diversion work in advance of road improvements along the M8 motorway between Baillieston Interchange and Shawhead Junction (*Canmore ID 347877*) (**HA10**). The ground works exposed a clay geological subsoil in several areas along with evidence of 19th and 20th century disturbance associated with the coal extraction industry. No features of archaeological significance were uncovered during the investigation.
- 5.1.6. Historic map regression has highlighted the presence of a railway and embankment (**HA11**), which is visible on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey mapping. The railway is visible extending into the Site boundary and towards the area of a quarry. It is likely that the railway was used for carrying material from the ironstone quarry. On subsequent Ordnance Survey maps, the railway and embankment extends significantly, with the rail line cutting through the full central portion of the Site boundary and joining the main Hamilton railway line.
- 5.1.7. Located to the south-west of the Site and extending into it, the site of a pit/quarry for the extraction of ironstone (**HA12**) is also visible on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey mapping. The quarry appears to have had a railway linking it that ran through the centre of the Site. This type of quarry is just one of a number in the region highlighting the increase in demand for resources. The linking and improvement of railways and canals helped with the transportation of this raw product to market.
- 5.1.8. East Shawhead Farmstead (**HA13**) is located to the south of the Site. Historic map regression has highlighted the farmstead which appears to comprise several buildings on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey maps. The farmstead endures and is present on maps until the late 1960's, possibly highlighting the farmstead still functioning and in use. The location of the original farmstead has now been replaced by a large housing development. It is unlikely that any evidence of the asset survives.
- 5.1.9. Hagg Mill and Dam (**HA14**) is located to the south-east of the Site. Historic map regression again indicates its presence on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey maps. These industrial assets are present on maps up to 1966, labelled as a corn Mill. Current aerial photographs indicate that very little evidence of the Mill or dam may survive.
- 5.1.10. Located to the east of the Site, Bogside Farmstead (**HA15**) is again visible on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey maps. The structure also appears in later maps and is current until the early 20th Century, indicating its use up to this period. The farm is renamed 'Howes of Calder on subsequent mapping with the current locations now incorporated large housing development. It is unlikely that any evidence of the asset survives
- 5.1.11. A further quarry (**HA16**) is located to the west of the Site. The quarry is visible on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey mapping and present on maps up to as late as the early 20th Century. The later maps highlight the quarry's closure, with it being infilled and used as the location for a bing. The current site has been developed into a large housing scheme.
- 5.1.12. Rosehall Colliery (**HA17**) is also present on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey mapping. The colliery is located to the west of the Site. The colliery appears to have been divided by a railway, with the colliery in the south and the pit/tunnel in the north. The line is likely to have been used to ferry raw material or by products from the facility on to market. The colliery was only operational until the 1960's and as such, it is absent in later maps. The coal pit and tunnel (**HA18**) are also visible to the south. It is likely that the railway would have been used for the transportation or product or material forward to market. The asset was only operational until the 1960's and it is no longer visible in later maps.
- 5.1.13. The site of Shawhead Farmstead (**HA19**) is located directly to the south of Rosehall Colliery and to the west of the Site. The post-medieval farmstead which comprises several structures, was highlighted on the 1st edition

Ordnance Survey maps. In subsequent maps, the Rosehall mine appears to have expanded in size and subsumed the farmstead under the mining facility.

- 5.1.14. The site of Mid Shawhead Farmstead (**HA20**), is located directly to the west of Shawhead Farmstead to the west of the Site. Highlighted on the 1843-1882 Ordnance Survey mapping, the asset comprises of several structures. The location has now been developed into a large industrial estate and housing scheme.

Historic Period

- 5.1.15. No assets dating period fall within the assessment buffer for the Site.

5.2 HISTORIC MAP REGRESSION

- 5.2.1. Historic map regression was undertaken across the area to highlight the areas previous land use through to the present day. This was undertaken on the National Library for Scotland (NLS) online mapping resource and covered all known maps available for the development site.



