



North Lanarkshire Council

LABURNUM ROAD, VIEWPARK

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment





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North Lanarkshire Council

LABURNUM ROAD, VIEWPARK

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

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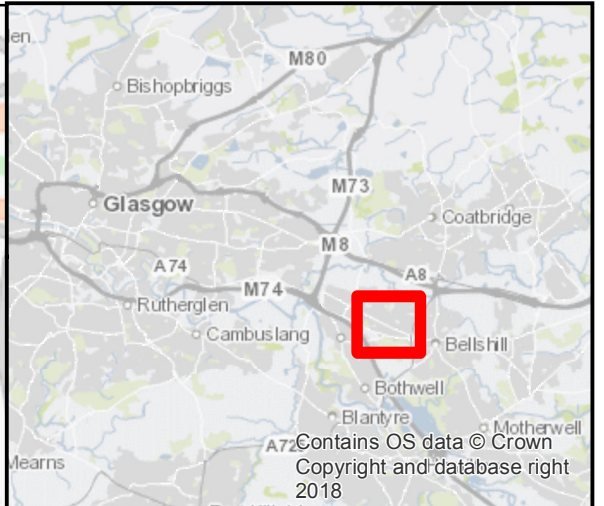
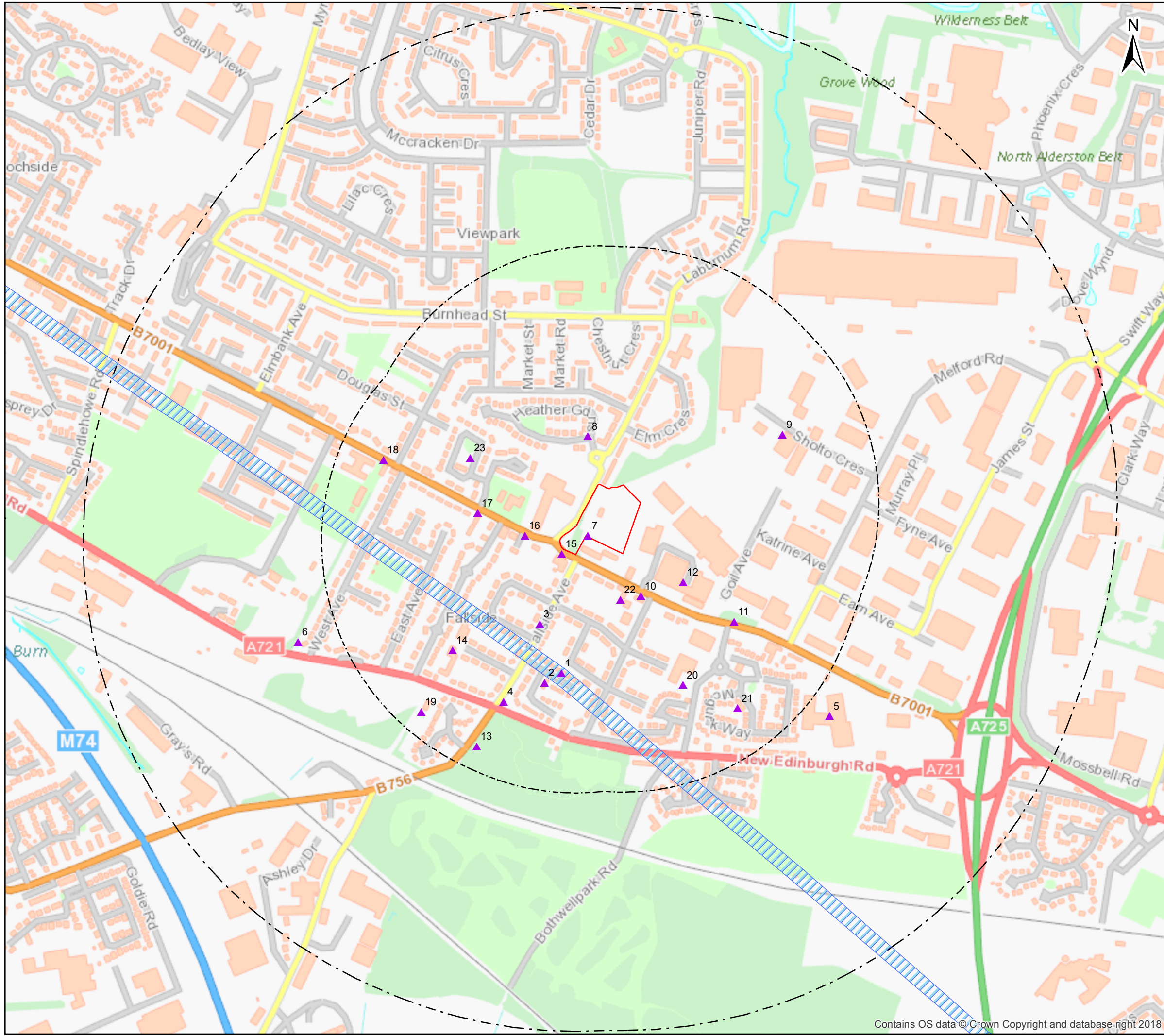
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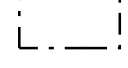
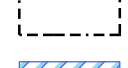


