



North Lanarkshire Council

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# DRYBURGH ROAD - WISHAW

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment





## **North Lanarkshire Council**

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## Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

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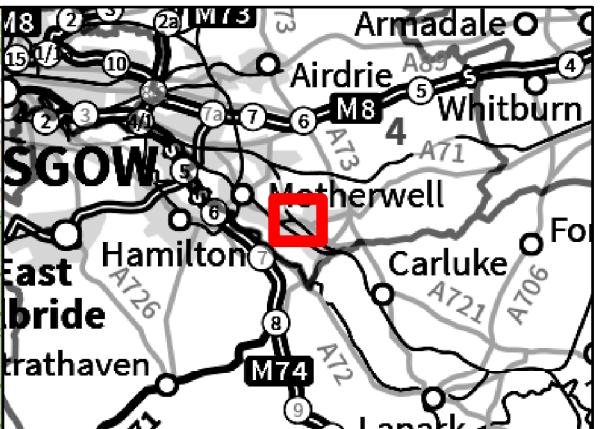
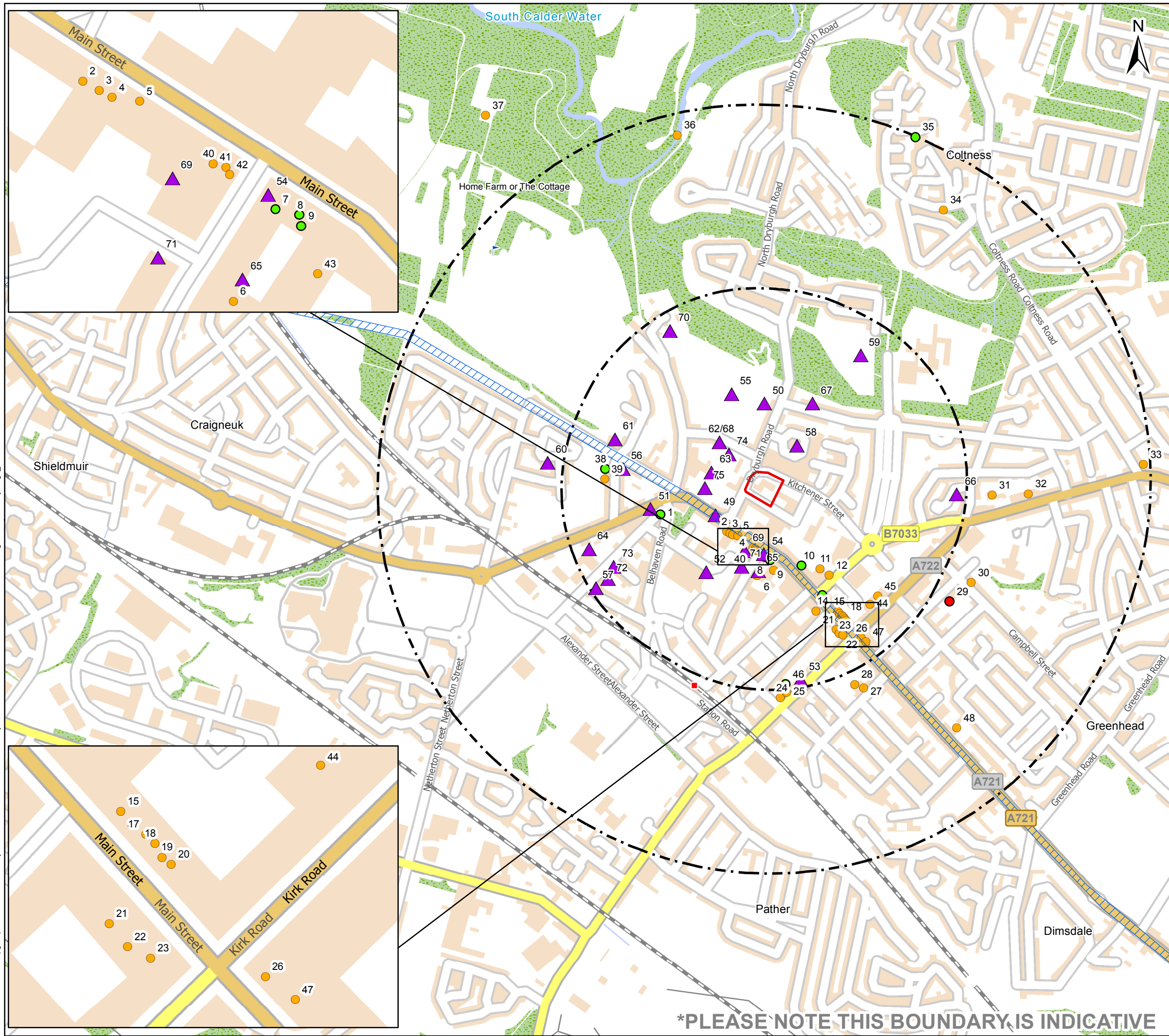
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# QUALITY CONTROL

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**Key**

- Site Location
- 1000m Buffer
- 500m Buffer
- Roman Road
- ▲ Non-Designated Assets

**Listed Buildings**

Category

- A
- B
- C

0 100 200 300 400 Meters

**wsp**

Client: North Lanarkshire Council

Project: Dryburgh Road Wishaw

Title: Figure 1 Heritage Assets

Date: 06/08/18 Scale: 10,000 @ A3  
 Drawn: CE Checked: J McG Approved: KM  
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**\*PLEASE NOTE THIS BOUNDARY IS INDICATIVE**

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# 1 INTRODUCTION

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## 1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

- 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 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 Dryburgh Road, Wishaw, North Lanarkshire. It is situated directly to the north of Wishaw Main Street, centred on NGR 279451, 655429, and at a height of 131 m AOD (**Figure1**). The Site measures around 5,926 sqm and was recently occupied by a series of single-storey houses that have been demolished and is currently an open grassy area.
- 1.2.2. The bedrock geology of the Site consists of a Scottish Middle Coal Measures Formation which includes sedimentary rock cycles of the coal measure type which formed approximately 315 to 318 million years ago in the Carboniferous period. The superficial deposits consist of Devensian – Diamicton superficial Deposits of clay, silt and sand formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary period<sup>1</sup>.

## 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;
  - 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.

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<sup>1</sup> British Geological Survey 2017 *Geology of Britain Viewer*, <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>



## 2 POLICY, BACKGROUND AND GUIDANCE

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### 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 3<sup>rd</sup> 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)<sup>2</sup>. 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/searchmonuments](http://www.historic-scotland.gov.uk/searchmonuments)<sup>3</sup>. 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.”
- “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

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

<sup>3</sup> Historic Scotland is now known as Historic Environment Scotland since 1<sup>st</sup> 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/>

apply. Planning authorities are encouraged to consult Historic Scotland<sup>4</sup> 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.”

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<sup>4</sup> Historic Scotland is now known as Historic Environment Scotland since 1<sup>st</sup> October 2015.

## 3 ASSESSMENT PROCESS

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### 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 (Figure 1) and the site numbers correspond with the reference numbers in the Gazetteer.
- 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**

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

## 4 BASELINE

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### 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 outside this boundary are also highlighted within the Gazetteer.

#### Designated Assets

4.1.2. An examination of the Site has shown that there are no Scheduled Monuments identified within the Site, or within the 1 km assessment buffer surrounding the Site.

4.1.3. The following designated Listed Buildings were identified within the 1 km assessment buffer surrounding the Site:

- St Ignatius' Roman Catholic Church (LB47975), Category A Listed;
- 2 Belhaven Road Bank (LB47936), Category B Listed;
- Wishaw, 163 - 169 Main Street (LB47952), Category B Listed;
- Wishaw, 171 - 173 Main Street (LB47952), Category B Listed;
- Wishaw, 155 - 161 Main Street (LB47952), Category B Listed;
- Coltness Gatehouse (LB47959), Category B Listed;
- Coltness House, Coach House (LB47346), Category B Listed;
- 47 Clelland Road, Heathery Park (LB47939), Category B Listed;
- 6 West Thornlie Street, Thornlie Parish Church Manse (LB45577), Category B Listed;
- Wishaw, 243, 245, 255, 257 Main Street (LB47954), Category C Listed;
- Wishaw, 239, 241, 251, 253 Main Street (LB47954), Category C Listed;
- Wishaw, 235, 237, 249 Main Street (LB47954), Category C Listed;
- Wishaw, 277, 231 Main Street (LB47954), Category C Listed;
- St Andrew's Episcopal Church (LB45605), Category C Listed;
- Old Parish Church (LB47504), Category B Listed;
- Reformed Presbyterian Church Manse (LB47945), Category C Listed;
- Reformed Presbyterian Church (LB47944), Category C Listed;
- 57-59 Main Street (LB47951), Category C Listed;
- 44, 46 Main Street (LB47957), Category C Listed;
- 40, 42, 48, 50 Main Street (LB47957), Category C Listed;
- 36, 38 Main Street (LB47956), Category C Listed;
- 32, 34 Main Street (LB47956), Category C Listed;
- 30 Main Street (LB47955), Category C Listed;
- 18, 28, 26 Main Street (LB47955), Category C Listed;
- 15, 17, 19 Main Street (LB47950), Category C Listed;
- 7 - 13 Main Street (LB47950), Category C Listed;
- 3, 5 Main Street (LB47950), Category C Listed;
- Thornlie Parish Church (LB47505), Category C Listed;
- Thornlie Parish Church, Hall (LB47505), Category C Listed;
- 2 Kirk Road (LB47949), Category C Listed;
- Chalmers Parish Church (LB47503), Category C Listed;
- Chalmers Parish Church, Hall (LB47503), Category C Listed;
- 19-21 Campbell Street (LB47937), Category C Listed;
- Chalmers Parish Church Manse (LB47946), Category C Listed;
- 177 Kirk Road (LB47947), Category C Listed;
- 2 Coltness Road (LB47940), Category C Listed;
- Ballater Crescent, Marker Post (LB47935), Category C Listed;
- Calder Bridge (LB48014), Category C Listed;
- Coach House (LB47942), Category C Listed;
- 43-45 Clelland Road (LB47938), Category C Listed;
- 181, 183, 189, 191 Main Street (LB47953), Category C Listed;

- 179 Main Street (LB47953), Category C Listed;
- 177 Main Street (LB47953), Category C Listed;
- 141-145 Main Street, YMCA (LB49232), Category C Listed;
- 57 Kirk Road, Classic Cinema (LB49604), Category C Listed;
- 59-69 Kirk Road, Greens Playhouse (LB49605), Category C Listed;
- 5 Stewarton Street, Commercial Bank (LB47962), Category C Listed;
- 147 Stewarton Street, Coltness Masonic Lodge (LB47963), Category C Listed;

4.1.4. Further to the designated assets highlighted above, there are eleven non-designated assets listed on the SNRHE that were present within the 500 m assessment buffer surrounding the Site.

4.1.5. A review of Historical mapping covering a 500 m assessment buffer surrounding the Site has highlighted the presence of sixteen other 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 where appropriate.

### 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 heritage assets dating from this period fall within the Site or the assessment buffers surrounding the Site.

### Roman Period

A single non-designated asset dating to this period is located within the 500 m assessment buffer surrounding the Site. Stewarton Street and Wishaw Main Street (A721) located to the south of the Site, follow the course of a Roman road (*WoSAS Pin: 12158*) (**HA49**). The line of the road is continued by the drive of Wishaw House, now obscured by residential building development. For a distance of about 2.5 km to the north-west, its course has been totally obliterated by a complex of iron and steel works, but the evidence suggests that, after a wide bend to the south, it resumes a north-westerly direction, passing through Motherwell on or near the line of Dalziel Street and Roman Road. The course of the road is largely unknown but if it exists in this location, archaeological evidence may extend to the surrounding area and possibly into the Site.

### Medieval Period

4.1.9. No heritage assets dating from this period fall within the Site or within the assessment buffers surrounding the Site. Despite this, the town of Wishaw is likely to have Medieval origins as 'Wisha' is depicted on Timothy Pont's 1583-1614 maps which would indicate that there must have been an established settlement in the area before the Post-Medieval period<sup>5</sup>.

