



North Lanarkshire Council

MEADOWHEAD ROAD - AIRDRIE

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment





North Lanarkshire Council

MEADOWHEAD ROAD - AIRDRIE

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

TYPE OF DOCUMENT (VERSION) PUBLIC

PROJECT NO. 70047336

OUR REF. NO. ADBA

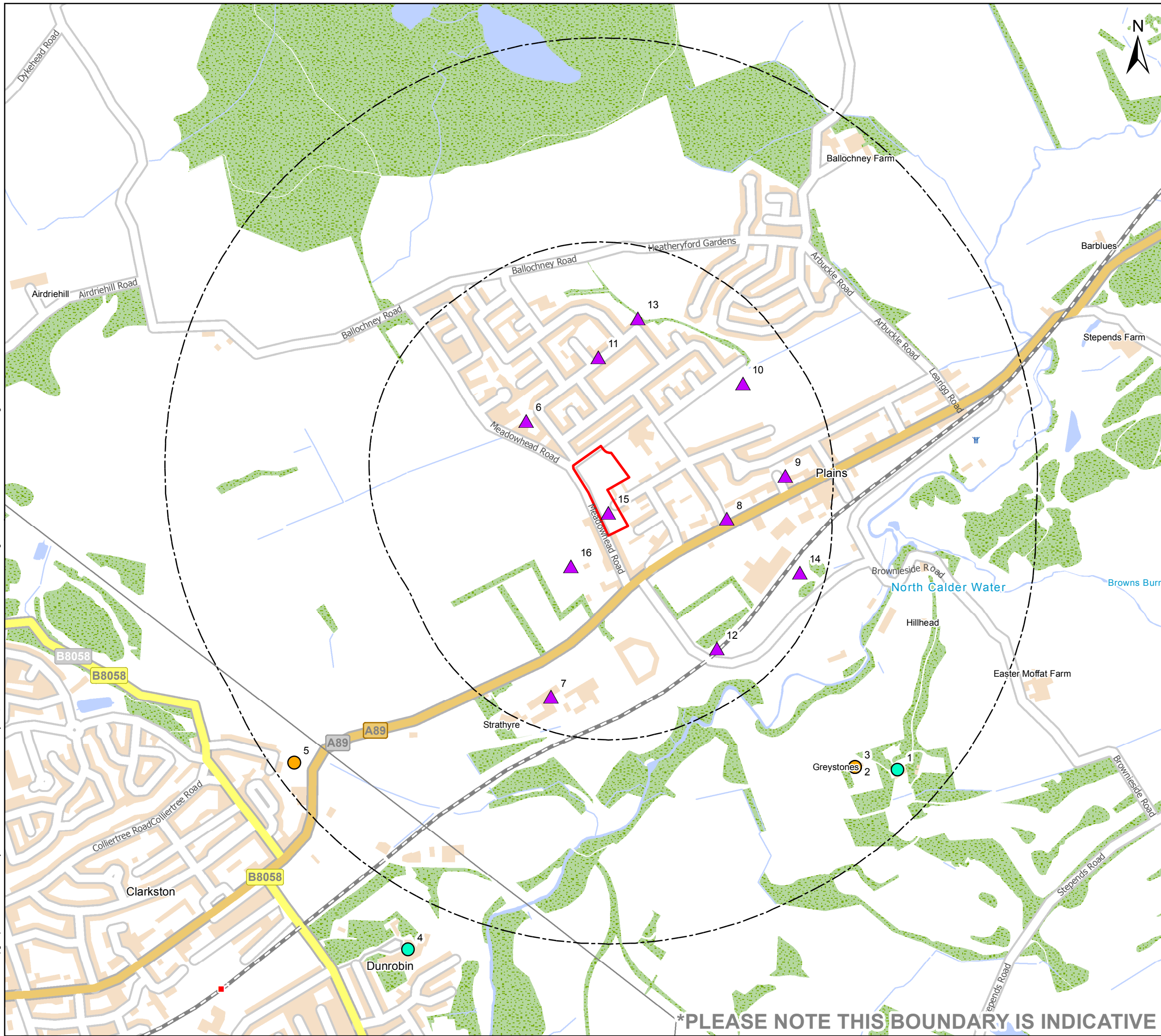
DATE: SEPTEMBER 2018

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



QUALITY CONTROL

Issue/revision	First issue	Revision 1	Revision 2	Revision 3
Remarks	Draft			
Date	September 2018			
Prepared by	James McGovern			
Checked by	Kevin Paton			
Authorised by	Sally Hales			
Project number	70047336			
Report number	01			
File reference	ADBA			



