



North Lanarkshire Council

COMMUNITY ROAD - BELLSHILL

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment





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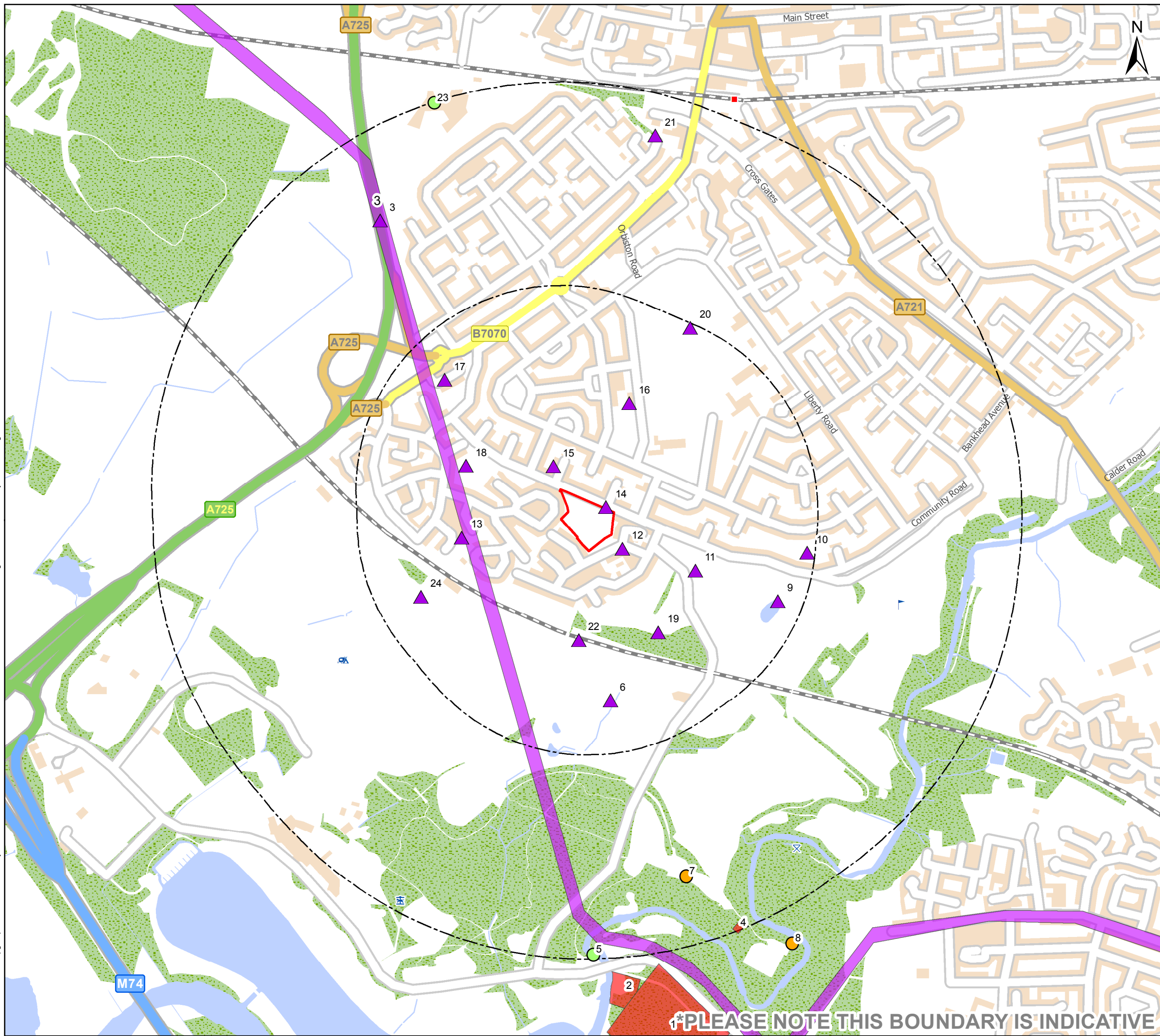
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Key

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

Listed Buildings

Category

- A
- B
- C

0 100 200 300 400 Meters

wsp

Client: North Lanarkshire Council

Project: Community Road Bellshill

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1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

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 future development (hereafter referred to as 'the Site').
- 1.1.2. This document will identify the likely types of archaeological remains, if existing, which may be encountered within the Site and the impacts of the GI work on the archaeological resource.

1.2 SITE LOCATION

- 1.2.1. The Site is located on Community Road, Bellshill, North Lanarkshire. It is situated to the south-west of Orbiston Public Park, centred on NGR 272878, 659027, and at a height of 71 m AOD (**Figure 1**). The Site is currently utilised as a playing field set within a residential estate, with gardens from McLean Drive, MacDonald Grove and Cameronian Place backing onto it, and Community Road bounding the northern edge.
- 1.2.2. The bedrock geology of the Site consists of an Upper Coal Measures Formation which includes sedimentary rock cycles of the coal measure type which formed approximately 308 to 315 million years ago in the Carboniferous period. The superficial deposits consist of Glaciolacustrine deposits of clay, silt and sand formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary period¹.

1.3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 1.3.1. The main aims and objectives of the ADBA are to:
- Identify any cultural heritage assets (known or previously unknown) that may be present within the Site and the required assessment buffer (1 km for designated assets and 500 m for non-designated assets);
 - 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 development where preservation in situ cannot be achieved.
- 1.3.2. 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 British Geological Survey 2017 Geology of Britain Viewer, <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

2 POLICY, BACKGROUND AND GUIDANCE

2.1 LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY REQUIREMENTS

2.1.1. 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

2.1.2. 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 2006;
- the Historic Environment (Amendment) (Scotland) Act 2011;
- Scottish Planning Policy 2014 (SPP) Paragraphs 135-151: Valuing the Historic Environment;
- 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 3rd Edition (2013);
- 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).

2.1.3. 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.

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

2.2 NATIONAL PLANNING LEGISLATION

Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act, 1979

2.2.1. The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (the 1979 Act) requires that Historic Environment 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 Scheduled Monument, 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)

2.2.2. 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).

