



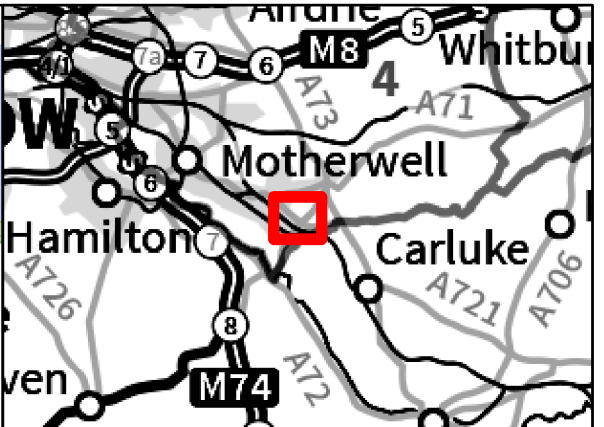
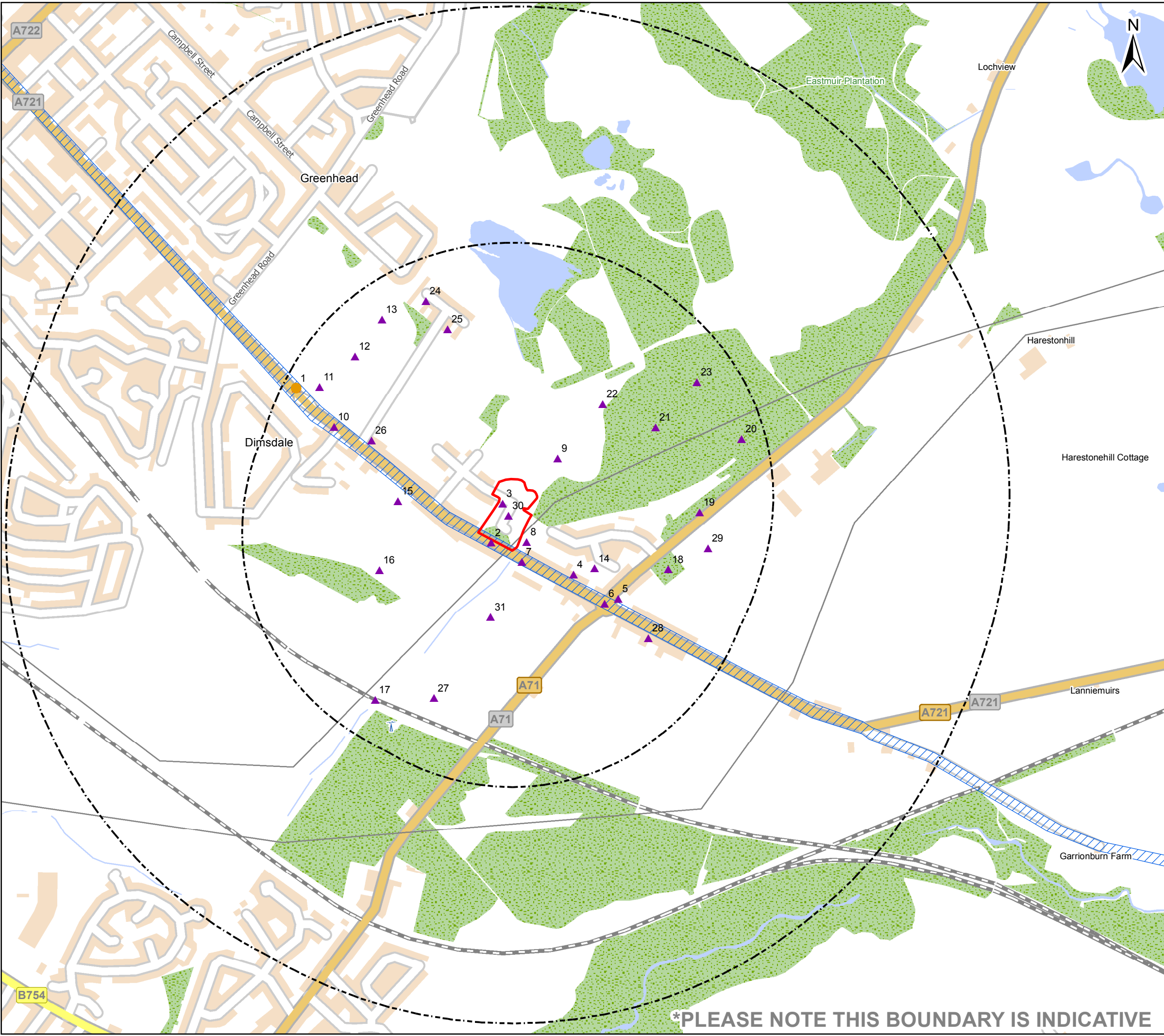
North Lanarkshire Council

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# **MOSSBURN ROAD, WISHAW**

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment



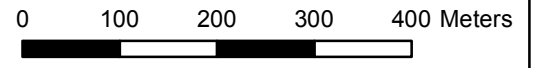


**Key**

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

**Listed Building Category**

- C



Client: North Lanarkshire Council

Project: Mossburn Road Wishaw

Title: Figure 1 Heritage Assets

Date: 06/08/18 Scale: 7,765 @ A3  
 Drawn: CE Checked: J McG Approved: KM  
 Drawing No:

**\*PLEASE NOTE THIS BOUNDARY IS INDICATIVE**



## **North Lanarkshire Council**

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# **MOSSBURN ROAD, WISHAW**

## **Archaeological Desk Based Assessment**

**TYPE OF DOCUMENT (VERSION) PUBLIC**

**PROJECT NO. 70048251**

**OUR REF. NO. ADBA**

**DATE: NOVEMBER 2018**

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## North Lanarkshire Council

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#### Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

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# QUALITY CONTROL

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| Checked by     | Kevin Paton    |            |            |            |
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# 1. INTRODUCTION

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## 1.1. PROJECT BACKGROUND

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

## 1.2. SITE LOCATION

- 1.2.1. The Site is located on Mossburn Road, Wishaw, North Lanarkshire. Wishaw Main Street is located along the Site's southern extent and the Site is centred on NGR 280786, 654075 and at a height of 156 m AOD (**Figure 1**). The Site measures around 10,582 sqm and was recently occupied by a series of single-storey houses that have been demolished and is currently an open grassy area.
- 1.2.2. The bedrock geology of the Site consists of a Scottish Middle Coal Measures Formation which includes sedimentary rock cycles of the coal measure type which formed approximately 315 to 318 million years ago in the Carboniferous period. The superficial deposits consist of Devensian – Diamicton superficial deposits of clay, silt and sand formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary period<sup>1</sup>.

## 1.3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

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

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

## 2. POLICY, BACKGROUND AND GUIDANCE

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### 2.1. LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY REQUIREMENTS

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

#### **National, regional and local policy and guidance**

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

### 2.2. NATIONAL PLANNING LEGISLATION

#### **Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act, 1979**

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

#### **Planning Advice Note – Planning and Archaeology (PAN 2/2011)**

2.2.2. This advises that, in determining planning applications, planning authorities should take into account the relative importance of archaeological sites (para 5). It also notes that in determining planning

applications that may impact on archaeological features or their settings, planning authorities may on occasion have to balance the benefits of development against the importance of archaeological features (para 6). The desirability of preserving a monument (whether scheduled or not) is a material consideration and the objective should be to assure the protection and enhancement of monuments by preservation in situ, in an appropriate setting. When preservation in situ is not possible, recording and/or excavation followed by analysis and publication of the results may be an acceptable alternative (para 14).

## **2.3. SCOTTISH PLANNING POLICY (SPP)**

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

### **Listed Buildings**

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

### **Scheduled Monuments**

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

### **Archaeology and Other Historic Environment Assets**

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

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

2.4.1. Other cultural heritage and archaeological sites, not subject to other designations, are recorded within the local Historic Environment Record (HER) and the Scottish National Record of the Historic Environment (SNRHE), of which many such sites have not yet been identified or recorded. These non-designated sites are frequently assigned to regional, local or lesser categories of significance.

The regional or local importance of such a site is established on the basis of professional judgement. Some sites are also, variously, classed as of lesser importance, unknown importance or other importance. Unknown or other importance usually refers to examples where insufficient information exists to assign importance.

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

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

## 2.6. LOCAL POLICY GUIDELINES

### The North Lanarkshire Local Plan Policy Document

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

#### *NBE1 – Protecting the Natural and Built Environment*

- “Development should avoid causing harm to the character or setting of the sites listed below. Planning permission will only be granted for such sites where the character and appearance of the site and its setting is preserved or enhanced – including any special interest or features of architectural or historic interest. Additional assessment criteria specific to those sites are listed below:”
- For features of local/ regional importance:  
“The aim should be to preserve in situ wherever feasible. The Council will weigh the significance of the archaeological resources and of any impacts upon them and their setting against other merits. An archaeological evaluation report may be required. Where demolition results in damage or destruction, the site shall first be appropriately recorded. The developer may be requested to supply an archaeological evaluation prior to determination of the planning application. Where the case for preservation does not prevail, the developer shall be required to make appropriate and satisfactory provision for archaeological excavation, recording analysis, publication and archiving in advance of development, and, at the developer’s expense.”
- For features of national importance:  
“Development shall preserve archaeological remains in situ and within an appropriate setting. Adverse impact on the integrity of the monument or its setting shall not be permitted unless there are exceptional circumstances.”
- For features of international importance:

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

### **The North Lanarkshire Council, Archaeology Supplementary Planning Guidance**

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

#### *C. Archaeology and Planning:*

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

#### *D. Archaeological Standards and Procedures:*

- “The archaeological contractor should supply a desk top study of a standard which allows the developer to consider the options for minimising harmful impacts on archaeology. The developer can then enter into meaningful discussions at an early stage with the council as to how this can be reconciled with development needs.”
- “Investigation may be necessary to determine the nature, form and extent of archaeological remains and heritage associated with the site. The developer then has the opportunity to determine how development can be organised so as to minimise any harmful impacts on the site heritage before works have begun.”
- “The council will always seek to preserve any archaeological remains found by the investigation in situ in an appropriate setting. The presence of remains does not necessarily make a site unsuitable for development and there are a number of opportunities to mitigate any adverse impact through the use of specialist building and engineering techniques.”