Key

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

Listed Buildings

Category

- B
- C

0 100 200 300 400 Meters

wsp

Client: North Lanarkshire Council

Project: Meadowhead Road Airdrie Plains

Title: Figure 1 Heritage Assets

Date: 06/08/18 Scale: 9,000 @ A3
 Drawn: CE Checked: J McG Approved: KM
 Drawing No: 70046348-030-A-004

***PLEASE NOTE THIS BOUNDARY IS INDICATIVE**

CONTENTS

1	INTRODUCTION	1
<hr/>		
1.1	PROJECT BACKGROUND	1
1.2	SITE LOCATION	1
1.3	AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	1
2	POLICY, BACKGROUND AND GUIDANCE	2
<hr/>		
2.1	LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY REQUIREMENTS	2
	National, regional and local policy and guidance	2
2.2	NATIONAL PLANNING LEGISLATION	2
	Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act, 1979	2
	Planning Advice Note – Planning and Archaeology (PAN 2/2011)	2
2.3	SCOTTISH PLANNING POLICY (SPP)	3
	Listed Buildings	3
	Scheduled Monuments	3
	Archaeology and Other Historic Environment Assets	3
2.4	SCOTTISH NATIONAL RECORD OF THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT (SNRHE) AND THE LOCAL HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD (HER)	3
2.5	OUR PLACE IN TIME. THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT POLICY FOR SCOTLAND	3
2.6	LOCAL POLICY GUIDELINES	4
	<i>NBE1 – Protecting the Natural and Built Environment</i>	4
	<i>C. Archaeology and Planning:</i>	4
	<i>D. Archaeological Standards and Procedures:</i>	5
	<i>B. Heritage Destinations:</i>	5
	<i>F. Artefacts and Ecofacts:</i>	6
	<i>I. Historic Battlefields and Planning:</i>	6
3	ASSESSMENT PROCESS	7
<hr/>		
3.1	APPROACH	7
	Consultation	7
	Study Area	7
	Terminology	7
<hr/>		



	Limitations	7
3.2	STANDARDS AND GUIDANCE	7
3.3	METHODOLOGY	7
	Table 1: Criteria for Assessing the Value of Archaeological Assets	8
	Table 3: Assessing the Magnitude of Impacts	9
	Table 4: Overall Impact	10
4	BASELINE	11
4.1	HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND	11
	Introduction	11
	Designated Assets	11
	Known Heritage Assets	11
	Prehistoric Period	11
	Roman Period	11
	Medieval Period	12
	Post-Medieval Period	12
	Modern Period	13
4.2	HISTORIC MAP REGRESSION	14
5	STATEMENT OF IMPACT AND RECOMMENDATIONS	18
5.1	ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL	18
5.2	RECOMMENDATIONS	18
6	APPENDICES	1
6.1	GAZETTEER	1

FIGURES

Figure 1 - Heritage Assets.

PLATES

Plate 1 – Excerpt from Pont, T. ca. 1583-1614, Glasgow and the county of Lanark - Pont 34

Plate 2 – Excerpt from Roy, Lowlands, 1752-55, Military Maps

Plate 3 – Excerpt from 1st Edition Ordnance Survey, 1859 Lanarkshire, Sheet VIII

Plate 4 – Excerpt from Ordnance Survey, 1897 Lanarkshire, Sheet VIII.NE

Plate 5 – Excerpt from Ordnance Survey Six Inch, 1910, Lanarkshire Sheet VIII.NE (includes: New Monkland; Shotts)

Plate 6 – Excerpt from Ordnance 1938, Lanarkshire Sheet VIII.NE (includes: New Monkland; Shotts)

Plate 7 – Excerpt from Ordnance Survey, 1966 1:1, 250/1:2, 500, 1966

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 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 Meadowhead Road, Airdrie, North Lanarkshire. It is situated directly to the south of St. David's Primary School in Plains, centered on NGR 279118, 666800, and at a height of 174 m AOD (**Figure1**). The Site measures around 14,588 sqm and is currently an open grassy area, partly used as a playing field for a local school.
- 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 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 non-designated sites are frequently assigned to regional, local or lesser categories of significance. The regional or local importance of such a site is established on the basis of professional judgement. Some sites are also, variously, classed as of lesser importance, unknown importance or other importance. Unknown or other importance usually refers to examples where insufficient information exists to assign importance.