2.3 SCOTTISH PLANNING POLICY (SPP)

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

Listed Buildings

2.3.2. 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

2.3.3. 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

2.3.4. 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.”

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

2.4.1. 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 non-designated 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. 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.

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

2.5.1. 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.

2.6 LOCAL POLICY GUIDELINES

The North Lanarkshire Local Plan Policy Document

2.6.1. 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 Environment 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

2.6.2. The North Lanarkshire Council, Archaeology Supplementary Planning Guidance (2010) 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 asset 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.”

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

³ Historic Scotland is now known as Historic Environment Scotland since 1st October 2015. Register of Scheduled Monuments can now be found at: <https://www.historicenvironment.scot/advice-and-support/listing-scheduling-and-designations/scheduled-monuments/search-for-a-scheduled-monument/>

- “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 Scotland⁴ 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 Historic Scotland is now known as Historic Environment Scotland since 1st October 2015.

3 ASSESSMENT PROCESS

3.1 APPROACH

Consultation

- 3.1.1. This report will be submitted to the Local Planning Authority for inclusion within the local HER. Any comments received from the Local Planning Authority will be incorporated into the results and included within the final text.

Study Area

- 3.1.2. Although the focus of this assessment is on the Site, a wider study area is presented to place the Site within its archaeological contextual background. An inner assessment buffer of approximately 500 m extending out from the limits of the Site was applied for the identification of all known and potential sub-surface heritage assets (non-designated), with an extension to a 1 km buffer for all designated assets.

Terminology

- 3.1.3. Cultural heritage comprises World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings (Grades A, B and C), Gardens and Designed Landscapes (GDL's), Battlefields, Conservation Areas, Marine Protected Areas (MPA's), buried archaeological remains, other underwater sites, and earthworks. Within this document, cultural heritage features are referred to as heritage assets (HA), with a distinction made between standing remains and buried archaeology.
- 3.1.4. In keeping with Scottish Planning Policy, these heritage assets are divided into two categories:
- Designated assets are those assets that have been afforded statutory protection such as World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, GDL's, Battlefields, Conservation Areas, and MPA's.
 - Non-designated assets include all other known archaeological sites, listed within the national SMR, and local HER databases, as well as any cultural heritage asset that is yet to be discovered.

Limitations

- 3.1.5. The assessment is based on the Site, 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.

3.2 STANDARDS AND GUIDANCE

- 3.2.1. 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, North Lanarkshire Council Archaeology Supplementary Planning Guidance (2012).

3.3 METHODOLOGY

- 3.3.1. This desk based assessment has examined the Site and an inner assessment buffer of approximately 500 m beyond its boundary for non-designated assets, and an outer assessment buffer of 1 km beyond its boundary for designated assets. 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 unidentified archaeological remains within those areas.
- 3.3.2. 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, Listed Buildings, GDL's, Battlefields, and MPA's was obtained from Historic Environment Scotland (HES);
- GIS data on other cultural heritage assets was obtained from the Scottish National Record of the Historic Environment (SNRHE) which is maintained by HES;
- Information relating to Conservation Areas was obtained from the local authority;
- 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;
- First and subsequent editions of the Ordnance Survey maps of the area of interest, were also consulted and examined via the NLS; and
- The solid and drift geology for the site has been identified based on that recorded by the British Geological Survey (BGS), Geological Survey of Great Britain maps.

3.3.3. All heritage assets 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 (Appendix A).

3.3.4. 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.

3.3.5. 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 Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB HA208/07). The annexes identify factors which are appropriate to consider during the assessment 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. Tables 1 and 2 below set out the criteria set out in the DMRB.

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) Non-designated assets of scheduled quality and importance. Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged national research objectives
Medium	Designated or non-designated assets that contribute to regional research objectives
Low	Designated and non-designated 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
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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 non-designated 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 non-designated structures of clear regional importance.
Low	Local importance i.e. non-designated 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

3.3.6. The assessment of the magnitude of impact from the Site on heritage assets also refers 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	Very minor changes to archaeological materials, historic buildings elements, or setting. 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.
No Change	No change to fabric or setting. No change to elements, parcels or components; no visual or audible changes; no changes arising from in amenity or community factors.

3.3.7. Assessment of the overall impact from the Site on heritage assets also refers to the matrices provided in Annexes 5, 6 and 7 of the DMRB HA208/07, allowing for an overall rating to be established for each heritage 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 BASELINE

4.1 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Introduction

- 4.1.1. 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

- 4.1.2. An examination of the Site has shown that there are no designated heritage assets identified within its boundary, however three designated Scheduled Monuments have been identified within the 1 km assessment buffer:
- Bothwellhaugh, Roman Fort (SM1140);
 - Bothwellhaugh, Roman Bath House (SM3409); and
 - Orbiston House, Tower House (SM3898).
- 4.1.3. The following designated Listed Buildings were identified within the 1 km assessment buffer surrounding the Site:
- The Roman Bridge (LB44577) Category B Listed;
 - Ruin of Castle, Orbiston (LB4475) Category C Listed;
 - Icehouse, Orbiston (LB44576) Category C Listed; and
 - Cardinal Newman High School (LB52464) Category B Listed.
- 4.1.4. Further to the designated assets highlighted above, a number of non-designated assets were also present within a 500 m assessment buffer.
- 4.1.5. A review of Historical mapping covering a 500 m assessment buffer surrounding the Site has highlighted the presence of fifteen non-designated assets that are not currently listed within the SNRHE. These assets appear to relate primarily to the Post-Medieval and Modern Period, and have been noted within the assessment.

Known Heritage Assets

- 4.1.6. 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 assets can be cross referenced with **Figure 1** and the Gazetteer.
- 4.1.7. The time periods discussed can be broadly divided as follows:
- Prehistoric:
 - Palaeolithic 12,000 – 11,000 BCE
 - Mesolithic 11,000 – 4,100 BCE
 - Neolithic 4,100 – 2,500 BCE
 - Bronze Age 2,500 – 800 BC
 - Iron Age 800 BCE – CE 400
 - Roman CE 77 – 211
 - Medieval CE 400 – 1560
 - Post-Medieval CE 1560 – 1900
 - Modern CE 1900 – Present

Prehistoric Period

- 4.1.8. No assets dating to this period fall within the Site or the assessment buffer for the Site.