Plate 1 – Excerpt from Roy's Military Map of Scotland 1752 – 1755, highlighting the area scattered with small communities. East and Mid Shawhead are prominent in the centre, reproduced with permission of the Trustees of the National Library of Scotland.



Plate 1 – Excerpt from Ordnance Survey, 6 Inch 1st edition map 1843 – 1882, highlighting the area was impacted on by early Industrialisation. This can be seen with the train line, embankment, mill, dam and various quarries within the Site buffer area. *Reproduced with permission of the Trustees of the National Library of Scotland.*



Plate 2 – Excerpt from Ordnance Survey, 6 Inch 1888 – 1913, highlighting the transitioning of the train line, embankment and quarry that ran through the centre of the Site. The quarry is now indicated as the location of a bing. The train line and embankment have become more prominent and now by-pass the quarry and link to the Hamilton Line. *Reproduced with permission of the Trustees of the National Library of Scotland.*

6 STATEMENT OF IMPACT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

- 6.1.1. The potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the Site boundary remains low. Previous development and disturbance on site will likely have had a detrimental impact on the potential for the survival of the archaeological resource. This includes activity from quarrying and the construction of the railway line and embankment.
- 6.1.2. The Site is situated within an area characterised by its previous industrialisation and includes quarries, collieries, railway lines, pits and tunnels. These all highlight a landscape dominated and impacted on by its Post-Medieval industrial past. The Site is also located to the west of the Monklands Canal, Coatbridge Street to Paddock Street section. This designated asset was paramount in conveying raw material and product to aid in the expansion of the City of Glasgow during its period of increased industrialisation.
- 6.1.3. The current lack of assets listed within the SNRHE does not indicate a lack of known human activity across the wider area and as such, the potential for unknown remains still exists. It is anticipated that the Site will have been impacted on previously by construction practices and development and as a result, the potential for archaeological deposits surviving intact is therefore deemed to be low.

6.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 6.2.1. The desk based assessment has identified no significant built surface remains within the boundary of the Site. Several assets have been identified which are located close to the Site, however due to the lack of direct impact from the development or construction activities, these are unlikely to be affected.
- 6.2.2. It is unlikely that the Site would benefit from any form of archaeological monitoring in part due to the lack of archaeological assets recovered within the area. It is unlikely that any form of archaeological monitoring work, will yield any beneficial results for inclusion within the HER.
- 6.2.3. Given the methodology to be employed during the development phase of the Site, the archaeological potential within the Site boundary remains negligible.
- 6.2.4. Due to the lack of potential for as yet undetected buried remains surviving within the Site, the probability of encountering hitherto unknown sites of archaeological significance during the course of the construction work is considered to be negligible.

7 APPENDICES

7.1 GAZETTEER

Site No	HER/SNRHE Ref Number	Grid Ref	Site Type	Designation	Site Name	Description	Period	Value	Magnitude of Impact	Overall Impact
1	SM11342	NGR 275228 663624	Canal	Scheduled Monument	Monklands Canal, Coatbridge Street to Paddock Street, Coatbridge	Monklands Canal, Coatbridge Street to Paddock Street, Coatbridge is located 1.4 km to the east of the Site. The scheduled monument represents one of five sections that make up the Monkland Canal. The canal was constructed in the late 18 th century as a means for transporting fuel from North Lanarkshire coalfields to the city of Glasgow. Work on the canal began near Coatbridge in 1770, and by 1794 its route extended from Calderbank to Port Dundas, Glasgow. This canal became an invaluable asset as it linked with the Forth and Clyde Canal. This section of the canal is mainly water-filled and runs north to the west for a distance of 2.6 km. This takes the canal from the feeder sluice at North Calder 70 meters south of Paddock Street. The scheduled area includes the canal itself, the embankments, the towpath, the sluice and the dam across the North Calder Water which carries water into the canal. This section of the Monkland Canal is part of a well-used local heritage trail, which celebrates the industrial heritage of Coatbridge.	Post-Medieval	High	No Change	Neutral
2	LB23007 Canmore ID 201433	NGR 273771 663907	Parish Church	Cat B Listed Building	Calder parish Church, Calder Street, Coatbridge	The gothic church, spire and manse was constructed in 1870. The square building is constructed from rubble, ashlar dressings and is protected by a slate roof. The main church has a gabled north front with	Post-Medieval	Medium	No Change	Neutral