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

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

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

2.6 LOCAL POLICY GUIDELINES

The North Lanarkshire Local Plan Policy Document

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

NBE1 – Protecting the Natural and Built Environment

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

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

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

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

The North Lanarkshire Council, Archaeology Supplementary Planning Guidance

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

C. Archaeology and Planning:

- “North Lanarkshire Council’s approach to archaeology in the planning process follows Scottish Government Guidance PAN 2/2011. In determining planning applications which may affect archaeological features the authority will balance the benefits of development with the importance of managing archaeological resources.”

- “In order to arrive at a planning decision where there is a potential impact on archaeological resources, the council will seek expert advice from its archaeology service consultants. The council may then require the applicant to provide more information on the development site in order to better inform the decision-making process.”

D. Archaeological Standards and Procedures:

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

B. Heritage Destinations:

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

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/>

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

F. Artefacts and Ecofacts:

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

I. Historic Battlefields and Planning:

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

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

3 ASSESSMENT PROCESS

3.1 APPROACH

Consultation

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

Study Area

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

Terminology

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

Limitations

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

3.2 STANDARDS AND GUIDANCE

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

3.3 METHODOLOGY

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

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

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

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

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

3.3.6. The assessment of the magnitude of impact from the Site on heritage assets also refers to the guidance provided in Annexes 5, 6 and 7 of the DMRB HA208/07. See table 3 below, which is an amalgamation of the three tables which are found in the above annexes.

Table 3: Assessing the Magnitude of Impacts

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

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

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

Table 4: Overall Impact

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

4 BASELINE

4.1 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Introduction

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

- Easter Moffat Golf Club House (LB18320), Category B Listed;
- Easter Moffat House, Former Stables (LB19231), Category C Listed;
- Greystone Farm (LB18229), Category C Listed;
- Wester Moffat House (LB20930), Category B Listed; and
- Clarkston Parish Church (LB20925), Category C Listed;

4.1.4. Further to the designated assets highlighted above, a single non-designated asset that is listed on the SNRHE was also 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 ten 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 added to the Gazetteer.

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 to this period fall within the Site or within the assessment buffers surrounding the Site. The closest Scheduled asset that relates to this period are prehistoric hut circles located 4 km to the south-east of the Site.

Roman Period

4.1.9. No heritage assets dating from this period fall within the Site or within the assessment buffers surrounding the Site.

Medieval Period

- 4.1.10. No heritage assets dating from this period fall within the Site or within the assessment buffers for the Site. 'Old Ardry' is depicted on Timothy Pont's 1583-1614 maps which would indicate that there would have been an established settlement in the area before the Post-Medieval Period⁵.