Roman Period

- 4.1.9. Three designated assets dating to the Roman period in Scotland are present within and along the periphery of the 1km assessment buffer. Running almost parallel to the south-western extent of the Site is the possible remains of a Roman Road (*WoSAS ID 12162*) (**HA03**). The online HER highlights the potential location or

route of the Castledykes – Bothwellhaugh – Balmuildy Roman road. The Course of the road at this section was once locally known as Watling Street, which has now been incorporated into a housing estate. It is believed the route of the road led to the left bank of the Calder Water opposite the site of Orbiston Castle. In the north-western corner of the housing estate the course is taken by a track which bends sharply to the south-west, and follows the bank as far as the Roman fort of Bothwellhaugh. The course of the road is largely unknown but if it exists in this location, archaeological evidence may extend into the western extent of the Site.

- 4.1.10. Also located along the southern periphery of the 1km assessment buffer is the Scheduled Monument, Bothwellhaugh, Roman Fort (*SM1140*) (*Canmore ID45661*) (**HA01**). This designated asset is located in a strong defensive position at the west end of a broad, level promontory, protected on the north-west and south-west by an abrupt fall of 16 m to the banks of the South Calder Water and the River Clyde. The fort is trapezoidal in shape and is currently obscured by a dense growth of trees and scrub, with only the south-east and north-east ramparts visible above ground. These appear as a grassy bank standing 1.5 m in maximum height and spread in places to a thickness of more than 15 m. The main defence had been a clay rampart measuring 7.2 m to 8.1 m thick, which had an inner and outer face that was originally supported by a stone base. Little has been discovered about the street plan or the internal buildings of the fort, but it has been assessed that some of the structures were constructed of timber and exhibited two structural phases. An accompanying Roman bathhouse is located directly to the north-east of the monument.
- 4.1.11. Bothwellhaugh, Roman Bath House (*SM3409*) (*Canmore ID 45665*) (**HA02**) is also located just along the southern extent of the Site 1km assessment buffer, to the immediate north-west of the fort. An excavation in 1973 on the left bank of the South Calder Water led to the discovery of Bothwellhaugh, Roman Bathhouse. The scheduled monument was then fully excavated in 1975 as the area was due to be flooded by an artificial loch. The excavation found the bathhouse had a cold room, two warm rooms, a hot room and a semi-circular plunge bath. The investigation located roman brick, tile and sherds of pottery that were dated to the Antonine period. In 1980 it was approved by the Ancient Monuments Board of Scotland that the bath-house would be re-excavated, dismantled and rebuilt on the present ground it now sits. This was proposed by the Friends of Hamilton Museum and accepted by the Board and Manpower Services Commission as a Youth Opportunities Project. Motherwell District Council undertook the work to present the remains to the public as a permanent attraction within Strathclyde Country Park.

Medieval Period

- 4.1.12. Three designated assets relating to the Medieval period fall within the 1 km assessment buffer for the Site. Although misleadingly labelled, The Roman Bridge (*LB44577*) (*Canmore ID 45650*) (**HA05**), which is located to the south of the Site, is more likely to have Medieval origins. The bridge consists of one semi-circular arch without parapets and measures 14 m by 2.8 m wide. It is thought the bridge may have been a Medieval pack-horse bridge that underwent some restoration in the 17th century by James Hamilton. A roman bridge is likely to have existed in this vicinity as the Roman fort and bath house are in close proximity.
- 4.1.13. Located to the south-east of the Site is the Category C Listed Building, Ruin of Castle, Orbiston (*LB4475*) (*Canmore ID 45666*) (**HA07**). Tower houses like this asset, became a popular form of residence within the Scottish nobility and lairdly class from the 14th century onwards. The asset location is depicted as 'Orbestoun' on Pont's early map of Glasgow⁵ (1573-1614), and shows that it was a residence at the time of William Hamilton of Wishaw (Plate 1). The castle was later developed significantly in the second quarter of the 17th century by Sir John Hamilton of Orbiston.
- 4.1.14. Also located in this area and directly associated with the Ruin of Castle Orbiston is Orbiston House, Tower House (*SM3898*) (**HA04**). There is a possibility that these two assets are one and the same or that this scheduled monument relates to the later Post-Medieval building. The house is located at the neck of a loop in the South Calder Water, and contains the remains of a tower house, visible as a wall standing two storeys high with a stub and return. It has been assessed that the house was possibly constructed in the 16th or early 17th century, and was superseded by a house built to the east in the 18th century. The is located at the neck of a loop in the South Calder Water. There is high potential for the survival of buried archaeological deposits around the upstanding structure, including the buried remains of further buildings.

⁵ Pont, T. 1583-1614 *Glasgow and the county of Lanark*

- 4.1.15. Finally, one non-designated asset dating to the Medieval period is located within the 500 m assessment buffer for the Site. A farmstead (*Canmore ID 305566*) (**HA06**) was excavated in 2009 by Archaeological Heritage Services prior to the establishment of a cemetery. The excavations revealed the farmstead alongside several ditches, with a number of rig and furrow recorded throughout the site⁶. The rig and furrow may date to the Post-Medieval period given the amount of 19th-20th century artefacts that were noted but not retained.