- “Where important remains are known to exist, or there is a good possibility that they exist, developers should also consider using a sympathetic design which avoids disturbing the remains altogether or at least minimises any damage.”
- “If developers do not accept the preservation approach, they will be required to demonstrate why it is not feasible to the council. If the council agrees to allow the destruction of archaeological remains, the developer will be asked to excavate and document the site’s features. Applicants are warned that where archaeological works on site are significant, the reporting and analysis phase can also be time consuming and should arrange works with their archaeological contractor accordingly.”
- “The council may also seek, if appropriate, to involve the local community in the programme through such measures as an open day. Where appropriate the council may also require a programme of public archaeology that would communicate the findings of the work in a non-academic manner to the local community.”
- “In all cases, the archaeological contractor should compile an archive of project records and documents. On completion of the works, this should be submitted to the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS)<sup>2</sup>. A summary of works, agreed with the archaeological service, should be presented for publication in Archaeology Scotland’s annual journal ‘Discovery and Excavation in Scotland’.”

#### *B. Heritage Destinations:*

- “Archaeological sites in North Lanarkshire may also be included on Historic Scotland’s register of Scheduled Monuments. [www.historic-scotland.gov.uk/searchmonuments](http://www.historic-scotland.gov.uk/searchmonuments)<sup>3</sup>. It is important to note a scheduled monument may have no surface features. Under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, Scheduled Monument Consent is required for works which would demolish, destroy, damage, remove, repair, alter or add to a scheduled monument or to carry out any flooding or tipping. A separate consent is also required to use a metal detector within a scheduled monument.”
- “Designation does not confer any planning restrictions, however, sites may contain other planning designations, such as listed buildings and scheduled monuments, for which regular procedures apply. Planning authorities are encouraged to consult Historic Scotland<sup>4</sup> on development proposals which affect historic gardens and designed landscapes.”

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

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

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

*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.”



## 3. ASSESSMENT PROCESS

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### 3.1. APPROACH

#### Consultation

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

#### 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.

#### Study Area

- 3.1.4. 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 non-designated heritage assets, with an extension to a 1 km buffer for all designated assets.

#### 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 North Lanarkshire Councils archaeological advisor 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 obtained from Historic Environment Scotland (HES);
  - GIS data on other cultural heritage assets was obtained from the Scottish National Record of the Historic Environment (SNRHE) which is maintained by HES;
  - Information relating to Conservation Areas was obtained from the Local Authority;
  - Readily accessible primary and secondary historical sources were consulted for information relating to the area's historical past, including past land use;
  - Pre-Ordnance Survey maps of the Site were consulted on-line, held by the National Library of Scotland (NLS). The relevant maps date in range from the seventeenth to the nineteenth centuries;
  - First and subsequent editions of the Ordnance Survey maps of the area of interest, were also consulted and examined via the NLS; and
  - The solid and drift geology for the site has been identified based on that recorded by the British Geological Survey (BGS), Geological Survey of Great Britain maps.
- 3.3.3. All heritage assets identified through the research have been plotted on a site plan in GIS (Figure 1) and the site numbers correspond with the reference numbers in the Gazetteer.

#### Assessment Process

- 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**

| <b>Value</b> | <b>Example</b>  |
|--------------|---|
| Very High    | World Heritage Sites (including nominated sites)<br>Assets of acknowledged international importance<br>Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged international research objectives   |
| High         | Scheduled Monuments (including proposed sites)<br>Non-designated assets of scheduled quality and importance.<br>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<br>Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations<br>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**

| <b>Value</b> | <b>Status and Definition</b>   |
|--------------|--|
| Very High    | International importance i.e. World Heritage Sites.  |
| High         | National importance<br>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<br>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<br>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**

| <b>Factors in the assessment of Magnitude of Impacts</b> |   |
|--|---|
| Major  | Changes to most or all key archaeological materials or key historic building elements such that the resource is totally altered.<br><br>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   | <p>Changes to many key archaeological materials or key historic building elements, such that the resource is clearly modified.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Considerable changes to setting that affect the character of the asset.</p> |
| 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. Assessing the significance of the effects of the scheme combines the value of the resource and the magnitude of the impact for each cultural heritage asset. As 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: Significance of Effects Matrix**

| Value | Magnitude of Impacts |           |            |       |          |       |
|-------|----------------------|-----------|------------|-------|----------|-------|
|       |                      | No Change | Negligible | Minor | Moderate | Major |
|       |                      |           |            |       |          |       |

|  |                   |         |                      |                      |                         |                         |
|--|-------------------|---------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
|  | <b>Very high</b>  | Neutral | Slight               | Moderate/<br>Large   | Large/<br>Very<br>Large | Very Large              |
|  | <b>High</b>       | Neutral | Slight               | Moderate/Slight      | Moderate/Large          | Large/<br>Very<br>Large |
|  | <b>Medium</b>     | Neutral | Neutral/<br>Slight   | Slight               | Moderate                | Moderate/<br>Large      |
|  | <b>Low</b>        | Neutral | Neutral or<br>Slight | Neutral or<br>Slight | Slight                  | Slight or<br>Moderate   |
|  | <b>Negligible</b> | Neutral | Neutral              | Neutral/<br>Slight   | Neutral/<br>Slight      | Slight                  |

## 4. BASELINE

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### 4.1. HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

#### Introduction

- 4.1.1. The location of the designated assets which lie within the outer assessment buffer, and the non-designated assets which lie within the inner assessment buffer surrounding the Site boundary, are tabled in the Gazetteer and indicated in **Figure 1** of this report. Selected significant assets referred to within the text from outside this boundary are also highlighted within the Gazetteer.

#### Designated Assets

- 4.1.2. An examination of the Site has shown that there are no Scheduled Monuments identified within the Site, or within the assessment buffers surrounding the Site.
- 4.1.3. A single designated Listed Building was identified within the outer assessment buffer surrounding the Site:
- Wishaw Stewarton Street Park, Marker Post (LB47961), Category C Listed
- 4.1.4. Further to the designated asset highlighted above, there are four non-designated assets listed on the SNRHE that were present within the inner assessment buffer surrounding the Site.
- 4.1.5. A review of historical mapping covering the inner assessment buffer surrounding the Site has highlighted the presence of twenty-six other non-designated assets that are not currently listed within the SNRHE. These assets appear to relate primarily to the Post-Medieval and Modern Period and have been included within the Gazetteer for assessment.

#### Known Heritage Assets

- 4.1.6. The principal sites and features within the study area are described in the context of a timeline of archaeological periods from Prehistoric through to Modern. The location of the recorded assets can be cross referenced with **Figure 1** and the Gazetteer (Appendix A).
- 4.1.7. The time periods discussed can be broadly divided as follows:
- Prehistoric:
    - Palaeolithic 12,000 – 11,000 BCE
    - Mesolithic 11,000 – 4,100 BCE
    - Neolithic 4,100 – 2,500 BCE
    - Bronze Age 2,500 – 800 BC
    - Iron Age 800 BCE – CE 400
  - Roman CE 77 – 211
  - Medieval CE 400 – 1560
  - Post-Medieval CE 1560 – 1900
  - Modern CE 1900 – Present

#### Prehistoric Period

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



## Roman Period

- 4.1.9. A single non-designated asset dating to the Roman period runs along the full southern extent of the Site boundary. The main road leading from Wishaw to Waterloo, Stewarton Street, which then leads on to Wishaw Road, has been recorded on the HER as possibly following the course of the ancient Roman Road (*WoSAS Pin 12156*) (*Canmore ID 72155*) (**HA02**). The extent of this section of the road runs from Motherwell in the northwest and continues past the Site and on to Carluke in the southeast. The course of the road is largely unknown but if it exists in this location, archaeological evidence may extend into the surrounding area and possibly into the southern portion of the Site.

## Medieval Period

- 4.1.10. No heritage assets dating from this period fall within the Site or within the assessment buffers surrounding the Site. Despite this, the town of Wishaw is likely to have Medieval origins as 'Wisha' is depicted on Timothy Pont's 1583-1614 maps which would indicate that there must have been an established settlement in the area before the Post-Medieval period. Various Medieval farmsteads may have been located along and within the perimeter of Wishaw township. Due to the close proximity of the Site to Wishaw, evidence of these Medieval farmsteads may exist in the Waterloo area<sup>5</sup>.

