



North Lanarkshire Council

LINSAYBEG ROAD - CHRYSTON

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment





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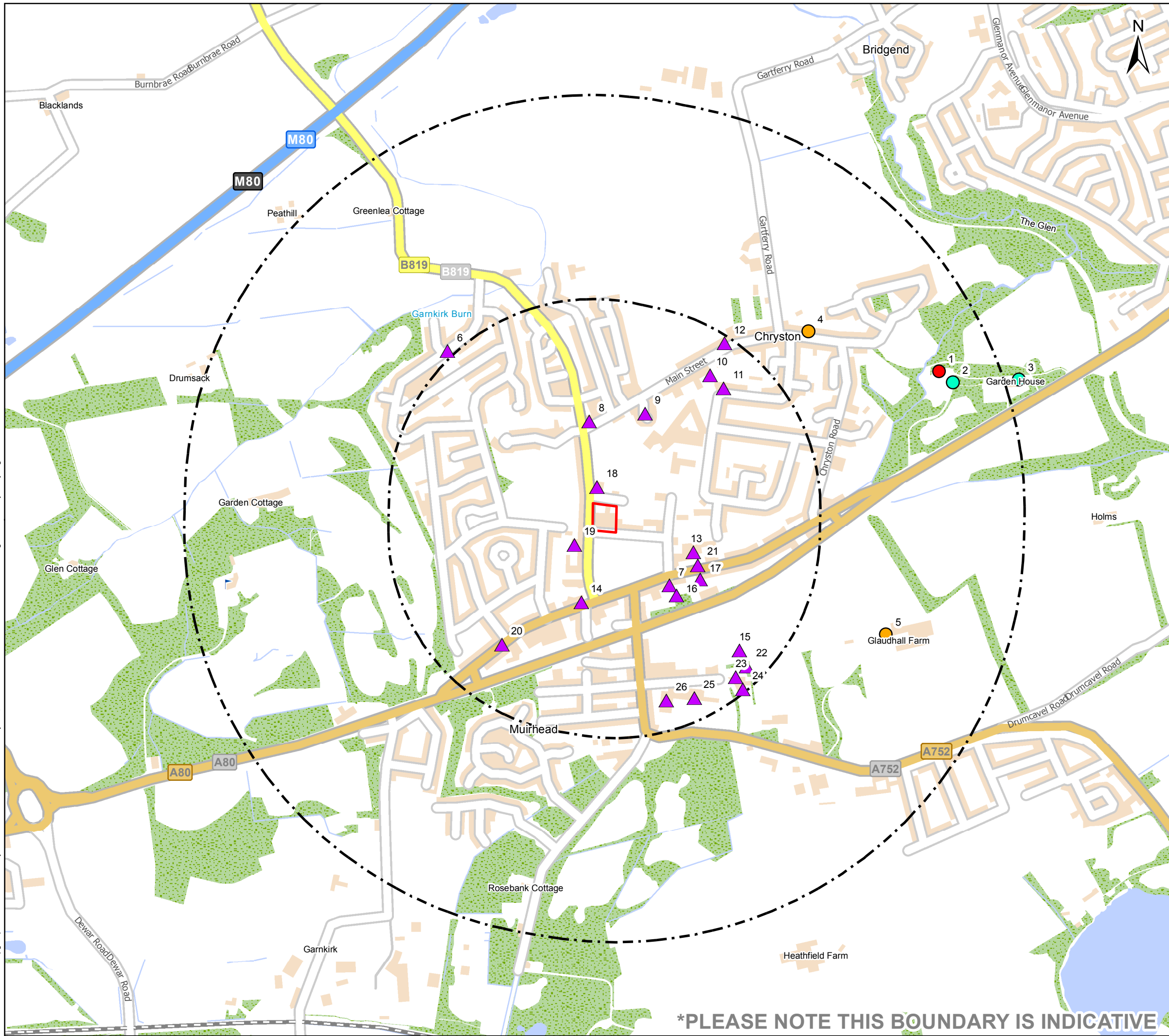
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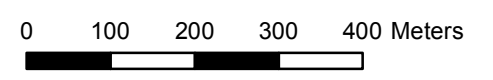
Key


- Site Location
- 500m Buffer
- 1000m Buffer
- ▲ Non-Designated Asset


Listed Buildings

Category

- A
- B
- C





Client: 

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Chryston

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Heritage Assets

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1 INTRODUCTION

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

1.2 SITE LOCATION

- 1.2.1. The Site is located on Linsaybeg Road, Chryston, North Lanarkshire. It is situated to the south of Chryston High School and north of the A80 Cumbernauld Road, centred on NGR 268365, 669696, and at a height of 88 m AOD (**Figure1**). The Site measures around 3,745 sqm and after the recent demolition of an elderly care home that occupied the Site, it is currently in a state of disuse.
- 1.2.2. The bedrock geology of the Site consists of an Upper Limestone Formation which includes sedimentary rock cycles of the Clackmannan Group type which formed approximately 324 to 329 million years ago in the Carboniferous period. The superficial deposits consist of Devensian – Diamicton Deposits of till formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary period¹.

1.3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 1.3.1. The main aims and objectives of the ADBA are to:
- Identify any cultural heritage assets (known or previously unknown) that may be present within the Site and the required assessment buffer;
 - Assess the potential impact of the Site on the archaeological resource if present, allowing for its variation in significance; and
 - Suggest appropriate mitigation for the protection of the archaeological resource or where necessary, the investigation and recording of any sites likely to be affected by the proposed development where preservation in situ cannot be achieved.
- 1.3.2. The desk based assessment forms the first stage of an iterative process of a cultural heritage assessment which will be considered alongside wider scheme issues during development of the scheme design. As part of any future detailed design process, further archaeological investigations may be required to assess the extent, character and significance of buried remains.

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

2 POLICY, BACKGROUND AND GUIDANCE

2.1 LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY REQUIREMENTS

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

National, regional and local policy and guidance

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

- the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979;
- the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997;
- the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997;
- the Planning etc. (Scotland) Act 2006;
- the Historic Environment (Amendment) (Scotland) Act 2011;
- Scottish Planning Policy 2014 (SPP) Paragraphs 135-151: Valuing the Historic Environment;
- Planning Advice Note (PAN) 2/2011: Planning and Archaeology;
- Historic Environment Scotland's Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Our Place in Time – the Historic Environment Strategy for Scotland (2014)
- Historic Environment Scotland's Managing Change in the Historic Environment guidance notes (2016);
- Historic Environment Scotland Policy Statement (2016);
- The European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Revised) 1992;
- Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment 3rd Edition (2013);
- Glasgow and the Clyde Valley Strategic Development and Planning Authority, Strategic Development Plan (2017);
- North Lanarkshire Local Plan Policy Document (2012); and
- North Lanarkshire Council, Archaeology Supplementary Planning Guidance (2012).