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<sup>5</sup> Pont, T. 1583-1614, *NS787567, Lanarkshire, Pont 34*

## Post-Medieval Period

- 4.1.10. There are 37 designated Listed Buildings within the 1 km assessment buffer surrounding the Site, with five non-designated assets within the SNRHE, and eleven non-designated assets that have no listing, and were discovered through the map regression, within the 500 m assessment buffer surrounding the Site. The majority of these assets are residential buildings associated with the demand for housing that came with population growth as a result of industrialisation in the area. Assets not directly linked to housing are mainly related to ecclesial buildings, educational facilities, public facilities and structures associated with industrialisation and manufacturing that dominated the area during this period.
- 4.1.11. Early housing and pre-industrial agriculture is highlighted by the two non-designated assets of Wishaw Cottage (**HA61**) and Auchenstewart Farmstead (**HA66**). Wishaw Cottage is a rectangular structure accompanied by a small square building, located to the west of the Site. It is first depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1859<sup>6</sup>, but may pre-date the Post-Medieval period. Auchenstewart Farmstead is located to the east of the Site and consists of two rectangular range buildings connected with two smaller square buildings, set in a large enclosure. It is also first depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1859<sup>6</sup>. Similar to Wishaw cottage the early depiction of this farmstead may indicate an earlier origin.
- 4.1.12. In the latter half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century Wishaw witnessed the construction of an abundance of sandstone tenement housing to cope with the demands of an ever increasing population as a result of industrialisation. There are eighteen designated Listed Buildings comprising sets of tenement buildings within the 1 km assessment buffer surrounding the Site. These include the Category B Listed 155-173 Main Street Tenements (**LB47952**) (*Canmore ID 240243, 200842, 240239*) (**HA07-09**) comprising a three-storey, nine-bay, rectangular housing block that run to the corner with shops located on the ground floor. This housing block is located to the south of the Site and is accompanied by a domed corner turret at the end of the building.
- 4.1.13. The remaining tenement blocks are all Category C Listed with the majority located on Main Street to the south-east of the Site. They include 18 - 30 Main Street (**LB47955**) (*Canmore ID 250446, 200849*) (**HA19-20**), and 40 - 50 Main Street (**LB47957**) (*Canmore ID 240227, 200851*) (**HA15-16**), that are two-storey, four-bay, rectangular shaped tenements, with shops located on the ground floor and living accommodation in the upper storey. Further south-east is 57-59 Main Street (**LB47951**) (*Canmore ID 200832*) (**HA14**), comprising Jacobean designed tenements dated to 1890 and consisting of a two-bay, two-storey, square building constructed of yellow ashlar sandstone. This block also has shops located on the ground floor and living accommodation in the upper storey.
- 4.1.14. Adjacent to these tenements are 32 - 38 Mains Street (**LB47956**) (*Canmore ID 240235, 200850*) (**HA17-18**), a tenement building constructed in constructed in 1879, with a date stone within the wall head chimney in the centre of the building. It consisted of a two-storey, three-bay, rectangular tenement with living accommodation in the upper storey and shops located on the ground floor. Across Main Street from this set of tenements is 3 - 19 Main Street and 2 Caledonian Road (**LB47950**) (*Canmore ID 240233, 200831, 240232*) (**HA21-23**), designed by John Scotland. The building consists of a two-storey, six-bay, square terraced tenement block, with a symmetrical front elevation and has a semi-circular blind arch at the centre with projecting keystone. The north-east elevation consists of seven-bays and houses an architrave date stone that is inscribed '1890' with a small segmental arch.
- 4.1.15. The final set of tenements on Main Street, at the north-west end is 231 - 257 Mains Street Tenements (**LB47954**) (*Canmore ID 240222, 200845, 240221, 240219*) (**HA02-05**), constructed in 1894 and designed by James Cowie. The buildings comprised of three floors with six-bays which were slightly asymmetrical. They are rectangular in plan and have a retro-Mannerist design. The buildings also housed shops on the ground floor and living accommodation on the top two storeys. James Cowie was a Wishaw architect who designed several of the large red sandstone tenements that are located on the Main Street. These tenements were built as a speculative concern and are his most complete and impressive large building. The building compares most closely with his smaller building for the Wishaw Co-op Society of 1898 which stands opposite on Main St. Both of these structures are prime examples of the monumental Glasgow style of classicism.

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<sup>6</sup> Ordnance Survey 1859 *Lanarkshire, Sheet XVIII (includes: Cambusnethan; Carluke; Dalsarf; Dalziel; Hamilton)*

- 4.1.16. Lastly, on the corner of Main Street and Kirk Road is 2 Kirk Road tenement (*LB47949*) (*Canmore ID 200830*) (**HA26**). The building consists of two-storeys, four-bays and is square-plan, with living accommodation on the upper storey and shops on the ground floor.
- 4.1.17. Another set of housing from the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, located to the south-west of the Site is a grouping of terraced houses at 17-19 Glasgow Road (*Canmore ID 3117070*) (**HA51**). These were possibly built to accommodate housing for people who had come to work in the mining operations in the area or the Clydesdale Distillery. The buildings are first depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1896<sup>7</sup>.
- 4.1.18. All of the residential tenement blocks and housing were needed to house the influx of workers attracted to Wishaw by the industrialisation of the area. Like its neighbour Motherwell, Wishaw was dominated by industrial activity during the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, with six non-designated assets dating to this period, noted within the 500 m assessment buffer surrounding the Site. These include Femington Coal Works (*Canmore ID 201024*) (**HA50**) located to the north-west of the Site, Ironstone Pit (**HA62**) to the west, the Wishaw Gasworks (*Canmore ID 45638*) (**HA52**) to the south, a Coal Pit (**HA65**) to the south, and the Belhaven Distillery (**HA64**) to the south-west.
- 4.1.19. All of these industrial sites are first depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1859<sup>8</sup>. Femington Coal Works (**HA50**) is depicted as a simple quarry location with two large reservoirs to the immediate east. Ironstone Pit (**HA62**) is located to the immediate south-west of Femington Quarry, with a Mineral Railway (**HA63**) linking it to the Caledonian Line to the south-west. This line also passes by a Firebrick Works and Iron Works that are out with the assessment buffer surrounding the Site. The later Ordnance Survey map of 1896<sup>7</sup> depicts an extension to the mineral railway line to the north, terminating to the west of the Femington Quarry location, but appears to be dismantled, potentially only being in use for a short period between 1859 and 1897. The Ironstone Pit is no longer depicted on this map. Also, the location of the Femington Coal Works according to Canmore is not accurate, with the quarries labelled as Femington assumed to be the actual location of the former Coal Works.
- 4.1.20. The Wishaw Gasworks (**HA52**) consists of three circular structures and two rectangular ones within a relatively small area to the north of Quarry Street, with the remnants of two large quarry pits to the immediate south of the works. By the time of the Ordnance Survey map of 1896<sup>7</sup>, the works have expanded to include these two large quarry areas, with a large circular structure in the centre of one of them and the small enclosure that used to contain the works expanded to the east and linked to a new rail line to the south. This is a similar situation by the Ordnance Survey map of 1910<sup>9</sup>, with the works still in place on the Ordnance Survey 1940<sup>10</sup>, with two large cylinders within the former quarry area, but the original structures may have been redeveloped. To the east of the gas works was the Coal Pit (**HA65**), which was removed and built over by the Ordnance Survey map of 1896<sup>7</sup>.
- 4.1.21. The Belhaven Distillery (**HA64**) would have been a big employer in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, with the distillery first established in 1825 by Robert Montgomery, the then Lord Belhaven, who was a local businessman and owner of Wishaw House. At one point it was one of the largest pot still only distilleries in Scotland. It had four granaries, eight malting floors and three large kilns which were heated by peat from the nearby Greenhead moss<sup>11</sup>. The distillery changed its name to the Clydesdale distillery by the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, which was one of the five founding members of Scottish Malt Distillers Ltd (SMD) in 1914. However, the distillery closed in 1919, with the warehouses continuing in use for a few decades until the last buildings were demolished in 1988<sup>11</sup>. The site of the granaries and kilns is now an Aldi supermarket and car park, the adjacent sites of the main distillery buildings and warehouses also now occupied by various retail stores and a McDonalds. No reference to the old distillery remains in the area.
- 4.1.22. Although tenement housing dominated the area, a large estate house and associated buildings were also located within the 1 km assessment buffer surrounding the Site. Located to the north of the Site, Coltness

<sup>7</sup> Ordnance Survey 1896, *Lanarkshire Sheet XVIII.NE* (includes: *Cambusnethan; Carluke*)

<sup>8</sup> Ordnance Survey 1859, *Lanarkshire, Sheet XVIII* (includes: *Cambusnethan; Carluke; Dalsarf; Dalziel; Hamilton*)

<sup>9</sup> Ordnance Survey 1910, *Lanarkshire Sheet XVIII.NE* (includes: *Cambusnethan; Carluke*)

<sup>10</sup> Ordnance Survey 1940, *Lanarkshire Sheet XVIII.NE*

<sup>11</sup> Belhaven Distillery, <http://whiskystory.blogspot.com/2010/08/clydesdale-distillery.html>

House, Couch House was constructed in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century and has a Category B Listing (*LB47346*) (*Canmore ID 200874*) (**HA35**). The building consists of a single storey, seven-bay, square shaped structure that surrounds a courtyard stable block with two-storey chamfered square corner pavilions to the rear. The eastern extent of the building is the principal entrance and consists of seven bays with regular fenestration with an entrance archway to the centre. The Tudor arch gateway with parapet and block pediment have flanking arrow slits to the centre. The rear of the building is also symmetrical and consists of seven bays. The courtyards is symmetrical and consists of five-bays and a Tudor-arch carriage entrance with shouldered pediment to the centre bay. The coach house was a part of the Coltness Estate, which was bought by wealthy Yorkshire mill owners the Houldsworths in 1836 who hoped to move into the coal and iron industries. They carried out an extensive improvement programme between 1850 and 1870. Hyslop's 1856 map of the estate shows the original Jacobean Coltness House with pencil lines marked on, illustrating the Houldsworths' planned improvements to the house, the landscaping, the onion-domed hot houses, the extant Tudor stable block and lodges, the mills and Mains Farm.

- 4.1.23. Connected to this estate is the Category B Listed Building, Coltness Gatehouse (*LB47959*) (*Canmore ID 200854*) (**HA13**). The mid-19<sup>th</sup> century estate gatehouse consists of a two bay two storey, rectangular shaped house. Polished ashlar sandstone has been used as construction materials. The front elevation is asymmetrical and houses a three-stage advanced square tower to the right. The rear has a large battered wall head stack at the centre and consists of a single gabled storey. The Coltness Estate was bought by wealthy Yorkshire mill owners the Houldsworths in 1836. The Houldsworths hoped to move into the coal and iron industries. The gate house was built as part of a large estate improvement programme, 1850-70. This programme also included the renovations of the Home Farm, Pather Farm, stables, elaborate glass houses and remodelling the Jacobean Coltness House. The coach house and gate house are the only buildings related to the estate to have survived the demolition of the main house in the 1970s, with the gate house having been converted into public toilets.
- 4.1.24. Another part of the estate is the Ballater Crescent, Marker Post, which is a Category C Listed structure that is located to the north of the Site (*LB47935*) (*Canmore ID 200774*) (**HA34**). The column was constructed in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century and consists of a three-section, octagonal column constructed from dressed sandstone. The column was an original Coltness Estate boundary marker post and stands at a height of 1.5 m with stub ends of the boundary cast-iron railings.
- 4.1.25. Associated with the neighbouring estate house, Wishaw House, and located to the north-east of the Site is the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, Category C Listed Coach House (*LB47942*) (*Canmore ID 200761*) (**HA37**). The building was designed by James Gillespie Graham and comprises a two-storey, six-bay coach house with a single storey, rectangular projection with a semi-enclosed main elevation. The building has been constructed with sandstone coursers which have a plain base course. The principal elevation is located on the south-eastern extent of the building, which is symmetrical and is constructed of three-bays. A single outhouse is located to the left of the main building. It was formerly the Coach House of nearby Wishaw House, seat of Lord Belhaven and Stenton. The present owners have retained the original stables and tack rooms but not used them. Living accommodation is on the first floor which was originally the estate offices and factor's lodging. Other remaining estate buildings comprise the nearby Foresters Cottage and East Gate Lodge, both too altered to be listed. Also, the remains of an ice-house, the piggery and the base course of Wishaw House can be found in the nearby woods. Related to Wishaw House is the East Lodge (**HA70**). This small square building is first depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1896 and survived until the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century before being demolished and the area covered by modern housing.
- 4.1.26. The Calder Bridge (*LB48014*) (*Canmore ID 200772*) (**HA36**) is a Category C Listed Building located to the north-west of the Site, linking the former Wishaw House and Coltness House estates. The bridge was constructed in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century and consists of a high and broad single span segmental-arch cart bridge. The bridge was previously a key feature in Wishaw, crossing the Calder on the low road to Clelland. This was a vital route for mill carts from the neighbouring mill as it avoided the very steep hill after the Coltness Bridge upstream. The bridge also formed part of a group of Coltness estate buildings including Coltness Mill and the Bridge Lodge on the north side of the river. Only the bridge remains though the base course of the mill and its outbuilding can be found in the undergrowth along the riverbank.
- 4.1.27. Two other large houses are located within the assessment buffer surrounding the Site. Constructed in 1877, 177 Kirk Road (*LB47947*) (*Canmore ID 200826*) (**HA32**) is a Category C Listed Building that is located to the east of the Site. The building consists of a three-bay, two storey, rectangular shaped, asymmetrical building. The principal elevation is located on the southern extent of the building and consists of stone steps leading to

a two-leaf panelled door with shouldered plate glass. An advanced gabled bay is located on the right of the elevation. A modern extension is located to the right side of the roof, abutting the main house. The building is part of a row of late 19<sup>th</sup> century villas that were built by small scale Victorian coal mine and iron works owners in the area.

