



North Lanarkshire Council

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# HOLEHILLS, AIRDRIE

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment





## **North Lanarkshire Council**

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# **HOLEHILLS, AIRDRIE**

## **Archaeological Desk Based Assessment**

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**PROJECT NO. 70054911**

**OUR REF. NO. ADBA**

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## North Lanarkshire Council

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# HOLEHILLS, AIRDRIE

## Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

WSP

110 Queen Street

Glasgow

G1 3BX

Phone: +44 141 429 3555

Fax: +44 141 429 3666

WSP.com

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

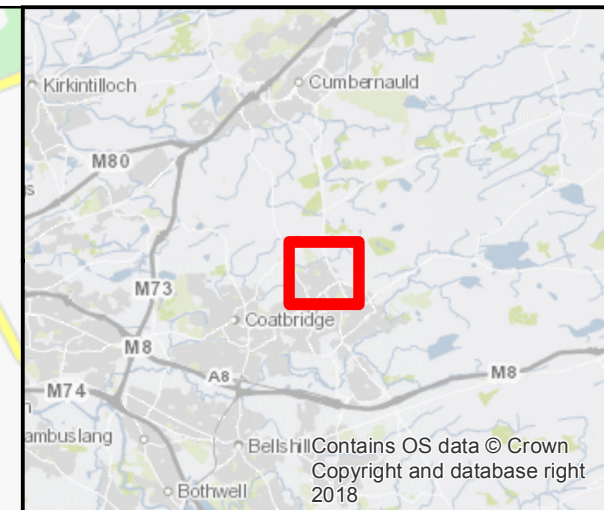
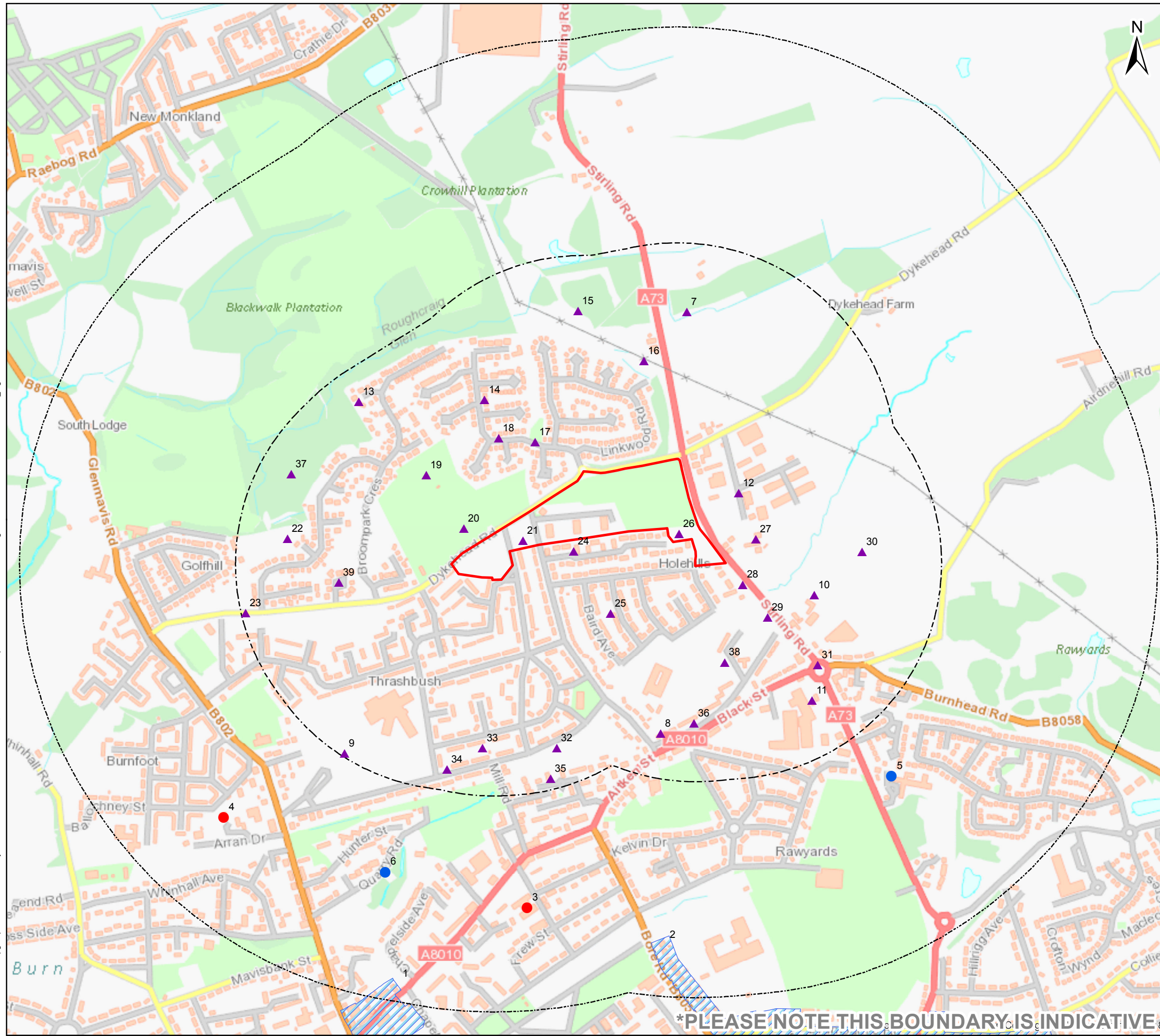
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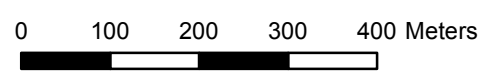
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- ### Key
- Red Line Boundary
  - 1 km buffer
  - 500 m buffer
  - Conservation Area
- ### Listed Building
- Category B
  - Category C
  - Undesignated Assets



Client: North Lanarkshire Council

Project: Holehills, Airdrie

Title: Figure 1  
Heritage Assets

Date: 19/03/19 Scale: 8,500 @ A3  
 Drawn: JMG Checked: KP Approved: KM

\*PLEASE NOTE THIS BOUNDARY IS INDICATIVE



# 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 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 at Holehills, Airdrie, North Lanarkshire. Dykehead Road is located along the Site's full northern extent and the Site is centred on NGR 276645, 666960 and at a height of 177m AOD (**Figure1**). The Site measures approximately 7 ha and was recently occupied by a series of single-storey houses that have been demolished, and is currently an open grassy area.
- 1.2.2. The bedrock geology of the Site consists of a Scottish Middle Coal Measures Formation which includes sedimentary rock cycles of the coal measure type which formed approximately 315 to 318 million years ago in the Carboniferous period. The superficial deposits consist of Devensian – Diamicton superficial deposits of clay, silt and sand formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary period<sup>1</sup>.

## 1.3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

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

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

## 2. POLICY, BACKGROUND AND GUIDANCE

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### 2.1. LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY REQUIREMENTS

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

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

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

### 2.2. 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/searchmonuments3](http://www.historic-scotland.gov.uk/searchmonuments3). It is important to note a scheduled monument may have no surface features. Under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, Scheduled Monument Consent is required for works which would demolish, destroy, damage, remove, repair, alter or add to a scheduled monument or to carry out any flooding or tipping. A separate consent is also required to use a metal detector within a scheduled monument.”
- “Designation does not confer any planning restrictions, however, sites may contain other planning designations, such as listed buildings and scheduled monuments, for which regular procedures apply. Planning authorities are encouraged to consult Historic Scotland<sup>4</sup> on development proposals which affect historic gardens and designed landscapes.”

#### *F. Artefacts and Ecofacts:*

- “Any human remains encountered during works must be left in situ and notification made immediately to the local police and the archaeology service employed by the council.”

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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.

- “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), upstanding archaeological remains, buried archaeological remains, other underwater sites, and earthworks. Within this document, cultural heritage features are referred to as Heritage Assets (HA).

- 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.
  - Undesignated 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 and 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 outer assessment buffer extending to 1 km 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 undesignated 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, and from the local authorities Historic Environment Record (HER);
  - 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**

Value	Example
Very High	World Heritage Sites (including nominated sites) Assets of acknowledged international importance Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged international research objectives
High	Scheduled Monuments (including proposed sites) Non-designated assets of scheduled quality and importance. Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged national research objectives
Medium	Designated or non-designated assets that contribute to regional research objectives
Low	Designated and non-designated assets of local importance Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations Assets of limited value, but with potential to contribute to local research objectives
Negligible	Assets with very little or no surviving archaeological interest
Unknown	The importance of the resource has not yet been ascertained

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

Value	Status and Definition
Very High	International importance i.e. World Heritage Sites.
High	National importance



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

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

**Table 3: Assessing the Magnitude of Impacts**

<b>Factors in the assessment of Magnitude of Impacts</b>	
Major	<p>Changes to most or all key archaeological materials or key historic building elements such that the resource is totally altered.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Comprehensive changes to setting.</p>
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. Assessment of the overall impact from the Site on heritage assets also refers to the matrices provided in Annexes 5, 6 and 7 of the DMRB HA208/07, allowing for an overall rating to be established for each heritage asset. For the purpose of this assessment, Impacts of Moderate or greater significance are considered to be potentially significant. Please see the matrix below:

**Table 4: Overall Impact**

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

## 4. BASELINE

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### 4.1. HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

#### Introduction

4.1.1. The location of the designated assets which lie within the outer assessment buffer, and the undesignated 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. Within the 1 km assessment area there are two Conservation Area's:

- Victoria And Town Centre Conservation Area; and
- Drumgelloch Conservation Area

4.1.3. Four designated Listed Buildings were identified within the outer assessment buffer surrounding the Site:

- Chapel Street, Educational Resource Centre, Formerly Chapelside Primary School, Including Boundary Walls, Gatepiers, Gates and Railings, (LB20939), Category B Listed;
- Arran Drive, Commonhead, Street, Arranview Including Gatepiers, (LB20928), Category B Listed;
- Motherwell Street, Rawyards House, (LB20933), Category C Listed; and
- 35 Quarry Road Including Boundary Wall, (LB20946), Category C Listed.

4.1.4. Further to the designated assets highlighted above, there are six undesignated 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-seven other undesignated assets that are not currently listed within the SNRHE. These assets appear to relate primarily to the Post-Medieval 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 BCE
  - Iron Age 800 BCE – CE 400

- Roman CE 77 – 211
- Medieval CE 400 – 1560
- Post-Medieval CE 1560 – 1900
- Modern CE 1900 – Present

### Prehistoric Period

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

### Roman Period

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

### Medieval Period

- 4.1.9. No heritage assets dating from this period fall within the Site or within the assessment buffers surrounding the Site. Despite this, the town of Rawyards (**HA31**), located to the south of the Site, is likely to have Medieval origins as ‘Ryzairds’ is depicted on Timothy Pont’s 1583-1614 maps, indicating there must have been an established settlement in the area in the early Post-Medieval period and probably earlier<sup>5</sup>. Various Medieval farmsteads may have been located along and within the perimeter of Rawyards township. Due to the close proximity of the Site to Rawyards, evidence of these Medieval farmsteads may exist in the Holehills area.

### Post-Medieval Period

- 4.1.10. There are two Conservation Area’s that fall within the outer assessment buffer surrounding the Site that relate to the Post-Medieval period. Located to the south-west of the Site is the Victoria and Town Centre (**HA01**) conservation area. This was first designated in 1975 due to the 19<sup>th</sup> century civic buildings that were constructed within the town centre of Airdrie, which reflected the wealth and status growth of the burgh due to industrialisation. There are a wide variety of building styles within the conservation area, which is characterised by the use of sandstone, slate roofs and timber sash and case windows. The layout of the historic core of the town at Buchanan street and Stirling street remains largely intact.
- 4.1.11. Drumgelloch Conservation Area (**HA02**), located to the south of the Site, was also designated in 1975 and consists of a Victorian and Edwardian residential area with a diverse range of building types and forms, and examples of fine architecture. The area was developed alongside the Glasgow to Edinburgh road to the east of Airdrie. This was when the turnpike road via Airdrie and Bathgate opened in 1795, which created the modern street pattern that is seen today.
- 4.1.12. A total of four designated Listed Buildings are located within the outer assessment buffer of the Site that relate to the Post-Medieval period. The first of these, Chapel Street Educational Resource

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<sup>5</sup> Pont, T. 1583-1614, *Adv.MS.70.2.9, Glasgow and the county of Lanark, Pont 34*

Centre (LB20939) (Canmore ID 228063) (**HA03**), was constructed in 1883 and is located to the south of the Site. This Category B Listed building consists of a single storey, 11-bay, E-plan Jacobethan school, that has a later T-plan addition to the rear. A birdcage bellcote is located on the central gabled bay which has been decorated with corbelled corners over rounded arrises. The building has been constructed with squared yellow sandstone courses with a deep bull-faced sandstone base course. A northern wing was added to the building in 1905, which was designed by James Thomson, and consists of a T-plan, two-storey, eight-bay structure. The interior of the building was refitted in the 1970s with some painted timber panelling being added to the walls and ceilings in the outer wings. The boundary walls, gate piers and gates are also part of the listing, consisting of squared sandstone rubble walls, finished with plain cast-iron gates and railings. The building now functions as a nursery centre, community centre and regional council office.