Post-Medieval Period

- 4.1.16. A single designated asset was identified within the 1 km Site assessment buffer that dates to the Post-Medieval period. The Icehouse, Orbiston (*LB44576*) (*Canmore ID 45668*) (**HA08**) is a Category C listed building to the south-east of the Site and in the vicinity of the Orbiston castle ruin. The structure would have been constructed in the 18th century to provide ice storage for the estate house. The ruins of the building consist of a circular domed compartment.
- 4.1.17. There are a further fifteen non-designated assets that date from this period within the 500 m study area for the Site. One of these assets is located within the site boundary, Crofthead Farmstead and Well (**HA14**). The farm is not listed within the SNRHE or the local HER, but was noted from the cartographic research. The farm is depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey, 1859⁷ and comprises four small square buildings, a well and two enclosures (Plate 1). The farm is still on the site, with additional structures to the immediate north by the time of the Ordnance Survey 1910⁸, but is no longer present by the Ordnance Survey 1947⁹. The irregularly shaped field that contained the farm now comprises the red line boundary for the Site.
- 4.1.18. There are five other farms depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1859⁹ within the 500 m assessment buffer. Located to the east of the Site is Orbiston Mains Farmstead (**HA10**), comprising a large U-shaped building with a smaller L-shaped building abutting the western side. The farm is still in existence in the same form through to the Ordnance Survey 1947¹¹, but has been redeveloped by the Ordnance Survey 1961¹⁰, with a modern housing estate in its stead. The farm was only 20 or 30 metres north of a curling pond (**HA09**), that was also depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1859⁹. The pond still exists and is now part of Bellshill Golf Course.
- 4.1.19. Townhead Farm (**HA11**) is located to the south-east of the Site and comprises a small rectangular structure contained within a small field. The farm is no longer present on the Ordnance Survey 1897¹¹ map, and the area is now part of the golf course. Located directly to the south-east of the Site is Lawmuir Farmstead (**HA12**). The farmstead consisted of two rectangular ranges and a small L-shaped building. The farm survives into the 1960's on the Ordnance Survey maps, but is now occupied by a modern housing development.
- 4.1.20. Located to the north-west of the Site is Brownhill Farmstead (**HA15**), consisting of an L-shaped range within a small enclosed field, and a larger field enclosing it to the north. The building is redeveloped by the Ordnance Survey 1910¹⁰, with a section of the north-south range demolished or open roofed, and is no longer depicted by the 1947 map¹¹, with modern housing occupying the site today. The final farm is Viewfield Farm and Smithy (**HA17**), located to the north-west of the Site, and first depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1897. The farm and Smithy comprise a single, large L-shaped range surrounded by a large L-shaped enclosure. The area of the farm and smithy are now occupied by a modern housing development.
- 4.1.21. Located to the south-west of the Site is Mary Rae's Well (**HA13**), located approximately 300 m from the Site. It is likely the well is associated with the farmsteads that are in close proximity. The location of the well is now occupied by a modern housing development.
- 4.1.22. Before the main industrial revolution of the area in the later 19th century, a Tile Works and Clay Pit (**HA16**) are depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1859 to the north of the Site. The industrial buildings form a T-shaped block with the main clay pit to the west, forming an L-shape. A small rectangular building is present to the immediate

⁶ Jacobson, S. & Will, R. (2009) 'Strathclyde Park, North Lanarkshire (Bothwell parish), evaluation', *Discovery Excav Scot, New, vol. 10*

⁷ Ordnance Survey 1859, *Lanarkshire, Sheet XII* (six inch)

⁸ Ordnance Survey 1910, *Lanarkshire, Sheet XII.SE* (six inch)

⁹ Ordnance Survey 1947, *Lanarkshire, Sheet XII.SE* (six inch)

¹⁰ Ordnance Survey 1961, *Sheet 61 – Falkirk and Lanark* (one inch to the mile)

¹¹ Ordnance Survey 1897, *Lanarkshire, Sheet XII.SE* (six inch)

north-east that may be related to it. By the time of the Ordnance Survey 1897, the works are gone with the large quarry pit remaining as a water filled landmark. The small rectangular building is still present to the north-east. An Old Quarry (**HA18**) is also depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey, 1859¹². The area of the quarry is now occupied by gardens for a modern housing development.

- 4.1.23. There are six assets related to the industrial use of the area from the end of the Post Medieval period. Two of these assets are part of the rail network. The Clydesdale Section (**HA22**) of the main line is located to the south of the Site and was opened in 1849¹³. It connected Rutherglen, Motherwell, and Hamilton to Glasgow, and is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1859¹⁴. The Mineral Railway line (**HA21**) was located to the east and north-east of the Site, and linked Orbiston Colliery (**HA19**) and Bellshill Colliery (**HA20**) to the Glasgow-Edinburgh mainline. This line was opened in the 1870's, and is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1897¹⁵, with the main function of the line being to ferry coal from each facility on to the city or wherever it was most needed. The rail line was only operational until the 1960's as the rail line is marked as dismantled in later maps.
- 4.1.24. Linked to the creation of these rail links are the collieries that made use of the new infrastructure in place. Orbiston Colliery (**HA19**), Bellshill Colliery (**HA20**), and Douglas Park Colliery (**HA24**) surround the Site to the south-east, north-east, and south-west respectively. All the collieries are first depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1897 and were all in operation from the 1860's and 1870's. They have all expanded into the early 20th century but have closed by the time of the Ordnance Survey 1939, when the industrial progress of the area has stopped. All three colliery sites are now part of parkland at the edge of the modern housing in the south-east of Bellshill

Modern Period

- 4.1.25. A single designated asset dating from this period is located within the Site 1 km assessment buffer. Category B Listed Building, Cardinal Newman High School (LB52464) (Canmore ID 199631) (**HA23**) was built between 1972 and 1977. The school comprises a large, late modernist secondary school complex built by the Lanarkshire Education Authority Architects' Department. The structure was based on initial designs by Richard Cannon and the building is constructed in a centralised segmental plan that radiates outward from a metal-clad substation with glazed upper sections. Curving around the substation in a semi-ellipse is a four-storey teaching block. The teaching block has a raked-angle, concrete frame and glazed curtain walls which slope outwards to either side with metal grid frames. There are raised external walkways with entrances at two central stair towers. The ends of the teaching block are trapezoidal in shape and clad with red-brown engineering brick. The outlying blocks are predominantly of red brick with splayed plans, sloped glazed sections, and metal-clad roofs. The main access to the school is across a narrow bridge over the railway line to the north of the school.

4.2 HISTORIC MAP REGRESSION

- 4.2.1. 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.