- 4.1.28. Located to the east of the Site is 2 Coltness Road (LB47940) (Canmore ID 200814) (**HA33**), a late 19th century Category C Listed Building. The house consists of a two-storey, four bay, rectangular, symmetrical gabled, semi-detached house. The principal elevation is located on the southern extent and comprises a gabled bay to the left of the building with Venetian windows, columns to the centre and an engaged ball finial at the apex. The windows are also inscribed by a stone work arch and the rear of the building has been constructed from brick and can be seen as symmetrical. An advanced two-storey bay is located at the outer right. The building has recently been updated and renovated. It has been noted that the building is noteworthy for the complete state of the decorative barge boarding and decorative cast-iron work.
- 4.1.29. The area also experienced the construction of several varying ecclesial buildings during this period, with eleven designated Listed Buildings related to churches, church halls and manses within the 1 km assessment buffer surrounding the Site. It has been speculated that the Old Parish Church (LB47504) (Canmore ID 200727) (**HA10**) to the south-east of the Site was possibly designed by Thomas Burns and constructed in 1840. The church witnessed many renovations and additions, most notably in 1874, 1891 and 1931. The rectangular shaped building that has a north-east to south-west alignment, has been constructed in a plain Venetian gothic style. The main building is accompanied by a three-stage entrance tower to centre with stone spire. The south-west elevation consists of three-bays, with the centre being dominated by a clock tower. The rear 19<sup>th</sup> century elevation has been obscured by modern additions, and the south-east extent of the building is also symmetrical but consists of five-bays. The interior of the building is decorated with a stain glass window which depicts the Tree of Life.
- 4.1.30. St Ignatius' Roman Catholic Church (LB47975) (Canmore ID 200728) (**HA29**) is a Category A Listed Building located to the south-east of the Site. The building was designed by George Goldie and constructed in 1865, consisting of a basilica shaped building that has been constructed in an east-west alignment. The Basilica plan had become the British Catholic standard by 1860 after E. W. Pugin had always laid out according to a set formula: west end porch or narthex supporting a gallery for the choir and organ. The building is accompanied with a three-stage bell tower with spire. A lean-to aisle, which was designed by Bruce and Hay, was added to the church in 1906. The principal elevation consists of four-bays and a buttressed gable end. The rear elevation is constructed into a semi-circular chancel. The interior has four bays, with pointed arch arcading to aisles, which are supported on columns with stiff leaf capitals. The floor is decorated with a mosaic cross motif, and the church has been noted in the Catholic Year Book as "a handsome edifice partaking mostly of the Gothic style". As a note of interest, the church has been looked after by a succession of Dutch priests, leading to the church owning a collection of Dutch religious sculpture, some dating from the 17<sup>th</sup> century.
- 4.1.31. St Andrew's Episcopal Church (LB45605) (Canmore ID 200725) (**HA06**) was designed by Miles S Gibson and constructed in 1893. The Category C Listed Building is located to the south of the Site and comprises a rectangular in plan, six-bay church which has been aligned east-west. The building has been constructed in a Plain Arts and Crafts-gothic design with a steeply gabled swept roof with overhanging eaves. Bull-faced red sandstone with ashlar dressings have been used as construction materials. The interior has brick lined walls with ashlar dressings. An open timber beam roof is supported on stone corbels, and an organ recess is constructed by a raised chancel and the door to vestry has a corbelled lintel. Gibson also designed the Motherwell Episcopal Church, which is in a similar style, which has been noted as a simple design but notable for its good proportions.
- 4.1.32. The Reformed Presbyterian Church (LB47944) (Canmore ID 200821) (**HA12**), located to the south-east of the Site, is an early 19<sup>th</sup> century gothic church. The building is rectangular shaped and has been constructed in a north-east to south-west alignment. Located on the south-western elevation is a lean-to porch and central gabled entrance. To the rear is a chimney stack and a single storey gabled office wing to the right. The building is first depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1859. Slight alteration can be seen from this early map as the building has a slightly different plan to the porch than what is located there today. When the Reformed Presbyterians or Covenanters refused to settle with the Established Church over the Revolution Settlement of 1650 they went on their own, later becoming the Reformed Presbyterians. The congregation located at Wishaw is thought to be one of the oldest predating the Wishaw Old Parish Church. The present church is contemporary with the re-emerging radicalism of the early 19<sup>th</sup> century that led to the Disruption in 1843 and saw a renewed growth in the Reformed Presbyterian Church itself.

- 4.1.33. The Reformed Presbyterian Church Manse (*LB47945*) (*Canmore ID 200822*) (**HA11**) was constructed in the latter half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and consists of a two-storey, three-bay rectangular shaped building. It has been designated a Category C Listing and is constructed of squared and snecked sandstone with ashlar margins. The manse is built on the location of a former manse that is depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1859. The building would have functioned as accommodation for the local minister that belonged to the Reformed Presbyterian Church.
- 4.1.34. Designed by David Thomson and constructed in 1876, Thornlie Parish Church (*LB47505*) (*Canmore ID 200863*) (**HA24**) is a Category C Listed Building located to the south-east of the Site. The church is cruciform shaped and is accompanied with a three-stage tower and a broach spire to the south-east. The church hall (*LB47505*) (*Canmore ID 264096*) (**HA25**) is also a Category C Listed Building that is connected to the north-east of the church. The hall was designed by James Cowie and constructed in 1899. Like the church, the hall is high gabled and has a slightly advanced porch to the centre, and replaced the 1822 United Presbyterian Meeting House that was once at this location. The church and hall are still in use today and function as a gathering place for the local community of Wishaw as a place of worship.
- 4.1.35. Designed by Alexander Hinshelwood and constructed in 1874, Chalmers Parish Church (*LB47503*) (*Canmore ID 200816*) (**HA27**) is a Category C Listed Building located to the south-east of the Site. The Gothic church consists of a gabled, rectangular, shaped building with a three-stage bell tower to the north-east with stone spire. A pointed-arch timber door is located at the front of the church which has been double chamfered to reveal red sandstone columns with still-leaf capitals. The church hall (*LB47503*) (*Canmore ID 264092*) (**HA28**) is also a Category C Listed Building that is connected to the north-west of the church, and was designed by Malcolm Ross and constructed in 1903. The church and hall are named after the famous 19<sup>th</sup> century minister, Dr. Thomas Chalmers, who led the walkout of the Church Assembly that led to the formation of the Free Church of Scotland. The ecclesiastical building is still in use and still serves the local community of Wishaw as a place of worship.
- 4.1.36. Constructed in 1871, Chalmers Parish Church Manse (*LB47946*) (*Canmore ID 200824*) (**HA31**) is a Category C Listed Building located to the east of the Site. The manse consists of a two-storey, three-bay, symmetrical church building, which is rectangular in plan. The principal elevation, located on the south of the building, consists of stone steps leading to a central door and round arched entrance with projecting stones. The rear of the building has been constructed from rough dressed sandstone and has an irregular fenestration. This side of the building houses a large stain glass window and is also accompanied by a single storey office wing. The Victorian interior of the building is largely intact and in good condition. The building was originally constructed for the local colliery owner but has now swapped ownership to the Church of Scotland.
- 4.1.37. Lastly, located to the south of the Site is Caledonian Road, United Presbyterian Church (*Canmore ID 286991*) (**HA53**). The Wishaw Methodist Church began in 1863 as a Primitive Methodist Church with 21 members, meeting in the Young Street Chapel, which was built in 1858. The property at Young Street was sold with the members moving to their new premises in Caledonian Road. This building was formerly the home of the United Presbyterian Church, who moved to their new premises, which later became known as Thornlie Church. The Methodist Church paid £700 for the premises at Caledonian Road. In 1870 the quarterly meeting received a unanimous request for a place of worship from the men of The Excelsior Iron Works at Shieldmuir to allow a 'Sabbath-School' to be established. As a result, Shieldmuir Church was built and opened in 1872<sup>12</sup>. In 1955 Wishaw joined with Motherwell, Mossend, Shieldmuir, New Stevenston, Castlehill and North Motherwell to form the Motherwell and Wishaw Circuit. By the end of 1966 North Motherwell and Shieldmuir Churches were closed with members transferring to other churches. In the early 1990s the church was struggling financially and the Cafeteria was introduced to raise funds, but soon became apparent that this was a great outreach to the people of the community. The church was not able to continue and closed in 2005<sup>12</sup>. An amalgamation took place between Castlehill and the church became the Nethererton Methodist Church as it is today.
- 4.1.38. Two educational facilities dating to this period are located within the 500 m assessment buffer surrounding the Site. Lady Belhaven's School (**HA60**) is located to the west of the Site and consisted of three rectangular

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<sup>12</sup> Caledonian Road, United Presbyterian Church,  
[http://www.myprimitivemethodists.org.uk/page/whishaw\\_methodist\\_church\\_formerly\\_primitive\\_methodist-2](http://www.myprimitivemethodists.org.uk/page/whishaw_methodist_church_formerly_primitive_methodist-2)



structures centred around a square reservoir. The school is first depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1859<sup>13</sup>. The school was possibly built by the Lord or Lady Belhaven who owned estates in the Hamilton area. A modern housing development and parkland now occupy the area.

- 4.1.39. Located to the east of the Site is a Public School (**HA67**). The large T-shaped school building is first depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1859<sup>13</sup>. The building must have been a predecessor to Wishaw High School as it is located in very close proximity. The area is now occupied by Houldsworth Bowling Club.
- 4.1.40. One designated asset and three non-designated assets related to public facilities in the Post-Medieval period are also located within the assessment buffers surrounding the Site. Constructed in 1895, 19-21 Campbell Street (*LB47937*) (*Canmore ID 200807*) (**HA30**) is a Category C Listed Building located to the east of the Site. The former Parish Council Chambers consists of a three bay, two-storey, symmetrical, rectangular shaped townhouse. The principal elevation is located on the buildings south-western extent, opening up at Campbell Street and consists of stone steps leading up to a panelled timber door at the centre. A tympanum is located above the entrance and is inscribed with the date 1895, and 'Parish Council Chambers'. The building has seen several renovations and now functions as a private house.
- 4.1.41. Wishaw Town Hall (**HA69**) was located to the south of the Site. The large, square, administration building is first depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1896<sup>14</sup>. The area is now occupied by modern shop fronts and modern housing. Located to the south of the Site is 175 Main Street, Public House (*Canmore ID 240244*) (**HA54**). The late 19<sup>th</sup> century public house consisted of a three-storey, nine-bay, rectangular corner tenement with shops on the ground level and accommodation above. The domed corner turret with dominant projecting modillioned cornice and broad attic entablature is inscribed 'RICHMOND PLACE'.
- 4.1.42. Lastly, located to the south-west of the Site is the late 19<sup>th</sup> century 2 Belhaven Road Bank (*LB47936*) (*Canmore ID 200775*) (**HA01**). The building comprised of a two-storey symmetrical and trapezoid in plan street corner tenement block. The Category B Listed Building was constructed of yellow ashlar sandstone with a slightly projected base course design. The north-east elevation had a bowed bay with a chamfered angled, segmental arched panelled door at the centre. The building was later renovated into flats and shop fronts.

### Modern Period

- 4.1.43. Into the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, there are three new industrial enterprises noted within the 500 m assessment buffer surrounding the Site. The Glenpark Coal Pit (**HA68**) is depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1910, overlying the former location of Ironstone Pit (**HA62**) with a new tramline also in place above the former Femington quarry. This new coal pit consists of two rectangular structures with the tramline extending to the north and leading around the former Femington Coal Works site and ending near to a small square structure labelled as 'Coal Mine', which is a possible pit head to the north of the two large reservoirs. An air shaft to the south-east of the mine also indicates the presence of a deep underground mine shaft in the area.
- 4.1.44. Into the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century there are two more business enterprises within the area. The Thistle Nail Works (**HA74**) is a large, rectangular building located directly to the north-west of the Site. The large industrial building possibly helped generate employment in the local Wishaw area prior to the Second World War, and is depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1940<sup>15</sup>, and was still in use into the 1960's<sup>16</sup>.
- 4.1.45. Lastly, located to the west of the Site is a large rectangular Garage (**HA75**). The building is set back from the north side of Main Street, and is clearly depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1956<sup>15</sup>. The garage is no longer upstanding and its former location is now part of a large area of grassed over derelict ground.
- 4.1.46. To keep up with the population growth that was brought about by industrialisation in the Post-Medieval period, early 20<sup>th</sup> century Wishaw continued to experience a boom in the construction of housing developments,

<sup>13</sup> Ordnance Survey 1859, *Lanarkshire, Sheet XVIII (includes: Cambusnethan; Carluke; Dalsarf; Dalziel; Hamilton)*

<sup>14</sup> Ordnance Survey, 1896 *Lanarkshire Sheet XVIII.NE (includes: Cambusnethan; Carluke)*

<sup>15</sup> Ordnance Survey 1956, *NS7955 - A (includes: Cambusnethan)*

<sup>16</sup> Information from local residents on the nail Works

<http://knowhere.co.uk/Wishaw/North-Lanarkshire/Scotland/messages?start=5>

public service buildings and public entertainment facilities. Three designated Listed Buildings related to further housing are located within the 1 km assessment buffer surrounding the Site. Located to the south of the Site is 177 - 191 Main Street (LB47953) (Canmore ID 240216, 240215, 200843) (HA40-42), a Category C Listed Building that had been designed by Alexander Cullen. The tenement block was constructed in 1905 and consisted of a three-storey, L-shaped corner block. The buildings were designed to house shops in the ground floors and living accommodation in the upper floors. The main street elevation is located along the buildings north-western extent and consists of an asymmetrical, seven-bay, consoled semi-circular canopy to canted corner entrance bay. A coped parapet inscribed 'CLYDE CHAMBERS' is located near the centre of the building. The south-east elevation that makes up Belhaven terrace, comprises asymmetrical six-bays. Clyde Chambers were built as a speculative property for Lord Belhaven who owned most of the land feus in Wishaw. Alexander Cullen was a Motherwell and Hamilton based architect. Responsible for the majority of building works in and around Motherwell at around the turn of the century including villas tenements, theatres, town halls, and manses.