Site No	HER/SNRHE Ref Number	Grid Ref	Site Type	Designation	Site Name	Description	Period	Value	Magnitude of Impact	Overall Impact
						simplified rose windows. The manse consists of a two-storeyed building with gabled end. The south front is canted to the ground floor window. Windows in the second storey break through the eaves and have gabled dormer heads. The main entrance is located on the eastern extent. A boundary wall has been constructed from part stone-built and part iron-railed. The entrance to the east has been finished with corniced square gate piers.				
3	LB49590 Canmore ID 267647	NGR 273582 664031	Church Hall	Cat B Listed Building	St Mary Church Roman Catholic Hall, Hozier Street, Coatbridge	The Hall which is a Category B Listed building, was a later addition to the church being constructed in 1874. The hall is a single storey building built to an L-shaped plan. Two pitched ranges, north-south and east-west housed the former chapel and school. These were linked in the north-west corner. The exterior walls have been constructed from squared and snecked sandstone rubble sandstone and the walls have been finished with ashlar dressings. The eaves courses have been moulded and the shouldered openings have been chamfered. The roof is protected by grey slates.	Post-Medieval	Medium	No Change	Neutral
4	LB49590 Canmore ID 202842	NGR 273544 664019	Church	Cat B Listed Building	St Mary Roman Catholic Church, Hozier Street, Coatbridge	The Roman Catholic Church was constructed in the late 19 th century. Built to a Gothic design, the basilican-plan church with pentice-roofed aisles has the confessional sections located to the south-east and south-west. These sections are protected by a projecting pitched roof. The Presbytery is linked to the north-west of the church by a small sacristy. The outer exterior has been finished with bull-	Post-Medieval	Medium	No Change	Neutral

Site No	HER/SNRHE Ref Number	Grid Ref	Site Type	Designation	Site Name	Description	Period	Value	Magnitude of Impact	Overall Impact
						<p>faced sandstone cone coursers with sandstone ashlar dressings. The base course has been splayed with ashlar band courses. There are three hood moulded pointed arched reticulated windows located to the south. These have been slightly stepped above the projecting pitched roof masonry porch. Stained glass windows are located to the north and south of the confessional aisles. Diamond panes are located in the secondary windows. The interior has a timber-framed entrance porch with diamond-paned coloured glass panels supporting pierced, carved and panelled upper gallery. This upper gallery contains the remains of large timber pipe organ. Six pointed masonry arches with octagonal-plan columns flank the nave. Two green and white marble pulpits flank the chancel. The Caen limestone altar has been decorated with a carved panel of the last super. The stained glass windows depict various saints and Christ to the north and south ends of church. The boundary of the church has been constructed by a low copped bull-faced coursed wall with cast-iron railings. Octagonal gate piers front the church.</p>				
5	LB49590 Canmore ID 267641	NGR 273523 664019	Presbytery	Cat B Listed Building	St Mary Roman Catholic Presbytery, Hozier Street, Coatbridge	<p>This Category B Listed structure is located to the north of the Site. The two storey building was a later addition to the church as it was constructed in 1896. The design is irregular in plan and constructed in a plain Tudor-Gothic style. This building is linked to the single-storey plain sacristy. The exterior has</p>	Post-Medieval	Medium	No Change	Neutral