## Post-Medieval Period

- 4.1.11. A single designated Listed Building is located to the north-east of the Site on the corner of Greenhead Road and Stewarton Street. Category C Listed Stewarton Street Park, Marker Post is said to belong to the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century and survives as a three-part octagonal column constructed of dressed sandstone (*LB47961*) (*Canmore ID 228107*) (**HA01**). The post currently stands at a height of approximately 1.5 metres and was originally one of two extant boundary marker posts to the former Coltness estate. The estate was purchased by the Houldsworth family in 1836 who carried out an extensive programme of building and estate improvement between 1856 and 1870. After the state was sold to Dr Barnardos in 1952 it fell into disrepair and was later demolished in the 1970s. There is a possibility the post has been moved from its original location, as the coordinates supplied on the HER and SNRHE place the post centred within Greenhead Park along Stewarton Street. On inspecting aerial photographs, it would appear that the post is now located on the corner of Stewarton Street and Greenhead Road at approximately NGR 280215, 654498. This may have been due to a widening of Stewarton Street to accommodate the modern road.
- 4.1.12. Four non-designated assets within the SNRHE, and twenty-six non-designated assets that have no listing, and were discovered through the map regression, were located within the inner assessment buffer surrounding the Site. The majority of these assets relate directly to the mining industry that would come to dominate the area. Assets not directly linked to the mining industry are mainly related to educational facilities, public service buildings and housing associated with a population increase

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

due to opportunity brought on by industrialisation and manufacturing that that became prominent in the area during this period.

- 4.1.13. Located within the northern section of the Site boundary is the former Waterloo Barnhall Pace Farmstead (*Canmore ID 17987*) (**HA03**). First depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1859, the farmstead originally comprised three roofed buildings, one of which was a large rectangular range consisting of seven blocks, and one unroofed building<sup>6</sup>. This map also depicts the industrial rail Mineral Line (**HA08**), which is connected to the farmsteads northern extent. The Line is shown starting at a Brick, Tile, Fireclay and Pottery Works in the north, then it snakes its way south, connecting to various coal pits and colliery's in the area before reconnecting to the Caledonian Railway in the south. The line is shown as having two terminals at this location both facing north towards Barnhall Quarry (**HA09**), which is located directly north of the Mineral Line at this location.
- 4.1.14. With all these assets in such close proximity to each other, it can be suggested that Line, quarry and farmstead may have worked in close association with each other. The line may have been utilised by the farm to make distribution of produce and materials easier. A later depiction on the Ordnance Survey map of 1910, shows the line eventually bypassing the farmstead, with only a single terminus now located to the south of the range buildings<sup>7</sup>. This may indicate that by this period the mines to the north-west were out of production, and the quarry activity was also in decline.
- 4.1.15. Located along Stewarton Street, to the north-west of the Site are the remains of Thornhill Farmstead (**HA10**). Thornhill is first depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1859 and is shown as a slender rectangular structure located within an L-shaped enclosure<sup>8</sup>. By 1910 Thornhill had grown to incorporate a small housing development consisting of several cottage buildings and a much larger estate house<sup>9</sup>. Only these later buildings remain today with much of the area now occupied by modern housing.
- 4.1.16. Also located to the north-west of the Site are three structures labelled as the Old Coal Pit. First depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1859, these structures consist of a single Z-shaped building and two smaller square buildings (**HA11**)<sup>10</sup>. Also attached to the asset's eastern extent was the Mineral Line (**HA08**), which may indicate that at one point the pit was producing enough coal to merit a rail line. Evidence of mining operations can also be seen directly to the north of the asset with two more pits (**HA12-13**). By 1896 the facility appears to have been abandoned as a later depiction of the operations on the Ordnance Survey map shows that the Mineral Line no longer terminated at the pit, with the line terminating at Barnhall Quarry to the south-east instead<sup>11</sup>. Although the impact significance of these mines may have faded from the landscape, there records

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<sup>6</sup> Ordnance Survey 1859, *Lanarkshire XVIII.8 (with inset XVIII.12) (Cambusnethan)*

<sup>7</sup> Ordnance Survey 1910, *Lanarkshire XVIII.8 (Cambusnethan; Carluke)*

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

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

<sup>10</sup> Ordnance Survey 1859, *Lanarkshire, Sheet XVIII (includes: Cambusnethan; Carluke; Dalsarf; Dalziel; Hamilton)*

<sup>11</sup> Ordnance Survey 1896, *Lanarkshire Sheet XVIII.NE (includes: Cambusnethan; Carluke)*

highlight the early foundations of the coal mining industry that would come to dominate North Lanarkshire. The location of the pit is now occupied by open parkland that lies between Wishaw and Waterloo.

- 4.1.17. Directly to the north of the Old Coal Pit (**HA11**) are two small coal pits that have both been given the same title. The first of which, is a small single square structure (**HA12**) set inside a single enclosure, which can be seen depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1859<sup>12</sup>. The pit may have been associated with a larger mining operation in the area, as these coal pits lie in such close proximity to each other, which would explain the titles (**HA11-13**). The last 'Old Coal Pit' is located directly north within forestry (**HA13**). The operations may have been abandoned by 1896 as no evidence of a Mineral Line extends to any of the pits and all being labelled as 'old' in this early map may indicate a pre-1859 date.
- 4.1.18. The remains of Waterloo Coal Pit (**HA14**) are located to the south-east of the Site. This pit is first depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1859, comprising two small rectangular structures in the north-west quadrant of Waterloo village<sup>13</sup>. The pit may have functioned as a local coal producing facility employing workers from the local village. The area is now occupied by a small park located within a housing estate.
- 4.1.19. The possible remains of Pather mine are located to the south of the Site, within Pather Wood (**HA16**). The early settlement of Pather is first depicted in Roy Military Survey of Scotland - Lowlands 1752-55 map, and although the mine is located in close proximity to Waterloo it may have in fact originally belonged to Pather township which would explain the title. The location of the mine is first depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1896, which shows the mine consisting of a small rail or tram line that heads west to a small square structure located along a main road leading to Dimsdale<sup>14</sup>. The mine may have been nearing the end of its production life as by 1910 the mine is no longer depicted or mentioned on any Ordnance Survey maps<sup>15</sup>.
- 4.1.20. The Old Mine is located to the north-east of the Site (**HA20**). The mine is first depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1896, comprising of a small square building located just to the west of the Mineral Line<sup>16</sup>. Due to the mines close proximity to Waterloo, it can be assumed that the mine may have provided a source of employment for the local population. Also, the mines proximity to Waterloo Colliery to the west and the Old shaft to the east, may indicate that these facilities may have been associated with each other or are possibly one and the same. The area is now occupied by open parkland and contributes to Greenhead Moss Community Nature Park.
- 4.1.21. Located to the north-east of the Site is Waterloo Colliery, North (**HA21**). The coal mining facility is first depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1896 as a single rectangular building which is

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<sup>12</sup> Ordnance Survey 1859, *Lanarkshire, Sheet XVIII (includes: Cambusnethan; Carluke; Dalsersf; Dalziel; Hamilton)*

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

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

<sup>15</sup> Ordnance Survey 1910, *Lanarkshire Sheet XVIII.NE (includes: Cambusnethan; Carluke)*

<sup>16</sup> Ordnance Survey 1896, *Lanarkshire Sheet XVIII.NE (includes: Cambusnethan; Carluke)*

connected by a tramway on its southern extent running to the Mineral Railway Line<sup>17</sup>. There is a high possibility that this facility functioned as a main operational base, with mines and shafts that are in close proximity working as branches of expansion. Although this may have been a large operational facility at one stage, this situation changed, as by 1910 the colliery is no longer depicted on Ordnance Survey maps. In fact, depicted on the 1910 map, Waterloo Colliery (**HA31**) is a completely different facility located to the south of Waterloo township<sup>18</sup>. This is possibly due to the original operation moving facility due to the possible chasing of coal seams, thus taking the company title with it. The area is now occupied by open green parkland and forms part of Greenhead Moss Community Nature Park.