- 4.1.47. Located to the west of the Site is a Category C Listed Building, 43-45 Clelland Road (LB47938) (Canmore ID 200812) (HA39). Designed by James Cowie and constructed in 1903 the building consists of a two-storey, three-bay, asymmetrical, rectangular shaped, Voysesque villa. The south-eastern extent of the building has been considered the principal elevation and consists of a single storey with a round arch entrance to the centre left. A two-storey advanced bay is located to the outer left and a single, light, regular fenestration to the ground is located at the rear of the building. The building was originally designed by Cowie to function as his own house and offices. These offices occupied the north-eastern extent of the building. Cowie was a Wishaw based architect responsible for many villas and houses in the area and his own house is by far his largest and best work known in Wishaw. The building is now divided into two flats.
- 4.1.48. Designed by Alexander Cullen and constructed in 1907, 47 Clelland Road, Heathery Park (LB47939) (Canmore ID 200813) (HA38) is a Category B Listed Building located to the west of the Site. The building consists of a two-storey, four-bay, asymmetrical, Scottish 17<sup>th</sup> century villa that is rectangular in plan. The villa is one of the finest late Victorian villas in Wishaw, and was originally called Heathery Park as it used to back onto Heathery Woods. Cullen maintained the most successful practice in the Hamilton, Motherwell and Wishaw area of North Lanarkshire from 1889 until his death, securing contracts for numerous villas and the bulk of commercial and public works.
- 4.1.49. Located to the south-east of the Site, 6 West Thornlie Street, Thornlie Parish Church Manse (LB45577) (Canmore ID 200864) (HA46) was also designed by Alexander Cullen and constructed in 1902. The building consists of a two-storey, four-bay, asymmetrical manse with full-height canted and stylised castellated details. This manse incorporates themes and features which have been heavily influenced by the Glasgow Style. The most impressive features at Thornlie Manse are the remarkably intact stained-glass windows which display what has become known as the "Glasgow Rose". The original manse was constructed in 1826 but by 1876 was found to be in bad condition and it was decided by the Church Elders to replace it. In 1901 a member of the congregation donated £600 to the rebuilding fund and the new manse was completed in 1903 at a cost of £1555.
- 4.1.50. Several public facilities and administrative buildings were dated to this period. The Wishaw Employment Exchange was an L-shaped building located to the south-west of the Site (HA73). The building is depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1956<sup>17</sup> and possibly functioned as an early job centre for the community of Wishaw. The building still stands, located across the road from the former Belhaven Distillery, and has been renovated to occupy modern housing.
- 4.1.51. Marshall Street Drill Hall (Canmore ID 333028) (HA57) is a non-designated asset located to the south-west of the Site. It was reported in 2006 that a drill hall was built at some point between 1910 and 1940. The hall comprised of an armoury, a miniature firing range, lecture room, officers' and men's rooms and an instructor's house, with hall behind. In 1914 the hall was drill station for "B" Squadron, Lanarkshire Yeomanry and base for "H" Company, 8th battalion, Highland Light Infantry. The building no longer exists in the area and has been demolished.

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<sup>17</sup> Ordnance Survey 1956, NS7955SW - A (includes: Cambusnethan)

- 4.1.52. Located to the north of the Site is the former Public Library (*Canmore ID 200723*) (**HA59**). Little detail or information has been supplied on the SNHRE or HER for this asset, and the position of the pin is within an area of Plantation that shows no sign of development throughout the map regression. The only library building depicted within the area is located at the southern end of Kenilworth Avenue and would have been constructed between 1910 and 1940. The library is depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1940<sup>18</sup>, set within a former area of woodland at the rear of Kirk Road. The newly created Kenilworth Avenue follows a former track leading to the Coltness Estate. The library was demolished and superseded by the Houldworths Centre.
- 4.1.53. Located directly to the north of the Site was the former Dryburgh Road, Wishaw High School (*Canmore ID 317077*) (**HA58**). The High School was constructed in 1928 and was once a significant building in the Wishaw area. Due to neglect, fire and vandalism the school was demolished in 1998<sup>19</sup>.
- 4.1.54. Belhaven Memorial Park (*Canmore ID 34065*) (**HA55**) is located over the former Glenpark Coal Pit, off Glenpath street and Dryburgh Road. The main entrance to the park is at Glenpath Street, with other entrances to the park at Dryburgh road and at Templehall woods near Carrick crescent. The park covers an area of 4.5 Hectares and has an attractive layout of ornamental trees, shrubs and flower beds. Hanging baskets and flowering bulbs add more colour to the park during the spring and summertime. There is a children's play area and a skating area within the park. Picnic benches and seating are located throughout the park<sup>20</sup>. There is also an HM Armed Forces garden with informative plaques detailing various British military conflicts throughout recent history. The war memorial is placed near the attractive entrance feature at the main gate. Belhaven Park was gifted to the people of Wishaw by Lord Belhaven as a memorial to his son who was killed in the First World War<sup>21</sup>. Another war memorial is located at 451 Main Street, Ex-serviceman's Club, War Memorial (*Canmore ID 340637*) (**HA56**), situated at the corner of Main Street and Cleland Road. The building, which is to the west of the Site, is still upstanding but no longer functions as a club and was recently up for sale<sup>22</sup>.
- 4.1.55. The final assets within the assessment buffers, relate to public amenities, entertainment centres and community meeting places. 5 Stewarton Street, Commercial Bank (*LB47962*) (**HA47**) is a Category C Listed Building located to the south-east of the Site. The bank was constructed in 1907 and consists of a two-storey, five-bay, asymmetrically gabled, rectangular shaped bank that has been designed in a Scottish Renaissance style. A key feature of the building is the turret located on the front elevation. The building is no longer in use as a bank and currently sits empty.
- 4.1.56. Two of the entertainment centres are designated Listed Buildings. The earliest of these is the Category C Listed, 57 Kirk Road, Classic Cinema (*LB49604*) (*Canmore ID 200857*) (**HA44**), designed by James L Ross and constructed in 1920. The cinema is located to the south-east of the Site and comprises a three-storey, five-bay, rectangular shaped, Edwardian-style former cinema. The building is constructed from rendered brick with blain brick to the rear and has two pyramidal roofed towers with deep bracketed eaves flanking a central Diocletian window with decorative stain glass windows. The cinema was built prior to the introduction of sound production and has some interesting architectural detailing to the principal elevation, in particular the double towers. Originally opened as The Cinema in 1920 for the Thomas Ormiston group, the cinema provided seating for 1,100 cinema viewers<sup>23</sup>, which was a relatively large capacity for the period. The Gaumont group acquired the cinema in 1928 and in 1967, the cinema became part of the Classic cinema group. The stalls were later converted to an amusement arcade and a small cinema continued to function upstairs. A cinema is no longer operated, but the building continues to be used as an amusement arcade and pool hall<sup>23</sup>.
- 4.1.57. The other designated entertainment centre was the Category C Listed, 59-69 Kirk Road, Greens Playhouse (*LB49605*) (*Canmore ID 267321*) (**HA45**), designed by John Fairweather and constructed in 1940. The playhouse is located to the south-east of the Site and consists of a three-storey, ten-bay, rectangular shaped,

<sup>18</sup> Ordnance Survey 1940, *Lanarkshire Sheet XVIII.NE*

<sup>19</sup> Wishaw High School, <https://www.dailyrecord.co.uk/news/local-news/twentieth-anniversary-wishaw-high-schools-2551612>

<sup>20</sup> Belhaven park, <https://www.northlanarkshire.gov.uk/index.aspx?articleid=20205>

<sup>21</sup> Belhaven park, <https://www.northlanarkshire.gov.uk/index.aspx?articleid=20205>

<sup>22</sup> Main Street, Ex-serviceman's Club, War Memorial, <https://www.iwm.org.uk/memorials/item/memorial/76684>

<sup>23</sup> 57 Kirk Road, Classic Cinema, <http://cinematreasures.org/theaters/22991>

plain Art Deco former cinema. Many of the original interior architectural details, fixtures and fittings, including a grand Corinthian-columned auditorium are still present. The playhouse was the last of the George Green's circuit of cinemas to be built, and special permission had been granted to enable its completion due to the war. It opened on 19th December 1940 with Jane Withers in "We're in the Army Now" and Edmunde Lowe in "The Wolf of New York"<sup>24</sup>. The auditorium had a huge seating capacity, which was divided into 1,714 seats in the stalls and 1,252 seats in the circle. There were massive fluted Corinthian columns on the side-walls and the ceiling dome had concealed lighting around the rim. There was a cafe located above the entrance foyer which could seat 100, and was capable of being turned into a dance floor if needed. Closed in the 1970's due to vandalism and ever decreasing attendances, Green's Playhouse became a Mecca Bingo Club, which remains in use today. The original cinema seats are retained in the circle, as is the cove lighting in the ceiling dome.

- 4.1.58. The final entertainment centre is the Plaza Cinema (**HA71**), depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1956<sup>25</sup>, located to the south of the Site. The square in plan cinema opened in 1912 as the Pavilion Cinema, in the Town Hall building. It was operated by the Bostock chain and was used for cine-variety. It became a full-time cinema in the late-1910's. It was later re-named Plaza Cinema, and was taken over by Scottish Cinema & Variety Theatres Ltd. in 1927<sup>26</sup>. Merged into the Associated British Cinemas (ABC) chain, the Plaza Cinema was closed on 26th July 1956 when the building was declared unsafe due to subsidence. The building has since been demolished.
- 4.1.59. The final three assets are community centres and meeting places, two of which are designated Listed Buildings. Designed by John Steel and constructed between 1912-14, 141-145 Main Street, YMCA (**LB49232**) (*Canmore ID 267648*) (**HA43**) is a Category C Listed Building that is located to the south of the Site. The building has seen several alterations through its history and now comprises a two-storey, long rectangular-shaped building. Two shops are located on the ground floor and a pedimented entrance is located on the right. The building has been constructed using brick and faced with channelled red sandstone to principal elevation. The Main Street elevation is located on the north-eastern extent of the building and consists of two shop facias and three bays on the first floor. A stone-bracketed balcony is located on the first floor with metal railings and the interior has two-leafed glazed inner doors with two depressed arched openings. The steel trusses are exposed to the roof of the gymnasium/auditorium on the first floor. The building still functions as a gathering place and functions under the YMCA for the local community of Wishaw.
- 4.1.60. Designed by John Forrester Steel and constructed in 1907, 147 Stewarton Street, Coltness Masonic Lodge (**LB47963**) (*Canmore ID 200862*) (**HA48**) is a Category C Listed Building located to the south-east of the Site. The asset consists of a two-storey, three-bay, symmetrical, classical Masonic Lodge with Tudor Bethan details. Red sandstone ashlar facade and brick to sides and rear have been used as construction materials, and the south-western elevation comprises a bull-faced masonry base course with an oculus to centre ground, with projecting architrave and keystone. The square headed door with plain architrave rising to semi-circular hood moulded arch framing semi-circular fanlight. An inscription at the top of the building reads 'LODGE ST. MARY COLTNESS MASONIC NO. 31'. Steel was a successful Wishaw architect who worked in a heavy Classical, Mannerist or Arts and Crafts Style, which can be seen in this building.
- 4.1.61. The final communal building is Wishaw Community Centre (**HA72**) located to the south-west of the Site. This large, square building was located across the road from the Belhaven Distillery and would have served the local public as a gathering place and a community functions hall. The building is depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1956<sup>27</sup>, but is no longer upstanding, having been replaced by a housing development.