Post-Medieval Period

- 4.1.11. There are five designated Listed Buildings dating to the Post-Medieval period that have been identified within the 1 km assessment buffer surrounding the Site. These assets mainly relate to the Moffat House estate and out-buildings. Wester Moffat House is a Category B Listed Building located to the south-west of the Site (*LB20930*) (*Canmore ID 200977*) (**HA04**). The house was designed by architect Charles Wilson and constructed in 1859-62. The building consists of a four-storey, four bay asymmetrical square shaped 17th century revival-style house. The building has been constructed using square and snecked sandstone rubble. There is a square tower to the centre that has crow-stepped gables and corner turrets. The building was originally commissioned by William Tower-Clark and shares many similarities to the Wilson's baronial villa in Dundee. The original design for the house was also based upon Dunlop House that was constructed by David Hamilton in 1831-34.
- 4.1.12. Located to the south-east of the Site is Easter Moffat House, an irregularly shaped Tudor/Gothic style designed house (*LB18320*) (*Canmore ID 202425*) (**HA01**). The structure was constructed in 1838 and comprises of a two-storey, asymmetrical five bay mansion. The house is fronted with a Tudor arched gabled entrance bay and moulded porch openings. Snecked and stugged ashlar with polished dressings has been used for construction materials and the roof is protected with slate. The building was restored and possibly extended in 1912 by local architect John Maurice Arthur. The House has been used as Moffat Golf Club since 1922.
- 4.1.13. Constructed in the early 19th century, Easter Moffat House Former stables, once served as one of the main outer working buildings for the Easter Moffat Estate (*LB19231*) (*Canmore ID 228091*) (**HA02**). The former stable block is Category C Listed and has now been converted for domestic use, consisting of a U-shaped farm range, which surrounds a large cobbled courtyard. The structure has been constructed using coursed and squared rubble with contrasting ashlar dressings. The building is first depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1859 map and an 1884 date stone located on the dovecot suggests some alteration work was conducted later⁶. Greystone Farm (*LB118229*) (*Canmore ID 228091*) (**HA03**) is also part of the estate, formed by the former coach house buildings, located next to or attached to the stables. Consists of a courtyard range, centre arched gateway topped by weathervane, flanking stone gabled wings.
- 4.1.14. The final Listed Building is Clarkston Parish church, located to the south-west of the Site (*LB20925*) (*Canmore ID 45744*) (**HA05**). The Category C Listed ecclesiastical building was constructed in 1837 and served the people of Airdrie as a place of Christian worship. The building consists of a three bay, rectangular, plain Gothic style church. Stone steps lead up to the central doorway that is constructed of two timber panelled doors. The building is still used by the local community of Plains today.
- 4.1.15. There are nine non-designated assets within the 500 m assessment buffer surrounding the Site. Several of these assets relate to farmsteads and farms. Located to the north-west of the Site is Plains Farmstead (*Canmore ID 179799*) (**HA06**). This farmstead is depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey of 1859⁶. The farmstead consists of two buildings, one unroofed structure and two enclosures. The area has recently been developed into a modern housing estate.
- 4.1.16. Brownside Farm, located to the south of the Site, is first depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey of 1859 (**HA07**)⁶. The farm consists of three structures and four enclosures. The area has been redeveloped into St Phillips Residential Care and Educational Services School.
- 4.1.17. Located to the east of the Site is Brownside Cottage (**HA08**) that is also depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey of 1859⁶. The building consists of one rectangular structure and a single large enclosure. The structure

⁵ Pont, T. 1583-1614, *Glasgow and the county of Lanark, Pont 34*

⁶ Ordnance Survey 1859, *Lanarkshire, Sheet VIII (Six Inch)*

has enlarged by the time of the Ordnance Survey of 1897⁷, and another rectangular structure is adjacent to it. There is no change to the area up until the Ordnance Survey of 1949, but the cottage is no longer present on modern maps, with the area redeveloped into modern housing.

- 4.1.18. East Meadowhead Farm is located to the north of the Site (**HA11**). This farm is depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey of 1859⁸. The building consists of two structures and a single large enclosure, and remains in existence until the later 20th century when it is redeveloped into a modern housing development.
- 4.1.19. The original settlement of Plains Village and Wells is located to the east of the Site (**HA09**). The Village is depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey of 1859⁸. The Village comprises twelve structures, two wells and nine enclosures. The village has expanded along the road to the east and west, as well as occupying both sides of the road by the Ordnance Survey of 1897⁷. The expansion continues into the early 20th century with the Ordnance Survey of 1938⁹ showing that the majority of the original buildings may have been replaced.
- 4.1.20. The remaining assets from this period that are located within the 500 m assessment buffer surrounding the Site, relate to the industrial activity that was dominant throughout North Lanarkshire. Located to the north-east of the Site is Meadowhead Coal Pit (**HA10**), a quarry that is clearly depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey of 1859⁸. The quarry consisted of one rectangular structure which is accompanied by a north-eastern running rail connection to the quarry onto Ford Pit and then on to the Monkland Railway Line. The line may have been used to ferry coal from the facility on to the city or wherever it was most needed. The coal pit is disused by the time of the Ordnance Survey of 1897⁷, with part of the larger Brownieside Colliery – Pit 3 (**HA14**) taking its place to the immediate east and incorporating Ford Pit. The facility makes use of the already existing rail link that formerly led to Meadowhead Coal Pit. The other parts of the colliery are located on the Monklands Rail line to the south-east of the Site.
- 4.1.21. As shown previously with various mining operations in the area, Railway Lines were an important part of the industrialisation. The Monkland railway Line was first in operation in 1848 (**HA12**), linking Airdrie with the main lines to Glasgow and Edinburgh, and also linking the mineral railways in the area, used to ferry coal, iron and other industrial materials from facilities in North Lanarkshire on to the city or wherever it was most needed¹⁰. The Line is still in use today.
- 4.1.22. Finally located to the north of the Site, connecting with Ballochney Colliery, is Ballochney railway Line (**HA13**). The line was intended to carry minerals from coal pits, ironstone from pits and stone from quarries. The line originally opened in 1828 and was eventually amalgamated in the Monklands Railway in 1848¹¹. This part of the line no longer exists and the area is now occupied by open ground, a road and modern housing.