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

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

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

2.2 NATIONAL PLANNING LEGISLATION

Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act, 1979

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

Planning advice note – Planning and Archaeology (PAN 2/2011)

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

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

2.3 SCOTTISH PLANNING POLICY (SPP)

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

Listed Buildings

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

Scheduled Monuments

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

Archaeology and Other Historic Environment Assets

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

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

2.4.1. Other cultural heritage and archaeological sites, not subject to other designations, are recorded within the local Historic Environment Record (HER) and the Scottish National Record of the Historic Environment (SNRHE), of which many such sites have not yet been identified or recorded. These undesignated sites are frequently assigned to regional, local or lesser categories of significance. The regional or local importance of such a site is established on the basis of professional judgement. Some sites are also, variously, classed as of lesser importance, unknown importance or other importance. Unknown or other importance usually refers to examples where insufficient information exists to assign importance.

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

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

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

2.6 LOCAL POLICY GUIDELINES

The North Lanarkshire Local Plan Policy Document

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

NBE1 – Protecting the Natural and Built Environment

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

- For features of local/ regional importance:

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

- For features of national importance:

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

- For features of international importance:

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

The North Lanarkshire Council, Archaeology Supplementary Planning Guidance

- 2.6.2. The North Lanarkshire Council, Archaeology Supplementary Planning Guidance (2010) provides information for developers on how archaeological resources, gardens & designed landscapes, and historic battlefields are managed and protected through the planning system. It includes information on how an archaeological resource or heritage asset is defined and what extra measures may be required through the planning system where archaeological resources are connected to development sites. Best practice procedures for archaeological investigation in connection with the planning system are also included together with an outline of the law regarding archaeological finds and guidance on historic gardens and battlefields. The procedures and guidance that are pertinent to this assessment are as follows:

C. Archaeology and Planning:

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

D. Archaeological Standards and Procedures:

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

B. Heritage Destinations:

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

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

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

apply. Planning authorities are encouraged to consult Historic Scotland⁴ on development proposals which affect historic gardens and designed landscapes.”

F. Artefacts and Ecofacts:

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

I. Historic Battlefields and Planning:

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

⁴ Historic Scotland is now known as Historic Environment Scotland since 1st October 2015.

3 ASSESSMENT PROCESS

3.1 APPROACH

Consultation

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

Study Area

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

- 3.1.2. 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.
- 3.1.3. 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

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

3.2 STANDARDS AND GUIDANCE

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

3.3 METHODOLOGY

- 3.3.1. This desk based assessment has examined the Site and an inner assessment buffer of approximately 500 m beyond its boundary for non-designated assets, and an outer assessment buffer of 1 km beyond its boundary for designated assets. The study of the surrounding landscape was necessary to establish the local archaeological and historical context, to provide a broader understanding of the historical development of the Site and the potential for unidentified archaeological remains within those areas.
- 3.3.2. The assessment has been informed by a review of all available archaeological records; historical documentary evidence; cartographic evidence and photographic material. This has involved a consultation of the following sources;

- GIS data on Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, GDL's, Battlefields, and MPA's was obtained from Historic Environment Scotland (HES);
- GIS data on other cultural heritage assets was obtained from the Scottish National Record of the Historic Environment (SNRHE) which is maintained by HES;
- Information relating to Conservation Areas was obtained from the local authority;
- Readily accessible primary and secondary historical sources were consulted for information relating to the area's historical past, including past land use;
- Pre-Ordnance Survey maps of the Site were consulted on-line, held by the National Library of Scotland (NLS). The relevant maps date in range from the seventeenth to the nineteenth centuries;
- First and subsequent editions of the Ordnance Survey maps of the area of interest, were also consulted and examined via the NLS; and
- The solid and drift geology for the site has been identified based on that recorded by the British Geological Survey (BGS), Geological Survey of Great Britain maps.

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

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

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

Table 4: Overall Impact

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

4 BASELINE

4.1 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Introduction

4.1.1. The location of the designated assets from the (SNRHE) which lie within a 1 km assessment buffer, and the non-designated assets which lie within a 500 m assessment buffer surrounding the Site boundary, are tabled in the Gazetteer and indicated in **Figure 1** of this report. Selected significant assets referred to within the text from 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 designated heritage assets identified within its boundary.

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

- Bedlay Castle (LB4396), Category A Listed;
- Ruined Gateway to Bedlay Castle (LB4398), Category B Listed;
- Bedlay Kennel, the Former stables (LB4397), Category B Listed;
- Chryston Parish Church (LB49465), Category C Listed; and
- Glaudhall Farmhouse (LB48615), Category C Listed;

4.1.4. Further to the designated assets highlighted above, nine non-designated assets were also present within the 500 m assessment buffer.

4.1.5. A review of Historical mapping covering the 500 m assessment buffer surrounding the Site has highlighted the presence of twelve non-designated assets that are not currently listed within the SNRHE. These assets appear to relate primarily to the Post-Medieval and Modern Period, and have been noted within the assessment.

Known Heritage Assets

4.1.6. The principal sites and features within the study area are described in the context of a timeline of archaeological periods from Prehistoric through to Modern. The location of the recorded sites and features 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 BCE
 - 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 to this period fall within the Site or the assessment buffers surrounding the Site.

Roman Period

4.1.9. No heritage assets dating to this period fall within the Site or the assessment buffers surrounding the Site. Located around 3.6 km to the north-east of the Site, Mollins Roman Fort is the closest designated asset related to this period in the area. Although lying out with the Site assessment buffer, the fort highlights the possibility that there was some Roman activity in the surrounding area during this period.

Medieval Period

- 4.1.10. No heritage assets dating to this period fall within the Site or the assessment buffers surrounding the Site. Chryston is first depicted on Timothy Pont's 1583-1614 map as 'Christon'⁵. Being highlighted on this early map, may indicate that there was an established settlement in the area before the Post-Medieval Period.