Site No	HER/SNRHE Ref Number	Grid Ref	Site Type	Designation	Site Name	Description	Period	Value	Magnitude of Impact	Overall Impact
						been constructed from sandstone bull-faced coursers and sandstone ashlar dressings. The base course has a moulded parapet to the south section. Straight stone skews are located to the rear. The roof has been protected by pitch. The interior is decorated with a timber staircase, original timber panel doors in pointed-segmental-arched openings, and the original polished black stone fireplaces which are located in the principal rooms.				
6	Canmore ID 202404	NGR 273472 663791	Primary School	Non-Designated	Whifflet Primary School, School Street, Coatbridge	Towards the north-western extent of the Site 500 meter buffer was the location of Whifflet Primary School. This building was built in the late 18 th early 19 th century to provide an educational institution for the area of Whifflet. The building was later demolished for the development of the new St. Mary's Primary School.	Post-Medieval	Negligible	No Change	Neutral
7	Canmore 201963	NGR 273255 663589	Hospital	Non-Designated	Coathill Hospital, Hospital Street, Coatbridge	Coathill Hospital is located to the north-west of the Site. This non-designated asset was designed and built in 1861 by architect Robert Baird. The hospital was initially built to provide medical care for the people of Coatbridge and the surrounding area. The Poor Law (Poor House) hospital was built to the rear of the building and later an infectious diseases hospital was also constructed adjacent the site. These buildings now form the centre of the modern Coathill Hospital. Recently the hospital has been modernised with new roofs. Parts of the original poor house and one of the ward blocks have been demolished and replaced by a new ward.	Post-Medieval	Negligible	No Change	Neutral

Site No	HER/SNRHE Ref Number	Grid Ref	Site Type	Designation	Site Name	Description	Period	Value	Magnitude of Impact	Overall Impact
8	Canmore ID 179795	NGR 274110 663270	Building	Non-Designated	North Calder Water, Rosehall, Coatbridge	Towards the eastern extent of the Site buffer is non-designated asset North Calder Water. This asset was picked up during a Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS) survey of the area on the 1 st of August, 2000. The survey located a single unroofed structure depicted on the 1 st edition OS 6-inch map of Lanarkshire 1864. The building is no longer currently shown on the OS 1:10000 map 1990.	Post-Medieval	Low	No Change	Neutral
9	Canmore ID 132089	NGR 273840 662770	Coal Mine	Non-Designated	Glen Mine, Coatbridge	Glen Mine is located to the south-east of the Site. This coal mine appears on the 1 st edition OS 6-inch map 1843-1882 and was in production until 1954. The mine was last owned by Robert Addie and Sons Collieries Limited and had a peak workforce of 126 people in 1948. The location of the mine is now incorporated into East Shawhead Centrum Business Park. As this area has been part of a modern development, any evidence of the mine may only now exist below ground surface.	Post-Medieval	Negligible	No Change	Neutral
10	Canmore ID 347877	NGR 273498 662596	Event	Non-Designated	East Shawhead	On the 9th of April to the 3rd of May, 2013 Headland Archaeology Ltd carried out a watching brief on the works undertaken in advance of road improvements along the M8 motorway between Baillieston Interchange and Shawhead Junction close to Coatbridge. The work was commissioned by Forkers Ltd and the specification was agreed upon by Historic Environmental Scotland. The ground works exposed a clay geological subsoil in several areas	Post-Medieval	Negligible	No Change	Neutral