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Key

-  Site Boundary
-  1 km Buffer
-  500 m Buffer
-  Roman Road
-  Undesignated Assets



Client:  North Lanarkshire Council

Project: Laburnum Road, Viewpark

Title: Figure 1 Heritage Assets

Date: 25/03/19 Scale: 7,700 @ A3
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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. PROJECT BACKGROUND

- 1.1.1. North Lanarkshire Council have commissioned WSP to undertake an Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (ADBA) in advance of a phase of Ground Investigation (GI) for a 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 along the eastern extent of Laburnum Road and to the north of Old Edinburgh Road, culminating where these two roads meet within Viewpark, North Lanarkshire (**Figure1**). The Site is centred on NGR 271526, 661001 and at a height of 73m AOD. The Site measures approximately 1.42 ha and is occupied by a small club house and playing field.
- 1.2.2. The bedrock geology of the Site consists of a Scottish Upper Coal Measures Formation which includes sedimentary rock cycles of the coal measure type which formed approximately 308 to 315 million years ago in the Carboniferous period. The superficial deposits consist of Devensian – Diamicton superficial deposits of clay, silt and sand formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary period¹.

1.3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

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

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

2. POLICY, BACKGROUND AND GUIDANCE

2.1. LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY REQUIREMENTS

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

National, regional and local policy and guidance

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

2.2. NATIONAL PLANNING LEGISLATION

Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act, 1979

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

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

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

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

2.3. SCOTTISH PLANNING POLICY (SPP)

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

Listed Buildings

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

Scheduled Monuments

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

Archaeology and Other Historic Environment Assets

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.6. LOCAL POLICY GUIDELINES

The North Lanarkshire Local Plan Policy Document

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

NBE1 – Protecting the Natural and Built Environment

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

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

The North Lanarkshire Council, Archaeology Supplementary Planning Guidance

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

C. Archaeology and Planning:

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

D. Archaeological Standards and Procedures:

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

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

B. Heritage Destinations:

- “Archaeological sites in North Lanarkshire may also be included on Historic Scotland’s register of Scheduled Monuments. www.historic-scotland.gov.uk/searchmonuments³. It is important to note a scheduled monument may have no surface features. Under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, Scheduled Monument Consent is required for works which would demolish, destroy, damage, remove, repair, alter or add to a scheduled monument or to carry out any flooding or tipping. A separate consent is also required to use a metal detector within a scheduled monument.”
- “Designation does not confer any planning restrictions, however, sites may contain other planning designations, such as listed buildings and scheduled monuments, for which regular procedures apply. Planning authorities are encouraged to consult Historic Scotland⁴ on development proposals which affect historic gardens and designed landscapes.”

F. Artefacts and Ecofacts:

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

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

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

⁴ Historic Scotland is now known as Historic Environment Scotland since 1st 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

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

Factors in the assessment of Magnitude of Impacts	
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
Very high		Neutral	Slight	Moderate or Large	Large or Very Large	Very Large
High		Neutral	Slight	Moderate or Slight	Moderate or Large	Large or Very Large
Medium		Neutral	Neutral or Slight	Slight	Moderate	Moderate or Large
Low		Neutral	Neutral or Slight	Neutral or Slight	Slight	Slight or Moderate
Negligible		Neutral	Neutral	Neutral or Slight	Neutral or Slight	Slight

4. BASELINE

4.1. HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Introduction

- 4.1.1. The location of the designated assets 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 or Listed Buildings identified within the Site, or within the assessment buffers surrounding the Site.
- 4.1.3. Six undesignated assets which are listed on the SNRHE are present within the inner assessment buffer surrounding the Site.
- 4.1.4. A review of historical mapping covering the inner assessment buffer surrounding the Site has highlighted the presence of seventeen other undesignated assets that are not currently listed within the SNRHE. These assets relate primarily to the Post-Medieval period and have been included within the Gazetteer for assessment.