Post-Medieval Period

- 4.1.11. There are no heritage asset dating to this period within the Site. Five designated assets dating to the Post-Medieval period are within the 1 km assessment buffer surrounding the Site. These assets are all listed buildings, with three related to the Bedlay Castle estate on the eastern edge of Chryston. Bedlay Castle, also known as Bedlay House, is a Category A Listed Building located to the north-east of the Site (*LB4396*) (*Canmore ID 45203*) (**HA01**). It has been noted that the building possibly belongs to two periods. The eastern section, with a square stair-tower projecting to the north, possibly dates to the last quarter of the 16th century, while the west end with its two round towers, was built about a hundred years later. The main house comprises two-storeys with an attic space. The northern square tower rises a storey higher than the main roof and the western extension houses a garret storey in the roof. Many of the windows have been enlarged, and the dormer pediments are modern. The original house was built by the 4th Lord Boyd of Kilmarnock, who acquired the lands after the Reformation. In 1642, it passed to the Robertson's who extended it. Much of the remodelling of the house was carried out in the 1860's. The house is still occupied and in a very good state of repair.
- 4.1.12. The Gateway to Bedlay Castle has been Listed as a Category B Building (*LB4398*) (*Canmore ID 202895*) (**HA02**), and consists of a 17th century gateway that was brought from Petershill House, and reassembled at this location as an entrance to the main house. The Petershill Estate was acquired by the Campbell's of Bedlay and by the 1840's the house was removed in way for industrial development⁶. Several features of the house were then relocated and reassembled at Bedlay House.
- 4.1.13. The Category B Listed Building, Bedlay Kennels/former Stables is also part of the estate to the north-east of the Site (*LB4397*) (*Canmore ID 202895*) (**HA03**). Originally serving the estate as the main houses stables and kennels, the building comprises an L-shaped crowstepped range, which mostly dates from around 1860. The building was later transformed to accommodate a farmhouse.
- 4.1.14. Also located within the 1 km Site assessment buffer is Chryston Parish Church, a Category C Listed Building located to the north-east of the Site (*LB49465*) (*Canmore ID 267312*) (**HA04**). The building was designed by David Thomson & Robert Turnbull and was constructed in 1878. The building comprises a broad-plan church constructed in a Gothic style. The church is linked to a substantial modern two-storey hall to the north-west that was designed by Davis Duncan Architects, 2003. The building has been constructed using snecked and tooled, squared rubble which is coursed and finished with ashlar dressings. This church was built on the original site of the Chapel of Ease, erected in 1780 on land formerly belonging to James Gray Snr of Wamflet. Chryston Parish Church is one of the few remaining 19th century buildings of note in this small village and acts as a distinctive landmark to the area.
- 4.1.15. The final designated asset is the Gluadhall Farmhouse, a late 18th century structure located to the south-east of the Site, comprising a two-storey with attic, gabled farmhouse (*LB48615*) (*Canmore ID 228015*) (**HA05**). The Category C Listed Building has been extended at right angles to the west with a taller two-storey range. The original building has been constructed using yellow rubble sandstone with ashlar dressings and quoin strips. Squared and snecked rubble has been used in the later addition. The front entrance has a moulded, Tudor-arched doorway with a two-leafed timber door. The west elevation consists of a gabled bay with two windows on the ground level. The rear elevation is dominated by a circular stair tower. An interesting canted pillar is located at the west elevation and is reminiscent of Philip Webb's design for William Morris' 'Red House' of 1859.
- 4.1.16. As well as these designated assets, there are twelve non-designated assets within the 500 m assessment buffer surrounding the Site, all discovered through the cartographic research of the area. These relate to varying ecclesial buildings, educational institutes, local farms and housing, local administration buildings,

⁵ Pont, T., circa1583-1614, *Glasgow and the County of Lanark*, Pont 34

⁶ Petershill Estate, <https://www.theglasgowstory.com/image/?inum=TGSB00309>

community gathering places and local employers. Located to the north-east of the Site is Chryston Free Church and Well (**HA12**). The Church and well are first depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1858, and may have functioned as a place of worship for the local community of Post-Medieval Chryston⁷. The church may also have owned several pieces of land in the area, as a large manse is located to the south-west of the building under the same name. The school building and Manse located across the road from this building may also have been connected to the church. The buildings are last clearly depicted on the Ordnance Survey, 1938 map and from assessing aerial photographs it can be seen they have now been demolished, and in its place is modern housing⁸.

- 4.1.17. The Free Church Manse is located to the north-east of the Site and comprises a large L-shaped building, a small rectangular out-building and four enclosures (**HA09**). The manse may have functioned as a residence for the local ministry of the Free Church located to the east of the manse. Located across the road and to the west of the manse is a square well. This well may have been used as a water source for the building. The building is last clearly depicted on the Ordnance Survey, 1938 and from assessing aerial photographs it can be seen to have been demolished, and in its place is modern housing⁸.
- 4.1.18. Located to the north of the Site is a possible Post-Medieval well (**HA08**). The well may have been the property of, or was used as a water supply by the Free Church Manse that was located directly to the east. The well is last clearly depicted on the Ordnance Survey, 1938 and from assessing aerial photographs it can be seen the well has now been demolished, and in its place is modern housing⁸.
- 4.1.19. Chryston Evangelistic Hall consisted of a small rectangular structure located on the Cumbernauld road from Glasgow, on the west entry to Muirhead (**HA14**). The hall is first depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1897, of Lanarkshire and is located to the south of the Site⁹. The hall may have functioned as a local gathering place for the community of Muirhead or a local place of worship. The building is last clearly depicted on the Ordnance Survey, 1938 and from assessing aerial photographs it can be seen to have now been demolished, and in its place is modern housing⁸.
- 4.1.20. Unlike many areas in North Lanarkshire that were dominated by industrialisation, Chryston remained predominantly agriculturally dependent during this period. This is highlighted by the multiple farms and farmsteads in the area. Berryknowe Farmstead is located to the north-west of the Site (**HA06**). The farmstead comprises three farm buildings which are connected to form a rectangular range. The farmstead is accompanied by a large rectangular enclosure to the south of the buildings. The farmstead is clearly depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1958¹⁰. The area is now occupied by a modern housing development, although the enclosure to the south survives and has not been developed.
- 4.1.21. Muirhead Village comprises eight square and rectangular buildings, a well, and possibly ten small enclosures (**HA07**). The buildings are located on either side of the Glasgow to Cumbernauld road, to the south-east of the Site. These structures are first depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1858⁷. The area is now occupied by a modern road and housing development. Any evidence for the structures may now only survive in the sub-surface.
- 4.1.22. As mentioned previously, several other educational institutes were also located within this small village. Chryston School is located to the north-east of the Site and comprises a T-shaped building set within a small enclosure (**HA10**). The school is first depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1858 and may have functioned as an educational institute for the local population⁷. Directly to the south of the school are two structures set within an enclosure that are marked as a Manse. The manse may have functioned as a residence for the school staff or like the school, may have been connected to a local church.
- 4.1.23. Chryston School Manse is located to the north-east of the Site and consisted of two rectangular buildings set within an enclosure and accompanied with another enclosure of similar size to the north (**HA11**). The manse may have been connected to the school building that is located directly to the north-west, and functioned as staff accommodation. It is also possible that the manse and school were both owned and run by local church

⁷ Ordnance Survey 1858, *Lanarkshire, Sheet II (Six Inch)*

⁸ Ordnance Survey, 1938 map, Dumbartonshire Sheet nXXXIII.SW (includes: Cadder; Kirkintilloch)

⁹ Ordnance Survey 1897, *Lanarkshire Sheet II.SW (Six Inch)*

¹⁰ Ordnance Survey 1958, NS6770 - A (includes: Cadder)

located in Chryston town. The buildings are first depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1858 and although the manse may have gone through several renovations, the building still exists at this location¹¹.