- 4.1.22. Waterloo Parks (**HA07**) is located directly across Wishaw Road to the south of the Site. The building is first depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1859, consisting of a small rectangular structure set in a single enclosure<sup>19</sup>. Due to the assets close proximity to the crossing of the Mineral Line of Wishaw Road, the structure may have had some involvement as a possible level crossing building or in some way was associated with the running of the line<sup>20</sup>. The area is now occupied by modern housing.
- 4.1.23. Located to the south of the Site is the Wishaw Deviation Rail Line (**HA17**). The line was opened in 1880 from Wishaw Central to Overtown Waterloo<sup>21</sup>. Initially functioning as an extra freight line for transportation of freight and industrial materials, the line is still in use today and provides a 'Motherwell bypass' for freight and non-stop passenger services. The line is also used for a recently introduced service to and from Lanark.
- 4.1.24. With an influx in population due to industrialisation in the area, the population had to be supported with educational public services and housing. This is apparent with the remaining assets that are located within the inner assessment buffer related to this period. Waterloo Primary School (**HA18**) is located to the east of the Site boundary. The school is first depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1896 and is shown as a large T-shaped building set in a large enclosure, accompanied with a small rectangular building to the south-east<sup>22</sup>. The primary school was constructed in 1874 and was run by a Mr John Muir, whose family was prominent in the area and has Muir Street in Motherwell named after them<sup>23</sup>. The school building was later accompanied by a recreation ground (**HA29**) which ran along the school's north-eastern extent. The playing field is a much later addition to the school that

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<sup>17</sup> Ordnance Survey 1896, *Lanarkshire Sheet XVIII.NE* (includes: Cambusnethan; Carluke)

<sup>18</sup> Ordnance Survey 1910, *Lanarkshire Sheet XVIII.NE* (includes: Cambusnethan; Carluke)

<sup>19</sup> Ordnance Survey 1859, *Lanarkshire, Sheet XVIII* (includes: Cambusnethan; Carluke; Dalsersf; Dalziel; Hamilton)

<sup>20</sup> Search history of Waterloo, Wishaw, <http://waterloo.yolasite.com/to-wishaw.php>

<sup>21</sup> Search Wishaw Deviation Line, [https://www.railscot.co.uk/Wishaw\\_Deviation\\_Line/index.php](https://www.railscot.co.uk/Wishaw_Deviation_Line/index.php)

<sup>22</sup> Ordnance Survey 1896, *Lanarkshire Sheet XVIII.NE* (includes: Cambusnethan; Carluke)

<sup>23</sup> Search history of Waterloo, Wishaw, <http://waterloo.yolasite.com/a.php>

was built in 1861, as the field is not depicted in any maps until the Ordnance Survey map of 1958<sup>24</sup>. Although a later addition, the playing field outlived the school and is still in use today.

- 4.1.25. As well as supplying an educational facility for the growing population, basic services such as the provision of drinking water also had to be developed. Waterloo Tank Water Works (**HA15**) is located to the north-west of the Site. The water reservoir is first depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1896 and consists of a large circular structure set in a square enclosure<sup>25</sup>. This large water tank did not only supply water for Waterloo town and the adjacent countryside, but also for Wishaw and Motherwell. On modern aerial photographs of the area it can be seen that both the enclosure and reservoir have doubled in size and are still in use today as Water Works.
- 4.1.26. Two similarly sized filter beds (**HA22**) are located to the north of the Site which relate to this water services. The filter beds are first depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1896 and are shown as two raised rectangular beds filled with water, set within forestry<sup>26</sup>. These assets were connected to the Waterloo Reservoir Middle Ward Water works which was located to the north-east, outside the assessment buffer. Another filter bed is also located to the north of the Site (**HA23**), and is also depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1896, shown as a raised bottle shaped enclosure containing two rectangular water beds<sup>27</sup>. The filter bed was connected to the Waterloo Reservoir Middle Ward Water works and highlights the large-scale operation that was in place to provide people in the area with water. The filter beds are no longer in use and have been filled, with the area now forming part of Greenhead Moss Community Nature Park.
- 4.1.27. With a population increase due to industrialisation; several housing developments were created to deal with the influx of workers during this period. Surrounding the roundabout where Wishaw Road and Overtown Road meet, to the south-east of the Site is the small village/township of Waterloo (**HA06**). Possibly named after the famous battle in 1815 the village is first depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1859<sup>28</sup>. The village initially consisted of 12 rectangular structures that vary in size, set within 12 enclosures, with five wells and two coal pits located within the village boundaries. As Waterloo does not appear until the 19<sup>th</sup> century it may be assumed that the small village/town may have been created to house the rising population in the area due to the developing coal industry.
- 4.1.28. Local mining cottages, Bartonhall Row (**HA19**), were located to the east of the Site. Bartonhall Row, better known as 'Longraw', was constructed in 1861 and consisted of a total of 42 houses numbering 2 to 84<sup>29</sup>. The buildings are first depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1896 and more than likely functioned as living accommodation for local workers who were involved in the mining

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<sup>24</sup> Ordnance Survey 1958, *NS8153 - A* (includes: *Cambusnethan; Carluke*)

<sup>25</sup> Ordnance Survey 1896, *Lanarkshire Sheet XVIII.NE* (includes: *Cambusnethan; Carluke*)

<sup>26</sup> Ordnance Survey 1896, *Lanarkshire Sheet XVIII.NE* (includes: *Cambusnethan; Carluke*)

<sup>27</sup> Ordnance Survey 1896, *Lanarkshire Sheet XVIII.NE* (includes: *Cambusnethan; Carluke*)

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

<sup>29</sup> Search history of Waterloo, Wishaw, <http://waterloo.yolasite.com/7.php>



industry<sup>30</sup>. The single storey stone brick houses were thought of as large at the time and comprising plastered walls, floors made of wood, garden space that provided a scullery in each house, wash house, coal cellar, three privy middens, fourteen yards located in the rear of the houses, and water from a sandpipe at the front<sup>31</sup>. The cottages were later demolished in the 1960's. The area is now occupied by dense forestry and forms part of Greenhead Moss Community Nature Park.

### Modern Period

- 4.1.29. Mossburn Street Housing Development (**HA30**) was located within the Site boundary. The housing development is first depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1955<sup>32</sup>. The area contained 26 rectangular council houses that followed Mossburn Street onto Burnhall Place. Construction on the estate must have begun in the late 1940's or more likely the 1950's as aerial photographs published of Waterloo in 1940 show that the road had been constructed for the estate but no sign of the houses could be seen<sup>33</sup>. The buildings must have had a very short lifespan as any up-standing evidence of the structures no longer exists and the area is now green park land.
- 4.1.30. There is one industrial enterprise noted within the inner assessment buffer surrounding the Site that is attributed to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Located to the south of the Site is Waterloo Colliery, South (**HA31**). The coal mining facility is first depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1910 as two L-shaped structures that have a small connected tramway or railway to the north, leading to the Mineral Railway Line<sup>34</sup>. There is a possibility that this was a large mining operation base, as mines and shafts that are in close proximity may have been associated with this facility. It is likely that once the original Waterloo Colliery stopped producing in the north, the operations may have been moved to this location, with the name retained.
- 4.1.31. During the early 20<sup>th</sup> century the population of Wishaw continued to rise due to a demand for labour from the mining and other industrial operations in the area. The township had expanded rapidly into the surrounding countryside creating new job opportunities and a need for better public services. An industrial creamery was located to the north-west of the Site (**HA24**). The creamery is first depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1955 which shows the large square facility, accompanied with a small rectangular cottage to the south-east, set within a large enclosure<sup>35</sup>. The creamery at one time produced milk products on a large industrial scale as can be seen with its modern bottling plant<sup>36</sup>. The Creamery Cottage (**HA25**) may have supplied accommodation for employees of the creamery

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<sup>30</sup> Ordnance Survey 1896, *Lanarkshire Sheet XVIII.NE* (includes: *Cambusnethan; Carluke*)

<sup>31</sup> Search mining villages, North Lanarkshire, <http://www.scottishmining.co.uk/233.html>

<sup>32</sup> Ordnance Survey 1955, *NS8054SE - A* (includes: *Cambusnethan*)

<sup>33</sup> National Library of Scotland, Archive, NS 85 S.W. (Lanarkshire), 1944-1950

<sup>34</sup> Ordnance Survey 1910, *Lanarkshire Sheet XVIII.NE* (includes: *Cambusnethan; Carluke*)

<sup>35</sup> Ordnance Survey 1955, *NS8054 - A* (includes: *Cambusnethan*)

<sup>36</sup> Search Wishaw Creamery, <http://movingimage.nls.uk/film/2596>

or more likely had functioned as an out building. The facility and the cottage have now been demolished and the area is now occupied by a modern housing development.

- 4.1.32. Located to the south of the Site is the former Waterloo Sewage Works (**HA27**). The sewage works is first depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1949 as a small rectangular building located to the northern extent of the Wishaw Deviation Line<sup>37</sup>. The works were originally run by Lanark County Council and functioned as local sewage works for Waterloo. The works were later demolished and the area is now occupied by open farmland.
- 4.1.33. An electrical substation (**HA26**) is located to the north-east of the Site. The small rectangular building that is set within a small enclosure is first depicted on the Ordnance Survey Map 1955<sup>38</sup>. The small station may have worked as a relay from Wishaw to power Waterloo. The area has now been developed for modern housing.
- 4.1.34. A garage(**HA28**), which is first depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1958, was once located to the south-east of the Site on the eastern extent of the town of Waterloo<sup>39</sup>. The garage must have fell out of use as a caravan retailer now occupies this area.
- 4.1.35. Two community gathering places and memorials are also located within the inner assessment buffer of the Site that relate to this period. Waterloo Memorial Hall (*Canmore ID 340634*) (**HA04**) is located along the northern extent of Wishaw Road, south-east of the Site. The hall, which now functions as a community centre, was originally constructed in 1924 and comprises a large hall area that can accommodate up to 80 people for events and kitchen facilities<sup>40</sup>. The hall also contains two bronze plaques, which commemorate the local men that died in the Great War and the Second World War. The community hall is still in use today and hosts many activity's including dance classes, meetings and dog training classes<sup>41</sup>.
- 4.1.36. In 2006 the local community of Wishaw erected the Waterloo War Memorial (*Canmore ID 340635*) (**HA05**) at the roundabout that intersects Wishaw Road and Overtown Road. The monument is shaped like a Celtic cross and commemorates the men of the district that died in both World Wars. It was decided by the local community that a more prominent memorial was needed which would create a focal point for the town on Remembrance Day<sup>42</sup>.