Known Heritage Assets

- 4.1.5. 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).
- 4.1.6. 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

- 4.1.7. A Prehistoric cinerary urn (*Canmore ID45809*) (**HA05**) containing calcined human remains, which is described in the Ordnance Survey Book of 1858-1861 as being first discovered and excavated

around 1818, was located to the south-west of the Site⁵. The find location of the urn is also annotated and depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1859, which shows that the discovery was made directly to the south-east of Viewpark farmstead⁶. An archaeological investigation was later carried out in 1953 to find the extent of any archaeological features relating to the urn and the exact find location. However, no further information or Prehistoric material was recovered during this event. This Prehistoric find spot, suggests that this area of North Lanarkshire may contain further evidence for Prehistoric archaeology.

Roman Period

- 4.1.8. A section of the Roman road (*WoSAS Pin 12163*) (*Canmore ID 72181*) (*Canmore ID 72182*) (**HA01**), which ran from Castledykes to Bothwellhaugh to Balmuildy, is located directly to the south of the Site. This section of Roman road is depicted and annotated on the Ordnance Survey map of 1859⁶. The full extent of this section was later recorded during an archaeological investigation in 1970 at Fallside House (**HA02** with the remains of the road lying 0.38 m below the surface, consisting of a rough cobbled surface measuring 4 m wide. It was also noted that the surface of the road was very hard, compact and uneven, with no indication of large kerb stones or paving slabs discovered.
- 4.1.9. It is believed that this course of the road ran from Bothwellhaugh, north by north-west, as further traces of the road have been uncovered to the north-west of Bothwell Cemetery. Evidence located to the north of Fallside House suggests that north of the cemetery, the road may have changed course to the west by north-west, with this alignment converging with that of the Old Edinburgh Road. This section of road may have held some significance during the Roman period as an important supply route, as traveling along the road to the south-east, terminates at the Roman Fort at Bothwellhaugh. Due to the excellent preservation of this section of the Roman road, and its proximity to the Site, undiscovered archaeological material pertaining to this period may be discovered within the Site boundary.

Medieval Period

- 4.1.10. No heritage assets dating from this period fall within the Site or within the assessment buffers surrounding the Site. Despite this, the former location of Old Bellshill Village (**HA07**) is at the southern edge of the site, formerly straddling both sides of Old Edinburgh Road with connecting enclosures behind the houses⁷. The village is likely to have Medieval origins, as it is depicted and annotated as 'Belshill' on Timothy Pont's 1583-1614 maps, indicating there were established settlements in the area in the late Medieval period⁸. The presence of the settlement in proximity to

⁵ Ordnance Survey, 1858-1861, *Name Books Lanarkshire Volume 05*

⁶ Ordnance Survey, 1859, *Lanarkshire, XI (includes: Blantyre; Bothwell; Cambuslang; Hamilton; Old Monkland)*

⁷ Roy, Lowlands, 1752-55, *Military Maps*

⁸ Pont, T. 1583-1614, *Adv.MS.70.2.9, Glasgow and the county of Lanark, Pont 34*

the Site, indicates there is a high probability of Medieval activity having taken place within the Site boundary.

Post-Medieval Period

- 4.1.11. There are two undesignated assets listed within the SNRHE, and sixteen undesignated assets discovered through map regression, that relate to this period, located within the inner assessment buffer surrounding the Site. The majority of these assets are local estate houses and farmsteads associated with early agricultural productivity within the area. Assets not linked to this agricultural period are mainly related to production facilities or housing developments that were associated with industrialisation, which would later come to dominate the area during the mid to late Post-Medieval period.
- 4.1.12. As stated previously, the earliest settlement activity is Old Bellshill Village, annotated on Pont's 16th and 17th century map, and shown in greater detail on Roy's Lowlands Military map of 1752-55⁹. Here the village is shown comprising of several buildings, with connected enclosures to the rear, some of which fall within the Site boundary¹⁰. The village goes through drastic development changes between 1755 and 1859, as a depiction of the area on the Ordnance Survey map of 1859 illustrates that the village had been replaced by the construction of Cockhill House Estate (**HA10**)¹¹. This type of relocation was a common occurrence in the 18th and 19th century, with estate owners having little regard for established settlements in the creation of their manor houses, and entire villages having to relocate to make way. Other examples of this can be seen at Newton, Cambuslang and Cadzow, South Lanarkshire¹². The Ordnance Survey shows that the village inhabitants of Bellshill relocated to the east, where it now sits at its modern location.
- 4.1.13. Cockhill House Estate (**HA10**), that replaced the original village was located to the south-east of the Site, and is first depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1859, consisting of four ranges, which were constructed to form a square, with an open courtyard at its centre¹³. The buildings are set within a large rectangular enclosure and accompanied with two smaller enclosures to the west. Located to the east of the main house at a crossroads, a small square building set within a large enclosure is noted as Cockhill Lodge (**HA11**). This smaller lodge building would have served as an entrance building to the main estate. The estate is mentioned in the Ordnance Survey Name book, 1858-1861, which notes that the property belonged to a Miss Margaret Gary Hamilton¹⁴. The Ordnance Survey map of 1897 revealed that the Cockhill estate was later transformed into a small village, which was accompanied with colliery accommodations Muirpark Rows (**HA12**) to the north,