¹² Ordnance Survey 1859, *Lanarkshire, Sheet XII* (six inch)

¹³ Carter, E.F. 1959 *An Historical Geography of the Railways of the British Isles*, Cassell, London

¹⁴ Ordnance Survey 1859, *Lanarkshire, Sheet XII* (six inch)

¹⁵ Ordnance Survey 1897, *Lanarkshire, X1.SE & XI.NE* (six inch)



Plate 1 – Excerpt from Timothy Pont’s map of Scotland, The East Central Lowlands (Stirling, Falkirk and Kilsyth) Pont 34, ca. 1583-1614, highlighting the early village of Obersiton Mains, pronounced ‘Obestoun’. Reproduced with permission of the Trustees of the National Library of Scotland.



Plate 2 – Excerpt from Roy Lowlands, 1752-55, highlighting the settlement of Orbiston, where the development area is located. Reproduced with permission of the Trustees of the National Library of Scotland.



Plate 3 – Excerpt from 1st Edition Ordnance Survey, 1859, Lanarkshire, Sheet XI, highlighting Crofthead Farmstead and Well located within the development area. Reproduced with permission of the Trustees of the National Library of Scotland.



Plate 4 – Excerpt from Ordnance Survey, 1897, Lanarkshire XI.SE highlighting that Crofthead Farmstead was still in use at this date and the Colliery's that were in production that surround the development area at this time. Reproduced with permission of the Trustees of the National Library of Scotland.

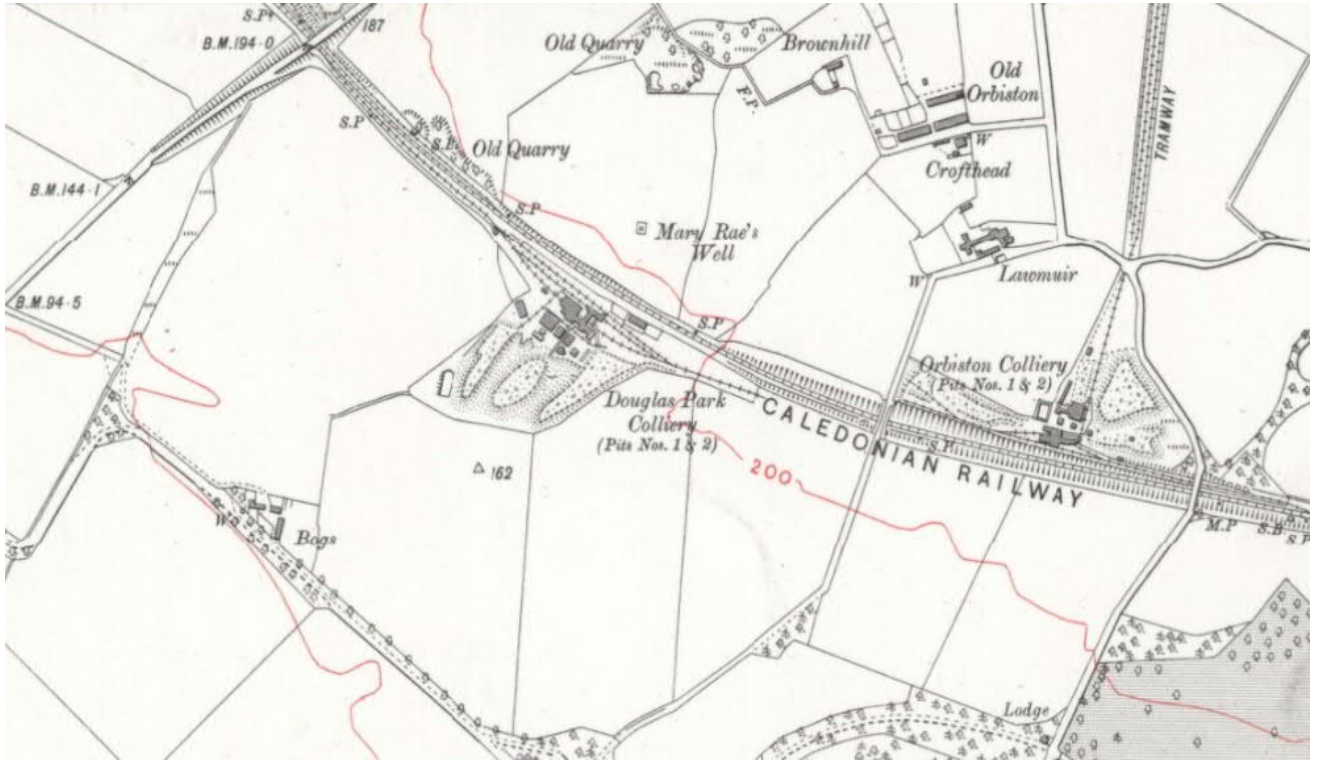


Plate 5 – Excerpt from Ordnance Survey, 1910, Lanarkshire XI.SE highlighting the continued use of the farmsteads and collieries that surround the development area at this time. Reproduced with permission of the Trustees of the National Library of Scotland.



Plate 6 – Excerpt from Ordnance Survey, 1939, Lanarkshire XI.SE highlighting the changes to the area with only Lawmuir farmstead still extant. Reproduced with permission of the Trustees of the National Library of Scotland.