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<sup>24</sup> 59-69 Kirk Road, Greens Playhouse, <http://cinematreasures.org/theaters/22992>

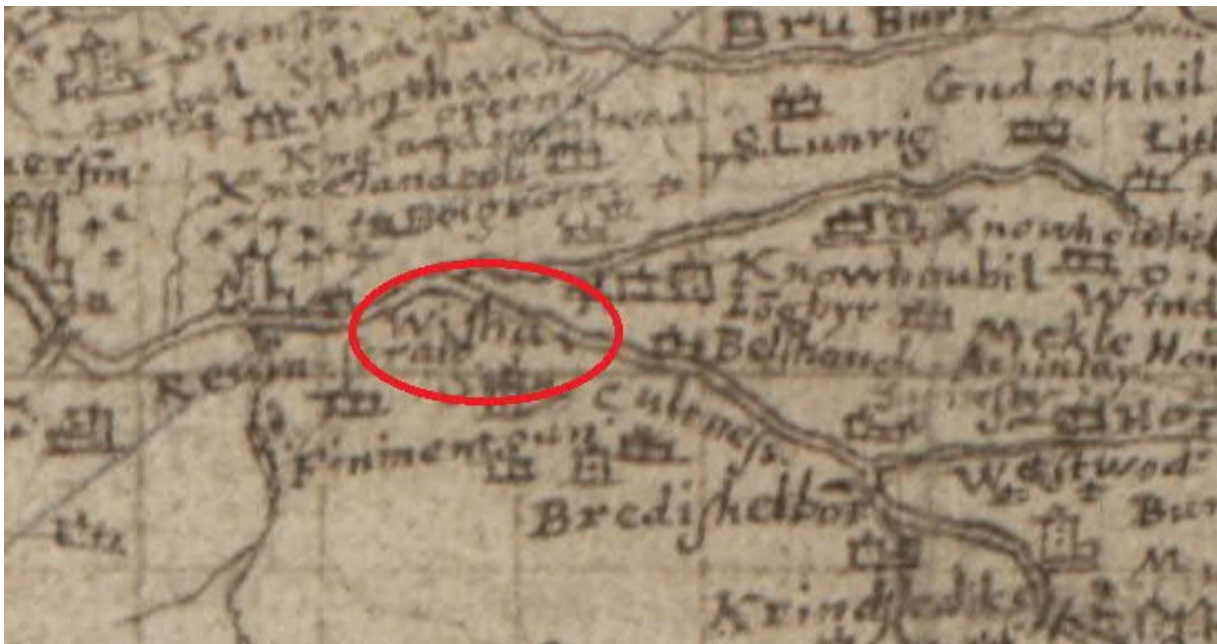
<sup>25</sup> Ordnance Survey 1956, *NS7955SW - A (includes: Cambusnethan)*

<sup>26</sup> Plaza Cinema Wishaw, <http://cinematreasures.org/theaters/38454>

<sup>27</sup> Ordnance Survey 1956, *NS7955SW - A (includes: Cambusnethan)*

## 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.
- 4.2.2. The map regression has shown that the Site in 1857<sup>28</sup> was formerly part of Wishaw Public Park that was bounded by two large reservoirs to the north, the back gardens of properties on Main Street to the south, an unnamed road that later became Park Street, then Dryburgh Road to the west, and open fields to the east. The first development of the Site takes place around the start of the 20<sup>th</sup> century when the park is developed into a series of new streets and housing, with the boundary marked on the Ordnance Survey map of 1910<sup>29</sup>, the same boundary of the Site today. Two houses are located in the south-west corner of the Site at this time, with this situation remaining the same until after the 1960's when the new single-storey houses are built throughout the Site.



**Plate 1** – Excerpt from Pont, T. ca. 1583-1614, Glasgow and the county of Lanark - Pont 34, NS787567, showing Wishaw as marked as 'Wisha'. This early map highlights the high density of settlement in the area surrounding Wishaw during the early Post-Medieval Period. Reproduced with permission of the Trustees of the National Library of Scotland.

<sup>28</sup> Ordnance Survey 1859, *Lanarkshire, Sheet XVIII (includes: Cambusnethan; Carluke; Dalsarf; Dalziel; Hamilton)*

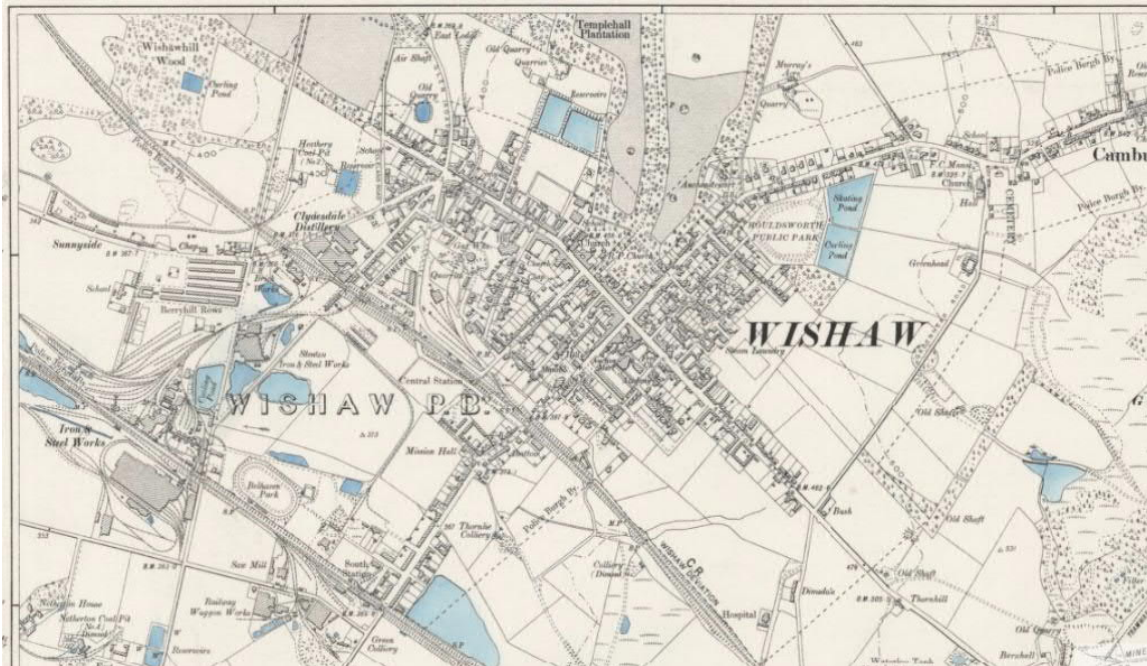
<sup>29</sup> Ordnance Survey 1910, *Lanarkshire Sheet XVIII.NE (includes: Cambusnethan; Carluke)*



Plate 2 – Excerpt from Roy, Lowlands, 1752-55, Military Maps, highlighting the early settlement and rural origins of early Wishaw'. Reproduced with permission of the Trustees of the National Library of Scotland



Plate 3 – Excerpt from 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Six Inch, 1859, highlighting that that Wishaw had only been lightly affected by industrialisation during this early period. Reproduced with permission of the Trustees of the National Library of Scotland.



**Plate 4** – Excerpt from Ordnance Survey Six Inch, 1896, Lanarkshire Sheet XVIII.NE (includes: Cambusnethan; Carlisle) highlighting that in a short space of time, housing developments, rail lines and industrial facilities were becoming much more prevalent. Reproduced with permission of the Trustees of the National Library of Scotland.



**Plate 5** – Excerpt from Ordnance Survey Six Inch, 1910, Lanarkshire Sheet XVIII.NE (includes: Cambusnethan; Carlisle) highlighting the change that has occurred in the area in terms of modern development. Reproduced with permission of the Trustees of the National Library of Scotland.



**Plate 6** – Excerpt from Ordnance Survey 1940, Lanarkshire Sheet XVIII.NE (includes: Cambusnethan; Carluke) highlighting the development and growth Wishaw. Reproduced with permission of the Trustees of the National Library of Scotland.



**Plate 7** – Excerpt from Ordnance Survey, 1966, NS7955 - A (includes: Cambusnethan), highlighting how congested the area had become with modern housing developments by this period. Reproduced with permission of the Trustees of the National Library of Scotland.



## 5 STATEMENT OF IMPACT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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### 5.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

- 5.1.1. The site has recently been occupied by modern housing that is now demolished. The construction of these modern houses within the Site will have had a detrimental impact on the potential for the survival of the archaeological resource. The recent levelling associated with the demolition of these tenements will also have impacted on the potential for survival of any subsurface archaeological remains.
- 5.1.2. The potential for archaeological deposits surviving intact is therefore deemed to be low.

### 5.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 5.2.1. 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 will not be affected.
- 5.2.2. It is unlikely that the Site would benefit from any form of archaeological monitoring at the GI stage, or during future development stages. Due to the lack of potential for archaeological deposits surviving intact, the probability of encountering hitherto unknown sites of archaeological significance during the course of the construction work is considered to be low.

## 6 APPENDICES

### 6.1 GAZETTEER

HA No.	Ref Number	Grid Ref	Site Type	Designation	Site Name	Description	Period	Value	Magnitude of Impact	Overall Impact
01	LB47936 Canmore ID 200775	NGR 279166, 655351	Tenement	Cat B Listed Building	2 Belhaven Road Bank	Located to the south-west of the Site is the late 19 <sup>th</sup> century 2 Belhaven Road Bank. The building comprised of a two-storey symmetrical and trapezoid, street corner tenement block. The Category B Listed building was constructed of yellow ashlar sandstone with a slightly projected base course design. The north-east elevation had a bowed bay with a chamfered angled, segmental arched panelled door at the centre. The building was later renovated into flats and shop fronts.	Post-Medieval	Medium	No Change	Neutral
02	LB47954 Canmore ID 240222	NGR 279346, 655305	Tenement	Cat C Listed Building	Wishaw, 243, 245, 255, 257 Main Street Tenements	Designed by James Cowie the Wishaw 243, 245, 255, 257 Mains Street Tenements were constructed in 1894. The buildings comprised of three floors with six-bays which were slightly asymmetrical. The tenements have a retro-Mannerist design. The buildings were constructed from squared and snecked, droved red sandstone with ashlar margins and were built to house shops on the ground floor. James Cowie was a Wishaw architect who designed several of the large red sandstone tenements that are located on the Main Street. He also had a hand in designing many of the small villas in the surrounding area. These Tenements were built as a speculative concern and is his most complete and impressive large building. The building compares most closely with his smaller building for the Wishaw Co-op Society of 1898 which stands opposite on Main St. Both of these structures are prime examples of the monumental Glasgow style of classicism.	Post-Medieval	Medium	No Change	Neutral
03	LB47954 Canmore ID 200845	NGR 279355, 655300	Tenement	Cat C Listed Building	Wishaw, 239, 241, 251, 253 Main Street Tenements	Same as above	Post-Medieval	Medium	No Change	Neutral
04	LB47954 Canmore ID 240221	NGR 279362, 655296	Tenement	Cat C Listed Building	Wishaw, 235, 237, 249 Main Street Tenements	Same as above	Post-Medieval	Medium	No Change	Neutral

05	LB47954 Canmore ID 240219	NGR 279377, 655294	Tenement	Cat C Listed Building	Wishaw, 277, 231 Main Street Tenements	Same as above	Post- Medieval	Medium	No Change	Neutral
06	LB45605 Canmore ID 200725	NGR 279428, 655185	Church	Cat C Listed Building	St Andrew's Episcopal Church	St Andrew's Episcopal Church was designed by Miles S Gibson and constructed in 1893. The Category C Listed Building which is located to the south of the Site comprises a rectangular, 6-bay church. The building has been constructed in a Plain Arts and Crafts-gothic design with a steeply gabled swept roof with overhanging eaves. Bull-faced red sandstone with ashlar dressings have been used as construction materials. The interior has brick lined walls with ashlar dressings. An open timber beam roof is supported on stone corbels. An organ recess is constructed by a raised chancel and the door to vestry has a corbelled lintel. Gibson also designed the Motherwell Episcopal Church, which is in a similar style. It has been noted that it is a simple design but notable for its good proportions.	Post- Medieval	Medium	No Change	Neutral
07	LB47952 Canmore ID 240243	NGR 279451, 655235	Tenement	Cat B Listed Building	171 - 173 Main Street	The late 19 <sup>th</sup> century 171-173 Main Street Tenements comprise of a three-storey 9-bay, rectangular housing block that run to the corner with shops located on the ground floor. The Category B Listed housing block is located to the south of the Site and is accompanied by a domed corner turret at the end of the building. Red ashlar sandstone has been used as a construction material. The tenement block was possibly built due to a large population growth during this period as the area profited from industrialisation. The buildings have seen several phases of renovations and are still in use today as housing and shops	Post- Medieval	Medium	No Change	Neutral
08	LB47952 Canmore ID 200842	NGR 279464, 655232	Tenement	Cat B Listed Building	Wishaw, 163 - 169 Main Street	Same as above	Post- Medieval	Medium	No Change	Neutral
09	LB47952 Canmore ID 240239	NGR 279465, 655226	Tenement	Cat B Listed Building	155 - 161 Main Street	Same as above	Post- Medieval	Medium	No Change	Neutral
10	LB47504 Canmore ID 200727	NGR 279550, 655212	Church	Cat B Listed Building	Old Parish Church	It has been speculated that the Old Parish Church was possibly designed by Thomas Burns and constructed in 1840. The church witnessed many renovations and additions, most notably in 1874, 1891 and 1931. The rectangular shaped building that has been in a north-east to south-west alignment, has been constructed in a plain	Post- Medieval	Medium	No Change	Neutral