⁹ Roy, Lowlands, 1752-55, *Military Maps*

¹⁰ Roy, Lowlands, 1752-55, *Military Maps*

¹¹ Ordnance Survey, 1859, *Lanarkshire, XI (includes: Blantyre; Bothwell; Cambuslang; Hamilton; Old Monkland)*

¹² Engl, R 2014 *Newton Farm, Cambuslang: Archaeological Excavation Data Structure Report* Grey Literature Report & Mooney, K, 2016, *M8/M73/M74 Improvements, Data Structure Report*

¹³ Ordnance Survey, 1859, *Lanarkshire, XI (includes: Blantyre; Bothwell; Cambuslang; Hamilton; Old Monkland)*

¹⁴ Ordnance Survey, 1858-1861, *Name Books Lanarkshire Volume 05, OS1/21/5/79*

Bothwell Park Rows (**HA20**) to the east and a Free Church Mission Hall (**HA22**) to the west¹⁵. On this later map the Cockhill lodge is still shown comprising the same structural features, but was now surrounded and set within the large housing estate of Bothwell Park Rows (**HA20**). The building may have later been demolished, as in the Ordnance Survey map of 1910 the lodge is no longer depicted¹⁶. A study of aerial photographs of the area has revealed that the original estate and associated buildings no longer exist, with the area now occupied by a large modern housing estate.

- 4.1.14. Fallside House (*Canmore ID 352930*) (**HA02**), was an estate house located between Old Edinburgh road and New Edinburgh road, to the south of the Site. The house is first depicted and annotated on the Ordnance Survey map of 1859, as a large square building accompanied with two smaller square structures to the east, which are set within a large rectangular enclosure and a small L-shaped lodge (*Canmore ID 352931*) (**HA04**) located to the south-west¹⁷. The estate is mentioned in the Ordnance Survey Name Books of 1858 – 1861, where it is noted that it consisted of a superior house or villa, having a lodge house and gate to the entrance of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Road. Offices, gardens and a small ornamented ground were also attached to the estate, which were said to be run and inhabited by the local landowner, Ambrose Dale Esquire¹⁸. The estate is still depicted in full on the Ordnance Survey map of 1963¹⁹. However, a study of aerial photographs of the area revealed that the estate no longer exists, with the area now occupied by a large modern housing development. Although the estate was later demolished and replaced, the area has kept the name of Fallside.
- 4.1.15. Burnhead Farmstead (**HA08**), located to the north of the Site, is first depicted and annotated as ‘Boghead’ on Roy’s Lowland Military map of 1752-55²⁰. The farmstead was situated above Old Bellshill Village (**HA07**), comprising a small area of settlement, set within a square enclosure. The farmstead is then illustrated in much greater detail on the Ordnance Survey map of 1859, where it is first annotated as ‘Burnhead’ and is shown to consist of four rectangular range buildings that form a square complex, with open courtyard at its centre, accompanied with five enclosures that surround the buildings²¹. The farmstead is depicted on all subsequent Ordnance Survey maps up until 1938, where the area of the farmstead is then shown to be occupied by a large modern housing estate²².
- 4.1.16. Righead Farmstead (**HA09**), located to the north-east of the Site, is first annotated and depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1859²³. The farmstead is illustrated as a long L-shaped range, with two

¹⁵ Ordnance Survey, 1897, *Lanarkshire Sheet XI.NE (includes: Bothwell; Old Monkland)*

¹⁶ Ordnance Survey, 1910, *Lanarkshire XI.8 (Bothwell)*

¹⁷ Ordnance Survey, 1859, *Lanarkshire, XI (includes: Blantyre; Bothwell; Cambuslang; Hamilton; Old Monkland)*