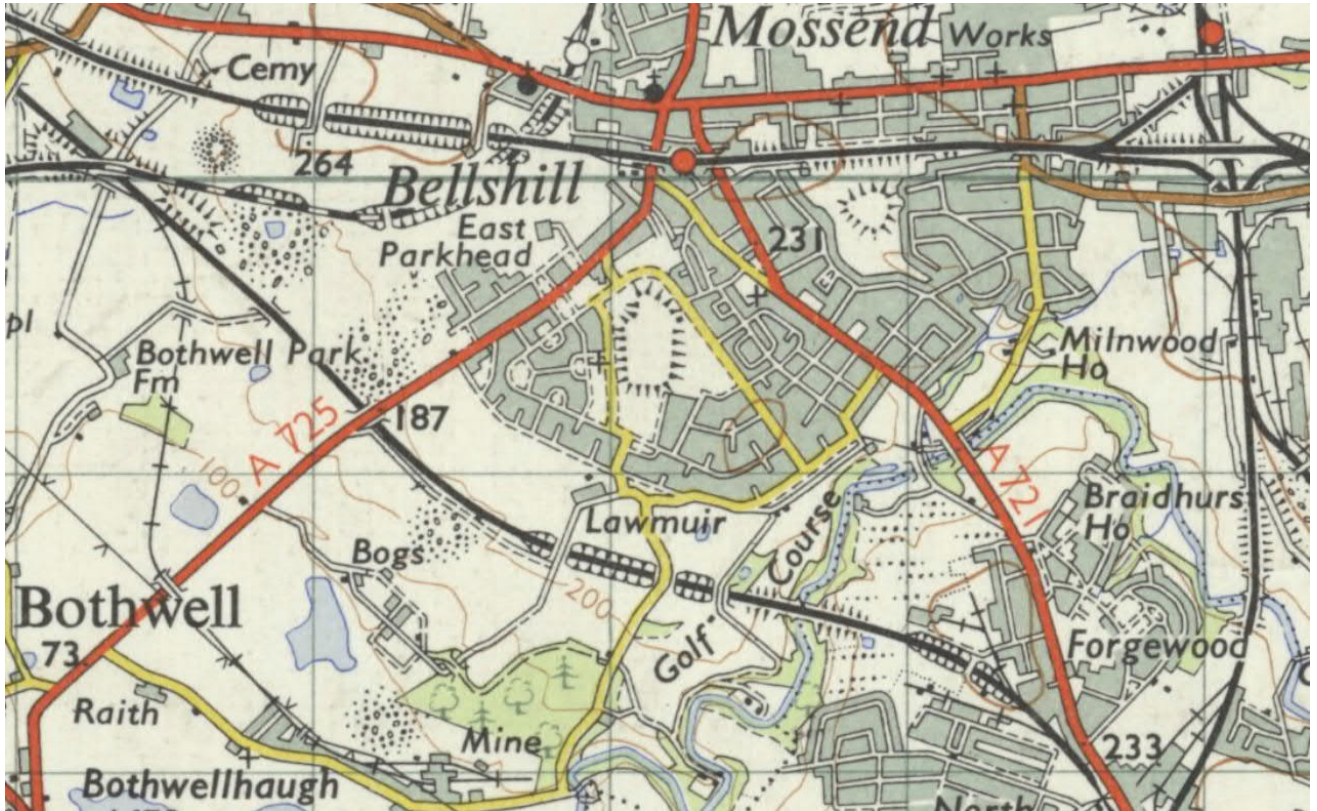


Plate 7 – Excerpt from Ordnance Survey, 1961, Sheet 61 – Falkirk and Lanark highlighting the modern housing to the north of the Site, and only Lawmuir farmstead still extant. Reproduced with permission of the Trustees of the National Library of Scotland.

5 STATEMENT OF IMPACT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

- 5.1.1. The potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the Site boundary is moderate. The previous 19th century farm building foundations of Crofthead farmstead in the north-east corner of the Site are unlikely to have been entirely removed by its demolition, or by landscaping works associated with the surrounding modern developments. Furthermore, the remaining area within the Site has not been developed in the past and could contain previously unknown sub-surface remains dating anywhere from Prehistoric to Medieval periods.

5.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 5.2.1. The desk based assessment has identified that the sub-surface remains of Crofthead farmstead are likely to survive in part within the boundary of the Site. The size of the Site would make it difficult to avoid the truncation and removal of sub-surface archaeological deposits which may occur through construction impacts and future development.
- 5.2.2. During the GI works, it is recommended that the potential site of the farm be demarcated with an appropriate buffer to ensure works do not disturb any potential remains. This is in keeping with national and local planning guidelines where preservation in situ of archaeological remains is preferred. This would ensure that any sub-surface remains of the farm are not disturbed during these works.
- 5.2.3. Further mitigation in the form of an archaeological evaluation, prior to any development, would be required to ascertain the nature, form and extent of any archaeological remains that may survive within the Site.

6 APPENDICES

6.1 APPENDIX 1 GAZETTEER

Site No	Ref Number	Grid Ref	Site Type	Designation	Site Name	Description	Period	Value	Magnitude of Impact	Overall Impact
01	SM1140 Canmore ID 45661	NGR 273071, 657777	Roman Fort	Scheduled Monument	Bothwellhaugh , Roman Fort	The Roman fort of Bothwellhaugh is located in a strong defensive position at the west end of a broad, level promontory, protected on the north-west and south-west by an abrupt fall of 16 meters to the banks of the South Calder Water and the River Clyde. The monument comprises of a large area of flat ground between the fort and the steep north-east flank of the promontory. The site is at present, obscured by a dense growth of trees and scrub, and only the south-east and north-east ramparts can still be clearly seen above ground. These appear as a grassy bank standing 1.5 meters in maximum height and spread in places to a thickness of more than 15 meters. Investigations carried out on the scheduled monument discovered the fort was trapezoidal on plan. The main defence had been a clay rampart measuring 7.2 meters to 8.1 meters thick, which had an inner and outer face which were originally supported by a stone base. Little has been discovered about the street plan or the internal buildings of the fort. It has been assessed that some of the structures were constructed of timber and exhibited two structural phases. An accompanying Roman bathhouse is located directly to the north-east of the monument.	Roman	High	No Change	Neutral
02	SM3409 Canmore ID 45665	NGR 272963, 657872	Roman Bath House	Scheduled Monument	Bothwellhaugh , Roman Bath House	An excavation in 1973 on the left bank of the South Calder Water led to the discovery of Bothwellhaugh, Roman Bathhouse. The scheduled monument was fully excavated in 1975 as the area was due to be flooded by an artificial loch. The excavation found the bathhouse had a cold room, two warm rooms, a hot room and a semi-circular plunge bath. The investigation located roman brick, tile and sherds of pottery that were dated to the Antonine period. In 1980 it was approved by the Ancient Monuments Board of Scotland that the bath-house would be re-excavated, dismantled and rebuilt on the present ground it not sits. This was proposed by the Friends of Hamilton Museum and accepted by the Board and Manpower Services Commission as a Youth Opportunities	Roman	High	No Change	Neutral