- 4.1.13. Arranview (LB20928) (Canmore ID 200898) (**HA04**) is a Category B Listed Building located to the south-west of the Site. The villa was constructed in 1868 and was designed by eminent Scottish architect, Alexander Thomson, although it is believed to have been built without his supervision. The building consists of a two-storey, five-bay, irregular-plan Greek Revival Villa, constructed in red ashlar sandstone. A three-stage tower with broad pyramidal roof is a central decorative feature of the building, and it was noted on the HER that Arranview is similar to Thomson's Tor House in Rothesay, constructed in 1856. Much of the original material from the interior had been lost and rebuilt in 1986 following fire damage. Arranview was constructed on the behest of Gavin Black Motherwell, a prominent solicitor and Airdrie town councillor. The villa was eventually taken over by the Council in 1950 and run as a children's home until the 1970s, from which point it remained vacant until it was gutted by fire in 1986. The building was restored and converted into six, one or two-bedroom flats in 1987, including the tower flat which has a bedroom at the top of the tower.
- 4.1.14. Rawyards House (LB20933) (Canmore ID 201363) (**HA05**) is a Category C Listed Building located to the south-east of the Site, and situated within the former town of Rawyards. Constructed in 1880, the building was also designed by architect James Thomson and consists of a two-storey, five-bay, rectangular-plan Italianate villa. The interior of the building had been classically designed with detailed wood and plaster work retained in the lobby, hall and the principal rooms alongside modern alterations and additions for the residential nursing home use. The building was commissioned by prominent local councillor Mr. Motherwell, father of Gavin Black Motherwell who commissioned Arranview (**HA04**), on the site of a smaller, earlier house. The house now functions as one of the buildings that make up Abbey Healthcare, Rawyards House.
- 4.1.15. Located to the south-west of the Site is the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, Category C Listed 35 Quarry Road House (LB20946) (Canmore ID 228078) (**HA06**). The building consists of a two-storey, three-bay, rectangular-plan, symmetrical, gabled house, constructed of yellow ashlar sandstone, which has been channelled to the first storey and projects into long and short, chamfered quoins. The interior of the building is divided into two flats with the entrance to the upper flat, located through a door to the rear, which connects to the original central staircase. A boundary wall, included in the listing, is constructed of random rubble which has been finished with a chamfered coping. The building was constructed south facing on an unusually steeply sloped, wooded site and it is noted on the SNRHE that the house was possibly built as a quarry master's house following the Scottish manse type.
- 4.1.16. Four undesignated assets within the SNRHE, and twenty-six undesignated assets 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 local farmsteads, industrial facilities, or railway and related structures associated with further industrialisation and manufacturing.

- 4.1.17. Roughcraig farmstead (**HA13**) is located to the north-east of the Site, and is first depicted and annotated as 'Ruchcraig' on Timothy Pont's map of 1583-1614, suggesting the farmstead may have Medieval origins<sup>6</sup>. The asset is shown in much better detail on the Ordnance Survey map of 1859, consisting of three rectangular ranges with a large open square to the south-east<sup>7</sup>. The buildings are accompanied with three small enclosures and a well, and the farmstead is visible and unchanged up to the Ordnance Survey map of 1967<sup>8</sup>. However, the area is now occupied by a large modern housing development.
- 4.1.18. Thrushbush Farmstead, North (**HA17**), is located to the north of the Site and consists of three long rectangular ranges that are set within three enclosures. The farmstead is first depicted and annotated on the Ordnance Survey map of 1859<sup>9</sup>, and on subsequent maps up until 1962, but similarly to Roughcraig is now occupied by a large modern housing development.
- 4.1.19. Thrushbush Farmstead, South (**HA21**) is located within the Site and is first depicted and annotated on the Ordnance Survey map of 1859<sup>10</sup>. The farmstead consists of a large L-shaped range and two rectangular buildings set within two large enclosures. The farmstead is shown on subsequent Ordnance Survey maps up until 1962, but the area is now occupied by a car park, road and modern housing development.
- 4.1.20. Located to the east of Thrushbush, South within the Site, are the remains of a Limekiln and Old Pit (**HA24**). The kiln and pit are first depicted and annotated on the Ordnance Survey map of 1859, depicted within a large circular enclosure<sup>11</sup>. Due to their close proximity, it can be assumed the assets may have been associated with the farmstead. The location of the assets and later quarry is now occupied by a large modern housing development and high-rise flats.
- 4.1.21. Holehills Farmstead (**HA27**) is located to the south-east of the Site, along the north-eastern extent of the A73. The farmstead is first depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1859 as a long rectangular range set within a triangular enclosure<sup>12</sup>. The farmstead is then depicted on all subsequent Ordnance Survey maps up to the current edition. From assessing aerial photographs of the area, it can be seen that the farmstead still survives as a private residence, with the original layout still present alongside several, small, modern additions.

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<sup>6</sup> Pont, T. 1583-1614, *Adv.MS.70.2.9, Glasgow and the county of Lanark, Pont 34*

<sup>7</sup> Ordnance Survey 1859, *Lanarkshire, Sheet VIII (includes: Bothwell; New Monkland; Old Monkland; Shotts)*

<sup>8</sup> Ordnance Survey 1967, *NS7667-NS7767 - AA (includes: New Monkland)*

<sup>9</sup> Ordnance Survey 1859, *Lanarkshire, Sheet VIII (includes: Bothwell; New Monkland; Old Monkland; Shotts)*

<sup>10</sup> Ordnance Survey 1859, *Lanarkshire, Sheet VIII (includes: Bothwell; New Monkland; Old Monkland; Shotts)*

<sup>11</sup> Ordnance Survey 1859, *Lanarkshire, Sheet VIII (includes: Bothwell; New Monkland; Old Monkland; Shotts)*

<sup>12</sup> Ordnance Survey 1859, *Lanarkshire, Sheet VIII (includes: Bothwell; New Monkland; Old Monkland; Shotts)*

- 4.1.22. Holehills Cottage (**HA28**) is located to the south of the Site, along the south-eastern extent of the A73. The cottage is first annotated and depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1859 as a small rectangular structure set within a large enclosure, with a coal pit and connected rail line located directly to the south<sup>13</sup>. The asset was later demolished and turned into two rectangular ranges, which is apparent from the Ordnance Survey map of 1910<sup>14</sup>. This may have been done to create housing for the local mining operations and the cottage area had been incorporated into the town of Rawyards. These ranges still exist and are occupied as private properties.
- 4.1.23. Easter Mavisbank farmstead (**HA33**) is located to the south of the Site, and is first annotated and depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1859 as a small rectangular range building, located within a large rectangular enclosure<sup>15</sup>. The farmstead appears on subsequent Ordnance Survey maps, with extensions and additions being made to the original structure. The farmstead is replaced with a modern housing development on the Ordnance Survey map of 1955, and this development still exists today<sup>16</sup>.
- 4.1.24. The previously mentioned township of Rawyards is first depicted on Timothy Pont's Ponts' Map of Scotland, ca. 1583-1614 and is annotated as 'Ryzairds' (**HA31**)<sup>17</sup>. This early depiction may suggest an earlier Medieval date for the township. The township is then shown as an area of settlement on Roy's Lowlands, map of 1752-55, which is annotated as 'Ryeyards'<sup>18</sup>. The township is not shown in detail until the Ordnance Survey map of 1859, where the town is finally annotated with the modern place name of 'Rawyards'<sup>19</sup>. On this map the township comprises a range of buildings, including a smithy, wells, coal pits, school and local accommodation buildings. These structures have been built along four streets that connect in the centre of the town. The streets are named as Black Street, Pollock Street, Baird Street and Airdrie Hill Road. The Ballochney Railway separates here, carrying the line to the north-east and the other section of the rail line to the south-east which eventually joins the Monkland railway. The township grew throughout the industrial period and eventually is incorporated as an area of Airdrie. Very little remains of the original structures from the Post-Medieval period, as the area is now occupied by modern housing developments and industrial estates.
- 4.1.25. A large burial ground (**HA19**), known locally as St. Josephs, is located directly to the north of the Site. The burial ground is first depicted and annotated on the Ordnance Survey map of 1859 as a small circular burial ground<sup>20</sup>. It is subsequently depicted on all Ordnance Survey maps up to the

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<sup>13</sup> Ordnance Survey 1859, *Lanarkshire, Sheet VIII (includes: Bothwell; New Monkland; Old Monkland; Shotts)*

<sup>14</sup> Ordnance Survey 1910, *Lanarkshire Sheet VIII.NW (includes: New Monkland)*

<sup>15</sup> Ordnance Survey 1859, *Lanarkshire, Sheet VIII (includes: Bothwell; New Monkland; Old Monkland; Shotts)*

<sup>16</sup> Ordnance Survey 1955, *NS7666 - A (includes: New Monkland)*

<sup>17</sup> Pont, T. 1583-1614, *Adv.MS.70.2.9, Glasgow and the county of Lanark, Pont 34*

<sup>18</sup> Roy's Lowlands 1752-55, *Military map*

<sup>19</sup> Ordnance Survey 1859, *Lanarkshire, Sheet VIII (includes: Bothwell; New Monkland; Old Monkland; Shotts)*

<sup>20</sup> Ordnance Survey 1859, *Lanarkshire, Sheet VIII (includes: Bothwell; New Monkland; Old Monkland; Shotts)*

current edition, but is shown to have been extended and now runs along the northern extent of Dykehead Road, and is still in use today.

- 4.1.26. Also located within the inner assessment buffer are four undesignated assets that relate to industrial manufacturing facilities. The former Rawyards Brickworks (*Canmore ID 202560*) (**HA10**) is located to the south-east of the Site. The company owners Alex Frew & Co. operated two brickworks within Airdrie during this period. Rawyards Brick Works commenced production in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, whilst the Drumbathie Brickworks to the south of Rawyards was in production from the early 20<sup>th</sup> century<sup>21</sup>. The facility is first depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1899 and is visible on subsequent editions until 1956<sup>22</sup>. The area is now occupied by a modern garage and industrial estate.
- 4.1.27. The former Airdrie Cotton Works (**HA35**), is located to the south of the Site and is first depicted and annotated on the Ordnance Survey map of 1859, consisting of a large rectangular building that is connected along its northern extent to the Ballochney Incline Line<sup>23</sup>. Having this connection to the rail was very beneficial for the cotton mill, to ship manufactured goods on an industrial scale to their customers. The Airdrie Cotton Works, owned by Thomas Goldie & Co., was one of the principal industries in the area providing employment opportunities for local residents<sup>24</sup>. The works fell out of use in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century as they are no longer depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1938<sup>25</sup>. The area is now occupied by a large modern housing development.
- 4.1.28. A small rectangular block of housing named Mill Row (**HA34**), is located to the south of the Site, and is first annotated and depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1859 as a small rectangular range building, located within a small rectangular enclosure<sup>26</sup>. The naming of the block 'Mill Row' may indicate that this structure was possibly constructed as housing for the local workers of the Cotton Works located to the south-east. This is further attested with the disappearance of the housing coinciding with the disappearance of the works from the Ordnance Survey map of 1938<sup>27</sup>. The area was then occupied by a modern housing estate which still exists at this location today.
- 4.1.29. Lastly, a former Reservoir (**HA32**) was located to the south of the Site and was first depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1859, probably serving as a water source for the township of Rawyards and the local industrial works<sup>28</sup>. The reservoir is on all subsequent Ordnance Survey maps up until 1955, which may suggest it was in use up until the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. This later map depicts the

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<sup>21</sup> Rawyards Brickworks, <https://www.scottishbrickhistory.co.uk/rawyards-brickworks-rawyards-airdrie-north-lanarkshire/>

<sup>22</sup> Ordnance Survey 1956, *Lanarkshire Sheet VIII.NW (includes: New Monkland)*

<sup>23</sup> Ordnance Survey 1859, *Lanarkshire, Sheet VIII (includes: Bothwell; New Monkland; Old Monkland; Shotts)*

<sup>24</sup> Airdrie Cotton Works, <http://www.monklands.co.uk/airdrie/>

<sup>25</sup> Ordnance Survey 1938, *Lanarkshire Sheet VIII.NW (includes: New Monkland)*

<sup>26</sup> Ordnance Survey 1859, *Lanarkshire, Sheet VIII (includes: Bothwell; New Monkland; Old Monkland; Shotts)*

<sup>27</sup> Ordnance Survey 1938, *Lanarkshire Sheet VIII.NW (includes: New Monkland)*

<sup>28</sup> Ordnance Survey 1859, *Lanarkshire, Sheet VIII (includes: Bothwell; New Monkland; Old Monkland; Shotts)*

reservoir as a gully, empty of water and surrounded by modern housing<sup>29</sup>. It now sits in open recreation ground for the surrounding modern housing estate and has been filled in to create a space of open grassland.