- 4.1.24. Chryston Drill Hall consisted of a large L-shaped building located to the south-east of the Site (**HA13**). In 1878 the Chryston Drill and Public Hall was built in Muirhead alongside the new road. Its building was originally managed by trustees, but after 20 years they passed control to the Cadder Parish Council. The Council carried out remedial improvements by the installation of acetylene lighting, at a cost of £44, and on the south side added a lesser hall to accommodate 100 people and also added other small rooms¹². The building is last depicted on the Ordnance Survey in 1914 and the area is now occupied by modern housing and playing fields¹³.
- 4.1.25. Chryston Saw Mill was located to the south-east of the Site and consisted of several rectangular buildings (**HA16**). The mill may have functioned as a source of employment for the local community of Muirhead and surrounding area during this period. The area is now occupied by local housing. Located next to the Saw Mill was the location of Chryston Police Station (**HA17**). The square building functioned as a headquarters for local police protecting the Chryston area. The building was later demolished and the Muirhead Clinic now occupies this location. These assets are last depicted on the Ordnance Survey, 1938¹⁴.
- 4.1.26. Lastly, located to the south-east of the Site is Chryston Football ground (**HA15**). This large rectangular area is first depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1897 and may have functioned as a sporting, event and playing field for the local community of Chryston¹³. The sports field did not become a permanent feature and the land has gone back to being used agriculturally. The football ground is last depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1938¹⁴.

Modern Period

- 4.1.27. There are no heritage assets dating to this period within the Site. Eight non-designated assets dating to the Modern period are located within the 500 m assessment buffer surrounding the Site. These assets mainly relate to educational buildings, an ecclesial building, two war memorials, an office block and local housing. St. Josephs Primary School is a large rectangular structure located to the south of the Site (*Canmore ID 299829*) (**HA25**). The buildings name was later changed to St. Barbara's in 1949 when both schools amalgamated, and the change in name has been listed separately within the SNRHE (*Canmore ID 299828*) (**HA26**). The building is clearly visible on the Ordnance Survey map of 1958.
- 4.1.28. St. Barbara's Church is a modern Catholic church located to the south-east of the Site (*Canmore ID 205970*) (**HA23**). The Catholic Church comprises a hall, main church building and presbytery. The building first appears on the Ordnance Survey 1958 and still functions as a place of worship today. The hall to the church is located on the north end of the building (*Canmore ID 299827*) (**HA22**). The small presbytery is the most southern building in the church complex (*Canmore ID 299826*) (**HA24**).
- 4.1.29. Two memorials commemorating the World Wars are located within the assessment buffer surrounding the Site. The Muirhead War Memorial is located to the south of the Site and is constructed of dressed stone (*Canmore ID 345106*) (**HA21**). The monument comprises an obelisk that is raised onto two steps, a plaque on the frontage commemorates the war and a small open area is located at the front for people to gather and pay respects. The plaque commemorates those who died in both World Wars. The second memorial is located in the Masonic Hall, which is directly to the south-west of the Site (*Canmore ID 340662*) (**HA19**). The social club houses stain glass windows that serve as war memorials. One of the windows is inscribed with 'In Sacred Memory' while the other states 'To the Glory of God'.
- 4.1.30. Chryston Valley Business Park consists of a block of modern offices located directly to the north of the Site (*Canmore ID 297546*) (**HA18**). The modern building houses offices for local businesses.
- 4.1.31. Lastly, houses located at 71-149 Cumbernauld Road are modern in construction, post-dating the Ordnance Survey map of 1958, and may have been built during the period of council house development in the area

¹¹ Ordnance Survey 1858, Lanarkshire, Sheet II (Six Inch)

¹² Chryston Drill Hall, <http://www.chryston.org.uk/story/p06.htm>

¹³ Ordnance Survey 1914, *Dumbartonshire Sheet nXXXIII.SW* (includes: Cadder; Kirkintilloch)

¹⁴ Ordnance Survey 1938, *Dumbartonshire Sheet nXXXIII.SW* (includes: Cadder; Kirkintilloch)

(Canmore ID 297543) (HA20). The housing is located to the south-east of the Site, but little information about the buildings is supplied on the SNRHE.

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.

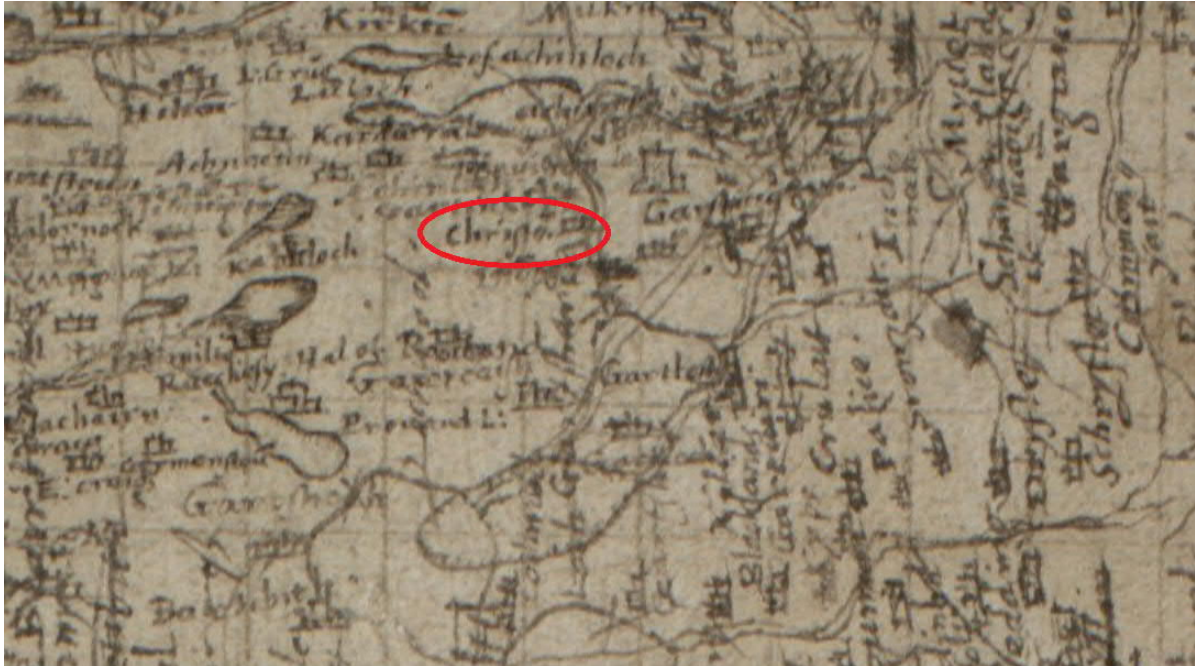


Plate 1 – Excerpt from Pont, T., ca. 1583-1614, Glasgow and the County of Lanark, Pont 34, highlighting the early settlement of Chryston, pronounced 'Christon'. Reproduced with permission of the Trustees of the National Library of Scotland.