Site No	HER/SNRHE Ref Number	Grid Ref	Site Type	Designation	Site Name	Description	Period	Value	Magnitude of Impact	Overall Impact
						along with evidence of 19 th to the 20 th century disturbance associated with the coal mining industry. The coal mining industry was common in this area during this period as can be seen on the 1 st edition OS 6-inch map 1843-1882. No features of archaeological significance were uncovered during the investigation.				
11	N/A	NGR 273697 663207	Railway Track/ Embankment	Non-Designated	N/A	Implementing historical map regression on the area has highlighted the remains of a possible rail line and embankment, which is visible on the 1 st edition, 1843-1882 OS six Inch map. In this early edition the line can be seen extending into the Site boundary and linking up to a small quarry. It can be assessed the line was possibly used for ferrying materials from the Ironstone Quarry on to Glasgow or wherever they were needed. On the OS Six inch, 1888-1913 map both the rail line and embankment grow significantly in scale, with the rail line cutting through the full centre of the Site boundary joining up to the main Hamilton Line. The reason for this line extension was that the smaller quarry possibly fell out of use and it became more productive to link the rail lines. After comparing modern aerial photographs and filtering through historic maps of the area it can be assessed that some of the remains of the rail line and embankment may still exist below the surface.	Post-Medieval	Negligible	No Change	Neutral
12	N/A	NGR 273836 663159	Quarry	Non-Designated	N/A	Possibly extending through and located just to the south-west of the Site is the possible location of	Post-Medieval	Negligible	No Change	Neutral

Site No	HER/SNRHE Ref Number	Grid Ref	Site Type	Designation	Site Name	Description	Period	Value	Magnitude of Impact	Overall Impact
						<p>the Ironstone Pit Quarry. Visible on the 1st edition, 1843-1882 OS six Inch map, the possible quarry has a possible rail line directly linked to it that ran through the centre of the Site. From this map it can be assessed that this type of quarry is just one of many in the region. Like the Monkland canal, early train lines were possibly used for ferrying building materials from these quarries for the developments taking place in Glasgow city. The Quarry appears much larger on the later OS Six inch, 1888-1913 map. Judging by this later map, the area may have been thoroughly quarried out, refilled and was later being used as a bing. The route of the rail line also possibly confirms this as in later maps the line and embankment grow in scale, with the line no longer ending at the quarry but by-passing the area to join up to the main Hamilton Line. This insinuates that the site fell out of use over time.</p>				
13	N/A	NGR 273619 662993	Farmstead	Non-designated	East Shawhead, Farmstead	<p>East Shawhead Farmstead is located to the south of the Site. A review of Historical mapping covering a 500 m buffer surrounding the Site has highlighted the presence of the farmstead which comprises of several buildings visible on the 1st edition, 1843-1882 OS six Inch map. The farmstead appears on maps as late as the 1960s which may indicate that the farmstead was still functioning and in use up until these dates. The location of the original farmstead has now been replaced by a large housing development</p>	Post-Medieval	Negligible	No Change	Neutral

Site No	HER/SNRHE Ref Number	Grid Ref	Site Type	Designation	Site Name	Description	Period	Value	Magnitude of Impact	Overall Impact
						scheme. If any evidence of the original farmstead exists, it may now only survive below the surface.				
14	N/A	NGR 274159 663072	Mill and Dam	Non-Designated	Hagg Mill	Hagg Mill and Dam is located to the south-east of the Site. A review of Historical mapping covering a 500 m buffer surrounding the Site has highlighted the presence of a the Mill and Dam. The structures are visible on the 1 st edition, 1843-1882 OS six Inch map. These non-designated industrial assets appear in maps as late as the 1966 and are originally labelled as a corn Mill. By closely analysing aerial photographs of the area it can be assessed that very little evidence of the Mill or dam may survive. Any evidence that may still exist may either survive below the surface or in the stream that runs along the western side of the Mill.	Post-Medieval	Low	No Change	Neutral
15	N/A	NGR 273969 663423	Farmstead	Non-Designated	Bogside Farmstead/ Howe of Calder	Located to the east of the Site is Bogside Farmstead. The farmstead is visible on the 1 st edition, 1843-1882 OS six Inch map. The non-designated asset does appear in later maps as can be seen in the OS 25 inch, 1892-1905, which indicates the farmstead was still functioning and in use up until these dates. In these later maps the farm is under the name 'Howes of Calder. The location has now been developed into a large housing scheme. . If any evidence of the original farmstead exists, it may now only survive below the surface.	Post-Medieval	Negligible	No Change	Neutral
16	N/A	NGR 273873 663506	Quarry	Non-Designated	Old Pit Ironside Quarry	Old Pit Ironside Quarry is located to the west of the Site. A review of Historical mapping covering a 500 m buffer surrounding the Site	Post-Medieval	Negligible	No Change	Neutral