- 4.1.30. Five undesignated assets relating to the rail line and associated structures are located within the inner assessment buffer of the Site. Located to the south of the Site, on an east to west alignment, is the Ballochney Railway Line (**HA36**). The line was intended to link the local coal mines, pits and quarries with the main railway lines to the north-east and south-west. The line opened in 1828 and was eventually amalgamated into the Monklands Railway in 1848<sup>30</sup>. This part of the line no longer exists and the area is now occupied by open ground, roads and modern housing.
- 4.1.31. The former Rawyards Wagon Works (**HA38**) is located to the south of the Site and consisted of three large square buildings and large square yard, set within Rawyards for the manufacture, repair and hire of railway carriages along the Ballochney Rail Line<sup>31</sup>. The works are first depicted and annotated on the Ordnance Survey map of 1897 and are located at a congested area of the rail line<sup>32</sup>. The yard was originally owned by Pickering and Co. Ltd but, fell out of use by the 1930's, and is now occupied by open grassland and modern housing developments<sup>33</sup>.
- 4.1.32. Rawyards Railway Station (*Canmore ID 246469*) (**HA08**), which opened and ran from 1845 to 1930, is located to the south of the Site. The asset consisted of a single platform station located to the immediate east of a junction, level crossing and the Ballochney Line. The station functioned as a point of division between the lines to Clarkston and Ballochney Collier<sup>34</sup>. The platform was on the northern extent of the Ballochney route line and housed a building, constructed of simple timber, and a signal box. Beyond the station, on the Ballochney route, was a large yard and Rawyards Wagon works, both of which fell out of use in the 1930's<sup>35</sup>. No upstanding remains of the station exist and the location is now occupied by Northbrae Avenue road and a modern housing development.
- 4.1.33. Thrushbush Incline Rail Line (**HA22**) was located to the north of the Site and was first depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1859<sup>36</sup>. The incline was part of the Ballochney Railway, which diverged towards the north-east of Rochsoles Branch Junction and climbed immediately on a rope-worked incline before heading to Thrushbush quarry<sup>37</sup>. The line was dependent on the quarrying and mining

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<sup>29</sup> Ordnance Survey 1955, *NS7666 - A (includes: New Monkland)*

<sup>30</sup> Ballochney Railway Line, [https://www.railscot.co.uk/companies/B/Ballochney\\_Railway/](https://www.railscot.co.uk/companies/B/Ballochney_Railway/)

<sup>31</sup> Rawyards Wagon Works, <https://archiveshub.jisc.ac.uk/search/archives/04a44676-781a-3a92-bb9a-de02819462c2>

<sup>32</sup> Ordnance Survey 1897, *Lanarkshire Sheet VIII.NW (includes: New Monkland)*

<sup>33</sup> Rawyards Wagon Works, <https://www.railscot.co.uk/locations/R/Rawyards/>.

<sup>34</sup> Rawyards Railway Station, <https://www.railscot.co.uk/locations/R/Rawyards/>

<sup>35</sup> Rawyards Wagon Works, <https://www.railscot.co.uk/locations/R/Rawyards/>.

<sup>36</sup> Ordnance Survey 1859, *Lanarkshire, Sheet VIII (includes: Bothwell; New Monkland; Old Monkland; Shotts)*

<sup>37</sup> Thrushbush Incline Rail Line, [https://wikivisually.com/wiki/Ballochney\\_Railway](https://wikivisually.com/wiki/Ballochney_Railway)

in the area, and as this declined so did the need for the line. This part of the Ballochney line no longer exists and the area is now occupied by open ground, roads and modern housing.

- 4.1.34. An Engine House and Weighing Machine (**HA14**) related to the Thrushbush Incline, were located to the north of the Site. They are first depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1859 located on the northern extent of the Thrushbush Incline<sup>38</sup>. The Engine house possibly contained the machinery that was used to operate the rope pulling mechanism for the line and the weighing machine was possibly used to stop the overloading of the engines, making any descent of the incline safe. The line continued in use until the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century, when the quarries and mines it served went into decline, and is no longer present on the Ordnance Survey map of 1956<sup>39</sup>.
- 4.1.35. The remaining eleven undesignated assets are associated with mining, quarrying and associated processing facilities, that were to dominate North Lanarkshire throughout this period. Airdrie Dykehead Colliery (*Canmore ID 242449*) (**HA07**), which is located to the north of the Site, was discovered during an archaeological walkover survey in 2002 by AOC Archaeology Ltd, carried out ahead of a proposed housing development on the northern side of Airdrie. The survey discovered and recorded the remains of four pre-1852 coal shafts and associated features. In addition, industrial buildings and a disused railway network linked to coal extraction were also discovered and recorded.
- 4.1.36. An Old Coal Pit (**HA15**), which is located to the north of the Site, is first depicted and annotated on the Ordnance Survey map of 1859.<sup>40</sup> The mine was located along the Thrushbush Incline, benefiting from the mineral rail links. On subsequent maps the mine shaft is annotated as 'Old Shaft' which indicates this mining facility had fallen out of use. The coal pit is no longer present on the Ordnance Survey map of 1956, which may indicate that it was covered over or forgotten about by this period<sup>41</sup>.
- 4.1.37. The former location of Thrushbush Pit (**HA16**) is located to the north of the Site. The asset is first depicted and annotated on the Ordnance Survey map of 1859<sup>42</sup>. The mine was located along the Thrushbush Incline, which would have benefited the asset for transporting quarried materials on to where they were most needed, on a large industrial scale. The asset may have not had a long lifespan as it is no longer visible on the Ordnance Survey map of 1897<sup>43</sup>.
- 4.1.38. An Old Coal Pit (**HA18**) located next to Thrushbush Farmstead, North is situated to the north of the Site. The asset is first depicted and annotated on the Ordnance Survey map of 1859<sup>44</sup>. The coal pit

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<sup>38</sup> Ordnance Survey 1859, Lanarkshire, Sheet VIII (includes: Bothwell; New Monkland; Old Monkland; Shotts)

<sup>39</sup> Ordnance Survey 1956, NS76 (includes: Airdrie; Coatbridge)

<sup>40</sup> Ordnance Survey 1859, Lanarkshire, Sheet VIII (includes: Bothwell; New Monkland; Old Monkland; Shotts)

<sup>41</sup> Ordnance Survey 1956, NS76 (includes: Airdrie; Coatbridge)

<sup>42</sup> Ordnance Survey 1859, Lanarkshire, Sheet VIII (includes: Bothwell; New Monkland; Old Monkland; Shotts)

<sup>43</sup> Ordnance Survey 1897, Lanarkshire Sheet VIII.NW (includes: New Monkland)

<sup>44</sup> Ordnance Survey 1859, Lanarkshire, Sheet VIII (includes: Bothwell; New Monkland; Old Monkland; Shotts)



which is also located along the Thrushbush Incline, would have benefited to this close proximity for transporting quarried materials on to where they were most needed. The asset is no longer visible on the Ordnance Survey map of 1897, which may indicate that it had fallen out of use by this date<sup>45</sup>. The area is now occupied by a large modern housing development.

- 4.1.39. A former Ironstone Pit (**HA20**) is situated directly to the north of the Site. The asset is first depicted and annotated on the Ordnance Survey map of 1859 as a small circular pit that lies next to a burial ground<sup>46</sup>. The asset may have been later filled in, as the area was soon incorporated in to the adjoining cemetery, St Joseph's Cemetery, that now runs along the northern extent of Dykehead Road.
- 4.1.40. Thrushbush Quarry (**HA23**) is located to the West of the Site and is first depicted and annotated on the Ordnance Survey map of 1859, extending halfway along Dykehead Road<sup>47</sup>. The quarry was located in very close proximity to the Thrushbush Incline Rail Line, and on subsequent maps the quarry appears much larger, but by the Ordnance Survey map of 1938, the quarry is annotated as disused<sup>48</sup>. The area is now occupied by a modern housing development and open recreation area.
- 4.1.41. An Ironstone pit (**HA25**) was located to the south of the Site and is first depicted and annotated on the Ordnance Survey map of 1859, consisting of four small square structures, set within a large oval enclosure<sup>49</sup>. A section of rail line extended from the quarry in the south-west, joining the Ballochney Railway Line for transportation of extracted minerals. A depiction of the area on the Ordnance Survey map of 1897, shows that the quarry was no longer in operation by this time<sup>50</sup>. The area is now occupied by a large modern housing estate.
- 4.1.42. Within the south-east section of the Site boundary is the former location of an Old Coal pit (**HA26**), first annotated and depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1859, consisting of two small square structures set within a large circular enclosure<sup>51</sup>. A depiction of the area on the Ordnance Survey map of 1897, showed the mine was no longer annotated<sup>52</sup>. This suggests that by this date the mine fell out of use and operation. The area is now occupied by a large park and recreation area for the adjoining modern housing estate.
- 4.1.43. Another Coal Pit (**HA29**) is located to the south-east of the Site, first depicted and annotated on the Ordnance Survey map of 1859 and is shown as a small square building with a small section of

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<sup>45</sup> Ordnance Survey 1897, *Lanarkshire Sheet VIII.NW (includes: New Monkland)*

<sup>46</sup> Ordnance Survey 1859, *Lanarkshire, Sheet VIII (includes: Bothwell; New Monkland; Old Monkland; Shotts)*

<sup>47</sup> Ordnance Survey 1859, *Lanarkshire, Sheet VIII (includes: Bothwell; New Monkland; Old Monkland; Shotts)*

<sup>48</sup> Ordnance Survey 1938, *Lanarkshire Sheet VIII.NW (includes: New Monkland)*

<sup>49</sup> Ordnance Survey 1859, *Lanarkshire, Sheet VIII (includes: Bothwell; New Monkland; Old Monkland; Shotts)*

<sup>50</sup> Ordnance Survey 1897, *Lanarkshire Sheet VIII.NW (includes: New Monkland)*

<sup>51</sup> Ordnance Survey 1859, *Lanarkshire, Sheet VIII (includes: Bothwell; New Monkland; Old Monkland; Shotts)*

<sup>52</sup> Ordnance Survey 1897, *Lanarkshire Sheet VIII.NW (includes: New Monkland)*



railway connecting it to the Ballochney Railway Line<sup>53</sup>. It can also be inferred with this early depiction that the pit may have been associated with Holehills Cottage, due to its close proximity. The pit is no longer depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1897, with the area now occupied by open ground<sup>54</sup>.

- 4.1.44. A Coal Pit (**HA30**) located to the south-east of the Site, is first depicted and annotated on the Ordnance Survey map of 1859 and is shown consisting of a rectangular structure set within a large enclosure and accompanied with a rail line connected to the Ballochney Railway<sup>55</sup>. By the time of the Ordnance Survey map of 1897 the pit no longer existed and in its place stood the Rawyards Brickworks (**HA10**)<sup>56</sup>.
- 4.1.45. The former Roughcraig Quarry (**HA37**) is situated to the north-west of the Site and is first depicted and annotated on the Ordnance Survey map of 1897 within a rough area of woodland<sup>57</sup>. Due to its close proximity, the asset may have been associated with Roughcraig Farmstead, located directly to the north-east. The quarry appears on all subsequent Ordnance Survey maps and is last depicted on the 1962 edition<sup>58</sup>. Here the asset is annotated as 'Roughcraig Quarry (Disused)' which indicates that the asset had fallen out of use by this period. The area is now occupied by rough woodland.