¹⁸ Ordnance Survey, 1858-1861, *Name Books Lanarkshire Volume 05, OS1/21/5/80*

¹⁹ Ordnance Survey, 1963, *NS7160NW - A (includes: Bothwell)*

²⁰ Roy, Lowlands, 1752-55, *Military Maps*

²¹ Ordnance Survey, 1859, *Lanarkshire, Sheet XI (includes: Blantyre; Bothwell; Cambuslang; Hamilton; Old Monkland)*

²² Ordnance Survey, 1938, *NS76 (includes: Airdrie; Coatbridge)*

²³ Ordnance Survey, 1859, *Lanarkshire, Sheet XI (includes: Blantyre; Bothwell; Cambuslang; Hamilton; Old Monkland)*

small, attached square buildings located to the west, that are accompanied with two long rectangular enclosures. A road connected to the eastern extent of the farmstead, ran south to connect to the Old Edinburgh Road at the southern end of the Cockhill House Estate. The farmstead is still depicted in detail on the Ordnance Survey map of 1963²⁴. However, a study of aerial photographs of the area revealed that the farmstead no longer exists and a large industrial estate now occupies this location.

- 4.1.17. Rosepark Farmstead (**HA14**), located to the south-west of the Site, is first annotated and depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1859²⁵. The farmstead is illustrated as a small T-shaped building set between a large rectangular enclosure that leads to Ashleygrains Rows (**HA16**) in the north, and a rectangular enclosure that abuts New Edinburgh Road to the south. The farmstead is mentioned in the Ordnance Survey Name Book of 1858-1861, as consisting of a neat superior cottage, that bared the date of 1846, over a doorway along the buildings front elevation²⁶. The farmstead building is still depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1963, but the surrounding grounds have been occupied by a large modern housing estate²⁷. A study of aerial photographs of the area highlighted that no upstanding remains of the farmstead exist today, with the area now fully occupied by a large modern housing estate.
- 4.1.18. Bent Farmstead (**HA15**), located to the west of the Site, is first annotated and depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1859²⁸. The farmstead comprised a Z-shaped structure set within two rectangular enclosures, which were bordered by the Old Edinburgh Road along its northern extent and Fallside Avenue along its eastern extent. Bent is also mentioned in the Ordnance Survey Book of 1858-1861, which notes that the farmstead was considered 'productively good' and that it was occupied at this time by a Mr. Cross²⁹. The farmstead appears in all subsequent Ordnance Survey maps up until 1963, suggesting the farmstead was demolished in the mid-20th century³⁰. A study of aerial photographs revealed that the area is now occupied by a small restaurant and modern council housing.
- 4.1.19. Benchmark Farmstead (**HA18**), located to the west of the Site, is first depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1859³¹. The farmstead is shown as a small rectangular structure that is located along the Old Edinburgh Road, between Langside Public House and Muirhead Lodge. The farmstead may have functioned as a small holding, set in between these two larger farmsteads. Benchmark is briefly mentioned in the Ordnance Survey Book of names 1858-1861, which notes a house with no name, which belongs to Viewpark property, was located to the west of Langside Public House

²⁴ Ordnance Survey, 1963, NS7161SE - A (includes: Bothwell)

²⁵ Ordnance Survey, 1859, Lanarkshire, Sheet XI (includes: Blantyre; Bothwell; Cambuslang; Hamilton; Old Monkland)

²⁶ Ordnance Survey, 1858-1861, Name Books Lanarkshire Volume 05, OS1/21/5/79

²⁷ Ordnance Survey, 1963, NS7160NW - A (includes: Bothwell)

²⁸ Ordnance Survey, 1859, Lanarkshire, Sheet XI (includes: Blantyre; Bothwell; Cambuslang; Hamilton; Old Monkland)

²⁹ Ordnance Survey, 1858-1861, Name Books Lanarkshire Volume 05, OS1/21/5/51

³⁰ Ordnance Survey, 1963, NS7160NW - A (includes: Bothwell)

³¹ Ordnance Survey, 1859, Lanarkshire, Sheet XI (includes: Blantyre; Bothwell; Cambuslang; Hamilton; Old Monkland)

(HA17)³². The farmstead must have fallen out of use and demolished sometime before 1935, as the Ordnance Survey map from this period depicts a large council housing development occupying the area³³. A study of aerial photographs revealed the council estate still exists within this area.