						Venetian gothic style. The main building is accompanied by a three-stage entrance tower to centre with stone spire. Yellow/pink ashlar sandstone has been used as construction material. The south-west elevation consists of three-bays, with the centre being dominated by a clock tower. The rear 19th century elevation has been obscured by modern additions. The south-east extent of the building is also symmetrical but, consists of five-bays. The interior of the building is decorated with a stain glass window which depicts the Tree of Life.				
11	LB47945 Canmore ID 200822	NGR 279600, 655204	Manse	Cat C Listed Building	Reformed Presbyterian Church Manse	The Reformed Presbyterian Church Manse was constructed in the latter half of the 19 <sup>th</sup> century and consists of a two-storey, three-bay rectangular shaped building. The manse is constructed of squared and snecked sandstone with ashlar margins, and is built on the location of a previous manse that existed at this location and depicted on the Ordnance Survey of 1859. The building would have functioned as accommodation for the local minister that belonged to the Reformed Presbyterian Church.	Post-Medieval	Medium	No Change	Neutral
12	LB47944 Canmore ID 200821	NGR 279625, 655186	Church	Cat C Listed Building	Reformed Presbyterian Church	The Reformed Presbyterian Church, which is located to the south-east of the Site, is an early 19 <sup>th</sup> century gothic church. The building is rectangular shaped and has been constructed in a north-east to south-west alignment. The building consists of a single storey which has been constructed of yellow ashlar sandstone. Located on the south-western elevation is a lean-to porch and central gabled entrance. To the rear is a chimney stack and a single storey gabled office wing to the right. The building is first depicted on the Ordnance Survey of 1859. Slight alteration can be seen from this early map as the building has a slightly different plan to the porch than what is located there today. When the Reformed Presbyterians or Covenanters refused to settle with the Established Church over the Revolution Settlement of 1650 they went on their own, later becoming the Reformed Presbyterians. The congregation located at Wishaw is thought to be the one of the oldest, predating the Wishaw Old Parish Church. The present church is contemporary with the re-emerging radicalism of the early 19 <sup>th</sup> century that led to the Disruption in 1843 and saw a renewed growth in the Reformed Presbyterian Church itself.	Post-Medieval	Medium	No Change	Neutral
13	LB47959 Canmore ID 200854	NGR 279607, 655131	Estate Gatehouse	Cat B Listed Building	Coltness Gatehouse	Located to the south-east of the Site is the Category B Listed Building, Coltness Gatehouse. The mid-19 <sup>th</sup> century estate gatehouse consists of a two bay, two-storey,	Post-Medieval	Medium	No Change	Neutral

						rectangular shaped house. Polished ashlar sandstone has been used as construction materials. The front elevation is asymmetrical and houses a three-stage advanced square tower to the right. The rear has a large battered wall head stack at the centre and consists of a single gabled storey. The Coltness Estate was bought by wealthy Yorkshire mill owners, the Houldsworths in 1836. The Houldsworths hoped to move into the coal and iron industries. The gate house was built as part of a large estate improvement programme, 1850-70. This programme also included the renovations of the Home Farm, Pather Farm, stables, elaborate glass houses and remodelling the Jacobean Coltness House. Most of the buildings were then demolished along with house in the 1970s. The building has now been converted into public toilets.				
14	LB47951 Canmore ID 200832	NGR 279589, 655089	Tenement	Cat C Listed Building	57-59 Main Street	Located to the South-east of the Site is Category C Listed Buildings 57-59 Main Street. These Jacobean designed tenements have been dated to 1890. The buildings consist of a two-bay, two-storey, square building constructed of yellow ashlar sandstone. The buildings have been constructed to house living accommodation in the upper floor and shops on the ground floor. The tenements were possibly built to assist with the housing demand that came with an influx in population, due to the area growing as an outcome of industrialisation in this period. The buildings are still in use today.	Post-Medieval	Medium	No Change	Neutral
15	LB47957 Canmore ID 240227	NGR 279649, 655087	Tenement	Cat C Listed Building	44, 46 Main Street	Constructed in the late 19 <sup>th</sup> century 44, 46 Main Street is a Category C Listed building located to the south-east of the Site. The two-storey, four-bay, rectangular shaped tenement was constructed with shops on the ground floor and living accommodation in the upper storey. The yellow ashlar sandstone has been used as construction material. The tenements were possibly built to assist with the housing demand that came with an influx in population, due to the area growing as an outcome of industrialisation in this period.	Post-Medieval	Medium	No Change	Neutral
16	LB47957 Canmore ID 200851	NGR 279654, 655081	Tenement	Cat C Listed Building	40, 42, 48, 50 Main Street	Same as above.	Post-Medieval	Medium	No Change	Neutral
17	LB47956 Canmore ID 240235	NGR 279660, 655077	Tenement	Cat C Listed Building	36, 38 Main Street	Located to the south-east of the Site is 36, 38 Mains Street, a tenement building constructed in constructed in 1879. The Category C Listed Building is located to the south-east of the Site. The building consisted of a two-storey, three-bay, rectangular shaped tenement building.	Post-Medieval	Medium	No Change	Neutral

						The structure was built with living accommodation in the upper storey and shops located on the ground floor. The building has been constructed using yellow ashlar sandstone. The battered wall head chimney at the centre of the building houses the date stone which has '1879' inscribed. The tenements were possibly built to assist with the housing demand that came with an influx in population, due to the area growing as an outcome of industrialisation in this period. The building is still in use today.				
18	LB47956 Canmore ID 200850	NGR 279664, 655073	Tenement	Cat C Listed Building	32, 34 Main Street	Same as Above.	Post- Medieval	Medium	No Change	Neutral
19	LB47955 Canmore ID 250446	NGR 279667, 655067	Tenement	Cat C Listed Building	30 Main Street	Constructed in the late 19 <sup>th</sup> century, 30 Main Street is a Category C Listed building located to the south-east of the Site. The two-storey four-bay, rectangular shaped tenement was constructed with shops to the ground floor and living accommodation in the upper storey. The yellow ashlar sandstone has been used as construction material. The tenements were possibly built to assist with the housing demand that came with an influx in population, due to the area growing as an outcome of industrialisation in this period.	Post- Medieval	Medium	No Change	Neutral
20	LB47955 Canmore ID 200849	NGR 279671, 655064	Tenement	Cat C Listed Building	18, 28, 26 Main Street	Same as Above	Post- Medieval	Medium	No Change	Neutral
21	LB47950 Canmore ID 240233	NGR 279644, 655038	Tenement	Cat C Listed Building	15, 17, 19 Main Street	Designed by John Scotland and constructed in 1890, 15, 17, 19 Main Street is a Category C Listed Building located to the south-east of the Site. The building consists of a two-storey, six-bay, square terraced tenement block. The building has been constructed from yellow sandstone and ashlar dressings. The front elevation is symmetrical and has a semi-circular blind arch at the centre with projecting keystone. The north-east elevation consists of seven-bays and houses an architrave date stone that is inscribed '1890' with a small segmental arch. The tenements were possibly built to assist with the housing demand that came with an influx in population, due to the area growing as an outcome of industrialisation in this period.	Post- Medieval	Medium	No Change	Neutral
22	LB47950 Canmore ID 200831	NGR 279652, 655028	Tenement	Cat C Listed Building	7 - 13 Main Street	Same as Above	Post- Medieval	Medium	No Change	Neutral

23	LB47950 Canmore ID 240232	NGR 279662, 655023	Tenement	Cat C Listed Building	3, 5 Main Street	Same as Above	Post- Medieval	Medium	No Change	Neutral
24	LB47505 Canmore ID 200863	NGR 279492, 654853	Church	Cat C Listed Building	Thornlie Parish Church	Designed by David Thomson and constructed in 1876, Thornlie Parish Church is a Category C Listed Building located to the south-east of the Site. The church is cruciform shaped and is accompanied with a three-stage tower and a broach spire to the south-east. Squared yellow sandstone coursers with ashlar margins have been used as construction materials. The church is still in use today and functions as a gathering place for the local community of Wishaw as a place of worship.	Post- Medieval	Medium	No Change	Neutral
25	LB47505 Canmore ID 264096	NGR 279509, 654867	Church Hall	Cat C Listed Building	Thornlie Parish Church, Hall	The church hall is connected to the north-east of the church and was also designed by James Cowie and constructed in 1899. The hall was also constructed using squared and snecked sandstone courses. Like the church, the hall is high gabled and has a slightly advanced porch to the centre, and replaced the 1822 United Presbyterian Meeting House that was once at this location.	Post- Medieval	Medium	No Change	Neutral
26	LB47949 Canmore ID 200830	NGR 279712, 655015	Tenement	Cat C Listed Building	2 Kirk Road	Located to the south-east of the Site is the mid to late 19th century 2 Kirk Road tenement. The Category C Listed Building consists of two-storeys, 4-bays and is square in plan. The building was designed to have a living accommodation on the upper storey and shops on the ground floor. The building has been constructed using harled sandstone. The tenements were possibly built to assist with the housing demand that came with an influx in population, due to the area growing as an outcome of industrialisation in this period.	Post- Medieval	Medium	No Change	Neutral
27	LB47503 Canmore ID 200816	NGR 279719, 654879	Church	Cat C Listed Building	Chalmers Parish Church	Designed by Alexander Hinshelwood and constructed in 1874, Chalmers Parish Church is a Category C Listed Building located to the south-east of the Site. The Gothic church consists of a gabled rectangular shaped building with a three-stage bell tower to the north-east with stone spire. Squared yellow sandstone coursers with ashlar margins have been used as construction material. A pointed-arch timber door is located at the front of the church which has been double chamfered to reveal red sandstone columns with still-leaf capitals. The church is named after the famous 19th century minister, Dr. Thomas Chalmers, who led the walkout of the Church Assembly that led to the formation of the Free Church of Scotland. The ecclesiastical building is still in use and still serves the local community of Wishaw as a place of worship.	Post- Medieval	Medium	No Change	Neutral

28	LB47503 Canmore ID 264092	NGR 279694, 654889	Church Hall	Cat C Listed Building	Chalmers Parish Church, Hall	The church Hall which is connected to the north-west of the building was designed by Malcolm Ross and constructed in 1903. This later edition to the church has been given a Category C Listing. The building consists of an advanced gabled wing to left with a stepped rectangular tripartite window to centre with stone mullions and transom.	Post-Medieval	Medium	No Change	Neutral
29	LB47975 Canmore ID 200728	NGR 279953, 655114	Church	Cat A Listed Building	St Ignatius' Roman Catholic Church	St Ignatius' Roman Catholic Church is a Category A Listed Building located to the south-east of the Site. The building was designed by George Goldie and constructed in 1865. The building consists of a basilica shaped building that has been constructed in an east-west alignment. The Basilica plan had become the British Catholic standard by 1860 after E. W. Pugin and always laid out according to a set formula: West end porch or narthex supporting a gallery for the choir and organ. The building is accompanied with a three-stage bell tower with spire. A lean-to aisle, which was designed by Bruce and Hay, was added to the church in 1906. The building has been constructed using squared and toothed yellow sandstone with ashlar margins. The principal elevation consists of four-bays and a buttressed gable end. The rear elevation is constructed into a semi-circular chancel. The interior has four bays, with pointed arch arcading to aisles, which are supported on columns with stiff leaf capitals. The floor is decorated with a mosaic cross motif. The church has been noted in the Catholic Year Book as "a handsome edifice partaking mostly of the Gothic style". As a note of interest, the church has been looked after by a succession of Dutch priests. This has led to the church owning a collection of Dutch religious sculpture, some dating from the 17 <sup>th</sup> century. The church is still used and functions as a place of worship for the local community of Wishaw.	Post-Medieval	High	No Change	Neutral
30	LB47937 Canmore ID 200807	NGR 280011, 655166	Former Council Chambers	Cat C Listed Building	19-21 Campbell Street	Constructed in 1895, 19-21 Campbell Street is a Category C Listed Building located to the east of the Site. The former Parish Council Chambers consists of a three bay, two-storey symmetrical rectangular shaped townhouse. Red ashlar sandstone has been used as construction material. The principal elevation is located on the buildings south-western extent opening up at Campbell Street and consists of stone steps leading up to a panelled timber door at the centre. A tympanum is located above the entrance and is inscribed with the date 1895, and 'Parish Council Chambers'. The building has seen several renovations and now functions as local housing.	Post-Medieval	Medium	No Change	Neutral



31	LB47946 Canmore ID 200824	NGR 280069, 655404	Church Manse	Cat C Listed Building	Chalmers Parish Church Manse	Constructed in 1871, Chalmers Parish Church Manse is a Category C Listed Building located to the east of the Site. The manse consists of a two-storey, three bay symmetrical church building, which is rectangular in plan. Sandstone and ashlar with projecting ashlar quoins have been used as construction materials. The principal elevation, which is located on the south of the building, consists of stone steps leading to a central door and round arched entrance with projecting stones. The rear of the building has been constructed from rough dressed sandstone and has an irregular fenestration. This side of the building houses a large stain glass window and is also accompanied by a single storey office wing. The Victorian interior of the building is largely intact and in good condition. The building was originally constructed for the local colliery owner but has now swapped ownership to the Church of Scotland.	Post- Medieval	Medium	No Change	Neutral
32	LB47947 Canmore ID 200826	NGR 280167, 655407	Tenement	Cat C Listed Building	177 Kirk Road	Constructed in 1877, 177 Kirk Road is a Category C Listed Building that is located to the east of the Site. The building consists of a three-bay two-storey, rectangular shaped asymmetrical building. Squared and snecked droved sandstone with raised bull-faced quoins have been used as construction materials. The principal elevation is located on the southern extent of the building and consists of stone steps leading to a two-leaf panelled door with shouldered plate glass. An advanced gabled bay is located on the right of the elevation. The rear of the building is accompanied by an advanced brick-built, gabled office wing to the left of a gable head chimney. A modern extension is located to the right side of roof abutting the main house. The building is part of a row of late nineteenth century villas that by repute, were built by small scale Victorian coal mine and iron works owners in the area.	Post- Medieval	Medium	No Change	Neutral
33	LB47940 Canmore ID 200814	NRG 280480, 655488	Villa	Cat C Listed Building	2 Coltness Road	Located to the east of the Site is 2 Coltness Road, a late 19 <sup>th</sup> century Category C Listed Building. The house consists of two-storeys with four bays, and is a rectangular shaped, symmetrical gabled, semi-detached house. Squared and snecked droved sandstone with ashlar used for the margins and openings has been used as construction material. The principal elevation is located on the southern extent and comprises a gabled bay to the left of the building with Venetian windows, columns to the centre, and an engaged ball finial at the apex. The windows are also inscribed by a stone work arch. The rear of the building has been constructed from brick and can be seen as symmetrical. An advanced two-storey bay is	Post- Medieval	Medium	No Change	Neutral