### Modern Period

- 4.1.46. Three undesignated assets that relate to the Modern Period are located within the inner assessment buffer. Broompark Piggery and Farmstead (**HA39**) is located to the west of the Site and is first depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1938 but, there are no annotations which highlight the function of the two rectangular structures shown<sup>59</sup>. On the Ordnance Survey map of 1955, the asset is shown in much greater detail and is shown to have incorporated and extended several other structures which are annotated as 'Piggery'<sup>60</sup>. No up-standing remains of the asset exist today and the area is now occupied by a modern housing development.
- 4.1.47. The former Airdrie Academy (*Canmore ID 201233*) (**HA09**), located to the south-west of the Site, is noted on the SNRHE as being erected in 1849. However, the building does not appear on any historical maps until the Ordnance Survey map of 1955, indicating that the school was more likely to have been built in 1949, with an error made in the records for the site<sup>61</sup>. On the Ordnance Survey map of 1859, a coal pit was located here, which highlights the school had not been constructed ten

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<sup>53</sup> Ordnance Survey 1859, *Lanarkshire, Sheet VIII (includes: Bothwell; New Monkland; Old Monkland; Shotts)*

<sup>54</sup> Ordnance Survey 1897, *Lanarkshire Sheet VIII.NW (includes: New Monkland)*

<sup>55</sup> Ordnance Survey 1859, *Lanarkshire, Sheet VIII (includes: Bothwell; New Monkland; Old Monkland; Shotts)*

<sup>56</sup> Ordnance Survey 1897, *Lanarkshire Sheet VIII.NW (includes: New Monkland)*

<sup>57</sup> Ordnance Survey 1897, *Lanarkshire Sheet VIII.NW (includes: New Monkland)*

<sup>58</sup> Ordnance Survey 1962, *NS7467-NS7567 - BA (includes: New Monkland; Old Monkland)*

<sup>59</sup> Ordnance Survey 1938, *Lanarkshire Sheet VIII.NW (includes: New Monkland)*

<sup>60</sup> Ordnance Survey 1955, *NS7566NE - A (includes: New Monkland)*

<sup>61</sup> Ordnance Survey 1955, *NS7566NE - A (includes: New Monkland)*

years previously<sup>62</sup>. Airdrie Academy was the senior secondary school in Airdrie, set up for the high achievers in the area with pupils who did not pass an exam on leaving primary school going to the now defunct Airdrie High School<sup>63</sup>. This system changed in the late 1960s when it became a full six-year comprehensive, nearly tripling the school roll to 1800. To cope with the increase the South Commonhead Avenue site's existing 'A-Block' was expanded into a larger campus with specific buildings for Science and Technology and a fourth 'House Block' with six dining halls and three floors of modern classrooms. These building fell into disrepair and were eventually demolished in 2007<sup>64</sup>. A modern Airdrie Academy was constructed directly to the north-east of the original site.

- 4.1.48. The Redlands Social Centre (*Canmore ID 231766*) (**HA11**), located to the south-east of the Site, has been noted on Canmore showing an aerial view of the proposed location along with the proposed plans for the centre. Historical map regression has shown that the structure does not exist and has never existed at this location. A D&G Autocare building is currently present in this location.
- 4.1.49. Finally, a General View (*Canmore ID 70600*) (**HA12**), consisting of a collection of photographs taken of Airdrie from 1989-1991. The photographs show the modern developments and housing schemes that were in place at this time.

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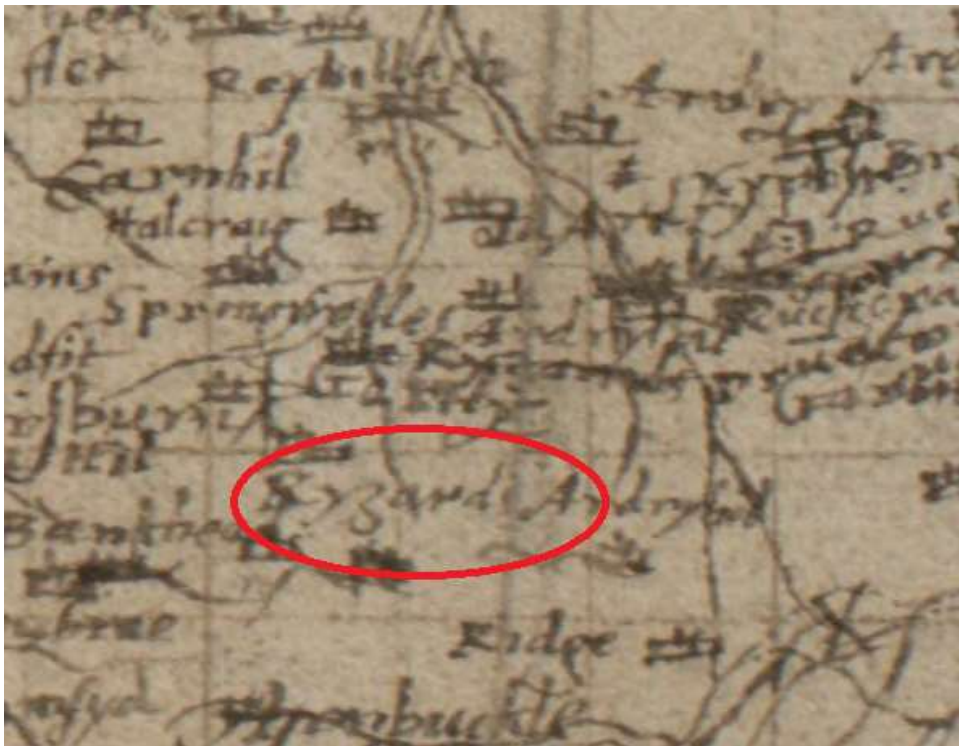
<sup>62</sup> Ordnance Survey 1859, *Lanarkshire, Sheet VIII (includes: Bothwell; New Monkland; Old Monkland; Shotts)*

<sup>63</sup> Old Airdrie Academy, <https://blogs.glowscotland.org.uk/nl/airdrieacademy/>

<sup>64</sup> Old Airdrie Academy, <https://blogs.glowscotland.org.uk/nl/airdrieacademy/>

## 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, coal mine and limekiln<sup>65</sup>. With the abandonment of mining facilities, the area has remained largely undeveloped until recently. By 1955, a large housing development flanked the southern extent of the Site<sup>66</sup>. The housing development made way for flats, which were recently demolished and the area now lies as open development ground.



**Plate 1** – Excerpt from Pont, T. ca. 1583-1614, Glasgow and the county of Lanark - Pont 34, NS771666, showing Rawyards labelled as 'Ryzards'. This early map highlights the high density of settlement in the area surrounding the Site during the early Post-Medieval period. Reproduced with permission of the Trustees of the National Library of Scotland.

<sup>65</sup> Ordnance Survey Six Inch, 1859, *Lanarkshire, Sheet VIII (includes: Bothwell; New Monkland; Old Monkland; Shotts)*

<sup>66</sup> Ordnance Survey, *NS7666 - A (includes: New Monkland)*



**Plate 2** – Excerpt from Roy, Lowlands, 1752-55, Military Maps, highlighting the early settlement of Holehills. Clearly depicted and annotated on this map are farmsteads or settlements of Dykehead, Ardryhill and Ryeyards, which surround the Site. Reproduced with permission of the Trustees of the National Library of Scotland



**Plate 3** – Excerpt from 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey Six Inch, 1859, Lanarkshire, Sheet VIII (includes: Bothwell; New Monkland; Old Monkland; Shotts) highlighting the early growth of industrial activity spreading out from Rawyards towards the Site. This can also be seen with the appearance of coal mines and a rail network in the area. Reproduced with permission of the Trustees of the National Library of Scotland.





**Plate 4** – Excerpt from Ordnance Survey Six Inch, 1910, Lanarkshire Sheet VIII.NW (includes: New Monkland) highlighting that little had change between 1896 and 1910. Reproduced with permission of the Trustees of the National Library of Scotland.



**Plate 5** – Excerpt from Ordnance Survey 1938, NS76NE - A (includes: New Monkland; Shotts) highlighting the development and growth of the surrounding areas of Holehills. Reproduced with permission of the Trustees of the National Library of Scotland.



**Plate 6** – Excerpt from Ordnance Survey, NS7666 - A (includes: New Monkland), highlighting how the Site has remained undeveloped. Reproduced with permission of the Trustees of the National Library of Scotland.



## 5. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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### 5.1. ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

- 5.1.1. The central portion of the Site is currently occupied by three blocks of modern high-rise apartments. The construction of these modern houses within the Site will likely have had a detrimental impact on the potential for the survival of the archaeological resource within the footprint of these buildings and other surrounding car parking and access roads. The potential for archaeological deposits surviving within this housing area is therefore deemed to be low.
- 5.1.2. However, as identified through Historic Map Regression, the majority of the Site has remained relatively undeveloped. As there are two known assets dating to the Post-Medieval period within the Site boundary, there is potential for remnants of these assets to survive as sub-surface remains. The other undeveloped areas also have the potential to contain remains of previously unknown archaeological assets. The lack of Prehistoric or Medieval activity in the surrounding area suggest that assets from these periods are unlikely to be encountered, but there remains the potential for discovery of previously unknown archaeological deposits.

### 5.2. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 5.2.1. The assessment has identified two assets within the boundary of the Site: the northern half of Thrushbush farmstead (**HA21**), and a coal pit (**HA26**). As the farmstead pre-dates the first edition of the Ordnance Survey mapping, it could date from as early as the 18<sup>th</sup> century and is a locally significant asset of low value. Its demolition for housing in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century suggests that it will only survive as sub-surface foundations and possible floor surfaces, but is also possible to have been removed entirely by the construction activities.
- 5.2.2. The coal pit at the eastern edge has been filled in, and although it provides evidence of former industrial activity in the area, it is of negligible value, and its rediscovery would not add to the archaeological resource of the area. Furthermore, several assets have been identified close to the Site, however due to the lack of direct impact from the development or construction activities, these will not be affected.
- 5.2.3. It is unlikely that the Site would benefit from archaeological monitoring at the GI stage. However, the undeveloped eastern section of the Site, and the area around Thrushbush farmstead has the potential to contain known and previously unknown archaeological remains. Mitigation in the form of an archaeological evaluation, prior to any development, may be required to ascertain the nature, form and extent of any archaeological remains that may survive within the Site.



## 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	-	NGR 276126, 665839	Conservation Area	Designated Conservation Area	Victoria And Town Centre	The asset consists of the designated Victoria and Town Centre Conservation Area. The area has been designated since 1975 due to the construction of several civic buildings within the town centre of Airdrie in the 19 <sup>th</sup> century, which reflected the wealth and status of the burgh due to industrialisation. There are a wide variety of building styles within the conservation area, which is characterised by the use of sandstone, slate roofs and timber sash and case windows. The layout of the historic core of the town at Buchanan street and Stirling street remains largely intact.	Post-Medieval	High	No Change	Neutral
02	-	NGR 276744, 665930	Conservation Area	Designated Conservation Area	Drumgelloch Conservation Area	The asset consists of the designated Drumgelloch Conservation Area which has been designated since 1975. The area consists of a Victorian and Edwardian residential area with a diverse range of building types and forms and examples of fine architecture. The area was developed alongside the Glasgow to Edinburgh road to the east of Airdrie when the turnpike road via Airdrie and Bathgate opened in 1795 and the modern street pattern was created.	Post-Medieval	High	No Change	Neutral
03	LB20939 Canmore ID 228063	NGR 276430, 666020	School	Designated Category B Listed Building	Chapel Street, Educational Resource Centre, Formerly Chapelside Primary School, Including Boundary Walls, Gatepiers,	The asset consists of Chapel Street Educational Resource Centre, constructed in 1883 and initially designed by George Arthur. The building consists of a single storey, 11-bay, crowstepped, E-plan Jacobethan school, that has a later T-plan addition to the rear. A birdcage bellcote is located on the central gabled bay which has been decorated with corbelled corners over rounded arises. The building has been constructed with squared yellow sandstone courses with a deep bull-faced sandstone base course. These have been jettied and billeted to form a continuous projecting wall head.	Post-Medieval	Medium	No Change	Neutral