Plate 2– Excerpt from Roy's Lowlands, 1752-55, Military Map, highlighting the early settlement of Chryston, pronounced 'Christon'. Reproduced with permission of the Trustees of the National Library of Scotland.

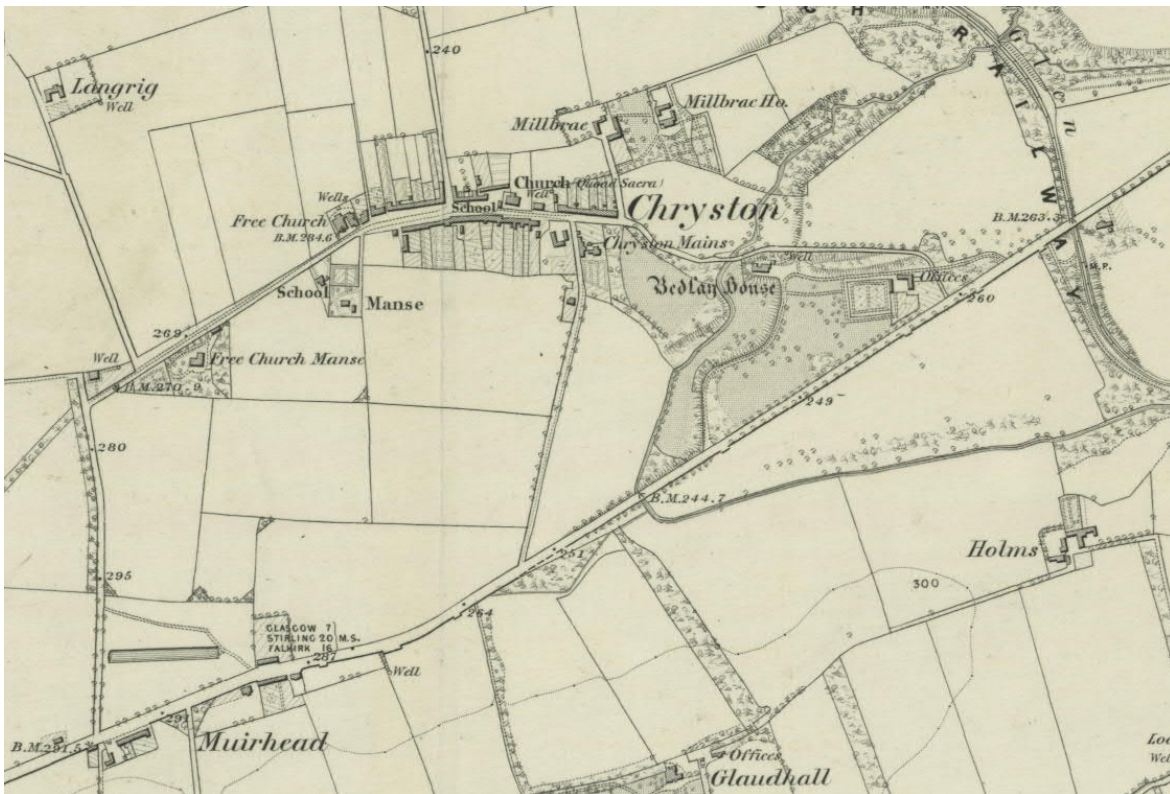


Plate 3 – Excerpt from 1st Edition Ordnance Survey 1858, Lanarkshire, Sheet II, (Six Inch) highlighting the land being used for predominantly agriculture. Reproduced with permission of the Trustees of the National Library of Scotland.

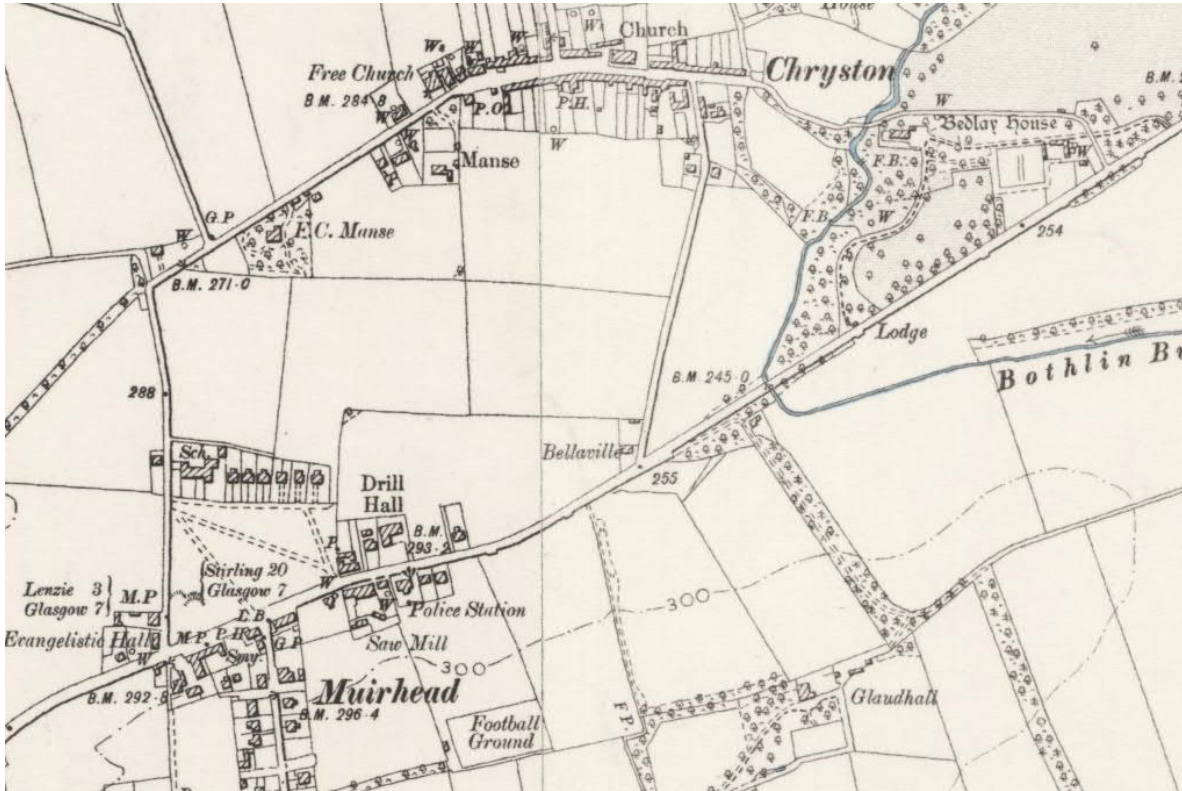


Plate 4 – Excerpt from Ordnance Survey 1897, Lanarkshire Sheet II.SW, (Six Inch) highlighting that the development of railways and coal mining that surround the development area. Reproduced with permission of the Trustees of the National Library of Scotland.