- 4.1.20. A move from agricultural productivity to industrialisation became a prominent trend within North Lanarkshire during the 19th century. Quarries, mines, railways and related facilities quickly dominated the once agricultural landscape. Industrialisation brought with it an influx in population to support this industrial productivity, which led to the creation of large housing developments, shops, public houses, churches and schools. The remaining undesignated assets within the Site assessment area, relate directly to the industrial production centres and the amenities that were needed to support them.
- 4.1.21. Bell's Quarry **(HA13)** was a large industrial quarry, located to the south of the Site, which is first depicted and annotated on the Ordnance Survey map of 1859³⁴. The quarry, which is set within a large enclosure, was situated between Fallside House and Braefoot farmstead. The facility is mentioned in the Ordnance Survey Book of 1858-1861, as a large freestone quarry divided into two parts by fencing running through its centre, having rock wrought to each side of the fence³⁵. The Clydesdale Section Rail Line was located directly to the south of the quarry, with the later Edinburgh-Glasgow Rail Line cutting directly through the centre of the quarry. The close proximity of these rail lines would have been beneficial for the transportation of quarried materials. The quarry is later annotated as 'Bell's Quarry (Disused)' on the Ordnance Survey map of 1910, which indicates that the main quarry had fallen out of use by this date³⁶. However, part of the quarry is renamed Bothwell Park Quarry No. 2, which suggests that sections of the quarry were still in use and were possibly associated with the Bothwell Park Rows **(HA20)** located to the north. A study of aerial photographs of the area revealed that the area is now occupied by Fullwood Nature Park.
- 4.1.22. Muirpark Rows **(HA12)** housing estate, located to the east of the Site, was initially constructed to help manage the population influx brought on by industrialisation within the area. The housing rows are first depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1859, as a long L-shaped range that was accompanied with two smaller rectangular ranges, which may have been constructed on the partial remains of Old Bellshill Village **(HA07)**³⁷. The housing rows are mentioned in the Ordnance Survey Book of 1858-1861, which notes that they functioned as collier's dwellings, opposite Cockhill House Estate **(HA10)**³⁸. A rapid expansion of the development of the housing rows coincided with an upscale of mining production in the area and by the Ordnance Survey map of 1897, the estate

³² Ordnance Survey, 1858-1861, *Name Books Lanarkshire Volume 05, OS1/21/5/50*

³³ Ordnance Survey, 1935, *Lanarkshire Sheet XI.NE (includes: Bothwell; Old Monkland)*

³⁴ Ordnance Survey, 1859, *Lanarkshire, Sheet XI (includes: Blantyre; Bothwell; Cambuslang; Hamilton; Old Monkland)*

³⁵ Ordnance Survey, 1858-1861, *Name Books Lanarkshire Volume 05, OS1/21/5/79*

³⁶ Ordnance Survey, 1910, *Lanarkshire Sheet XI.NE (includes: Bothwell; Old Monkland)*

³⁷ Ordnance Survey, 1859, *Lanarkshire, Sheet XI (includes: Blantyre; Bothwell; Cambuslang; Hamilton; Old Monkland)*

³⁸ Ordnance Survey, 1858-1861, *Name Books Lanarkshire Volume 05, OS1/21/5/79*

consisted of a total of eleven large rectangular range buildings³⁹. The rows contained 104 three-apartment houses in seven blocks, with an annual rental price of £11-14 pounds⁴⁰. The rows, constructed from brick, consisted of one-storey structures with attic space, no-damp proof courses, hollow built walls with no insulation and cement poured floors. The houses had no gardens and the six lots of water closets were for communal use. At the time it was believed that these apartments were of good size and were occupied by Polish miners from Lithuania³⁴. The buildings are depicted on the Ordnance Survey maps up until 1962, but by this time had been demolished and the area reclaimed as agricultural land⁴¹. A study of aerial photographs revealed that the area is now occupied by a large industrial estate.

- 4.1.23. Bothwell Park Rows (**HA20**), located to the south-east of the Site, was constructed by the Baird Company during this period to supply further accommodation for local colliery workers⁴². The housing rows are first depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1897 and shown as six long ranges that have been formed into three rows⁴³. The buildings contained 151 two-apartment houses, six two-apartment houses, two one-apartment houses and one five apartment house. The houses were stone built with no damp-proof course, plastered onto solid walls and had wooden floors with a small amount of ventilation⁴⁴. Located at the rear of the rows were wash houses, coal cellars and fifteen privies that were all for communal use. Running the full eastern extent of the Rows was a large enclosure marked out as Bothwell Park Football Ground (**HA21**). The playing field would have functioned as an area of sporting and leisure for the housing rows. The rows and sporting ground are no longer depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1963 and in their place, is a large modern housing estate, which still occupies this location today⁴⁵.
- 4.1.24. Ashelygrains Rows (**HA16**), located to the west of the Site, are first depicted and annotated on the Ordnance Survey map of 1859⁴⁶. The housing is illustrated as two rectangular ranges, set within a rectangular enclosure, with Bent farmstead (**HA15**), located directly to the south-east and Langside Public House (**HA17**) to the north-west. A small well is visible to the north of the building which may have functioned as a water source for the structure. The housing rows are mentioned in the Ordnance Survey Book of 1858-1861, as two rows of Colliers' dwellings that were owned by a farmer named Mr. Pollock⁴⁷. A third rectangular range was added in 1910, located to the south of