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<sup>37</sup> Ordnance Survey 1949, *Lanarkshire Sheet XVIII.NE* (includes: Cambusnethan; Carluke)

<sup>38</sup> Ordnance Survey 1955, *NS8054 - A* (includes: Cambusnethan)

<sup>39</sup> Ordnance Survey 1958, *NS8153 - A* (includes: Cambusnethan; Carluke)

<sup>40</sup> Search Waterloo Community Hall, Wishaw, <https://culturenl.co.uk/venue-hire/wishaw-and-district-area/waterloo-community-centre/>

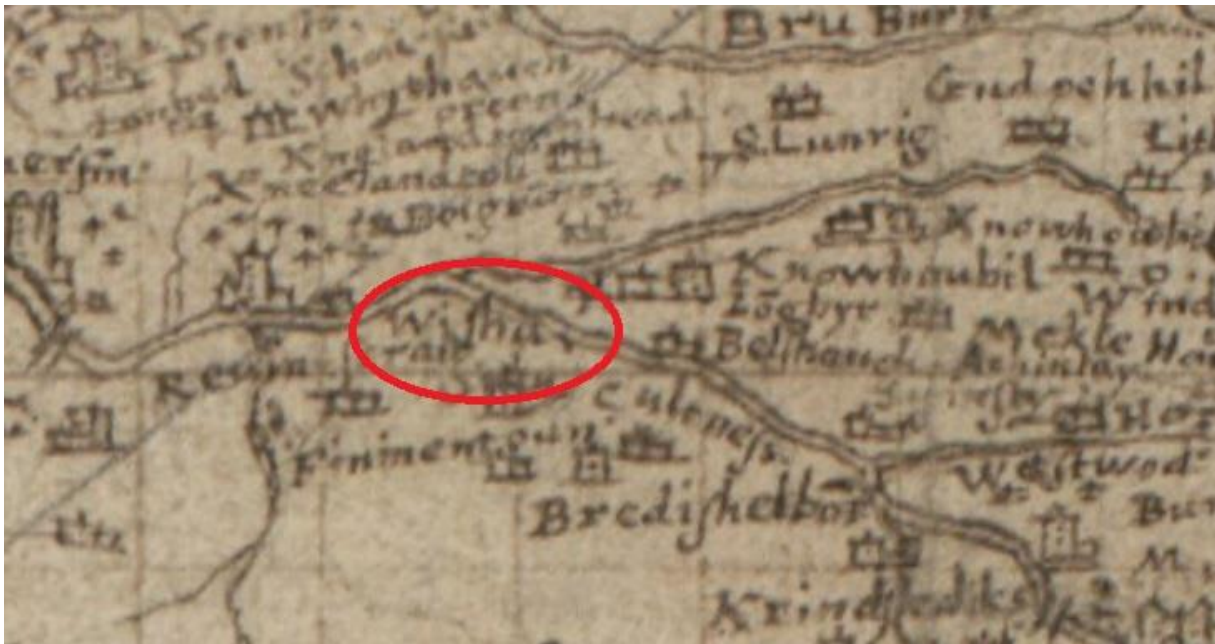
<sup>41</sup> Search Waterloo Wishaw, War Memorials, <http://warmemscot.s4.bizhat.com/viewtopic.php?t=4>

<sup>42</sup> Search Waterloo Wishaw, War Memorials <http://www.clydesideimages.co.uk/war-memorials-lanarkshire.html>



## 4.2. HISTORIC MAP REGRESSION

- 4.2.1. Historic map regression was undertaken across the area to highlight the areas previous land use through to the present day. This was undertaken on the National Library for Scotland (NLS) online mapping resource and covered all known maps available for the development site.
- 4.2.2. The map regression has shown that the Site in 1857 was occupied by a large farmstead and range of buildings that were connected to a large quarry and Mineral Line along its northern extent<sup>43</sup>. With the possible abandonment of mining facilities to the north, the Line fell out of use and development in the area ceased until the 20<sup>th</sup> century. By 1955 a large housing development occupied the entirety of the Site marking the same boundary of the Site today<sup>44</sup>. The housing development did not have a long lifespan and the Site now lies as open parkland.



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

<sup>43</sup> Ordnance Survey 1859, *Lanarkshire, Sheet XVIII (includes: Cambusnethan; Carluke; Dalsarf; Dalziel; Hamilton)*

<sup>44</sup> Ordnance Survey 1955, *NS7955 - NS8054SE - A (includes: Cambusnethan)*

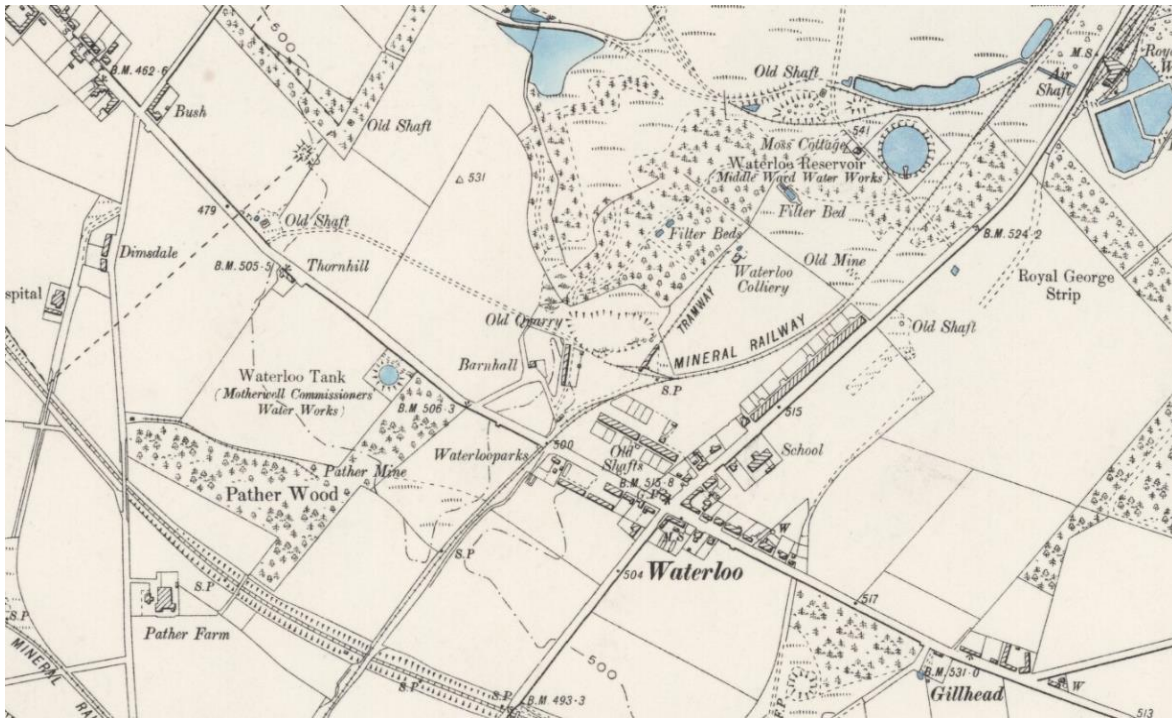


**Plate 2** – Excerpt from Roy, Lowlands, 1752-55, Military Maps, highlighting the early settlement and rural origins of early Wishaw'. Reproduced with permission of the Trustees of the National Library of Scotland



**Plate 3** – Excerpt from 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Six Inch, 1859, Lanarkshire, Sheet XVIII (includes: Cambusnethan; Carluke; Dalsert; Dalziel; Hamilton) highlighting the early growth of industrial activity starting to surround the area of Waterloo with the appearance of coal mines and mineral railway. Reproduced with permission of the Trustees of the National Library of Scotland.