Modern Period

- 4.1.23. Two non-designated assets relating to the Modern period are located within the 500 m assessment buffer surrounding the Site. Occupying the southern half of the Site is Plains Primary School (**HA15**). The educational facility is depicted on the Ordnance Survey of 1966¹² and comprises several rectangular connected buildings. The school no longer exists in this area and has been relocated, bordering the north-eastern extent of the Site. The area is now occupied by open ground.
- 4.1.24. Lastly, located to the south-east of the Site is St. David's Secondary School (**HA16**). The school is first depicted on the Ordnance Survey of 1966, but the building has since been demolished and the area is now occupied by open ground.

⁷ Ordnance Survey 1897, *Lanarkshire, Sheet VIII.NE (Six Inch)*

⁸ Ordnance Survey 1859, *Lanarkshire, Sheet VIII (Six Inch)*

⁹ Ordnance Survey 1938, *Lanarkshire, Sheet VIII.NE*

¹⁰ Monklands Railway, https://www.railscot.co.uk/Monkland_and_Kirkintilloch_Railway/

¹¹ Ballochney Railway, https://www.gracesguide.co.uk/Ballochney_Railway

¹² Ordnance Survey 1966, *NS7966NW - A (includes: New Monkland)*

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.

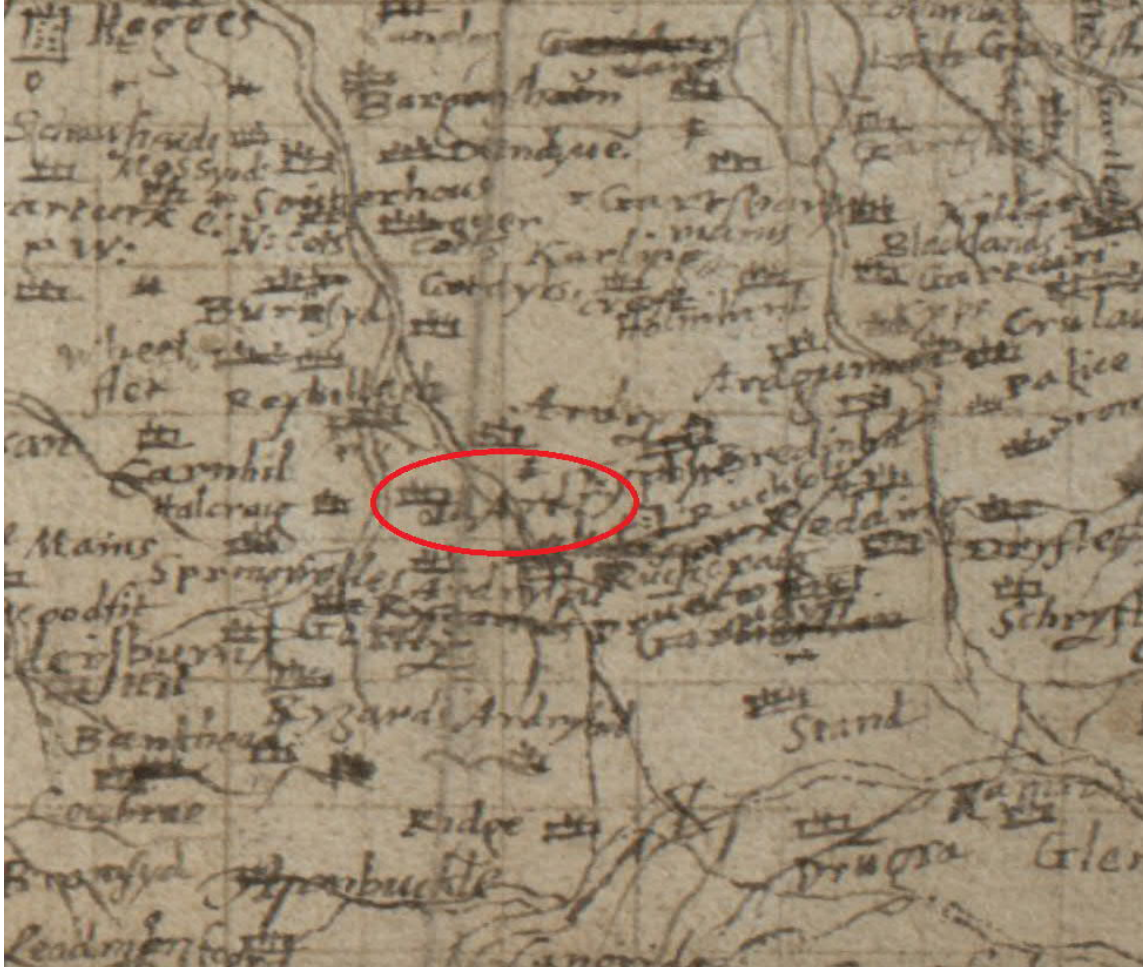


Plate 1 – Excerpt from Pont, T. ca. 1583-1614, Glasgow and the county of Lanark - Pont 34, showing Airdrie as marked as 'old Ardry'. This early map highlights the high density of settlement in the area surrounding Airdrie during the early Post-Medieval Period. Reproduced with permission of the Trustees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