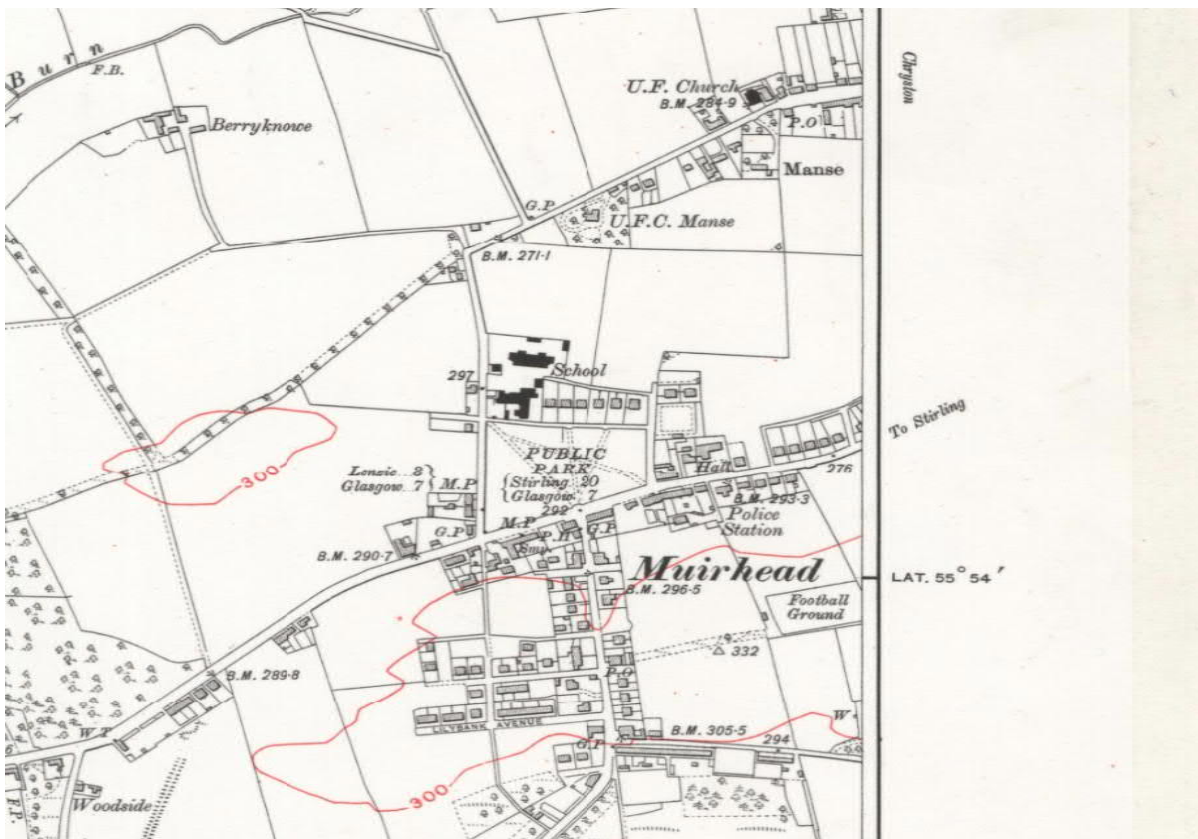


Plate 5 – Excerpt from Ordnance Survey 1910, Lanarkshire Sheet II.SW (includes: Cadder; Kirkintilloch) (Six Inch) highlighting that the development of more housing around Muirhead. Reproduced with permission of the Trustees of the National Library of Scotland.

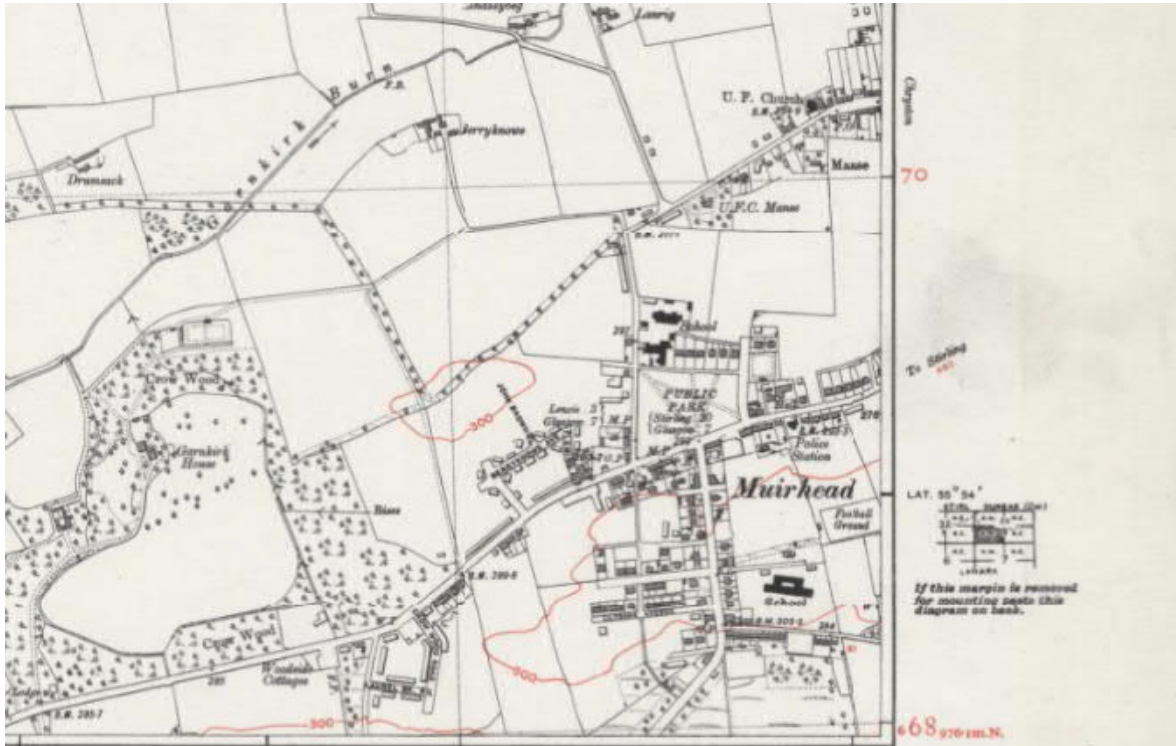


Plate 6 – Excerpt from Ordnance Survey 1938, Dumbartonshire Sheet nXXXIII.SW (includes: Cadder; Kirkintilloch) (Six Inch) highlighting that the development of more housing and School around Muirhead. Reproduced with permission of the Trustees of the National Library of Scotland.