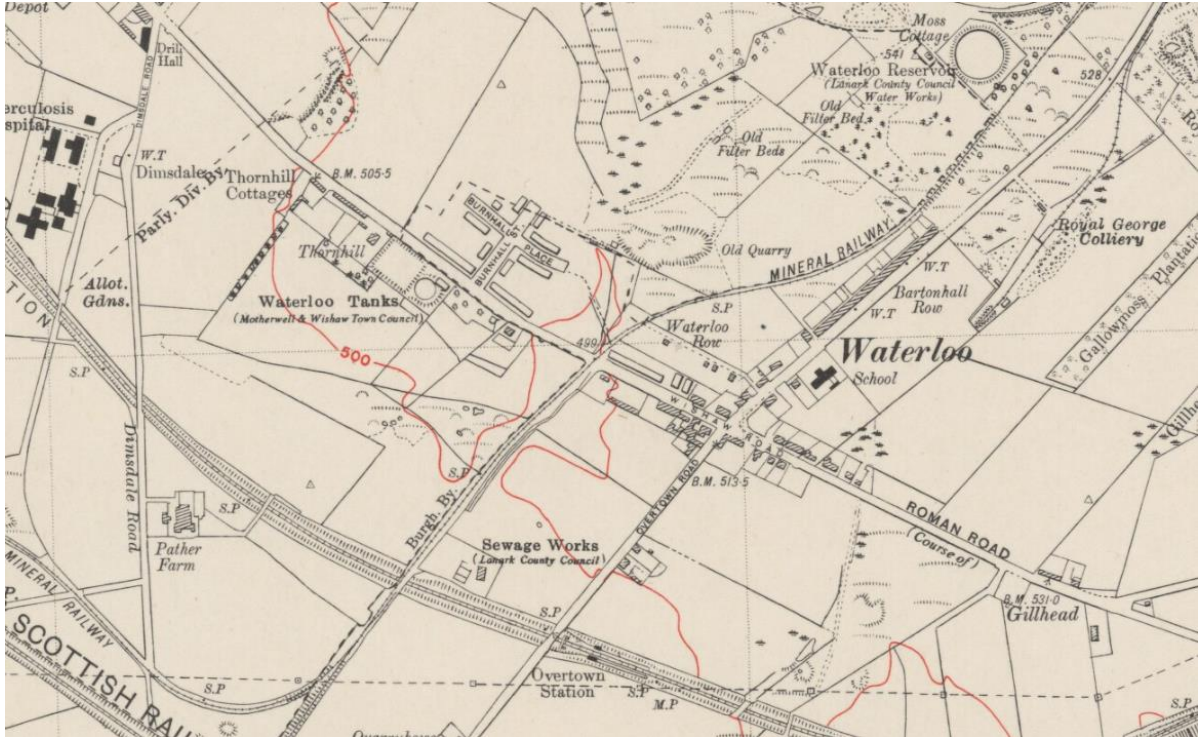


**Plate 4** – Excerpt from Ordnance Survey Six Inch, 1896, Lanarkshire Sheet XVIII.NE (includes: Cambusnethan; Carluke) highlighting that in a short space of time public works, rail lines and industrial facilities were becoming much more prevalent in the area of Waterloo. Reproduced with permission of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

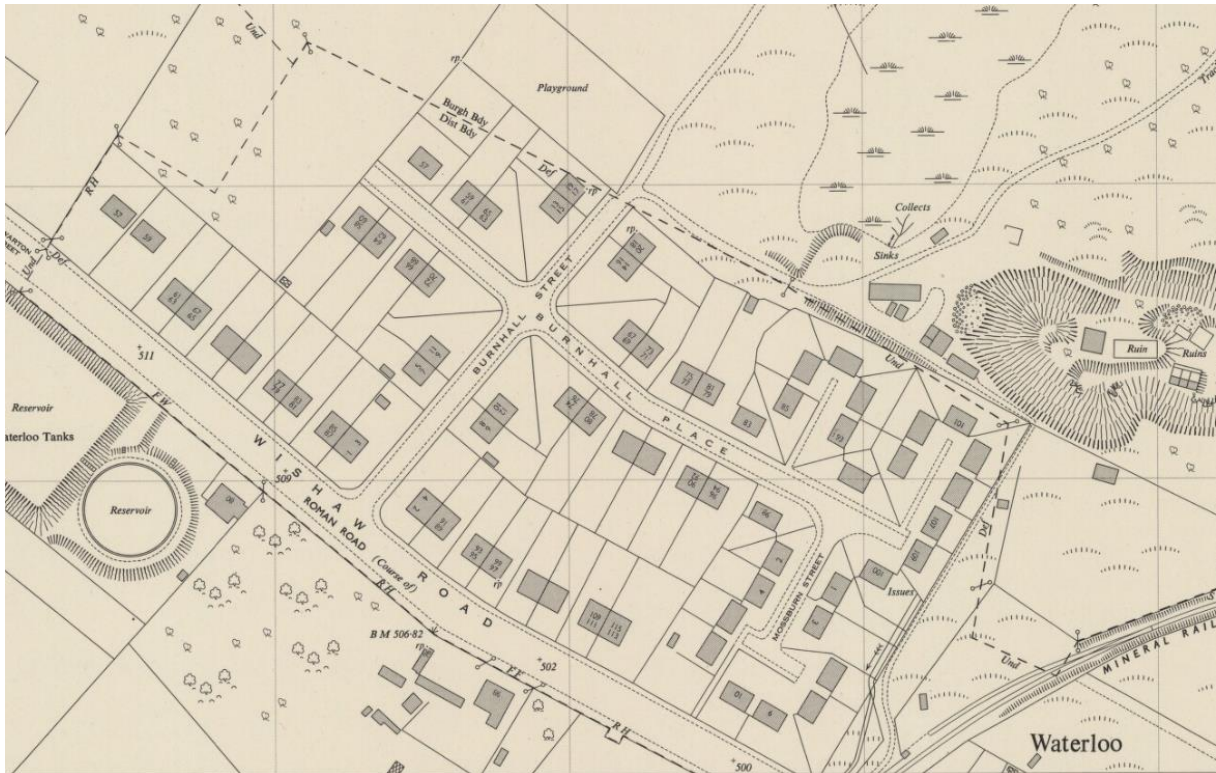


**Plate 5** – Excerpt from Ordnance Survey Six Inch, 1910, Lanarkshire Sheet XVIII.NE (includes: Cambusnethan; Carluke) highlighting the change that has occurred in the area in terms of modern development. Reproduced with permission of the Trustees of the National Library of Scotland.





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



**Plate 7** – Excerpt from Ordnance Survey, 1955, NS7955 - NS8054SE - A (includes: Cambusnethan), highlighting how congested the Site had become with a modern housing development by this period. Reproduced with permission of the Trustees of the National Library of Scotland.

## **5. STATEMENT OF IMPACT AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

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### **5.1. ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL**

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

### **5.2. RECOMMENDATIONS**

- 5.2.1. The desk based assessment has identified two significant built surface remains within the boundary of the Site, a Post-Medieval farmstead and a Modern Housing Development. As both these assets have been demolished, if any archaeological evidence survives it will be located within the sub-surface. Several assets have been identified which are located close to the Site, however due to the lack of direct impact from the development or construction activities, these will not be affected.
- 5.2.2. It is unlikely that the Site would benefit from any form of archaeological monitoring at the GI stage, or during future development stages. Due to the lack of potential for archaeological deposits surviving intact, the probability of encountering hitherto unknown sites of archaeological significance during the course of the construction work is considered to be low.

## 6. APPENDICES

### 6.1. GAZETTEER

| HA No. | Ref Number                                | Grid Ref                 | Site Type   | Designation           | Site Name   | Description   | Period        | Value  | Magnitude of Impact | Overall Impact |
|--------|---|--------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|---|---|---------------|--------|---------------------|----------------|
| 01     | LB47961<br>Canmore<br>ID 228107           | NGR<br>280334,<br>654333 | Marker Post | Cat C Listed Building | Wishaw<br>Stewarton<br>Street Park,<br>Marker Post              | <p>Category C Listed Stewarton Street Park, Marker Post is said to belong to the mid-19th century and survives as a three-part octagonal column constructed of dressed sandstone. The post currently stands at a height of approximately 1.5 metres and was originally one of two extant boundary marker posts to the former Coltness estate. The estate was purchased by the Houldsworth family in 1836 who carried out an extensive programme of building and estate improvement between 1856 and 1870. After the estate was sold to Dr Barnardos in 1952 it fell into disrepair and was later demolished in the 1970s.</p> <p>There is a possibility the post has been moved from its original location. The coordinates supplied on the HER and Canmore place the post centred along Greenhead Park along Stewarton Street. From aerial photography, it would appear that the post is now located on the corner of Stewarton Street and Greenhead Road at approximately NGR 280215, 654498.</p> | Post-Medieval | Medium | No Change           | Neutral        |
| 02     | WoSAS<br>PIN 12156<br>Canmore<br>ID 72155 | NGR<br>280746,<br>654007 | Roman Road  | Non-Designated        | Roman Road -<br>Castledykes -<br>Bothwellhaugh<br>- Balmuilty - | The main road leading from Wishaw to Waterloo, Stewarton Street which then leads on to Wishaw Road, has been assessed as possibly following the course of the ancient Roman Road. The extent of this section of the road runs from Motherwell in the northwest and continues past the Site and on to Carluke in the southeast. The course of the road is largely unknown but if it exists in this location, archaeological evidence may extend into the surrounding area and possibly into the southern portion of the Site.  | Roman         | Medium | No Change           | Neutral        |

|    |                   |                    |                  |                |  |   |               |        |           |         |
|----|-------------------|--------------------|------------------|----------------|--|---|---------------|--------|-----------|---------|
| 03 | Canmore ID 179874 | NGR 280770, 654090 | Farmstead        | Non-Designated | Waterloo Barnhall Pace Farmstead               | <p>Encompassing a considerable area of the northern section of the Site is the former Waterloo Barnhall Pace Farmstead. The farmstead originally comprised of three roofed buildings, one of which is a large rectangular range, and one unroofed building which are first depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1859 map. This illustration also highlights the Post-Medieval Mineral Line connected to the farmsteads northern extent. This line starts at a Brick, Tile, Fireclay and Pottery Works in the north then snakes its way south connecting to various coal pits and colliery's in the area before reconnecting to the Caledonian Railway in the south. This may indicate that the farmstead may have been connected to the Mineral Line and that the structures may have been associated as possible storage areas for various industrial works in the area. This would indicate that the farmstead may have been used as a stopping area before the material was ferried on to where it was most needed.</p> | Post-Medieval | Medium | No Change | Neutral |
| 04 | Canmore ID 340634 | NGR 280920, 653939 | Memorial hall    | Non-Designated | Waterloo, Wishaw Road, Waterloo Memorial Hall  | <p>Two community gathering places and memorials are also located within the 500 m assessment buffer of the Site that relate to this period. Waterloo Memorial Hall is located along the northern extent of Wishaw Road, south-east of the Site. The hall, which now functions as a community centre, was originally constructed in 1924 and comprises of a large hall area that can accommodate up to 80 people for events and kitchen facilities. The hall also contains two bronze plaques, which commemorate the local men that died in the Great War and the Second World War. The community hall is still in use today and host many activity's including dance classes, meetings and dog training classes.</p>  | Modern        | Low    | No Change | Neutral |
| 05 | Canmore ID 340635 | NGR 281015, 653888 | War Memorial     | Non-Designated | Waterloo, Overtown Road, Waterloo War Memorial | <p>In 2006 the local community of Wishaw erected the Waterloo War Memorial at the roundabout that intersects Wishaw Road and Overtown Road. The monument that is shaped like a Celtic cross commemorates the men of the district that died in both World Wars. It was decided by the local community that a more prominent memorial was needed which would create a focal point for the town on Remembrance Day.</p>  | Modern        | Low    | No Change | Neutral |
| 06 | N/A               | NGR 281003, 543894 | Village/Township | Non-Designated | Waterloo Township                              | <p>Lastly, with a population increase due to industrialisation, several housing developments were created to deal with the influx during this period. Surrounding the roundabout where Wishaw Road and Overtown Road meet to the</p>  | Post-Medieval | Low    | No Change | Neutral |