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					<p>Gates and Railings</p> <p>A northern wing was added to the building in 1905, designed by James Thomson. This addition is constructed similarly to the main building and consists of a T-plan, two-storey, eight-bay building. The rear of the building has an advanced bay located near its centre, which abuts the main building with the gabled end. The interior of the building was refitted in the 1970s with some painted timber panelling being added to the walls and ceiling in the outer wings.</p> <p>The boundary walls, gate piers and gates, that are also part of the listing, consist of semi-circular-arched coping to squared sandstone rubble walls. The various ashlar gate piers are constructed from a plinth, chamfered panel to column, with segmental arch caps. These are finished with plain cast-iron gates and railings. The building now functions as a nursery centre, community centre and regional council office.</p>				
04	LB20928 Canmore ID 200898	NGR 275728, 666230	Villa	Designated Category B Listed Building	<p>Arran Drive, Commonhead, Street, Arranview Including Gatepiers</p> <p>The asset consists of a villa house named Arranview that is a Category B Listed Building constructed in 1868 and designed by eminent Scottish architect, Alexander Thomson. The building consists of a two-storey, five-bay, irregular-plan Greek Revival Villa. Red ashlar sandstone has been used as the main construction material for the building, which has been used to create two temple-fronted gable ends that have been barge-boarded with overhanging eaves with exposed rafters. A three-stage tower with broad pyramidal roof is a central decorative feature of the building. Much of the original material from the interior had been lost and rebuilt in 1986 following fire damage.</p> <p>The building is believed to have been built to a Thomson design but without his supervision, though it has been noted that the villa does show a typical Thomson composite massing of rectangular forms. Arranview is similar to Thomson's Tor House in Rothesay, that was constructed in 1856.</p> <p>The house was built for Gavin Black Motherwell, a solicitor and Airdrie town councillor. The villa was eventually taken over by the Council in 1950 and run as a children's' home until the 1970s, from which point it was vacant until gutted by fire in 1986. The building was restored and converted into six, one or two-bedroom flats in 1987. This includes the tower flat which has a bedroom at the top of the tower. The restoration work revealed that wooden floor boards</p>	Post-Medieval	Medium	No Change	Neutral

						were laid upon rough sandstone floors on both the ground and first floor.				
05	LB20933 Canmore ID 201363	NGR 277274, 666325	Villa	Designated Category C Listed Building	Motherwell Street, Rawyards House	<p>The asset consists of a Category C-Listed house named Rawyards House, which was constructed in 1880 and designed by architect James Thomson. The building comprises a two-storey, five-bay, rectangular-plan Italianate villa. The roof comprises of a piend and platform roof with cast-iron railings and overhanging eaves. Yellow ashlar sandstone has been used as the construction material which fronts squared and snecked rubble to the sides and rear. The interior of the building had been classically designed with detailed wood and plaster work retained in the lobby, hall and principal rooms alongside modern alterations and additions for the residential nursing home use.</p> <p>The building was commissioned by local councillor Mr. Motherwell, father of Gavin Black Motherwell who commissioned Arran View (HA04), on the site of a smaller, earlier house. The house now functions as one of the buildings that make up Abbey Healthcare, Rawyards House.</p>	Post-Medieval	Low	No Change	Neutral
06	LB20946 Canmore ID 228078	NGR 276102, 666103	House	Designated Category C Listed Building	35 Quarry Road Including Boundary Wall	<p>The asset consists of number 35 Quarry Road, which is an earlier 19th century, Category C Listed building. The building consists of a two-storey, three-bay, rectangular-plan, symmetrical, gabled house. Yellow ashlar sandstone has been used as the main construction material, which has been channelled to the first storey. The interior of the building is divided into two flats with the entrance to the upper flat, located through a door to the rear, which connects to the original central staircase.</p> <p>A boundary wall included in the listing is constructed of random rubble, which has been finished with a chamfered coping. The building was constructed with a south facing outlook on an unusually steeply sloped, wooded site. It was noted on the HER that the house was possibly built as a quarry master's house following the Scottish manse type.</p>	Post-Medieval	Low	No Change	Neutral

07	Canmore ID242449	NGR 276800, 667400	Colliery	SNRHE	Airdrie, Dykehead	The asset consists of Airdrie Dykehead Colliery, which was discovered during an archaeological walkover survey in 2002 by AOC Ltd. The survey discovered and recorded the remains of four pre-1852 coal shafts and associated features. In addition, industrial buildings and a disused railway network linked to coal extraction were also discovered and recorded.	Post-Medieval	Negligible	No Change	Neutral
08	Canmore ID 246469	NGR 276740, 666424	Railway station	SNRHE	Rawyards Railway Station	The asset consists of Rawyards Railway Station which opened and ran from 1845 to 1930. The station consisted of a single platform station located to the immediate east of a junction, level crossing and the Ballochney Line. The station functioned as a point of division between the lines to Clarkston and Ballochney Colliery. The platform was on the northern extent of the Ballochney route line and housed a building constructed off simple timber and a signal box. Beyond the station, on the Ballochney route, was a large yard and Rawyards Wagon works, both of which fell out of use in the 1930's. Nothing remains of the station and the location is now occupied by Northbrae Avenue and modern housing.	Post-Medieval	Negligible	No Change	Neutral
09	Canmore ID 201233	NGR 276008, 666378	School	SNRHE	Airdrie, South Commonhead Avenue, Airdrie Academy	<p>The asset consists of the former location of Airdrie Academy, noted on Canmore as being erected in 1849, however the building does not appear on any historical maps until 1955. This would indicate that the school is of a much later date than originally recorded.</p> <p>On the Ordnance Survey 1859 map, a coal pit once sat at this location, which highlights the school had not been constructed during this period. Originally, Airdrie Academy was the senior secondary school in Airdrie. Pupils who did not pass an exam on leaving primary school would go to the now defunct Airdrie High. This system changed in the late 1960s when it became a full six-year comprehensive, nearly tripling the school roll to 1800. To cope with the increase, the South Commonhead Avenue site's existing 'A-Block' was expanded into a larger campus with specific buildings for Science and Technology and a fourth 'House Block' with six dining halls and three floors of modern classrooms. These building fell into disrepair and were eventually demolished in 2007. The new Airdrie Academy was constructed directly to the north-east of the original site.</p>	Modern	Negligible	No Change	Neutral

10	Canmore ID 202560	NGR 277095, 666745	Industrial Works	SNRHE	Rawyards Brickworks	The asset consists of the former location of Rawyards Brickworks. The company owners Alex Frew & Co. operated two brickworks to the east of Airdrie in Lanarkshire. Rawyards Brick Works commenced working in the late 19 <sup>th</sup> century, whilst the Drumbathie Brickworks to the south of Rawyards was in production from the early 20 <sup>th</sup> century. The industrial works is first depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1899 and is visible on subsequent editions until 1956. This would indicate that the works had fallen out of use by this date. The area is now occupied by a modern garage and industrial estate.	Post-Medieval	Negligible	No Change	Neutral
11	Canmore ID 231766	NGR 277090, 666500	Plans of Community Centre	SNRHE	Airdrie, Motherwell Street, Redlands	The asset consists of the proposed location for Redlands Social Centre. The asset has been noted on Canmore showing an aerial view and the proposed plans for the centre. Historical map regression has shown that the structure does not exist and has never existed at this location and at this location, now stands a D&G Autocare building.	Modern	Negligible	No Change	Neutral
12	Canmore ID 70600	NGR 276920, 666980	Photographs	SNRHE	Airdrie, Holehills, General	The asset consists of general view entry in the HER of photographs taken of Airdrie from 1989-1991. The photographs show the modern developments and housing schemes that were in place at this time.	Modern	Negligible	No Change	Neutral
13	N/A	NGR 276041, 667192	Farmstead	Map Regression	Roughcraig Farmstead and Well	<p>The asset consists of Roughcraig farmstead, which is first depicted and annotated as 'Ruchcraig' on Timothy Pont's map of 1583-1614, Glasgow and the county of Lanark. The farmstead is shown in greater detail on the Ordnance Survey map of 1859 consisting of three rectangular ranges with a large open square to the south-east. The buildings are accompanied with three small enclosures and a well.</p> <p>The farmstead is visible and unchanged up until the Ordnance Survey map of 1967. However, sometime after this the farmstead was demolished, with the area now occupied by a large modern housing development.</p>	Post-Medieval	Negligible	No Change	Neutral



14	N/A	NGR 276332, 667197	Engine House and Weighing Machine	Map Regression	Engine House and Weighing Machine	<p>The asset consists of a Post-Medieval engine house and Weighing Machine located together that are depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1859, located on the northern extent of the Thrushbush Incline. The assets that are located along the Ballochney Railway which diverged towards the north-east of Rochsoles Branch Junction, climbed immediately on a rope-worked incline that is attached to the engine house. The line then made its way to Thrushbush quarry. Engine house was also possibly used as housing and a workplace for the machines.</p> <p>The weighing machine was possibly used to stop the overloading of the engines, making the descent of the incline safe. The line does not disappear on mapping until the Ordnance Survey map of 1956. The line was dependent on the quarrying and mining in the area, with their decline, the line was no longer profitable or needed.</p>	Post- Medieval	Negligible	No Change	Neutral
15	N/A	NGR 276548, 667402	Coal Mine	Map Regression	Old Coal Pit	<p>The asset consists of the former location of an 'Old Coal Pit' annotated on the Ordnance Survey map of . The mine was located along the Thrushbush Incline, which would have benefited the asset for transporting quarried materials on to where they were most needed. On subsequent maps the mine shaft is annotated as 'Old Shaft' which may indicate this mining facility had fallen out of use. The asset is no longer present on the Ordnance Survey 1956, map which may indicate that it was covered over or forgotten about by then.</p>	Post- Medieval	Negligible	No Change	Neutral
16	N/A	NGR 276701, 667286	Coal Mine	Map Regression	Thrusbush Pit	<p>The asset consists of the former location of Thrushbush Pit, annotated on the Ordnance Survey map of 1859. The mine was located along the Thrushbush Incline, which would have benefited the asset for transporting quarried materials on to where they were most needed. The mine is no longer in use by the time of the Ordnance Survey map of 1897.</p>	Post- Medieval	Negligible	No Change	Neutral
17	N/A	NGR 276449, 667098	Farmstead	Map Regression	Thrusbush Farmstead, North	<p>The asset consists of the former location of Thrushbush Farmstead, North which is depicted and annotated on the Ordnance Survey map of 1859. The structures that make up the farmstead are depicted as three long rectangular ranges set within three enclosures. The farmstead is depicted on subsequent maps up until 1962; however, the area is now occupied by a large modern housing development.</p>	Post- Medieval	Negligible	No Change	Neutral

18	N/A	NGR 276365, 667108	Coal Mine	Map Regression	Old Coal Pit	The asset consists of an Old Coal Pit located next to Thrushbush Farmstead, North and depicted and annotated on the Ordnance Survey map of 1859. The coal pit which is also located along the Thrushbush Incline, would have benefited to this close proximity for transporting quarried materials on to where they were most needed. The coal pit is no longer in use by the time of the Ordnance Survey map of 1897. The area is now occupied by a large modern housing development	Post-Medieval	Negligible	No Change	Neutral
19	N/A	NGR 276197, 667022	Burial Ground	Map Regression	Burial Ground / St. Josephs R.C. Cemetery	The asset consists of the location of a large burial ground, known locally as St. Josephs, that is first depicted and annotated on the Ordnance Survey map of 1859 as a small circular burial ground. The burial ground is subsequently depicted on all Ordnance Survey maps up to the present day, but is shown to have grown and now runs along the northern extent of Dykehead Road.	Post-Medieval	Negligible	No Change	Neutral
20	N/A	NGR 276284, 666899	Quarry	Map Regression	Ironstone Pit	The asset consists of the former location of an Ironstone Pit, first depicted and annotated on the Ordnance Survey map of 1859. The area of the pit was incorporated into the adjoining burial ground, St Joseph's Cemetery, by the Ordnance Survey map of 1938.	Post-Medieval	Negligible	No Change	Neutral
21	N/A	NGR 276421, 666870	Farmstead	Map Regression	Thrushbush Farmstead, South	The asset consists of the former location of Thrushbush Farmstead, South, that is first depicted and annotated on the Ordnance Survey map of 1859. The structures that make up the farmstead are depicted as a large L-shaped range and two rectangular buildings set within two large enclosures. The farmstead is shown on subsequent Ordnance Survey maps up until 1962; however, the area is now occupied by a car park, road and modern housing development.	Post-Medieval	Negligible	Major	Slight
22	N/A	NGR 275876, 666875	Rail Line	Map Regression	Thrushbush Incline Rail Line	The asset consists of the former location of Thrushbush Incline Rail Line that is first depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1859. The incline was part of the Ballochney Railway which diverged towards the north-east of Rochsoles Branch Junction and climbed immediately on a rope-worked incline. An engine house and weighing machine were located at the top of the incline. The line then made its way to Thrushbush quarry and was dependent on the quarrying and mining in the area, and as this declined so did the need for the line.	Post-Medieval	Negligible	No Change	Neutral