Plate 2 – Excerpt from Roy, Lowlands, 1752-55, Military Maps, highlighting the early settlement in the area and the possible written foundations of place names such as ‘Meadowhead’ and ‘Brownside’. 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 farmsteads and farms were dominant in the area during the Post-Medieval Period before Industrialisation. Reproduced with permission of the Trustees of the National Library of Scotland.



Plate 4 – Excerpt from Ordnance Survey Six Inch, 1897, highlighting that the development of more railways and coal mining that dominant in North Lanarkshire during this Period. Reproduced with permission of the Trustees of the National Library of Scotland.



Plate 5 – Excerpt from Ordnance Survey Six Inch, 1910, Lanarkshire Sheet VIII.NE (includes: New Monkland; Shotts) highlighting that very little change 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 Ordinance 1938, Lanarkshire Sheet VIII.NE (includes: New Monkland; Shotts) highlighting the development of modern housing in the area. Reproduced with permission of the Trustees of the National Library of Scotland.



Plate 7 – Excerpt from Ordinance Survey 1:1, 250/1:2, 500, 1966, highlighting Plains Primary School which envelops the southern extent of the Site Red Line Boundary. 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 likely have had a detrimental impact on the potential for the survival of the archaeological resource. This mainly includes the former location of Plains Primary School in the southern edge of the Site, and it is also likely that the construction of the new Plains Primary School to the north would have impacted on the remainder of the Site. The area to the north has higher potential for archaeology to survive, but the potential for archaeological deposits surviving intact is still deemed to be low.