Site No	HER/SNRHE Ref Number	Grid Ref	Site Type	Designation	Site Name	Description	Period	Value	Magnitude of Impact	Overall Impact
						highlighted the presence of the Quarry. The asset is first visible on the 1 st edition, 1843-1882 OS six Inch map and can be seen on maps as late as the OS 25 inch, 1892-1905. This later map indicates the quarry possibly fell out of use, was refilled and used as a possible bing. The location has now been developed into a large housing scheme. If any evidence of the original quarry still exists, it may now only survive below the surface.				
17	N/A	NGR 273332 663257	Quarry	Non-Designated	Rosehall Colliery	Also revealed on the 1 st edition, 1843-1882 OS six Inch map is Rosehall Colliery. The non-designated asset is located to the west of the Site and can be assessed as being part of a large early industrial mining operation. The facility was divided by a train line with the Colliery in the south and the pit/tunnel in the north. The line may have been possibly used to ferry coal from the facility on to the city or wherever it was most needed on a large industrial scale. The asset was possibly only operational until the 1960's as it is no longer visible in later maps. The location has now been developed into a large industrial estate. If any evidence of the original facility still exists, it may now only survive below the surface.	Post-Medieval	Negligible	No Change	Neutral
18	N/A	NGR 273330 663406	Coal Pit and Tunnel	Non-Designated	Old Coal Pit and Tunnel at Rosehall	Also revealed at Rosehall is the Old Coal Pit and Tunnel at Rosehall. These assets can also be seen on the 1 st edition, 1843-1882 OS six Inch map and created an integral part of the Rosehall mining facility. The facility was divided by a train line with	Post-Medieval	Negligible	No Change	Neutral

Site No	HER/SNRHE Ref Number	Grid Ref	Site Type	Designation	Site Name	Description	Period	Value	Magnitude of Impact	Overall Impact
						the Colliery in the south and the pit/tunnel in the north. The line may have been possibly used to ferry coal from the facility on to the city or wherever it was most needed on a large industrial scale. The asset was possibly only operational until the 1960's as it is no longer visible in later maps. The location has now been developed into a large industrial estate. If any evidence of the original facility still exists, it may now only survive below the surface.				
19	N/A	NGR 273341 663143	Farmstead	Non-Designated	Shawhead Farm	Shawhead Farmstead is located directly to the south of Rosehall Colliery and to the west of the Site. The post-medieval farmstead which comprises of several structures, is visible on the 1 st edition, 1843-1882 OS six Inch map. In later maps it can be assessed that Rosehall mine expanded in size and eventually incorporated the farmstead into the mining facility. The location has now been developed into a large industrial estate. If any evidence of the original farmstead still exists, it may now only survive below the surface.	Post-Medieval	Negligible	No Change	Neutral
20	N/A	NGR 273071 663161	Farmstead	Non-Designated	Mid Shawhead Farmstead	Mid Shawhead Farmstead, located directly to the west of Shawhead Farmstead and west of the Site. Visible on the 1 st edition, 1843-1882 OS six Inch map, the asset comprises of several buildings and was possibly built in association with Shawhead Farmstead. The location has now been developed into a large industrial estate and housing scheme. If any evidence of the original	Post-Medieval	Negligible	No Change	Neutral



Site No	HER/SNRHE Ref Number	Grid Ref	Site Type	Designation	Site Name	Description	Period	Value	Magnitude of Impact	Overall Impact
						farmstead still exists, it may now only survive below the surface.				



110 Queen Street
Glasgow
G1 3BX

wsp.com