23	N/A	NGR 275779, 666703	Quarry	Map Regression	Thrushbush Quarry	The asset consists of the former location of Thrushbush Quarry, which is first depicted and annotated on the Ordnance Survey map of 1859, extending halfway along Dykehead Road. The quarry was located in proximity to the Thrushbush Incline Rail Line, which may have been beneficial for transporting quarried materials on to where they were most needed. On subsequent maps the quarry appears much larger, but by the Ordnance Survey map of 1947 the quarry is annotated as disused. The area is now occupied by a modern housing development and open recreation area.	Post- Medieval	Negligible	No Change	Neutral
24	N/A	NGR 276538, 666846	Lime Kiln	Map Regression	Lime Kiln / Old Pit	The asset consists of the former location of a Limekiln and Old Pit, which is first depicted and annotated on the Ordnance Survey map of 1859. The assets are located in a large circular area directly to the east of Thrushbush Farmstead, South. Due to their close proximity, it can be assumed the assets may have been associated with the farmstead. The assets are no longer annotated on the subsequent Ordnance Survey map of 1897. The location is now occupied by a large modern housing development and flats.	Post- Medieval	Negligible	Major	Slight
25	N/A	NGR 276624, 666702	Quarry	Map Regression	Ironstone Pit	The asset consists of the former location of an Ironstone pit quarry that is first depicted and annotated on the Ordnance Survey map of 1859. The quarry was accompanied by four, small, square structures, set within a large oval enclosure. A section of rail line extended from the quarry in the south-west, joining the Ballochney Railway Line. A depiction of the area on the Ordnance Survey map of 1897, shows that the quarry was no longer in operation. The area is now occupied by a large modern housing estate.	Post- Medieval	Negligible	No Change	Neutral
26	N/A	NGR 276782, 666886	Coal Mine	Map Regression	Old Coal Pit	The asset consists of the former location of an Old Coal Pit that is first annotated and depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1859. The coal pit is accompanied by two small square structures set within a large circular enclosure. The mine was in close proximity to the Ballochney Railway Line. A depiction of the area on the Ordnance Survey map of 1897 suggests the mine had closed as it is no longer annotated. The area is now occupied by a large park and recreation area for the adjoining modern housing estate.	Post- Medieval	Negligible	Major	Slight
27	N/A	NGR 276960, 666874	Farmstead	Map Regression	Holehills Farmstead	The asset consists of Holehills Farmstead that is first depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1859 as a long rectangular range set within a triangular enclosure. The farmstead is then depicted on all subsequent Ordnance Survey map editions. From assessing aerial	Post- Medieval	Low	No Change	Neutral

						photographs of the area, it can be seen that the farmstead still survives and is in private use. Very little has changed of the original farmstead with several small modern additions.				
28	N/A	NGR 276930, 666769	Cottage	Map Regression	Holehills Cottage	The asset consists of Holehills Cottage that is first annotated and depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1859 as a small rectangular structure set within a large enclosure, with a coal pit and connected rail line located directly to the. The asset was later demolished and the area used for two rectangular buildings depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1910. These new buildings may have been created as housing for the local mining operations or perhaps the cottage area had been incorporated into the town of Rawyards. These two buildings still exist and are occupied as private properties.	Post- Medieval	Low	No Change	Neutral
29	N/A	NGR 276987, 666693	Coal Mine	Map Regression	Coal Pit	The asset consists of the former location of a Coal Pit that is first annotated and depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1859. The pit is shown as a small square building with a small section of railway connecting it to the Ballochney Railway Line. It can also be assessed with this early depiction that the pit may have been associated with Holehills Cottage, due to its close proximity. The asset is no longer depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1897, which may suggest that the pit had stopped production by this date. The area is now occupied by open ground.	Post- Medieval	Negligible	No Change	Neutral
30	N/A	NGR 277206, 666844	Coal Mine	Map Regression	Coal Pit	The asset consists of the former location of a Coal Pit that is first depicted and annotated on the Ordnance Survey map of 1859, and is shown comprising of a rectangular structure set within a large enclosure and accompanied with a rail line connected to the Ballochney Railway. Having a connection to the main rail line in the area may have been beneficial for the facility, for mined and quarried materials being transported on to where they were most needed. From cartographic evidence, by 1897 the pit no longer existed and its place stood the Rawyards Brickworks (HA10).	Post- Medieval	Negligible	No Change	Neutral
31	N/A	NGR 277103, 666583	Township	Map Regression	Rawyards Township	The asset consists of a centralised location point for the Post-Medieval township of Rawyards. The township is first depicted on Timothy Pont's Maps of Scotland, ca. 1583-1614 and is annotated as 'Ryzards' on the Glasgow and the county of Lanark map. The township is then shown as an area of settlement on Roy's Lowlands, 1752-55 map and is annotated as 'Ryeyards'. The township is not	Medieval / Post- Medieval	Low	No Change	Neutral

						<p>shown in detail until the Ordnance Survey map of 1859, where the town is finally annotated with the modern place name of 'Rawyards'.</p> <p>On this map the township is shown comprising of a range of buildings, smithy, wells, coal pits, school and local accommodation buildings. These structures have been built along four streets that connect in the centre of the town. The streets are named as Black Street, Pollock Street, Baird Street and Airdrie Hill Road. The Ballochney Railway split here, carrying on to the north-east and with a section of rail line to the south-east which joined the Monkland railway. The township grew throughout the industrial period and eventually is incorporated as an area of Airdrie. Very little remains of the original structures from the Post-Medieval Period, as the area is now occupied by modern housing developments and industrial estates.</p>				
32	N/A	NGR 276499, 666391	Reservoir	Map Regression	Reservoir	<p>The asset consists of the former location of a Reservoir that is first depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1859 and may have served as a water source for the township of Rawyards and the local industrial works. The reservoir is on all subsequent Ordnance Survey maps up until 1955, which may suggest it was in use up until this date. On this later map the reservoir is depicted as a gully, empty of water and surrounded by modern housing. The reservoir now sits in open recreation ground for the surrounding modern housing estate and may have been filled in to create a space of open grassland.</p>	Post-Medieval	Negligible	No Change	Neutral
33	N/A	NGR 276327, 666390	Farmstead	Map Regression	Easter Mavisbank	<p>The asset consists of a small local farmstead annotated Easter Mavisbank, that is shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1859, comprising a small rectangular range, located within a large rectangular. The farmstead appears on subsequent Ordnance Survey maps up until the Ordnance Survey map of 1955, with extensions and additions being made to the original structure. By 1955, the farmstead is replaced with a modern housing development, which still exists in the location today.</p>	Post-Medieval	Negligible	No Change	Neutral
34	N/A	NGR 276245, 666341	Housing Range	Map Regression	Mill Row Farmstead	<p>The asset consists of a small rectangular housing range named Mill Row, which is first annotated and depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1859, comprising a small rectangular range, located within a small rectangular enclosure. The naming of the housing 'Mill Row' may indicate that this structure was possibly constructed as housing for the local workers of the Cotton Works located to the south-east.</p>	Post-Medieval	Negligible	No Change	Neutral

						This is further attested with the removal of the farmstead depicted at the same time as the removal of the Cotton Works from the Ordnance Survey map of 1947. This may suggest that with the closure and demolition of the works, the housing associated with the works was no longer needed. The area was then occupied by a modern housing estate which first appears on the Ordnance Survey map of 1955, and which still exists in the location today.				
35	N/A	NGR 276485, 666320	Industrial Works	Map Regression	Airdrie Cotton Works	The asset consists of the former location of Airdrie Cotton works, which is first depicted and annotated on the Ordnance Survey map of 1859 map and comprises a large rectangular building that is connected to the Ballochney Incline Line. Having this connection to the rail was very beneficial for the cotton mill, to ship goods on an industrial scale to where they were most needed. The Airdrie Cotton Works, owned by Thomas Goldie & Co., was one of the principal industries in the area providing much employment. The works are no longer depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1947, indicating their decline earlier in the 20 <sup>th</sup> century. The area is now occupied by a large modern housing development.	Post- Medieval	Negligible	No Change	Neutral
36	N/A	NGR 276817, 666448	Railway Line	Map Regression	Ballochney Railway Line	The asset consists of the Ballochney Railway Line, which runs through the area from east to west. The line was intended to link the local coal mines, pits and quarries with the main railway lines to the north-east and southwest. The line originally opened in 1828 and was eventually amalgamated into the Monklands Railway in 1848. This part of the line no longer exists and the area is now occupied by open ground, a road and modern housing.	Post- Medieval	Negligible	No Change	Neutral
37	N/A	NGR 275885, 667025	Quarry	Map Regression	Roughcraig Quarry	The asset consists of the former location of Roughcraig Quarry, which is first depicted and annotated on the Ordnance Survey map of 1897. The asset is shown in a rough area of woodland and due to its close proximity, may have been associated with Roughcraig farmstead, which is located to the north-east. The quarry appears on all subsequent Ordnance Survey maps and is last depicted on the 1962 edition. On this map the quarry is annotated as 'Roughcraig Quarry (Disused)' which indicates that the asset had fallen out of use, with the area now occupied by rough woodland.	Post- Medieval	Negligible	No Change	Neutral
38	N/A	NGR 276888, 666589	Industrial Works	Map Regression	Rawyards Wagon Works	The asset consists of the former location of the Rawyards Wagon Works, comprising three large buildings and large yard, set within Rawyards for the manufacture, repair and hire of railway carriages along the Ballochney Rail Line. The works are first depicted and	Post- Medieval	Negligible	No Change	Neutral





HA No.	Ref Number	Grid Ref	Site Type	Designation	Site Name	Description	Period	Value	Magnitude of Impact	Overall Impact		
01	-	NGR 276126, 665839	Conservation Area	Designated Conservation Area	Victoria And Town Centre	<p>annotated on the Ordnance Survey map of 1897, and are located at a congested area of the rail line. The yard was originally owned by Pickering and Co. Ltd but, fell out of use by the 1930's with the area</p> <p>Located to the south-west of the Site is designated Conservation Area, Victoria and Town Centre. One of two Conservation Area's located within Airdrie, the area was first designated in 1975 and passed a review in 2011. During the 19<sup>th</sup> century, several civic buildings were constructed within the town centre of Airdrie, which reflected the wealth and status growth of the burgh due industrialisation. There are a wide variety of building styles within the conservation area, which is characterised by the use of sandstone, slate roofs and timber sash and case windows. The layout of the historic core of the town at Buchanan street and Stirling street remains largely intact.</p>	Post-Medieval	High	No Change	Neutral		Neutral
02	-	NGR 276744, 665930	Conservation Area	Designated Conservation Area	Drumgelloch Conservation Area	<p>Drumgelloch Conservation Area which was first designated in 1975 and later passed a review in 2011, is located to the south of the Site. One of two Conservation Area's located within Airdrie, the asset consists of a Victorian and Edwardian residential area with a diverse range of building types and forms and examples of fine architecture. The area was developed alongside the Glasgow to Edinburgh road to the east of Airdrie. When the turnpike road via Airdrie and Bathgate opened in 1795, when the modern street pattern was created.</p>	Post-Medieval	High	No Change	Neutral		
03	LB20939 Canmore ID 228063	NGR 276430, 666020	School	Cat B Listed Building	Chapel Street, Educational Resource Centre, Formerly Chapelside Primary School, Including Boundary Walls, Gatepiers, Gates and Railings	<p>Constructed in 1883 and initially designed by George Arthur, Chapel Street Educational Resource Centre is a Category B Listed building located to the south of the Site. The building consists of a single storey, 11-bay, crowstepped, E-plan Jacobethan school, that has a later T-plan addition to rear. A birdcage bellcote is located on the central gabled bay which has been decorated with corbelled corners over rounded arises. The building has been constructed with squared yellow sandstone courses with a deep bull-faced sandstone base course. These have been jettied and billeted to form a continuous projecting wall head.</p> <p>A northern wing was added to the building in 1905, designed by James Thomson. This addition is constructed similarly to the main building and consists of a T-plan, two-storey, eight-bay building. The rear of the building has an advanced bay located near its centre, which abuts the</p>	Post-Medieval	Medium	No Change	Neutral		