5.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 5.2.1. The desk based assessment has identified no archaeologically significant built surface remains within the Site, with only a Modern Primary School located at the southern end. Several assets have been identified which are located close to the Site, none of which will be affected by any development activities.
- 5.2.2. It is unlikely that the Site would benefit from any form of archaeological monitoring at the GI stage, but may benefit from an archaeological evaluation, concentrated in the northern half of the Site prior to development. The DBA has not identified any form of historic development in this part of the site, so this form of mitigation would help to identify whether the area has been disturbed in the past and whether archaeological deposits survive. If archaeological deposits or features do survive, the evaluation would ascertain the nature, form and extent of any 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	LB18320 Canmore ID: 202425	NGR 279840, 666095	Estate House	Category B Listed Building	Easter Moffat Golf Club House	Located to the south-east of the Site is Easter Moffat House, an irregular on plan Tudor Gothic designed house. The structure was constructed in 1838 and comprises a two-storey, asymmetrical five bay mansion. The house is fronted with a Tudor arched gabled entrance bay and moulded porch openings. The outer shell of the building has been constructed using snecked and stugged ashlar with polished dressings and the roof is protected with slate. The building was restored and possibly extended in 1912 by local architect John Maurice Arthur. The structure has also long been associated with the sport of golf. The House has been used as Moffat Golf Club since it was formed in 1922. When the club first formed it was a nine-hole course but this was extended to eighteen in 1945. Easter Moffat is an excellent example of an early 19th century mansion house in Tudor Gothic Style, with fantastic stone and interior detailing.	Post- Medieval	Medium	No Change	Neutral
02	LB19231 Canmore ID: 228091	NGR 279736, 666102	Former Stables/Kenn els	Category C Listed Building	Easter Moffat House, Former Stables	Constructed in the early 19th century, Easter Moffat House Former stables, once served as one of the main outer working buildings for the Easter Moffat Estate. The former stable block that has now been converted for domestic use is U-shaped in plan, which surrounds a large cobbled courtyard. The structure has been constructed using coursed and squared rubble with contrasting ashlar dressings. As well as functioning as stables, the building also housed a dovecot located above a pend and the centered arched gateway is topped by a weathervane. The building is first depicted on the 1859 OS survey map and an 1884 date stone on the dovecot suggests some alteration work can be dated from then.	Post- Medieval	Low	No Change	Neutral
03	LB18229 Canmore ID: 228091	NGR 279736, 666102	Farm House	Category C Listed Building	Greystone Farm	Formerly the coach house buildings of Easter Moffat House, located next to or attached to the stables (HA02). Consists of a courtyard range, centre arched gateway topped by weathervane, flanking stone gabled wings.	Post- Medieval	Low	No Change	Neutral

04	LB20930 Canmore ID: 200977	NGR 278641, 665655	Estate House	Category B Listed Building	Wester Moffat House	Wester Moffat House is located to the south-west of the Site. The Category B Listed Building was designed by architect Charles Wilson and constructed in 1859-62. The building comprises of a four-storey, four bay asymmetrical square shaped 17th century revival-style house. The building has been constructed using square and snecked sandstone rubble. There is a square tower to the centre that has crow-stepped gables and corner turrets. The building was originally commissioned by William Tower-Clark and shares many similarities to the Wilson's baronial villa in Dundee. The original design for the house was also based upon Dunlop House that was constructed by David Hamilton in 1831-34.	Post- Medieval	Medium	No Change	Neutral
05	LB20925 Canmore ID: 45744	NGR 278362, 666113	Church	Category C Listed Building	Clarkston Parish Church	Clarkston Parish church is located to the south-west of the Site. The Category C Listed ecclesiastical building was constructed in 1837 and served the people of Airdrie as a place of Christian worship. The building consists of a three bay, rectangular, plain Gothic style church. Stone steps lead up to the central doorway that is constructed of two timber panelled doors. The structure has been constructed from a squared yellow sandstone courses façade with random rubble to the sides and the rear. The building is still in use today.	Post- Medieval	Low	No Change	Neutral
06	Canmore ID: 179799	NGR 278930, 666950	Farmstead	Non- Designated	Plains Farmstead	Located to the north-west of the Site is Plains Farmstead. This non-designated post-medieval farmstead is depicted on the 1st edition OS 6 Inch Survey Map for Lanarkshire 1859. The structures consist of two buildings, one unroofed structure and two enclosures. The area is now occupied by a modern housing development.	Post- Medieval	Low	No Change	Neutral
07	N/A	NGR 278991, 666274	Farm	Non- Designated	Brownside Farm	Brownside Farm is located to the south of the Site. This non-designated post-medieval farm is depicted on the 1st edition OS 6 Inch Survey Map, 1859. The building comprises of three structures and four enclosures. The area is now occupied by an open field and may function as a gardens for modern houses close by.	Post- Medieval	Low	No Change	Neutral
08	N/A	NGR 279422, 666710	Cottage	Non- Designated	Brownside Cottage	Located to the east of the Site is Brownside Cottage. This non-designated post-medieval cottage is depicted on the 1st edition OS 6 Inch Survey Map, 1859. The building consists of one structure and a single large enclosure.	Post- Medieval	Low	No Change	Neutral
09	N/A	NGR 279565,	Village	Non- Designated	Plains Original Village and Wells	The original settlement of Plains Village and Wells is located to the east of the Site. This non-designated post-medieval Village is depicted on the 1st	Post- Medieval	Low	No Change	Neutral