|    |     |                    |           |                |                 |  |               |            |           |         |
|----|-----|--------------------|-----------|----------------|-----------------|--|---------------|------------|-----------|---------|
|    |     |                    |           |                |                 | southeast of the Site is the small village/township of Waterloo. Possibly named after the famous battle in 1815 the village is first depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1859 map. The village initially consisted of 12 rectangular structures that vary in size, set within 12 enclosures, with five wells and two coal pits located within the village boundaries. As Waterloo does not appear until the 19th century it may be assumed that the small village/town may have been created to house the rising population due to the developing coal industry that would come to dominate the North Lanarkshire region.  |               |            |           |         |
| 07 | N/A | NGR 280811, 653966 | Structure | Non-Designated | Waterloo Parks  | Waterloo Parks is located directly across Wishaw Road to the south of the Site. The building is first depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1859 map, consisting of a small rectangular structure set in a single enclosure. Due to the assets close proximity to the crossing of the Mineral Line of Wishaw Road, it may be assessed that the structure may have had some involvement as a possible level crossing building or in some way was associated with the running of the line. The area is now occupied by modern housing.   | Post-Medieval | Negligible | No Change | Neutral |
| 08 | N/A | NGR 280821, 654008 | Rail Line | Non-Designated | Mineral Line    | Bordering the northern extent and cutting through the south-eastern extent of the Site is the remains of the industrial Mineral Line. The Line is first depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1859 map. This depiction highlights the line started at a Brick, Tile, Fireclay and Pottery Works in the north then snaked its way south connecting to various coal pits and colliery's in the area before reconnecting to the Caledonian Railway in the south. The map also highlights that industrialisation was starting to dominate North Lanarkshire's countryside on large scale. The Line curves through the countryside connecting to various industrial facilities to then join on to the main Railway Line so collected materials could then be moved on an industrial scale to where they were most needed. | Post-Medieval | Medium     | No Change | Neutral |
| 09 | N/A | NGR 280887, 654185 | Quarry    | Non-Designated | Barnhall Quarry | Barnhall Quarry is located to the north of the Site. The Post-Medieval Quarry is first depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1896 map, occupying a large area from Barnhouse Farmstead to a line of forestry in the north. The Mineral Line which early depiction showed running along the northern extent of the Site, later terminated at the Quarry, which may indicate that by 1896 the Old shafts that were located in the north-west which were once connected to  | Post-Medieval | Low        | No Change | Neutral |

|    |     |                    |           |                |  |  |               |            |           |         |
|----|-----|--------------------|-----------|----------------|--|--|---------------|------------|-----------|---------|
|    |     |                    |           |                |  | the Line may have fallen out use by this date. Being connected to the Mineral Line stresses that the quarry formed part of the industrial activity that characterised the area during this period.   |               |            |           |         |
| 10 | N/A | NGR 280414, 654252 | Farmstead | Non-Designated | Thornhill Farmstead                    | Located to the north-west of the Site following Stewarton Street is the remains of Thornhill Farmstead. Thornhill is first depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1859 map and is shown as a slender rectangular structure located within an L-shaped enclosure. By 1910 Thornhill had grown to incorporate a small housing development consisting of several cottage buildings and a much larger estate house. Only these later buildings remain today with much of the area now occupied by a new modern housing.   | Post-Medieval | Negligible | No Change | Neutral |
| 11 | N/A | NGR 280383, 654336 | Coal Pit  | Non-designated | Old Coal Pit connected to Mineral Line | Located to the north-west of the Site are three structures labelled as the Old Coal Pit. Depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey of 1859 map these structures consist of one unusually shaped building and two smaller square buildings. The coal pit is also attached to the Mineral Line (HA08) which may indicate that at one point the pit was producing large amounts of coal. The pit may also have been associated with two more coal pits that are situated in close proximity to the north. By 1896 the facility appears to have been abandoned as a later depiction of the facility on the Ordnance Survey map shows that the Mineral Line no longer terminated at the pit but at Barnhall Quarry to the south-east. This asset helps highlight the early foundations of the coal mining industry that would come to dominate North Lanarkshire. The location of the pit is now occupied by open parkland which lies between Wilshaw and Waterloo. | Post-Medieval | Negligible | No Change | Neutral |
| 12 | N/A | NGR 280458, 654401 | Coal Pit  | Non-Designated | Old Coal Pit located in enclosure      | The Old Coal Pit is located to the north-west of the Site (HA12). The asset consisted of a single structure set within a single enclosure, labelled as the Old Coal Pit, depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey of 1859 map. This structure consisted of a possible small square building or hole set in an enclosure. The pit may have been associated with another coal pit with the same name to the north and south of the asset (HA11-13). The facility may have been abandoned by 1896 as no evidence of a Mineral Line extends to the pit and it is also labelled as 'old' in this early map which may indicate an earlier age for the facility before the map was drawn. This pit helps highlight the early foundations of the coal mining industry   | Post-Medieval | Negligible | No Change | Neutral |

|    |     |                    |             |                |   |  |               |            |           |         |
|----|-----|--------------------|-------------|----------------|---|--|---------------|------------|-----------|---------|
|    |     |                    |             |                |   | that would come to dominate this area. The location of the pit is now occupied by open parkland which lies between Wilshaw and Waterloo.   |               |            |           |         |
| 13 | N/A | NGR 280515, 654479 | Coal Pit    | Non-Designated | Old Coal Pit in forestry                            | Located inside forestry to the north-west of the Site is a single structure labelled as the Old Coal Pit, on the Ordnance Survey 1859 map. This structure possibly consisted of a small square building or pit entrance set within forestry. The pit may have been associated with other coal pits within close proximity to the south of the asset. The facility may have been abandoned by 1896 as no evidence of a Mineral Line extends to the pit and it is also labelled as 'old' on this early map which also indicates an earlier date for the facility. This pit helps highlight the early foundations of the coal mining industry which would come to dominate North Lanarkshire. The location of the pit is now occupied by open parkland which lies between Wilshaw and Waterloo. | Post-Medieval | Negligible | No Change | Neutral |
| 14 | N/A | NGR 280965, 653952 | Coal Pit    | Non-Designated | Waterloo Coal Pit                                   | The remains of Waterloo Coal Pit are located to the south-east of the Site. The pit is first depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1859 map, as two small rectangular structures located in the north-west quadrant of Waterloo village. The pit may have functioned as a local coal producing facility employing workers from the local village. The area is now occupied by a small park located behind and in front of local council houses.  | Post-Medieval | Negligible | No Change | Neutral |
| 15 | N/A | NGR 280549, 654094 | Water Works | Non-Designated | Waterloo Tank, Motherwell Commissioners Water Works | Waterloo Tank Water Works is located to the north-west of the Site. The water reservoir is first depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1896 map and consists of a large circular structure for holding water set in a square enclosure. This large industrial built service did not only supply water for Waterloo town and countryside, but also for Wishaw and Motherwell. On modern mapping it can be seen that both the enclosure and tank have doubled in size and are still in use today as Water Works.   | Post-Medieval | Negligible | No Change | Neutral |
| 16 | N/A | NGR 280510, 653949 | Mine        | Non-Designated | Pather Mine   | The possible remains of Pather mine are located to the south of the Site, within Pather Wood. The early settlement of Pather is first depicted in Roy's Lowlands Military 1752-55 map, and although the mine is located in close proximity to Waterloo it may have in fact belonged to Pather township which would explain the title. The location of the mine is first depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1896 map, which shows the mine consisting of a small rail or   | Post-Medieval | Negligible | No Change | Neutral |