Site No	Ref Number	Grid Ref	Site Type	Designation	Site Name	Description	Period	Value	Magnitude of Impact	Overall Impact
						Project. Motherwell District Council undertook the work to present the remains to the public as a permanent attraction within Strathclyde Country Park.				
03	WoSAS ID 12162	NGR 272366, 659761	Roman Road	Non-Designated	Castledykes – Bothwellhaugh – Balmuilty, Roman Road	Running almost parallel to the south-western extent of the Site is the possible remains of a Roman road. The online HER highlights the potential location or route of the Castledykes – Bothwellhaugh – Balmuilty Roman road. The Course of the road at this section was once locally known as Watling Street, which has now been incorporated into a housing estate. It is believed the route of the road led to the left bank of the Calder Water opposite the site of Orbiston Castle. The route is indicated on Forrest's map of 1816 and on Roy's Military survey. On the western edge of the housing estate the course is taken by a tack which bends sharply to the south-west. This follows the bank as far as the Roman fort of Bothwellhaugh. The course of the road is largely unknown but if it exists in this location, evidence may extend below the northern edge of the site.	Roman	Medium	Minor	Minor
04	SM3898	NGR 273243, 658027	Tower House	Scheduled Monument	Orbiston House, Tower House	Located to the south-east of the Site is Orbiston House, Tower House. The designated asset contains the remains of a tower house and is visible as a wall standing two storeys high with a stub and return. It has been assessed that the monument was possibly constructed in the 16th or early 17th century and was superseded by a house built to the east in the 18th century. The asset is located at the neck of a loop in the South Calder Water. There is high potential for the survival of buried archaeological deposits around the upstanding structure, including the buried remains of further buildings. Tower houses became a popular form of residence within the Scottish nobility and lairdly class from the 14th century. The asset is depicted as 'Orbestoun' on Pont's map of Glasgow which is dated to 1596 and shows that it was a residence at the time of William Hamilton of Wishaw. The castle was later developed significantly in the second quarter of the 17th century by Sir John Hamilton of Orbiston.	Medieval/Post-Medieval	High	No Change	Neutral
05	LB44577 Canmore ID 45650	NGR 272889, 657961	Medieval Bridge	Category B Listed Building	The Roman Bridge	Located to the south of the Site is a small bridge over the South Calder the Roman Bridge. Misleadingly named, the bridge is actually medieval in origin. The bridge consists of one semi-circular arch without parapets and measures 14 meters by 2.8 meters wide. The bridge may have been a	Medieval	Medium	No Change	Neutral

Site No	Ref Number	Grid Ref	Site Type	Designation	Site Name	Description	Period	Value	Magnitude of Impact	Overall Impact
						medieval pack-horse bridge and it may have possibly seen some restoration in the 17th century by James Hamilton. A roman bridge must have existed in this vicinity as the Roman fort and bath house are in such close proximity. Although this asset has been revealed to be medieval in date the possibility for earlier roman remains still exist in the vicinity.				
06	Canmore ID 305566	NGR 272931, 558584	Farmstead	Non-Designated	Farmstead, Strathclyde Country Park	An excavation carried out in 2009 by Archaeological Heritage Services prior to the establishment of a cemetery, uncovered the remains of a possible medieval farmstead and ditches. Rig and furrow was recorded throughout the site and 19th-20th century artefacts were noted but not retained.	Medieval	Low	No Change	Neutral
07	LB4475 Canmore ID 45666	NGR 273117, 658153	Castle remains	Category C Listed Building	Ruin of Castle, Orbiston	Located to the south-east of the Site is the Ruin of Castle, Orbiston. There is a possibility that this is the same asset as HA 04 or a grid reference to the later estate house. From the HER it is stated that tower houses became a popular form of residence within the Scottish nobility and lairdly class from the 14th century onwards. The site of the asset is depicted as 'Orbestoun' on Pont's map of Glasgow which is dated to 1596 and shows that it was a residence at the time of William Hamilton of Wishaw. The castle was later developed significantly in the second quarter of the 17th century by Sir John Hamilton of Orbiston.	Post-Medieval	Low	No Change	Neutral
08	LB44576 Canmore ID 45668	NGR 273377, 657988	Post-medieval Icehouse	Category C Listed Building	Icehouse, Orbiston	Located to the south-east of the Site and in the vicinity of the Orbiston castle ruin is Category C Listed structure Icehouse, Orbiston. The structure was possibly constructed in the 18th century to supply a cool storage for the estate house. The ruins of the building consist of a circular domed compartment.	Post-Medieval	Low	No Change	Neutral
09	N/A	NGR 273341, 658828	Curling Pond	Non-Designated	Curling Pond	Located southeast of the Site is the remains of a curling pond. The curling pond is marked on the 1st edition OS six inch map, 1843-1882. The sporting rink is still visible on aerial photographs and has now been incorporated into a golf course.	Post-Medieval	Negligible	No Change	Neutral
10	N/A	NGR 273413, 658946	Farmstead	Non-Designated	Orbiston Mains Farmstead	Orbiston Mains Farmstead is located east of the site within the 500 meter assessment buffer. The asset comprised of several buildings and is visible on the 1st edition OS Six	Post-Medieval	Low	No Change	Neutral