³⁹ Ordnance Survey, 1897, *Lanarkshire Sheet XI.NE (includes: Bothwell; Old Monkland)*

⁴⁰ Muirpark Rows, <http://www.scottishmining.co.uk/236.html>

⁴¹ Ordnance Survey, 1962, *NS7060-NS7160 - AA (includes: Bothwell)*

⁴² Bothwell Park Rows, <http://bothwellhistoricalsociety.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/Spring2015.pdf>

⁴³ Ordnance Survey, 1897, *Lanarkshire Sheet XI.NE (includes: Bothwell; Old Monkland)*

⁴⁴ Bothwell Park Rows, <http://www.scottishmining.co.uk/236.html>

⁴⁵ Ordnance Survey, 1963, *NS7160NE - A (includes: Bothwell)*

⁴⁶ Ordnance Survey, 1859, *Lanarkshire, Sheet XI (includes: Blantyre; Bothwell; Cambuslang; Hamilton; Old Monkland)*

⁴⁷ Ordnance Survey, 1858-1861, *Name Books Lanarkshire Volume 05, OS1/21/5/50*

the existing buildings, running northwest by southeast⁴⁸. By 1935, only this later addition survived as the original housing rows are no longer depicted on Ordnance Survey mapping, which suggests sometime before this date they had fallen out of use and been demolished⁴⁹. This later addition was demolished sometime between 1935 and 1963, as this building is no longer depicted on Ordnance Survey maps from this period⁵⁰. A study of aerial photographs revealed that the area is now occupied by modern housing and local shops.

- 4.1.25. Ashely Park House (**HA19**), located to the south-west of the Site, is first depicted and annotated on the Ordnance Survey map of 1897⁵¹. The house is shown as a small L-shaped structure set within a small square enclosure, with a possible track running to the Edinburgh-Glasgow Rail Line. This track suggests that the house may have been associated with either the Viewpark Colliery located to the north-west or the Bell's Quarry (**HA13**) to the south-east, as both lay in close proximity. A study of aerial photographs of the area revealed that the house still exists in good condition as an upstanding structure and has been renovated to include a new slate roof and modern double-glazed windows.
- 4.1.26. Langside Public House (**HA17**), located to the west of the Site, would have served as a local gathering place and amenity for the people living within the study area during this period. Langside is first depicted and annotated on the Ordnance Survey map of 1859 and is shown as an L-shaped range with two smaller rectangular ranges forming a square complex, with an open courtyard at its centre⁵². The buildings were also accompanied with a small enclosure, located to the south. Langside is mentioned in the Ordnance Survey Book of 1858-1861, where it notes that the public house was the property of a R. Addie Esquire of Viewpark⁵³. The building is depicted in full on the Ordnance Survey map of 1963⁵⁴. However, a study of aerial photographs of the area has revealed that buildings no longer survive as upstanding structures and the area is now occupied by a modern housing development.
- 4.1.27. Lastly, the F.C. Mission Hall (**HA22**), located to the south-east of the Site, is the last local amenity located within the inner assessment buffer surrounding the Site that relates to the Post-Medieval period. The hall is first depicted and annotated on the Ordnance Survey map of 1897 as an L-shaped range, abutting Cockhill estate, with the Muirpark Rows located directly north across the Old Edinburgh Road⁵⁵. The hall would have functioned as a local gathering or worshiping place for the community based around Viewpark during this period. The building is not annotated on the Ordnance Survey Map of 1930, which suggests that by this time the building had stopped

⁴⁸ Ordnance Survey, 1910, *Lanarkshire Sheet XI.NE (includes: Bothwell; Old Monkland)*

⁴⁹ Ordnance Survey, 1935, *Lanarkshire Sheet XI.NE (includes: Bothwell; Old Monkland)*