|    |     |                    |                 |                |                                  |  |               |            |           |         |
|----|-----|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------------------------|--|---------------|------------|-----------|---------|
|    |     |                    |                 |                |                                  | tram line leading to a small square structure located to the west along a main road. The mine may have been nearing the end of its production life as by 1910 the mine is no longer depicted or mentioned on any Ordnance Survey maps.   |               |            |           |         |
| 17 | N/A | NGR 280501, 653675 | Rail Line       | Non-Designated | Wishaw Deviation Line, Rail Line | Located to the south of the Site is the Wishaw Deviation Rail Line. The line was opened in 1880 from Wishaw Central to Overtown Waterloo. Initially functioning as an extra freight line for industrial materials being transported onto the city or where they were most needed, the line is still in use today and provides a 'Motherwell bypass' for freight and non-stop passenger services. The line is also used for a recently introduced service to and from Lanark.   | Post-Medieval | Negligible | No Change | Neutral |
| 18 | N/A | NGR 281121, 653950 | School Building | Non-Designated | Waterloo Primary School          | With an influx in population due to industrialisation in the area, the population had to be supported with educational public services and housing. This is apparent with the last assets that are located within the Site 500 m assessment buffer that relate to this period. Waterloo Primary School is located to the east of the Site boundary. The school is first depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1896 map and is shown as a large T-shaped building set in a large enclosure, accompanied with a small rectangular building to the south-east. The primary school was constructed in 1874 and was run by a Mr John Muir, whose prominent family has Muir Street in Motherwell named after them. The school building was later accompanied by a recreation ground which ran along the assets north-eastern extent. The playing field is a much later addition to the school that was built in 1861, as the field is not depicted in any maps until the Ordnance Survey 1958 map. Although a later addition, the field outlived the school and is still in use today as a football field. | Post-Medieval | Negligible | No Change | Neutral |
| 19 | N/A | NGR 281187, 654071 | Housing         | Non-Designated | Bartonhall Row                   | Local mining cottages, Bartonhall Row, were located to the east of the Site (HA19). Bartonhall Row, better known as 'Longraw', was constructed in 1861 and consisted of a total of 42 houses numbering 2 to 84. The buildings are first depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1896 map and more than likely functioned as living accommodation for local workers who were involved in the mining industry. The single storey stone brick houses were thought of as large at the time and comprised of plastered walls, floors made of wood, garden space which provided a scullery in each house, wash house, coal cellar, three privy middens, 14   | Post-Medieval | Negligible | No Change | Neutral |

|    |     |                    |                                 |                |                          |  |               |            |           |         |
|----|-----|--------------------|---------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|--|---------------|------------|-----------|---------|
|    |     |                    |                                 |                |                          | yards located in the rear of houses and water from a sandpipe was located in the front of the houses. The cottages unfortunately did not last the pace of time and were later demolished in the 1960's. The area is now occupied by dense forestry and forms part of Greenhead Moss Community Nature Park.   |               |            |           |         |
| 20 | N/A | NGR 281276, 654226 | Mine                            | Non-Designated | Old Mine                 | The Old Mine is located to the north-east of the Site. The mine is first depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1896 map and shown as possible small square buildings located just to the west of the Mineral Line. Due to the assets close proximity to Waterloo, it can be assumed that the mine may have provided a source of employment for the local population. Also, the mines closeness to Waterloo Colliery to the west and the Old shaft to the east, may indicate that these facilities may have been associated with each other or are possibly one and the same. For an operation to spread out and follow a seam of coal or mineral was common in this period. The area is now occupied by open parkland and contributes to Greenhead Moss Community Nature Park.   | Post-Medieval | Negligible | No Change | Neutral |
| 21 | N/A | NGR 281094, 654251 | Colliery                        | Non-Designated | Waterloo Colliery, North | Located to the north-east of the Site is Waterloo Colliery, North. The coal mining facility is first depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1896 map as a single rectangular building which is connected by a tramway on its southern extent running to the Mineral Railway Line. There is a high possibility that this facility functioned as the main operational facility, with mines and shafts that are also in close proximity working as branches of expansion. Although this may have been a large operational facility at one stage, the operation changed as by 1910 the colliery is no longer depicted on Ordnance Survey maps. In fact, depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1910 map, Waterloo Colliery is a completely different facility located to the south of Waterloo township. This is possibly due to the original operation moving facility due to the possible chasing of coal seams, taking the title with it. The area is now occupied by open green parkland and forms part of Greenhead Moss Community Nature Park. | Post-Medieval | Negligible | No Change | Neutral |
| 22 | N/A | NGR 280982, 654300 | Filter Beds for Water Reservoir | Non-Designated | Filter beds              | Two similarly sized filter beds are located to the north of the Site. The filter beds are first depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1896 map and are shown as two raised rectangular beds filled with water set in forestry. These assets were connected to the Waterloo Reservoir Middle  | Post-Medieval | Negligible | No Change | Neutral |

|    |     |                    |                          |                |                     |  |               |            |           |         |
|----|-----|--------------------|--------------------------|----------------|---------------------|--|---------------|------------|-----------|---------|
|    |     |                    |                          |                |                     | Ward Water works. The filter beds are no longer in use and the area is now part of Greenhead Moss Community Nature Park.   |               |            |           |         |
| 23 | N/A | NGR 281181, 654346 | Filter Bed for Reservoir | Non-Designated | Filter bed          | Another filter bed is also located to the north of the Site. The filter bed is first depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1896 map and shown as a raised bottle shape enclosure containing two rectangular water beds. The filter bed was connected to the Waterloo Reservoir Middle Ward Water works. The filter bed is no longer in use and the area is now part of Greenhead Moss Community Nature Park.   | Post-Medieval | Negligible | No Change | Neutral |
| 24 | N/A | NGR 280608, 654518 | Creamery                 | Non-Designated | Creamery            | An industrial creamery was located to the north-west of the Site. The creamery is first depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1955 map which shows the large square facility which is accompanied with a small rectangular cottage to the south-east set within a large enclosure. The creamery at one-time produced milk products on a large industrial scale as can be seen with its modern bottling plant. The Creamery Cottage may have supplied accommodation for employees of the creamery or more likely had functioned as an out building. The facility and the cottage have now been demolished and the area is now occupied by a modern housing development. | Modern        | Negligible | No Change | Neutral |
| 25 | N/A | NGR 280654, 654458 | Cottage                  | Non-Designated | Creamery Cottage    | Located to the north-east of the Site is the Creamery Cottage. This small rectangular structure is first depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1955 map. The building may have supplied accommodation for employees of the creamery or more likely had functioned as an out building. The facility and the cottage have now been demolished and the area is now occupied by a modern housing development.  | Modern        | Negligible | No Change | Neutral |
| 26 | N/A | NGR 280493, 654223 | Substation               | Non-Designated | Electric Substation | An electrical substation is located to the north-east of the Site. The small rectangular building that is set within a small enclosure is first depicted on the Ordnance Survey Map 1955. The small station may have worked as a relay from Wishaw to power Waterloo. The area has now been developed for modern housing.  | Modern        | Negligible | No Change | Neutral |
| 27 | N/A | NGR 280625, 653678 | Industrial Works         | Non-Designated | Sewage Works        | Located to the south of the Site is the former Waterloo Sewage Works. The sewage works is first depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1949 map as small rectangular building located to the northern extent of the Wishaw Deviation Line. The works were originally run by Lanark County   | Modern        | Negligible | No Change | Neutral |

|    |     |                    |                                   |                |                                     |  |        |            |           |         |
|----|-----|--------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|--|--------|------------|-----------|---------|
|    |     |                    |                                   |                |                                     | Council and functioned as local sewage works for Waterloo. The works were later demolished and the area is now occupied by open farmland.  |        |            |           |         |
| 28 | N/A | NGR 281079, 653805 | Garage                            | Non-Designated | Garage                              | A garage, which is first depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1958 map, was once located to the south-east of the Site on the eastern extent of the town of Waterloo. The garage must have fell out of use as a caravan retailer now occupies this area.  | Modern | Negligible | No Change | Neutral |
| 29 | N/A | NGR 281205, 653995 | Recreation Ground or Sports Field | Non-Designated | Recreation Ground                   | The recreation grounds for Waterloo Primary School is located to the east of the Site. The playing field is a much later addition to the school that was built in 1861 as the field is not depicted in any maps until the Ordnance Survey 1958 map. Although a later addition, the field outlived the school and is still in use today as a football field.  | Modern | Negligible | No Change | Neutral |
| 30 | N/A | NGR 280783, 654064 | Housing Development               | Non-Designated | Mossburn Street Housing Development | Lastly, Mossburn Street Housing Development was located within the Site boundary. The housing development is first depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1955 map. The area contained 26 rectangular in plan council houses that followed Mossburn Street onto Burnhall Place. Construction on the estate must have begun in the late 1940's or more likely the 1950's as aerial photographs published of Waterloo in 1940 show that the road had been constructed for the estate but no sign of the structures could be seen. The buildings must off have had a very short lifespan as any up-standing evidence of the structures no longer exists and the area is occupied by green park land. | Modern | Low        | No Change | Neutral |
| 31 | N/A | NGR 280745, 653850 | Colliery                          | Non-Designated | Waterloo Colliery South             | Located to the south of the Site is Waterloo Colliery, South. The coal mining facility is first depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1910 map as two L-shaped structures that have a small connected tramway or railway to the north to the Mineral Railway Line. There is a possibility that this was a large mining operation base, as mines and shafts that are in close proximity may have been associated with this facility. A possibility of the appearance of this facility, is that once the original Waterloo Colliery stopped producing in the north, the operations may have been moved to this location to continue production, hence the keeping of the same name.                | Modern | Negligible | No Change | Neutral |





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