Plate 7 – Excerpt from Ordnance Survey 1:1, 250/1:2, 500, 1958, highlighting the growth of modern housing development in the area and around the Site. Reproduced with permission of the Trustees of the National Library of Scotland.

5 STATEMENT OF IMPACT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

- 5.1.1. Previous development and disturbance within the Site will have had a detrimental impact on the potential for the survival of the archaeological resource. This includes structures built and landscaping undertaken in the 20th century. It is likely that the later levelling associated with the demolition of these structures will also have impacted on the subsurface interface where archaeological features are likely to survive.
- 5.1.2. Given the previous development of the Site, the archaeological potential within the Site boundary remains low. Due to the lack of potential for as yet undetected buried remains surviving within the Site, the probability of encountering hitherto unknown sites of archaeological significance during the course of the construction work is also considered 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 any stage of the development, as previous construction and demolition in the 20th century will have removed any potential subsurface archaeological remains.

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	LB4396 Canmore ID 45203	NGR 269193, 670056	Castle/Estate House	Cat A Listed Building	Bedlay Castle	Bedlay Castle, also known as Bedlay House is a Category A Listed Building located to the north-east of the Site. It has been noted that the building possibly belongs to two periods. The eastern section, with a square stair-tower projecting to the north possibly dates to the last quarter of the 16th century, while the west end with its two round towers, was built about a hundred years later. The main house comprises two storeys with an attic space. The northern square tower rises a storey higher than the main roof and the western extension houses a garret storey in the roof. Many of the windows have been enlarged, and the dormer pediments are modern. The original house was built by the 4th Lord Boyd of Kilmarnock, who acquired the lands after the Reformation. In 1642, it passed to the Robertson's who extended it. Much of the remodelling of the house was carried out in the 1860's. The house is still occupied and in a very good state of repair.	Post-Medieval	High	No Change	Neutral
02	LB4398 Canmore ID 228052	NGR 269227, 670029	Gateway	Cat B Listed Building	Ruined Gateway to Bedlay Castle	The Gateway to Bedlay Castle has been Listed as a Category B Listed Building. The 17th century gateway was brought from Petershill House and reassembled at this location as an entrance to the main house. The Petershill estate was acquired by the Campbell's of Bedlay and by the 1840's the house was removed in way for industrial development. Several features of the house were removed and relocated to Bedlay House.	Post-Medieval	High	No Change	Neutral
03	LB4397 Canmore ID 202895	NGR 269388, 670036	Estate Kennels/Stables	Cat B Listed Building	Bedlay Kennel, the Former stables	Category B Listed Building, Bedlay Kennels/former Stables is also located to the north-east of the Site. Originally serving the estate as the main houses stables and kennels, the building comprises an L-shaped crowstepped range which mostly dates from around 1860. This range formed part of Bedlay Estate. The building was later transformed to accommodate a farmhouse.	Post-Medieval	High	No Change	Neutral
04	LB49465 Canmore ID 267312	NGR 268873, 670154	Church	Cat C Listed Building	Chryston Parish Church	The Chryston Parish Church is a Category C Listed Building located to the north-east of the Site. The building was designed by David Thomson & Robert Turnbull and was constructed in 1878. The building comprises a broad-plan church constructed in a Gothic style. The church is linked to a substantial, modern, two-storey hall to the north-west that was designed by Davis Duncan Architects, 2003. The building has been constructed using snecked and tooled squared rubble which is coursed and finished with ashlar dressings. This church was built on the original site of the Chapel of Ease erected in 1780, on land formerly belonging to James Gray Snr of Wamflet. Chryston Parish Church is one of the few remaining 19th century buildings of note in this small village and acts as a distinctive landmark to the area.	Post-Medieval	Low	No Change	Neutral
05	LB48615 Canmore ID 228015	NGR 269063, 669412	Farmhouse	Cat C Listed Building	Glaudhall Farmhouse	Located to the south-east of the Site, Gludhall Farmhouse, a late 18th century structure comprising a two-storey with attic, gabled farmhouse. The Category C Listed Building has been extended at right angles to the west with a taller two-storey range. The original building has been constructed using yellow rubble sandstone with ashlar dressings and quoin strips. Squared and snecked rubble has been used in the later addition. The front entrance has a	Post-Medieval	Low	No Change	Neutral

						moulded Tudor-arched doorway with a two-leafed timber door. The west elevation consists of a gabled bay with two windows on the ground level. The rear elevation is dominated by a circular stair tower. An interesting canted pillar is located at the west elevation and is reminiscent of Philip Webb's design for William Morris' 'Red House' of 1859.				
06	N/A	NGR 267989, 670106	Farmstead	Non-Designated	Berryknowe Farmstead	Berryknowe Farmstead is located to the north-west of the Site. The farmstead comprises three farm ranges which are connected to form a rectangular range. The farmstead is accompanied by a large rectangular enclosure to the south of the buildings. The asset is clearly depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1858, Lanarkshire, Sheet II, Six Inch map. The location of the asset is now occupied by a modern housing development, although the enclosure to the south survives and has not been developed.	Post-Medieval	Low	No Change	Neutral
07	N/A	NGR 268532, 669532	Village	Non-Designated	Muirhead Village	Muirhead Village comprises eight square and rectangular buildings, a well and possibly ten small enclosures. The buildings are located on either side of the Glasgow to Cumbernauld road to the south-east of the Site. These structures are first depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1858, Lanarkshire Six Inch map. The area is now occupied by a modern road and housing development. Any evidence for the structures may now only survive in the sub-surface.	Post-Medieval	Low	No Change	Neutral
08	N/A	NGR 268336, 669934	Well	Non-Designated	Well just east of Free Church Manse	Located to the north of the Site is the possible location of a Post-Medieval well. The well may have been the property of, or was used as a water supply by the Free Church Manse that was located directly to the east. The well is first depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1858, Lanarkshire, Six Inch map and the area has now been developed into modern housing.	Post-Medieval	Low	No Change	Neutral
09	N/A	NGR 268473, 669953	Church Manse	Non-Designated	Free Church Manse	The Free Church Manse is located to the north-east of the Site and comprises of a large L-shaped building, a small rectangular out-building and four enclosures. The manse may have functioned as a residence for the local ministry of the Free Church (HA12). Located across the road to the west of the manse is a square well. This well may have been used as a water source for the building. The manse is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1858, Lanarkshire, Sheet II, Six Inch map and the area is now occupied by a modern housing development.	Post-medieval	Low	No Change	Neutral
10	N/A	NGR 268632, 670047	School	Non-Designated	Chryston School	Chryston School is located to the north-east of the Site and comprises of a T-shaped building set within a small enclosure. The school is first depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1858, Lanarkshire, Sheet II, Six Inch map and may have functioned as an educational institute for the local population. Directly to the south of the school are two structures set within an enclosure that are marked as a Manse. The manse may have functioned as a residence for the school staff or like the school, may have been connected to a local church.	Post-Medieval	Low	No Change	Neutral
11	N/A	NGR 268665, 670015	School Manse	Non-Designated	Chryston School Manse	Chryston School Manse is located to the north-east of the Site and consisted of two rectangular buildings set within an enclosure, and accompanied by an enclosure of similar size to the north. The school manse may have been connected to the school building that is located directly to the north-west, and functioned as staff accommodation. It is also a possibility the manse and school were both owned and run by a local church located in Chryston town. The buildings are first depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1858, Lanarkshire, Sheet II, Six Inch map and although the asset may have gone through several renovations, the building still exists at this location.	Post-Medieval	Low	No Change	Neutral
12	N/A	NGR 268667, 670125	Church and Well	Non-Designated	Chryston Free Church and Well	Located to the north-east of the Site is Chryston Free Church and Well. The asset is first depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1858, Lanarkshire, Sheet II, Six Inch map and may have functioned as a place of worship for the local community of Post-Medieval Chryston. The church may have owned several pieces of land in the area, as a large manse is located to the	Post-Medieval	Low	No Change	Neutral