		666815				edition OS 6 Inch Survey Map, 1859. The Village consists of 12 structures, two wells and nine enclosures. The area of the village has been completely redeveloped with modern housing.				
10	N/A	NGR 279461, 667042	Coal pit	Non- Designated	Meadow Bank Coal Pit	Located to the north-east of the Site is Meadowhead Coal Pit. This non-designated post-medieval quarry is clearly depicted on the 1st edition OS 1859, Six Inch Map. The quarry consisted of one rectangular structure which is accompanied by a north-eastern running rail line connecting the quarry to Ford Pit and on to the Monkland Railway Line. The line would have been used to ferry coal from the facility on to the city or wherever it was most needed. The area is now occupied by parkland.	Post- Medieval	Low	No Change	Neutral
11	N/A	NGR 279107, 667106	Farm	Non- Designated	East Meadowhead Farm	East Meadowhead Farm is located to the north of the Site. This non-designated post-medieval farm is depicted on the 1st edition OS 6 Inch Survey Map, 1859. The building consists of two structures and a single large enclosure. The area is now occupied by a modern housing development.	Post- Medieval	Low	No Change	Neutral
12	N/A	NGR 279397, 666392	Rail Line	Non- Designated	Monkland Railway Line	The Monkland railway Line was first in operation in 1848. The line was instrumental during the industrialisation era of Glasgow. The line was used to ferry coal, iron and other industrial materials from facilities in North Lanarkshire on to the city or wherever it was most needed. The Line is first depicted on the 1st edition OS Six Inch Survey Map, 1859 and is still in use today.	Post- Medieval	Low	No Change	Neutral
13	N/A	NGR 279204, 667201	Rail Line	Non- Designated	Ballochney Rail Line	Located to the north of the Site, connecting with Ballochney Colliery is Ballochney railway Line. The line was intended to primarily carry minerals from coal mines, ironstone from pits and stone from quarries. The line originally opened in 1828 and was eventually amalgamated into the Monklands Railway in 1848. This part of the line no longer exists and the area is now occupied by open ground, a road and modern housing.	Post- Medieval	Low	No Change	Neutral
14	N/A	NGR 279601, 666578	Colliery	Non- Designated	Brownside Colliery	Depicted on the 1897 OS Six Inch map is Brownside Colliery. This non-designated asset is located to the south-east of the Site and is a large early industrial mining operation. The facility is located on the Monkland Railway Line, which may have played an important role in ferrying coal from the facility on to the city or wherever it was most needed. The area is now occupied by open ground and may function as a garden for a modern house located close by.	Post- Medieval	Low	No Change	Neutral

15	N/A	NGR 279131, 666725	School	Non- Designated	Plains Primary School	Occupying the southern half of the development area, within the Site Boundary is Plains Primary School. The educational facility is depicted on the OS 1966, 1:1, 250/1:2,500 Map. The asset consists of several rectangular connected buildings. The school no longer exists in this area and has been relocated, bordering the north-eastern extent of the Site. The area is now occupied by open ground.	Modern	Low	No Change	Neutral
16	N/A	NGR 279040, 666594	School	Non- Designated	St. David's Roman Catholic Secondary School	Located to the south-east of the Site is St. David's Secondary School. The ecclesial building is first depicted on the OS 1966 1:1, 250/1:2,500, Map. The building has since been demolished and the area is now occupied by open ground.	Modern	Low	No Change	Neutral



110 Queen Street
Glasgow
G1 3BX

wsp.com