Site No	Ref Number	Grid Ref	Site Type	Designation	Site Name	Description	Period	Value	Magnitude of Impact	Overall Impact
						inch map, 1843-1882. The area of the building is now occupied by modern housing development and gardens.				
11	N/A	NGR 273139, 658903	Farm	Non-Designated	Townhead Farm	Townhead Farm is located to the south-east of the Site. The small structure is visible on the 1st edition OS Six Inch map, 1843-1882. The building disappears on the OS Six Inch, 1888-1913 which would suggest the structure fell out of use.	Post-Medieval	Low	No Change	Neutral
12	N/A	NGR 272960, 658956	Farmstead	Non-Designated	Lawmuir Farmstead	Located directly to the south-east of the Site is Lawmuir Farmstead. The farmstead consisted of several buildings which are visible on the 1st edition OS Six Inch Map, 1843-1882. The area of the structures is now occupied by a development of modern housing.	Post-Medieval	Low	No Change	Neutral
13	N/A	NGR 272566, 658984	Well	Non-Designated	Mary Rae's Well	Located to the south-west of the Site is non-designated asset Mary Rae's Well. This asset is located within the 500 m assessment buffer and may be associated with the farmsteads that are in the vicinity. The area of the well is now occupied by a modern housing development.	Post-Medieval	Low	No Change	Neutral
14	N/A	NGR 272920, 659058	Farm	Non-Designated	Crofthead Farm and well	Crofthead Farmstead and Well are located within the Red Line Boundary of the proposed development area. The farm buildings and well are first depicted on the 1st edition OS Six inch map, 1843-1882. The assets comprises of four small square in plan buildings and two enclosures. It would seem the land within the Red Line Boundary has seen very little use apart from the former location of this farmstead and agriculturally. The buildings are still clearly depicted on the OS Six inch, 1888-1913 map.	Post-Medieval	Low	Moderate	Moderate
15	N/A	NGR 272791, 659158	Farmstead	Non-Designated	Brownhill Farmstead	Located to the north-west of the Site is non-designated asset Brownhill Farmstead. The farmstead consists of an L-shaped range that is visible on the 1st edition OS Six Inch map, 1843-1882. The area of the farmstead is now occupied by a modern housing development.	Post-Medieval	Low	No Change	Neutral
16	N/A	NGR 272977, 659313	Manufacturing Works	Non-Designated	Tile Works and Clay Pit	A Tile Works and Clay Pit are located directly to the north of the Site within the 500 m assessment buffer. The industrial buildings are visible forming a T-block in plan on the 1st edition OS Six Inch Map, 1843-1882. Due to the industrial works close proximity to the Site, the possibility of recovering archaeological evidence of the works within the sub-surface of the Site boundary may be high. The	Post-Medieval	Low	No Change	Neutral

Site No	Ref Number	Grid Ref	Site Type	Designation	Site Name	Description	Period	Value	Magnitude of Impact	Overall Impact
						area of the works is now occupied by a modern housing development.				
17	N/A	NGR 272524, 659370	Farm and Smithy	Non-Designated	Viewfield Farm and Smithy	Viewfield Farm and Smithy is located to the north-west of the Site. The farm and Smithy are first depicted on the OS Six Inch map, 1888-1913. The asset comprises of a single large L-shaped range surrounded by a large L-shaped enclosure. The area of the farm and smithy are now occupied by a modern housing development.	Post-Medieval	Low	No Change	Neutral
18	N/A	NGR 272577, 659160	Quarry	Non-Designated	Old Quarry	Located to the west of the Site is Old Quarry. The quarry is first depicted on the 1st edition OS Six Inch map, 1843-1882. The area of the quarry is now occupied by gardens for local modern housing development.	Post-Medieval	Low	No Change	Neutral
19	N/A	NGR 273048, 658752	Colliery	Non-Designated	Orbiston Colliery	Orbiston Colliery is located to the south-east of the Site. The asset is clearly depicted on the 1888-1913 OS Six Inch map. This non-designated asset can be assessed as being part of a large early industrial mining operation. The facility was connected to the Clydesdale Section of the railway line, which 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. Although the train line is still present, the colliery is no longer visible in aerial photographs. The area is now occupied by park land.	Post-Medieval	Low	No Change	Neutral
20	N/A	NGR 273126, 659498	Colliery	Non-Designated	Bellshill Colliery	Bellshill Colliery is first depicted on the 1888-1913 OS Six Inch map. This non-designated asset is located to the north of the Site and can be assessed as being part of a large early industrial mining operation. The facility was connected to the train line, the Mineral Railway, by a tramline running both north and south. The main function of this line may have been 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 the rail line is marked as dismantled in later maps. The location has now been developed into the Orbiston Public Park. If any evidence of the original facility still exists, it may now only survive within the sub-surface.	Post-Medieval	Low	No Change	Neutral
21	N/A	NGR 273041, 659969	Rail Line	Non-Designated	Mineral Railway Line	The Mineral Railway line is circular in plan rail track which may have been used to connect the East Park Colliery and the Bellshill Colliery. The main function of this line may also have been to ferry coal from each facility on to the city or wherever it was most needed on a large industrial	Post-Medieval	Low	No Change	Neutral

Site No	Ref Number	Grid Ref	Site Type	Designation	Site Name	Description	Period	Value	Magnitude of Impact	Overall Impact
						scale. The asset was possibly only operational until the 1960's as the rail line is marked as dismantled in later maps.				
22	N/A	NGR 272853, 658733	Rail Line	Non-Designated	Clydesdale Section	The Clydesdale Section of railway runs east to west just south of the Site within the 500 m assessment area. The main function of this line may also have been to ferry coal from each facility on to the city or wherever it was most needed on a large industrial scale. The line now functions as an integral part of the Clydesdale Junction Railway.	Post-Medieval	Low	No Change	Neutral
23	LB52464 Canmore ID 199631	NGR 272500, 660049	School	Category B Listed Building	Cardinal Newman High School	Built between 1972 and 1977, Cardinal Newman High School consists of a large late Modernist secondary school built by the Lanarkshire Education Authority Architects' Department. The structure was based on initial designs by Richard Cannon. The building is constructed in a centralised segmental plan that radiates outward from a metal-clad substation with glazed upper sections. Curving around the substation in a semi-ellipse is a four-storey teaching block. The teaching block has a raked-angle concrete frame and glazed curtain walls which slope outwards to either side with metal grid frames. There are raised external walkways with entrances at two central stair towers. The ends of the teaching block are trapezoidal in shape and clad with red-brown engineering brick. The outlying blocks are predominantly of red brick with splayed plans, sloped glazed sections and metal-clad roofs. The main access to the school is across a narrow bridge over the railway line to the north of the school.	Modern	Medium	No Change	Neutral
24	N/A	NGR 272478, 658863	Colliery	Non-designated	Douglas Park Colliery	Douglas Park Colliery is first depicted on the 1897 OS Six Inch map. The facility was connected to the Clydesdale section of the rail network allowing coal to be ferried north and south on a large industrial scale. The colliery was still in use in 1901 but would have closed during the decline after 1825The location has never been redeveloped and is part of the larger Strathclyde Country Park.	Post-Medieval	Low	No Change	Neutral



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