						south-west of the building under the same name. The school building and Manse located across the road from this building may also have been connected to the church. The buildings have now been demolished and in its place is modern housing.				
13	N/A	NGR 268591, 669613	Drill Hall	Non-Designated	Chryston Drill Hall	Chryston Drill Hall consisted of a large L-shaped building located to the south-east of the Site. In 1878, the Chryston Drill and Public Hall was built in Muirhead alongside the new road. Its building was originally managed by trustees, but after 20 years they passed control to the Cadder Parish Council. The Council carried out remedial improvements by the installation of acetylene lighting, at a cost of £44, and on the south side added a lesser hall to accommodate 100 persons and also other small rooms. The building is first depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1897, Lanarkshire Sheet II.SW map. The area is now occupied by modern housing and playing fields.	Post-Medieval	Low	No Change	Neutral
14	N/A	NGR 268317, 669491	Church Hall	Non-Designated	Chryston Evangelistic Hall	Chryston Evangelistic Hall comprised a small rectangular structure located on the Cumbernauld road from Glasgow, on the west entry to Muirhead. The hall is first depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1897, Lanarkshire Sheet II.SW map and is located to the south of the Site. The hall may have functioned as a local gathering place for the community of Muirhead or a place of worship. The area has now been developed into a large modern road junction.	Post-Medieval	Low	No Change	Neutral
15	N/A	NGR 268704, 669373	Football Ground	Non-Designated	Chryston Football Ground	Located to the south-east of the Site is Chryston Football ground. This large rectangular area is first depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1897, Lanarkshire map and may have functioned as a sporting, event and gathering place for the local community of Muirhead. The playing field has not been kept and the land has gone back to being used agriculturally.	Post-Medieval	Low	No Change	Neutral
16	N/A	NGR 268550, 669508	Saw Mill	Non-Designated	Chryston Saw Mill	Chryston Saw Mill was located to the south-east of the Site and consisted of several rectangular buildings. The mill may have functioned as a source of employment for the local community of Muirhead and surrounding area during this period. The area is now occupied by local housing.	Post-Medieval	Low	No Change	Neutral
17	N/A	NGR 268608, 669547	Police Station	Non-Designated	Chryston Police Station	Located next to the Saw Mill was the location of Chryston Police Station. The square building functioned as a headquarters for local police protecting the Chryston area. The building was later demolished and the Muirhead Clinic now occupies this location. Both of these assets are first depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1897.	Post-Medieval	Low	No Change	Neutral
18	Canmore ID 297546	NGR 268355, 669773	Offices	Non-Designated	Chryston House, Offices	Chryston Valley Business Park consists of a block of modern offices located directly to the north of the Site. The building houses offices for local businesses.	Modern	Low	No Change	Neutral
19	Canmore ID 340662	NGR 268300, 669631	Memorial Windows	Non-Designated	War Memorial, Masonic Hall Windows	The Masonic Hall is located directly to the south-west of the Site and houses two windows that serve as war memorials. One of the windows is inscribed with 'In Sacred Memory' while the other states 'To the Glory of God'.	Modern	Low	No Change	Neutral
20	Canmore ID 297543	NGR 268122, 669387	Houses/Tenements	Non-Designated	71-149 Cumbernauld Road Houses	Houses located at 71-149 Cumbernauld Road are possibly modern in construction and may have been built during the period of council housing construction in the area. The housing is located to the south-east of the Site. Very little information about the buildings is supplied on the HER.	Modern	Low	No Change	Neutral
21	Canmore ID 345106	NGR 268602, 669582	War Memorial	Non-Designated	Muirhead War Memorial	The Muirhead War Memorial is located to the south of the Site and is constructed of dressed stone. The monument comprises an obelisk at its centre with a plaque on the frontage, sitting two steps and a small open area for people to gather and lay wreaths. The plaque commemorates those who died in both World Wars.	Modern	Low	No Change	Neutral



22	Canmore ID 299827	NGR 268708, 669307	Church Hall	Non-Designated	St. Barbara's Roman Catholic Church Hall	St. Barbara's Church hall is a modern Catholic church hall located to the south-east of the Site. The Church (HA22) comprises a hall, main church building and presbytery. The building first appears on the Ordnance Survey 1958, and still functions as a place of worship today. The hall to the church is located on the north end of the building.	Modern	Low	No Change	Neutral
23	Canmore ID 205970	NGR 268695, 669307	Church	Non-Designated	St. Barbara's Roman Catholic Church	St. Barbara's Church is a modern Catholic church located to the south-east of the Site. The Church comprises a hall, main church building and presbytery. The building first appears on the Ordnance Survey 1958 and still functions as a place of worship today.	Modern	Low	No Change	Neutral
24	Canmore ID 299826	NGR 268712, 669278	Presbytery	Non-Designated	St Barbara's Roman Catholic Presbytery	St. Barbara's Church presbytery is part of the modern Catholic church (HA23) located to the south-east of the Site. The building first appears on the Ordnance Survey 1958 and still functions as a place of worship today. The small presbytery is the most southern building in the church complex.	Modern	Low	No Change	Neutral
25	Canmore ID 299829	NGR 268593, 669256	School	Non-Designated	St. Josephs Primary School	St. Josephs Primary School is a large rectangular structure located to the south of the Site. The buildings name was changed to St. Barbara's in 1949 when the schools amalgamated. This building functions as a local Catholic educational institute within the Chryston area.	Modern	Low	No Change	Neutral
26	Canmore ID 299828	NGR 268525, 669250	School	Non-Designated	St. Barbara's Primary School	St. Barbara's Primary School is a large rectangular structure located to the south of the Site. Originally called St. Josephs the schools name was changed to St. Barbara's in 1949 when the schools amalgamated. This building functions as a local Catholic educational institute within the Chryston area.	Modern	Low	No Change	Neutral



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