						<p>main building with the gabled end. The interior of the building was refitted in the 1970s with some painted timber panelling being added to the walls and ceiling in the outer wings.</p> <p>The boundary walls, gate piers and gates, that are also part of the Listing, consist of semi-circular-arched coping to squared sandstone rubble walls. The various ashlar gate piers are constructed from a plinth, chamfered panel to column, with segmental arch caps. These are finished with plain cast-iron gates and railings. The building now functions as a nursery centre, community centre and regional council office.</p>				
04	LB20928 Canmore ID 200898	NGR 275728, 666230	Villa	Cat B Listed Building	Arran Drive, Commonhead, Street, Arranview Including Gatepiers	<p>Arranview is a Category B Listed Building located to the south-west of the Site. The villa was constructed in 1868 and designed by eminent Scottish architect, Alexander Thomson. The building consists of a two-storey, five-bay, irregular-plan Greek Revival Villa. Red ashlar sandstone has been used as the main construction material for the building, which has been used to create two temple-fronted gable ends, which have been barge-boarded with overhanging eaves with exposed rafters. A three-stage tower with broad pyramidal roof is a central decorative feature of the building. Much of the original material from the interior had been lost and rebuilt in 1986 following fire damage. The building is believed to have been built to a Thomson design but without his supervision, though it has been noted that the villa does show a typical Thomson composite massing of rectangular forms. Arran view is similar to Thomson's Tor House in Rothesay, that was constructed in 1856.</p> <p>The house was built for Gavin Black Motherwell, a solicitor and Airdrie town councillor. The villa was eventually taken over by the Council in 1950 and run as a children's' home until the 1970s from which point it was vacant until gutted by fire in 1986. The building was restored and converted into six, one or two-bedroom flats in 1987. This includes the tower flat which has a bedroom at the top of the tower. The restoration work revealed that wooden floor boards were laid upon rough sandstone floors on both the ground and first floor.</p>	Post- Medieval	Medium	No Change	Neutral

05	LB20933 Canmore ID 201363	NGR 277274, 666325	Villa	Cat C Listed Building	Motherwell Street, Rawyards House	<p>Rawyards House is a Category C Listed Building located to the south-east of the Site. Constructed in 1880, the building was designed by architect James Thomson. The building consists of a two-storey, five-bay, rectangular-plan Italianate villa. The roof comprises of a piend and platform roof with cast-iron railings and overhanging eaves. Yellow ashlar sandstone has been used as the construction material which fronts squared and snecked rubble to the sides and rear. The interior of the building had been classically designed with detailed wood and plaster work retained in lobby, hall and principal rooms alongside modern alterations and additions for the residential nursing home use.</p> <p>The building was commissioned by local councillor Mr. Motherwell, father of Gavin Black Motherwell who commissioned Arran View (HA04), on the site of a smaller, earlier house. The house now functions as one of the buildings that make up Abbey Healthcare, Rawyards House.</p>	Post- Medieval	Low	No Change	Neutral
06	LB20946 Canmore ID 228078	NGR 276102, 666103	House	Cat C Listed Building	35 Quarry Road Including Boundary Wall	<p>Located to the south-west of the Site is the earlier 19th century, Category C Listed 35 Quarry Road House. The building consists of a two-storey, three-bay, rectangular-plan, symmetrical, gabled house. Yellow ashlar sandstone has been used as the main construction material, which has been channelled to first storey. This projects into long and short, chamfered quoins. The interior of the building is divided into two flats with the entrance to the upper flat, located through a door to the rear, which connects to the original central staircase.</p> <p>A boundary wall included in the listing is constructed of random rubble, which has been finished with a chamfered coping. The building was constructed south facing on an unusually steeply sloped, wooded site. It was noted on the HER that the house was possibly built as a quarry master's house following the Scottish manse type.</p>	Post- Medieval	Low	No Change	Neutral
07	Canmore ID242449	NGR 276800, 667400	Colliery	Non- Designated	Airdrie, Dykehead	<p>Airdrie Dykehead Colliery, which is located to the north of the Site, was discovered during an archaeological walkover survey in 2002 by AOC Ltd. This work was carried out ahead of a proposed housing development on the northern side of Airdrie. The area that was chosen, was to determine the nature and extent of any existing pre-</p>	Post- Medieval	Negligible	No Change	Neutral

						Ordnance Survey 1852, map features. The survey discovered and recorded the remains of four pre-1852 coal shafts and associated features. In addition, industrial buildings and a disused railway network linked to coal extraction were also discovered and recorded.				
08	Canmore ID 246469	NGR 276740, 666424	Railway station	Non-Designated	Rawyards Railway Station	Rawyards Railway Station which opened and ran from 1845 to 1930, is located to the south of the Site. The station consisted of a single platform station located to the immediate east of a junction, level crossing and the Ballochney Line. The asset functioned as a point of division between the lines to Clarkston and Ballochney Collier. The platform was on the northern extent of the Ballochney route line and housed a building constructed off simple timber and a signal box. Beyond the station, on the Ballochney route, was a large yard and Rawyards Wagon works, both of which fell out of use in the 19030's. Nothing remains of the station and the location is now occupied by Northbrae Avenue and modern housing.	Post-Medieval	Negligible	No Change	Neutral
09	Canmore ID 201233	NGR 276008, 666378	School	Non-Designated	Airdrie, South Commonhead Avenue, Airdrie Academy	The asset consists of the former location of Airdrie Academy, located to the south-west of the Site. It is noted on Canmore that Airdrie Academy was erected in 1849, however the building does not appear on any historical maps until 1955. This would indicate that the school is of a much later date than originally thought. On the Ordnance Survey 1859 map, a coal pit once sat at this location, which highlights the school had not been constructed during this period. Originally, Airdrie Academy was the senior secondary school in Airdrie. Pupils who did not pass an exam on leaving primary school would go to the now defunct Airdrie High. This system changed in the late 1960s when it became a full six-year comprehensive, nearly tripling the school roll to 1800. To cope with the increase the South Commonhead Avenue site's existing 'A-Block' was expanded into a larger campus with specific buildings for Science and Technology and a fourth 'House Block' with six dining halls and three floors of modern classrooms. These building fell into disrepair and were eventually demolished in 2007. A modern and new Airdrie Academy was constructed directly to the north-east of the original site.	Post-Medieval / Modern?	Negligible	No Change	Neutral
10	Canmore ID 202560	NGR 277095, 666745	Industrial Works	Non-Designated	Rawyards Brickworks	The asset consists of the former location of Rawyards Brickworks, located to the south-east of the Site. The company owners Alex Frew & Co. operated two	Post-Medieval	Negligible	No Change	Neutral

						brickworks to the east of Airdrie in Lanarkshire. Rawyards Brick Works commenced working in the late 19 <sup>th</sup> century, whilst the Drumbathie Brickworks to the south of Rawyards was in production from the early 20 <sup>th</sup> century. The industrial works is first depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1899, map and is visible on subsequent editions until 1956. This would indicate that by this time the works had fallen out of use by this date. The area is now occupied by a modern garage and industrial estate.				
11	Canmore ID 231766	NGR 277090, 666500	Community Centre	Non-Designated	Airdrie, Motherwell Street, Redlands	The asset consists of the proposed location for Redlands Social Centre, located to the south-east of the Site. The asset has been noted on Canmore showing and aerial view and the proposed plans for the centre. Historical map regression has shown that the structure was never built and in its place now stands a D&G Autocare building.	Modern	Negligible	No Change	Neutral
12	Canmore ID 70600	NGR 276920, 666980	Photographs	Non-Designated	Airdrie, Holehills, General	The asset consists of general view entry in the HER of photographs taken of Airdrie from 1989-1991. The photographs show the modern developments and housing schemes that were in place at this time.	Modern	Negligible	No Change	Neutral
13	N/A	NGR 276041, 667192	Farmstead	Non-Designated	Roughcraig Farmstead and Well	Roughcraig farmstead is a non-designated asset located to the north-east of the Site, which is first depicted and annotated as 'Ruchcraig' on Timothy Pont's 1583-1614, map. The farmstead is shown in much better detail on the Ordnance Survey 1859, map. Here the farmstead is shown consisting of three rectangular ranges with a large open square to the south-east. The buildings are accompanied with three small enclosures and a well. The farmstead is visible and unchanged up until the Ordnance Survey 1967, map. However, sometime after this the farmstead must have fell out of use or been sold as the area is now occupied by a large modern housing development.	Post-Medieval	Negligible	No Change	Neutral
14	N/A	NGR 276332, 667197	Engine House and Weighing Machine	Non-Designated	Engine House and Weighing Machine	The asset consists of a Post-Medieval engine house and Weighing Machine that was located to the north of the Site. The assets are first depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1859, map located on the northern extent of the Thrushbush Incline. The incline was part of the Ballochney Railway which diverged towards the north-east of Rochsoles Branch Junction and climbed immediately on a rope-worked incline. The line then made its way to Thrushbush quarry. Engine house was possibly used as	Post-Medieval	Negligible	No Change	Neutral

						housing and a workplace for the machines. The weighing machine was possibly used to stop the overloading of the engines, making the decent of the incline safe. The line may have had a long-life span as it does not disappear on mapping until the Ordnance Survey 1956, map. The line was dependent on the quarrying and mining in the area, with their decline, the line was no longer profitable or needed.				
15	N/A	NGR 276548, 667402	Coal Mine	Non-Designated	Old Coal Pit	The asset consists of the former location of an Old Coal Pit, located to the north of the Site. The asset is first depicted and annotated on the Ordnance Survey 1859 map. The mine was located along the Thrushbush Incline, which would have benefited the asset for transporting quarried materials on to where they were most needed. On subsequent maps the mine shaft is annotated as 'Old Shaft' which may indicate this mining facility had fallen out of use. The asset is no longer present on the Ordnance Survey 1956, map which may indicate that it was covered over or forgotten about by then.	Post-Medieval	Negligible	No Change	Neutral
16	N/A	NGR 276701, 667286	Coal Mine	Non-Designated	Thrusbush Pit	The asset consists of the former location of Thrushbush Pit, located to the north of the Site. The asset is first depicted and annotated on the Ordnance Survey 1859 map. The mine was located along the Thrushbush Incline, which would have benefited the asset for transporting quarried materials on to where they were most needed. The asset may have not had a long lifespan as it is no longer visible on the Ordnance Survey 1897, map.	Post-Medieval	Negligible	No Change	Neutral
17	N/A	NGR 276449, 667098	Farmstead	Non-Designated	Thrusbush Farmstead, North	The asset consists of the former location of Thrushbush Farmstead, North which is located to the north of the Site. The farmstead is first depicted and annotated on the Ordnance Survey 1859, map. The structures that make up the farmstead are depicted as three long rectangular ranges that are set within three enclosures. The farmstead is depicted on subsequent maps; however, the area is now occupied by a large modern housing development	Post-Medieval	Negligible	No Change	Neutral
18	N/A	NGR 276365, 667108	Coal Mine	Non-Designated	Old Coal Pit	The asset consists of an Old Coal Pit located next to Thrushbush Farmstead, North to the north of the Site. The asset is first depicted and annotated on the Ordnance Survey 1859 map. The coal pit which is also located along the Thrushbush Incline, would have benefited to this close proximity for transporting quarried materials on to where they were most needed. The asset may have not had a	Post-Medieval	Negligible	No Change	Neutral



						long lifespan as it is no longer visible on the Ordnance Survey 1897, map. The area is now occupied by a large modern housing development				
19	N/A	NGR 276197, 667022	Burial Ground	Non-Designated	Burial Ground / St. Josephs R.C. Cemetery	The asset consists of the location of a large burial ground, known locally as St. Josephs, located directly to the north of the Site. The asset is first depicted and annotated on the Ordnance Survey 1859, map as a small circular burial ground. The asset is subsequently depicted on all Ordnance Survey maps up to the current, but is shown to have grown and now runs along the northern extent of Dykehead Road. The cemetery is still in use today and functions as a local burial ground.	Post-Medieval	Negligible	No Change	Neutral
20	N/A	NGR 276284, 666899	Quarry	Non-Designated	Ironstone Pit	The asset consists of the former location of an Ironstone Pit, located directly to the north of the Site. The asset is first depicted and annotated on the Ordnance Survey 1859, map as a small circular burial ground. The asset may have been later filled in, as the area was soon incorporated in to the adjoining cemetery, St Joseph's Cemetery, that now runs along the northern extent of Dykehead Road.	Post-Medieval	Negligible	No Change	Neutral
21	N/A	NGR 276421, 666870	Farmstead	Non-Designated	Thrushbush Farmstead, South	The asset consists of the former location of Thrushbush Farmstead, South, which is located within the Site's Red Line Boundary. The farmstead is first depicted and annotated on the Ordnance Survey 1859, map. The structures that make up the farmstead are depicted as a large L-shaped range and two rectangular buildings set within two large enclosures. The farmstead is shown on subsequent Ordnance Survey maps; however, the area is now occupied by a car park, road and modern housing development. Archaeological evidence of this asset may possibly be discovered within the sub-surface at this location.	Post-Medieval	Negligible	Major	Slight
22	N/A	NGR 275876, 666875	Rail Line	Non-Designated	Thrushbush Incline Rail Line	The asset consists of the former location of Thrushbush Incline Rail Line, that was located to the north of the Site. The asset is first depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1859. The incline was part of the Ballochney Railway which diverged towards the north-east of Rochsoles Branch Junction and climbed immediately on a rope-worked incline. The line then made its way to Thrushbush quarry. The line was dependent on the quarrying and mining in the area and as this declined so did the need for the line.	Post-Medieval	Negligible	No Change	Neutral