						located at the outer right. The building has recently been updated and renovated. It has been noted that the building is noteworthy for the complete state of the decorative barge boarding and decorative cast-iron work.				
34	LB47935 Canmore ID 200774	NRG 279936, 656181	Marker Post	Cat C Listed Building	Ballater Crescent, Marker Post	The Ballater Crescent, Marker Post is a Category C Listed structure that is located to the north of the Site. The column was constructed in the mid-19 <sup>th</sup> century and consists of a three-section, octagonal column constructed from dressed sandstone. The column was an original Coltness Estate boundary marker post. The post stands at a height of 1.5 m and has stub ends of the boundary cast-iron railings, some of the remains of which are to be found in the nearby bushes. The estate was purchased by the Houldsworth family in 1836 who carried out an extensive programme of building and estate improvement between 1856 and 1870. The estate was sold to Dr. Barnardo's in 1952 and later demolished in the 1970s.	Post-Medieval	Medium	No Change	Neutral
35	LB47346 Canmore ID 200874	NRG 279860, 656378	Estate Coach House	Cat B Listed Building	Coltness House, Coach House	Located to the north of the Site, Coltness House, Coach House was constructed in the mid-19 <sup>th</sup> century and has a Category B Listing. The building consists of a single storey, seven-bay, square shaped structure. This surrounds a courtyard stable block with two-storey chamfered square corner pavilions to the rear. Polished ashlar sandstone has been used as construction material. The eastern extent of the building is the principal entrance and consists of seven bays with regular fenestration with an entrance archway to the centre. The Tudor arch gateway with parapet and block pediment have flanking arrow slits to the centre. The rear of the building is also symmetrical and consists of seven bays. The courtyard is symmetrical and consists of five-bays and a Tudor-arch carriage entrance with shouldered pediment to the centre bay. The Coltness Estate was bought by wealthy Yorkshire mill owners the Houldsworths in 1836, who hoped to move into the coal and iron industries. They carried out an extensive improvement programme between 1850 and 1870. Hyslop's 1856 map of the estate shows the original Jacobean Coltness House with pencil lines marked on illustrating the Houldsworths' planned improvements to the house, the landscaping, the onion-domed hot houses, the extant Tudor stable block and lodges, the mills and Mains Farm. All but a few of these buildings were demolished with the house in the 1970s.	Post-Medieval	Medium	No Change	Neutral

36	LB48014 Canmore ID 200772	NRG 279212, 656384	Bridge	Cat C Listed Building	Calder Bridge	The Calder Bridge is a Category C Listed Building located to the north-west of the Site. The bridge was constructed in the mid-19 <sup>th</sup> century and consists of a high and broad single span segmental-arch cart bridge. Yellow ashlar sandstone has predominantly been used as construction material. The bridge was previously a key feature in Wishaw crossing the Calder on the low road to Clelland. This was a vital route for mill carts from the neighbouring mill as it avoided the very steep hill after the Coltness bridge upstream. The bridge also formed part of a group of Coltness estate buildings including Coltness Mill and the Bridge Lodge on the north side of the river. Only the bridge remains though the base course of the mill and its outbuilding can be found in the undergrowth along the riverbank. The low road, following north from Main Street, marked the boundary between the Coltness and Wishaw estates with estate walls still lining the road for much of its distance. The low road is now sealed off at both ends. The modern railings, though necessary for modern safety standards are out of character and obscure the bridge.	Post-Medieval	Medium	No Change	Neutral
37	LB47942 Canmore ID 200761	NRG 278690, 656438	Estate Coach House	Cat C Listed Building	Coach House	Located to the north-east of the Site is the mid-19 <sup>th</sup> century, Category C Listed Coach House, designed by James Gillespie Graham. The building comprises of a two-storey, six-bay coach house with a single storey, rectangular projection with a semi-enclosed main elevation. A forestair leads to the main entrance and the first floor to the stables and tack rooms. Living quarters are located above these rooms. The building has been constructed with sandstone coursers which have a plain base course. Ashlar has been used for the margins and quoins. The principal elevation is located on the south-eastern extent of the building. This extent is symmetrical and is constructed of three-bays. A single outhouse is located to the left of the main building. It was formerly the Coach House of nearby Wishaw House, seat of Lord Belhaven and Stenton. The present owners have retained the original stables and tack rooms but not used them. Living accommodation is on the first floor which was originally the estate offices and factor's lodging. Other remaining estate buildings comprise the nearby Foresters Cottage and East Gate Lodge, both too altered to be listed. Also, the remains of an ice-house, the piggery and the base course of Wishaw House can be found in the nearby woods.	Post-Medieval	Medium	No Change	Neutral

38	LB47939 Canmore ID 200813	NRG 279016, 655475	Victorian Villa	Cat B Listed Building	47 Clelland Road, Heathery Park	Designed by Alexander Cullen and constructed in 1907, 47 Clelland Road, Heathery Park is a Category B Listed Building located to the west of the Site. The building consists of a two-storey, four-bay, asymmetrical Scottish 17 <sup>th</sup> century villa that is rectangular in plan. White ashlar sandstone has been used as construction materials. The eastern extent of the building is considered the principle elevation of the building. It has been noted that the villa is one of the finest late Victorian villas in Wishaw. Originally called Heathery Park as it used to back onto Heathery Woods.	Modern	Medium	No Change	Neutral
39	LB47938 Canmore ID 200812	NRG 279014, 655448	Villa	Cat C Listed Building	43-45 Clelland Road	Located to the west of the Site is the Category C Listed Building, 43-45 Clelland Road. Designed by James Cowie and constructed in 1903 the building consists of a two-storey, three-bay, asymmetrical, rectangular shaped, Voysesque villa. White rendered sandstone with ashlar red sandstone margins and quoins have been used as construction materials. The south-eastern extent of the building has been considered the principal elevation, consisting of a single storey with a round arch entrance to the centre left. A two-storey advanced bay is located to the outer left. A single light regular fenestration to the ground is located at the rear of the building. The building was originally designed by Cowie to function as his own house and offices. These offices occupied the north-eastern extent of the building. This house is by far his largest and best work known in Wishaw. The building is now divided into two flats.	Modern	Medium	No Change	Neutral
40	LB47953 Canmore ID 240216	NRG 279417, 655260	Tenement	Cat C Listed Building	181, 183, 189, 191 Main Street	Located to the south of the Site is 181, 183, 189, 191 Main Street, a Category C Listed Building that had been designed by Alexander Cullen. The tenement block was constructed in 1905 and consisted of a three-storey, L-shaped corner block. The buildings were designed to house shops in the ground floors and living accommodation in the upper storey's. Ashlar red sandstone has been used as construction materials. The main street elevation is located along the buildings north-western extent. This side consists of asymmetrical seven-bay, consoled semi-circular canopy to canted corner entrance bay. A coped parapet inscribed 'CLYDE CHAMBERS' is located near the centre of the building. The south-east elevation that makes up Belhaven terrace, comprises of asymmetrical six-bays. Clyde Chambers were built as a speculative property for Lord Belhaven who owned most of the land feus in Wishaw.	Modern	Medium	No Change	Neutral

41	LB47953 Canmore ID 240215	NRG 279424, 655258	Tenement	Cat C Listed Building	179 Main Street	Same as Above	Modern	Medium	No Change	Neutral
42	LB47953 Canmore ID 200843	NRG 279426, 655254	Tenement	Cat C Listed Building	177 Main Street	Same as Above	Modern	Medium	No Change	Neutral
43	LB49232 Canmore ID 267648	NRG 279474, 655200	YMCA	Cat C Listed Building	141-145 Main Street, YMCA	Designed by John Steel and constructed between 1912-14, 141-145 Main Street, YMCA is a Category C Listed Building that is located to the south of the Site. The building has seen several alterations through its history and now comprises of a two-storey, long, rectangular-shaped building. Two shops are located on the ground floor and a pedimented entrance is located on the right. The building has been constructed using brick and faced with channelled red sandstone to principal elevation. The Main Street elevation is located on the north-eastern extent of the building and consists of two shop facias and three bays on the first floor. A stone-bracketed balcony is located on the first floor with metal railings. The interior has two-leafed glazed inner doors with two depressed arched openings. The steel trusses are exposed to the roof of the gymnasium/auditorium on the first floor. The building still functions as a gathering place and functions under the YMCA for the local community of Wishaw.	Modern	Medium	No Change	Neutral
44	LB49604 Canmore ID 200857	NRG 279736, 655107	Cinema	Cat C Listed Building	57 Kirk Road, Classic Cinema	Designed by James L Ross and constructed in 1920, the 57 Kirk Road, Classic Cinema is a Category C Listed Building located to the south-east of the Site. The building comprises a three-storey five-bay, rectangular shaped Edwardian-style former cinema. The building is constructed from rendered brick with plain brick to the rear and has two pyramidal roofed towers with deep bracketed eaves flanking central Diocletian window with decorative stain glass windows. The cinema was built prior to the introduction of sound production and the interesting architectural detailing to principal elevation, in particular the double towers has been noted. Originally opened as The Cinema in 1920 for the Thomas Ormiston group, the cinema provided seating for 1,100 cinema viewers. This was a relatively large capacity for the period. The Gaumont group acquired the cinema in 1928. In 1967, the cinema became part of the Classic cinema group. The stalls were later converted to an amusement arcade and a small cinema continued to function upstairs. A cinema is	Modern	Medium	No Change	Neutral

						no longer operated, but the building continues to be used as an amusement arcade and pool hall.				
45	LB49605 Canmore ID 267321	NRG 279757, 655129	Cinema	Cat C Listed Building	59-69 Kirk Road, Greens Playhouse	<p>Designed by John Fairweather and constructed in 1940, 59-69 Kirk Road, Greens Playhouse is a Category C Listed Building located to the south-east of the Site. The building consists of a three-storey, ten-bay, rectangular shaped, plain Art Deco former cinema. The building was constructed primarily of brick which had been painted. Many of the original interior architectural details, fixtures and fittings, including a grand Corinthian-columned auditorium are still present. The asset was the last of the George Green's circuit of cinemas to be built, and special permission had been granted to enable its completion due to the war. It opened on 19th December 1940 with Jane Withers in "We're in the Army Now" and Edmunde Lowe in "The Wolf of New York". The auditorium had a huge seating capacity, which was divided into 1,714 seats in the stalls and 1,252 seats in the circle. There were massive fluted Corinthian columns on the side-walls and the ceiling dome had concealed lighting around the rim. There was a cafe located above the entrance foyer which could seat 100, and was capable of being turned into a dance floor if needed. Closed in the 1970's due to vandalism and ever decreasing attendances, Green's Playhouse became a Mecca Bingo Club, which remains in use today. The original cinema seats are retained in the circle, as is the cove lighting in the ceiling dome.</p>	Modern	Medium	No Change	Neutral
46	LB45577 Canmore ID 200864	NRG 279507, 654889	Church Manse	Cat B Listed Building	6 West Thornlie Street, Thornlie Parish Church Manse	<p>Located to the south-east of the Site, 6 West Thornlie Street, Thornlie Parish Church Manse was designed by Alexander Cullen and constructed in 1902. The building consists of a two-storey, four-bay, asymmetrical manse with full-height canted and stylised castellated details. Stugged and snecked grey sandstone ashlar with polished dressings have been used as construction materials. This manse incorporates themes and features which have been heavily influenced by the Glasgow Style. The most impressive features at Thornlie Manse are the remarkably intact stained-glass windows which display what has become known as the "Glasgow Rose". The original manse was constructed in 1826 but by 1876 was found to be in bad condition and it was decided by the Church Elders to replace it. In 1901 a member of the congregation donated £600 to the rebuilding fund and the new manse was completed in 1903 at a cost of £1555.</p>	Modern	Medium	No Change	Neutral

47	LB47962 Canmore ID 194210	NRG 279725, 655005	Former Bank	Cat C Listed Building	5 Stewarton Street, Commercial Bank	5 Stewarton Street, Commercial Bank is a Category C Listed Building located to the south-east of the Site. The asset was constructed in 1907 and consists of a two-storey, five-bay, asymmetrical gabled, rectangular shaped bank that has been designed in a Scottish Renaissance style. Yellow ashlar sandstone and tooled sandstone has been used as construction materials. A key feature of the asset is the turret located on the front elevation. The building is no longer in use as a bank and currently sits empty.	Modern	Medium	No Change	Neutral
48	LB47963 Canmore ID 200862	NRG 279972, 654771	Masonic Hall	Cat C Listed Building	147 Stewarton Street, Coltness Masonic Lodge	Designed by John Forrester Steel and constructed in 1907, 147 Stewarton Street, Coltness Masonic Lodge is a Category C Listed Building located to the south-east of the Site. The asset consists of a two-storey, three-bay, symmetrical, classical Masonic Lodge with Tudor Bethan details. Red sandstone ashlar facade and brick to sides and rear have been used as construction materials. The south-western elevation comprises of a bull-faced masonry base course with an oculus to centre ground with projecting architrave and keystone. The square headed door with plain architrave rising to semi-circular hood moulded arch framing semi-circular fanlight. An inscription at the top of the building reads 'LODGE ST. MARY COLTNESS MASONIC NO. 31'. Steel was a successful Wishaw architect who worked in a heavy Classical, Mannerist or Arts and Crafts Style, which can be seen in this building.	Modern	Medium	No Change	Neutral
49	WoSAS Pin: 12158	NRG 279316, 655350	Roman Road	Non- Designated	Castledyke- Bothwellhaugh -Balmuldy Roman Road	Stewarton Street and Wishaw Main Street (A721) follow the course of the Roman road. This line is continued by the drive of Wishaw House, now obscured by residential building development. For a distance of about 2.5 km to the NW its course has been totally obliterated by a complex of iron and steel works, but the evidence suggests that, after a wide bend to the south, it resumes a north-westerly direction at NS 768 563, passing through Motherwell on or near the line of Dalziel Street and Roman Road.	Roman	Medium	No Change	Neutral
50	Canmore ID 201024	NRG 279100, 655800	Coal Workings	Non- Designated	Femington Splint Coal Workings	Femington Coal Works has been marked by Canmore as existing at this location, but is more likely to the east at the location depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1859 as Femington Quarry. The works are located to the north of the Site and may have been linked to the mineral line (HA63) at some point before going out of use before 1897.	Post- Medieval	Low	No Change	Neutral

51	Canmore ID 317070	NRG 279139, 655366	Houses	Non-Designated	17-19 Glasgow Road	Located to the south-west of the Site were terraced houses built during Post-Medieval period. These were possibly built to accommodate housing for people who had come to work in the mining operations in the area or the Clydesdale Distillery. The buildings are first depicted on the Ordnance Survey of 1896.	Post-Medieval	Negligible	No Change	Neutral
52	Canmore ID 45638	NRG 279290, 655194	Gasworks	Non-Designated	Wishaw, Gasworks	The Wishaw Gasworks are located to the south of the Site. As well as supplying employment for people in the area this facility highlights the various industrial production that was occurring in Wishaw during this period. The facility is first depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey of 1864.	Post-Medieval	Negligible	No Change	Neutral
53	Canmore ID 286991	NRG 279548, 654901	Church	Non-Designated	Caledonian Road, United Presbyterian Church	Located to the south of the Site is Caledonian Road, United Presbyterian Church. The Wishaw Methodist Church began in 1863 as a Primitive Methodist Church with 21 members, meeting in the Young Street Chapel, which was built in 1858. The property at Young Street was sold with the members moving to their new premises in Caledonian Road. This building was formerly the home of the United Presbyterian Church, who moved to their new premises, which later became known as Thornlie Church. The Methodist Church paid £700 for the premises at Caledonian Road. In 1870 the quarterly meeting received a unanimous request for a place of worship from the men of The Excelsior Iron Works at Shieldmuir to allow a 'Sabbath-School' to be established. As a result, Shieldmuir Church was built and opened in 1872. In 1955 Wishaw joined with Motherwell, Mossend, Shieldmuir, New Stevenston, Castlehill and North Motherwell to form the Motherwell and Wishaw Circuit. By the end of 1966, North Motherwell and Shieldmuir Churches were closed with members transferring to other churches. In the early 1990's the church was struggling financially and the Cafeteria was introduced to raise funds, but soon became apparent that this was a great outreach to the people of the community. The church was not able to continue and closed in 2005. An amalgamation took place between Castlehill and the church became the Nethererton Methodist Church as it is today.	Post-Medieval	Low	No Change	Neutral
54	Canmore ID 240244	NRG 279447, 655243	Tenement	Non-Designated	175 Main Street, Public House	Located to the south of the Site is 175 Main Street, Public House. The late 19 <sup>th</sup> century public house consisted of a three-storey, nine-bay, rectangular shaped corner tenement with shops on the ground level and accommodation above. The domed corner turret with dominant projecting modillioned cornice and broad attic	Post-Medieval	Low	No Change	Neutral



						entablature is inscribed 'RICHMOND PLACE'. The building has been constructed from red ashlar sandstone.				
55	Canmore ID 34065	NRG 279360, 655679	Park and Memorial	Non-Designated	Belhaven Memorial Park; War Memorial; War Memorial Gate	Belhaven park is located off Glenpath street and Dryburgh road just five minutes' walk from Wishaw Main street. The main entrance to the park is at Glenpath street where there are also car parking spaces available. There are other entrances to the park at Dryburgh road and at Templehall woods near Carrick crescent. The park covers an area of 4.5 Hectares. It has an attractive layout of ornamental trees, shrubs and flower beds. Hanging baskets and flowering bulbs add more colour to the park during the spring and summertime. There is a children's play area and a skating area within the park, and also picnic benches and seating located throughout. There is also an HM Armed Forces garden with informative plaques detailing various British military conflicts throughout recent history. The war memorial is placed near the attractive entrance feature at the main gate. Belhaven park was gifted to the people of Wishaw by Lord Belhaven as a memorial to his son who was killed in the first world war.	Modern	Low	No Change	Neutral
56	Canmore ID 340637	NRG 279064, 655475	Ex-Serviceman Club	Non-Designated	451 Main Street, Ex-serviceman's Club, War Memorial	Located at the corner of Main Street and Cleland Road to the north west of Wishaw town centre is 451 Main Street, Ex-serviceman's Club, War Memorial. The building, which is locate to the west of the Site, no longer functions as club and was recently up for sale.	Modern	Low	No Change	Neutral
57	Canmore ID 333028	NRG 278991, 655151	Drill Hall	Non-Designated	Marshall Street, Drill Hall	Marshall Street Drill Hall is located to the south-west of the Site. It was reported in 2006 that a drill hall was built at some point between 1910 and 1940. The hall comprised of an armoury, a miniature firing range, lecture room, officers' and men's rooms and an instructor's house, with hall behind. In 1914 the hall was drill station for "B" Squadron, Lanarkshire Yeomanry and base for "H" Company, 8th battalion, Highland Light Infantry. The building no longer exists in the area and has been demolished.	Modern	Negligible	No Change	Neutral
58	Canmore ID 317077	NRG 279538, 655539	School	Non-Designated	Dryburgh Road, Wishaw High School	Located directly to the north of the Site was the former location of Dryburgh Road, Wishaw High School. The High School was constructed in 1928 and was once a significant building in the Wishaw area. Due to neglect, fire and vandalism the school was demolished in 1998.	Modern	Negligible	No Change	Neutral
59	Canmore ID 200723	NRG 279711, 655784	Library	Non-Designated	Kenilworth Avenue, Public Library	Located to the north of the Site is the former location of a Public Library. Little detail or information has been supplied on the HER for this asset. The library was demolished and later relocated to Houldworths Centre.	Modern	Negligible	No Change	Neutral

						The area is now occupied by a large park and no standing remains exist.				
60	N/A	NRG 278859, 655492	School	Non-Designated	Lady Belhaven's School	Lady Belhaven's School is located to the west of the Site and consisted of three rectangular structures centred around a square reservoir. The school is first depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey of 1859. The school was possibly built by the Lord or Lady Belhaven who owned estates in the Hamilton area. A modern housing development and parkland now occupy the area.	Post-Medieval	Negligible	No Change	Neutral
61	N/A	NRG 279042, 655556	Cottage	Non-Designated	Wishaw Cottage	Wishaw Cottage is a rectangular structure accompanied by a small square building located west of the Site. The cottage is first depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey of 1859. The area is now occupied by a modern housing development.	Post-Medieval	Negligible	No Change	Neutral
62	N/A	NRG 279327, 655548	Quarry	Non-Designated	Ironstone Pit	Ironstone Pit is located to the west of the Site and consisted of three small mining production structures connected to a mineral line that led to the south. This pit highlights the early mining production that became dominant in the area. The area is now occupied by parkland, a road and modern housing. It is first depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey of 1859.	Post-Medieval	Negligible	No Change	Neutral
63	N/A	NRG 279305, 655466	Rail Line	Non-Designated	Mineral Line for Iron Stone Pit	Connected to Ironstone Pit and located to the west of the Site is a Mineral Line. As the line links up with the Caledonian Rail Line in the south, it would have been used to ferry materials to and from Ironstone Pit on to the city or wherever they were most needed. The line is first depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey of 1859.	Post-Medieval	Negligible	No Change	Neutral
64	N/A	NRG 278972, 655257	Distillery	Non-Designated	Belhaven Distillery	Located to the south-west of the Site is Belhaven Distillery. The distillery was established in 1825 by Robert Montgomery, the then Lord Belhaven who was a local businessman and owner of Wishaw House. At one point it was one of the largest pot still only distilleries in Scotland. It had four granaries, eight malting floors and three large kilns which were heated by peat from the nearby Greenhead moss. This moss has now been converted into a nature park with walkways, trees and small lochs. Clydesdale distillery was one of the five founding members of Scottish Malt Distillers Ltd (SMD) in 1914 but then closed in 1919. The warehouses continued in use for a few decades but the last buildings were demolished in 1988. The site of the granaries and kilns is now an Aldi supermarket and car park, with the adjacent sites of the main distillery buildings and warehouses also now	Post-Medieval	Negligible	No Change	Neutral

						occupied by various retail stores and a McDonalds. No reference to the old distillery remains in the area.				
65	N/A	NRG 279433, 655197	Quarry	Non-Designated	Coal Pit	Located to the south of the Site are two structures labelled as a Coal Pit, depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey of 1859. These structures consist of two small square buildings. This pit helps highlight the early foundations of the coal mining industry that would come to dominate this area. The location of the pit is now occupied by gardens and modern housing.	Post-Medieval	Negligible	No Change	Neutral
66	N/A	NRG 279972, 655406	Farmstead	Non-Designated	Auchenstewart Farmstead	To the east of the Site is Auchenstewart Farmstead, consisting of two rectangular range buildings connected with two smaller square buildings, set in a large enclosure. The asset is first depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey of 1859 and is now occupied by modern housing.	Post-Medieval	Negligible	No Change	Neutral
67	N/A	NRG 279580, 655338	School	Non-Designated	Public School	Located to the east of the Site is a Public School. The large T-shaped school building is first depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey of 1859. The building must have been a predecessor to Wishaw High School as it is located in very close proximity. The area is now occupied by Houldsworth Bowling Club.	Post-Medieval	Negligible	No Change	Neutral
68	N/A	NRG 279449, 655653	Coal Pit	Non-Designated	Glenpark Coal Pit	On the former location of Ironstone Pit and consisting of two rectangular structures with a tramline extending to the north is Glenpark Coal Pit. It is depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1910. The structures are linked to a Coal Mine to the north-east, with an air shaft to the east showing the potential alignment of the underground mine. The location is now occupied by Belhaven park.	Post-Medieval	Negligible	No Change	Neutral
69	N/A	NRG 279395, 655252	Town Hall	Non-Designated	Wishaw Town Hall	Wishaw Town Hall was located to the south of the Site. The large, square administration building is first depicted on the Ordnance Survey of 1896. They area is now occupied by modern shop fronts and modern housing.	Post-Medieval	Negligible	No Change	Neutral
70	N/A	NRG 279192, 655851	Gate House	Non-Designated	East Lodge	Located to the north-west of the Site is East Lodge. This small, square building is first depicted on the Ordnance Survey of 1896, and was part of the Wishaw House Estate. The area is now occupied by modern housing.	Post-Medieval	Negligible	No Change	Neutral
71	N/A	NRG 279387, 655209	Cinema	Non-Designated	Plaza Cinema	Depicted on the Ordnance Survey of 1956, is the Plaza Cinema located to the south of the Site. The cinema is square in plan and opened in 1912 as the Pavilion Cinema, in the Town Hall building. It was operated by the Bostock chain and was used for cine-variety. It became a full-time cinema in the late 1910's. It was later re-named	Modern	Negligible	No Change	Neutral

						Plaza Cinema, and was taken over by Scottish Cinema & Variety Theatres Ltd. in 1927. Merged into the Associated British Cinemas (ABC) chain, the Plaza Cinema was closed on 26 <sup>th</sup> July 1956 when the building was declared unsafe due to subsidence. The building has since been demolished.				
72	N/A	NRG 279024, 655175	Community Centre	Non-Designated	Wishaw Community Centre	Located to the south-west of the Site is Wishaw Community Centre. This large square building was located across the road from the Belhaven Distillery and would have possibly served the local public as a gathering place and a community functions hall. The building is depicted on the Ordnance Survey of 1956.	Modern	Low	No Change	Neutral
73	N/A	NRG 279039, 655209	Job Centre	Non-Designated	Wishaw Employment Exchange	The Wishaw Employment Exchange was an L-shaped building, located to the south-west of the Site. The building is depicted on the Ordnance Survey of 1956 and functioned as an early job centre for the community of Wishaw. The building still stands, located across the road from the former Belhaven Distillery, and has been renovated to occupy modern housing.	Modern	Negligible	No Change	Neutral
74	N/A	NRG 279352, 655515	Factory	Non-Designated	Thistle Nail Works	The Thistle Nail Works is a large rectangular building located directly to the north-west of the Site. The large industrial building helped generate employment in the local Wishaw area. It is depicted on the Ordnance Survey of 1956. The area is now occupied by open grassland and modern housing development.	Modern	Negligible	No Change	Neutral
75	N/A	NRG 279287, 655423	Garage	Non-Designated	Garage on Main Street	Located to the south-east of the Site is a large rectangular Garage. The building is of a substantial size and may have housed buses. The asset is clearly depicted on the Ordnance Survey of 1956. The area is now occupied by large open grassland.	Modern	Negligible	No Change	Neutral



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