23	N/A	NGR 275779, 666703	Quarry	Non-Designated	Thrushbush Quarry	The asset consists of the former location of Thrushbush Quarry, located to the West of the Site. The asset is first depicted and annotated on the Ordnance Survey 1859 map, extending halfway along Dykehead Road. The quarry was located in proximity to the Thrushbush Incline Rail Line, which may have been beneficial for transporting quarried materials on to where they were most needed. On subsequent maps the quarry appears much larger, but by the Ordnance Survey 1947, map the quarry is annotated as disused. The area is now occupied by a modern housing development and open recreation area.	Post-Medieval	Negligible	No Change	Neutral
24	N/A	NGR 276538, 666846	Lime Kiln	Non-Designated	Lime Kiln / Old Pit	The asset consists of the former location of a Limekiln and Old Pit, which is located within the Site's southern Red Line Boundary. The kiln and pit are first depicted and annotated on the Ordnance Survey 1859, map. The assets are located in a large circular area directly to the east of Thrushbush Farmstead, South. Due to their close proximity, it can be assumed the assets may have been associated with the farmstead. The assets are no longer annotated on subsequent Ordnance Survey maps; however, the area now shows that it has been quarried out. The location is now occupied by a large modern housing development and flats. Any surviving archaeological evidence of the asset may now only be possibly located within the sub-surface.	Post-Medieval	Negligible	Major	Slight
25	N/A	NGR 276624, 666702	Quarry	Non-Designated	Ironstone Pit	The asset consists of the former location of an Ironstone pit quarry that was located to the south of the Site. The quarry is first depicted and annotated on the Ordnance Survey 1859, map. The quarry was comprised of four small square structures, set within a large oval enclosure. A section of rail line extended from the quarry in the south-west, joining the Ballochney Railway Line. Having the line in such close proximity to the quarry may have been beneficial for the facility, for quarried materials being transported on to where they were most needed. A depiction of the area on the Ordnance Survey 1897, map shows that both quarry and lime kiln were no longer in operation. The location is now depicted as quarried out, which suggests that by this date the quarry fell out of use and operation. The area is now occupied by a large modern housing estate.	Post-Medieval	Negligible	No Change	Neutral

26	N/A	NGR 276782, 666886	Coal Mine	Non-Designated	Old Coal Pit	Located within the south-east section of the Site boundary is the former location of an Old Coal pit. The coal mine is first annotated and depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1859, map. The asset is shown as two small square structures set within a large circular enclosure. The mine was well placed as it was constructed in close proximity to the Ballochney Railway Line. A depiction of the area on the Ordnance Survey 1897, map showed that the location had been quarried out and the mine was no longer annotated. This suggests that by this date the mine fell out of use and operation. The area is now occupied by a large park and recreation area for the adjoining modern housing estate.	Post-Medieval	Negligible	Major	Slight
27	N/A	NGR 276960, 666874	Farmstead	Non-Designated	Holehills Farmstead	Holehills Farmstead is located to the south-east of the Site, along the north-eastern extent of the A73. The farmstead is first depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1859, map as a long rectangular range set within a triangular enclosure. The farmstead is then depicted on all subsequent Ordnance Survey map editions. From assessing aerial photographs of the area, it can be seen that the farmstead still survives and is in private use. Very little has changed of the asset apart from several small modern additions.	Post-Medieval	Low	No Change	Neutral
28	N/A	NGR 276930, 666769	Cottage	Non-Designated	Holehills Cottage	Holehills Cottage is located to the south of the Site, along the south-eastern extent of the A73. The cottage is first annotated and depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1859, map as a small rectangular structure set within a large enclosure, with a coal pit and connected rail line located directly to the south. The asset was later demolished and later turned into two rectangular ranges. This can be seen on the Ordnance Survey 1910, map. This may have done to create housing for the local mining operations or perhaps the cottage area had been incorporated into the town of Rawyards. These ranges still exist and are occupied as private properties.	Post-Medieval	Low	No Change	Neutral
29	N/A	NGR 276987, 666693	Coal Mine	Non-Designated	Coal Pit	The asset consists of the former location of a Coal Pit that is located to the south-east of the Site. The coal pit is first annotated and depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1859, map. The asset is shown as a small square building with a small section of railway connecting it to the Ballochney Railway Line. It can also be assessed with this early depiction that the pit may have been associated with Holehills Cottage, due to its close proximity. The asset is	Post-Medieval	Negligible	No Change	Neutral

						no longer depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1897, map which may suggest that the asset had stopped production by this date. The area is now occupied by open ground.				
30	N/A	NGR 277206, 666844	Coal Mine	Non-Designated	Coal Pit	The asset consists of the former location of a Coal Pit located to the south-east of the Site. The coal pit is first depicted and annotated on the Ordnance Survey 1859, map and is shown comprising of a rectangular structure set within a large enclosure and accompanied with a rail line connected to the Ballochney Railway. Having a connection to the main rail line in the area may have been beneficial for the facility, for mined and quarried materials being transported on to where they were most needed. By 1897 the pit no longer existed and its place stood the Rawyards Brickworks (HA10).	Post-Medieval	Negligible	No Change	Neutral
31	N/A	NGR 277103, 666583	Township	Non-Designated	Rawyards Township	The asset consists of a centralised location point for the Post-Medieval township of Rawyards. The township is first depicted on Timothy Pont's Pont Maps of Scotland, ca. 1583-1614 and is annotated as 'Ryzairds'. The township is then shown as an area of settlement on Roy's Lowlands, 1752-55 map and is annotated as 'Ryeyards'. The township is not shown in detail until the Ordnance Survey 1859 map, where the town is finally annotated with the modern place name of 'Rawyards'. On this map the township is shown comprising of a range of buildings, smithy, wells, coal pits, school and local accommodation buildings. These structures have been built along four streets that connect in the centre of the town. The streets are named as Black Street, Pollock Street, Baird Street and Airdrie Hill Road. The Ballochney Railway split here, carrying on to the north-east and with a section of rail line to the south-east which joined the Monkland railway. The township grew throughout the industrial period and eventually is incorporated as an area of Airdrie. Very little remains of the original structures from the Post-Medieval Period, as the area is now occupied by modern housing developments and industrial estates.	Post-Medieval	Low	No Change	Neutral
32	N/A	NGR 276499, 666391	Reservoir	Non-Designated	Reservoir	The asset consists of the former location of a Reservoir located to the south of the Site. The asset is first depicted on the Ordnance 1859, map and may have served as a water source for the township of Rawyards and the local industrial works. The asset is on all subsequent Ordnance Survey maps up until 1955, which may suggest the asset was in use up until this date. On this later map the asset is	Post-Medieval	Negligible	No Change	Neutral

						depicted as a gully, empty of water and surrounded by modern housing. The asset now sits in open recreation ground for the surrounding modern housing estate and may have been filled in to create a space open grassland.				
33	N/A	NGR 276327, 666390	Farmstead	Non-Designated	Easter Mavisbank	The asset consists of a small local farmstead Easter Mavisbank, located to the south of the Site. The farmstead is first annotated and shown on the Ordnance Survey 1859, map, depicted as a small rectangular range building, located within a large rectangular enclosure. The asset appears on subsequent Ordnance Survey maps, with extensions and additions being made to the original structure. The asset then disappears from the Ordnance Survey 1955, map and is replaced with a modern housing development which still exists in the location today.	Post-Medieval	Negligible	No Change	Neutral
34	N/A	NGR 276245, 666341	Housing	Non-Designated	Mill Row Farmstead	The asset consists of a small rectangular block of housing named Mill Row, located to the south of the Site. The housing is first annotated and shown on the Ordnance Survey 1859, map, depicted as a small rectangular range building, located within a small rectangular enclosure. The naming of the block 'Mill Row' may indicate that this structure was possibly constructed as housing for the local workers of the Cotton Works located to the south-east of the asset. This is further attested with the disappearance of the asset and the works from the Ordnance Survey 1947, map. This may suggest that with the closure and demolition of the works, the housing associated with the works was no longer needed. The area was then occupied by a modern housing estate which first appears on the Ordnance Survey 1955, map and which still exists in the location today.	Post-Medieval	Negligible	No Change	Neutral
35	N/A	NGR 276485, 666320	Industrial Works	Non-Designated	Airdrie Cotton Works	The asset consists of the former location of Airdrie Cotton works, which is located to the south of the Site. The asset is first depicted and annotated on the Ordnance Survey 1859 map and is shown as a large rectangular building that is connected to the Ballochney Incline Line. Having this connection to the rail was very beneficial for the cotton mill, to ship goods on an industrial scale to where they were most needed. The Airdrie Cotton Works, owned by Thomas Goldie & Co., was one of the principal industries in the area providing much employment. The works are no longer depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1847, map which may indicate that by this time the Works had fallen out of	Post-Medieval	Negligible	No Change	Neutral

						use and had been removed. The area is now occupied by a large modern housing development.				
36	N/A	NGR 276817, 666448	Railway Line	Non-Designated	Ballochney Railway Line	Located to the south of the Site, running through the area east to west, is the Ballochney Railway Line. The line was intended to primarily carry minerals from coal mines, ironstone from pits and stone from quarries. The line originally opened in 1828 and was eventually amalgamated into the Monklands Railway in 1848. This part of the line no longer exists and the area is now occupied by open ground, a road and modern housing.	Post-Medieval	Negligible	No Change	Neutral
37	N/A	NGR 275885, 667025	Quarry	Non-Designated	Roughcraig Quarry	The asset consists of the former location of Roughcraig Quarry, located to the north-west of the Site. The asset is first depicted and annotated on the Ordnance Survey 1897 map. The asset is shown in a rough area of woodland and due to its close proximity, may have been associated with Roughcraig farmstead which is located to the north-east of the asset. The quarry appears on all subsequent Ordnance Survey maps and is last depicted on the 1962 edition. Here the asset is annotated as 'Roughcraig Quarry (Disused)' which indicates that the asset had fallen out of use by this period. The area is now occupied by rough woodland.	Post-Medieval	Negligible	No Change	Neutral
38	N/A	NGR 276888, 666589	Industrial Works	Non-Designated	Rawyards Wagon Works	The asset consists of the former location of the Rawyards Wagon Works, located to the south of the Site. The Wagon Works were comprised of three large buildings and large yard, set within Rawyards for the manufacture, repair and hire of railway carriages along the Ballochney Rail Line. The works are first depicted and annotated on the Ordnance Survey 1897 map, and are located at a congested area of the rail line. The yard was originally owned by Pickering and Co. Ltd but, fell out of use by the 1930's. The area is now occupied by open grassland and modern housing developments.	Post-Medieval	Negligible	No Change	Neutral
39	N/A	NGR 275995, 666774	Farmstead	Non-Designated	Broompark Piggery and Farmstead	The asset consists of the former location of Broompark Piggery and Farmstead, located to the west of the Site. The asset is first depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1938, map but, there is no annotations which highlight what the asset is. In this early depiction the asset is shown as two rectangular structures. On the Ordnance Survey 1955, map the asset is shown in much greater detail. On this map the asset is shown to have incorporated and extended several other structures which are annotated as	Modern	Negligible	No Change	Neutral





						'Piggery'. No trace of the asset exists today and the area is now occupied by a modern housing development.				
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110 Queen Street  
Glasgow  
G1 3BX

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