⁵⁰ Ordnance Survey, 1963, *NS7160NW – A (includes: Bothwell)*

⁵¹ Ordnance Survey, 1897, *Lanarkshire Sheet XI.NE (includes: Bothwell; Old Monkland)*

⁵² Ordnance Survey, 1859, *Lanarkshire, Sheet XI (includes: Blantyre; Bothwell; Cambuslang; Hamilton; Old Monkland)*

⁵³ Ordnance Survey, 1858-1861, *Name Books Lanarkshire Volume 05, OS1/21/5/50*

⁵⁴ Ordnance Survey, 1963, *NS7161SW - A (includes: Bothwell)*

⁵⁵ Ordnance Survey, 1897, *Lanarkshire Sheet XI.NE (includes: Bothwell; Old Monkland)*

functioning as a Mission Hall⁵⁶. However, a study of aerial photographs of the area revealed that part of the original structure of the Mission Hall may still survive, with modern additions being made to the side elevations and frontal elevation to create shop fronts.

Modern Period

- 4.1.28. Much of the area surrounding the Site has been transformed by modern housing developments. This is highlighted by a General View (*Canmore ID 73840*) (**HA03**), produced by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS) during an aerial survey in 1991. These photographs show how the inner assessment area of the Site is now mainly occupied by modern housing developments and industrial estates.
- 4.1.29. Two undesignated assets of Modern date were discovered through the map regression of the inner study area of the Site. St. Columba's R.C. Primary School (**HA23**), located to the north-east of the Site, is first depicted and annotated on the Ordnance Survey map of 1938⁵⁷. The religious educational facility is shown as a large square structure, with an open courtyard at its centre, located directly to the north-west of St. Columba's Church on Old Edinburgh Road. The school was damaged by fire in the 1960's and was later demolished⁵⁸. The area is now occupied by a large modern housing estate.
- 4.1.30. Bellshill Transport Depot (*Canmore ID 317083*) (**HA05**), located to the east of the Site, is first depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1962⁵⁹. The depot is shown as a large rectangular structure, accompanied with a smaller L-shaped building located to the east. A study of aerial photographs revealed that several large additions have been made to the original structure, creating a large square complex. The depot still functions as a transport depot but now falls under the name the North Lanarkshire Council Transport Division, Department of Transport in Bellshill⁶⁰.

⁵⁶ Ordnance Survey, 1935, *Lanarkshire Sheet XI.NE* (includes: Bothwell; Old Monkland)

⁵⁷ Ordnance Survey, 1938, *Lanarkshire Sheet XI.NE* (includes: Bothwell; Old Monkland)

⁵⁸ St. Columba's R.C. Primary School, <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Viewpark>

⁵⁹ Ordnance Survey, 1962, *NS7260-NS7360 - AA* (includes: Bothwell)

⁶⁰ Bellshill, Old Edinburgh Road, Bellshill Transport Depot, <https://www.northlanarkshire.gov.uk/index.aspx?articleid=12391>

4.2. HISTORIC MAP REGRESSION

- 4.2.1. Historic map regression was undertaken across the area to highlight the 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 part of the Site extends over the location of Old Bellshill Village, which was relocated sometime between 1755 and 1859. After 1859 the Site was relatively undeveloped up until 1963, when a small playpark was constructed⁶¹. Recent additions to the area have also included a small club house belonging to the local school and shop fronts located along the Old Edinburgh Road in the southern extent of the Site.
- 4.2.3. Although the Site has remained largely undeveloped, the surrounding area has been affected by historical development in the form of early Post-Medieval estates and farmsteads, the creation of Post-Medieval townships, and industrial activity that became a common occurrence throughout North Lanarkshire during the Post-Medieval period.



Plate 1 – Excerpt from Pont, T. ca. 1583-1614, Glasgow and the county of Lanark - Pont 34, NS749656, showing the settlement marker for Old Bellshill Village, annotated as 'Belshill'. 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.

⁶¹ Ordnance Survey, 1963, NS7160NE - A (includes: Bothwell)



Plate 2 – Excerpt from Roy, Lowlands, 1752-55, Military Maps, which shows the original location of Old Bellshill Village prior to its destruction. This depiction shows that Post-Medieval structures and enclosures were located within the Site boundary. Reproduced with permission of the Trustees of the National Library of Scotland



Plate 3 – Excerpt from 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Six Inch, 1859, Lanarkshire, Sheet XI (includes: Blantyre; Bothwell; Cambuslang; Hamilton; Old Monkland) highlighting the study area was predominantly agricultural with only small signs of industrial activity. Reproduced with permission of the Trustees of the National Library of Scotland.

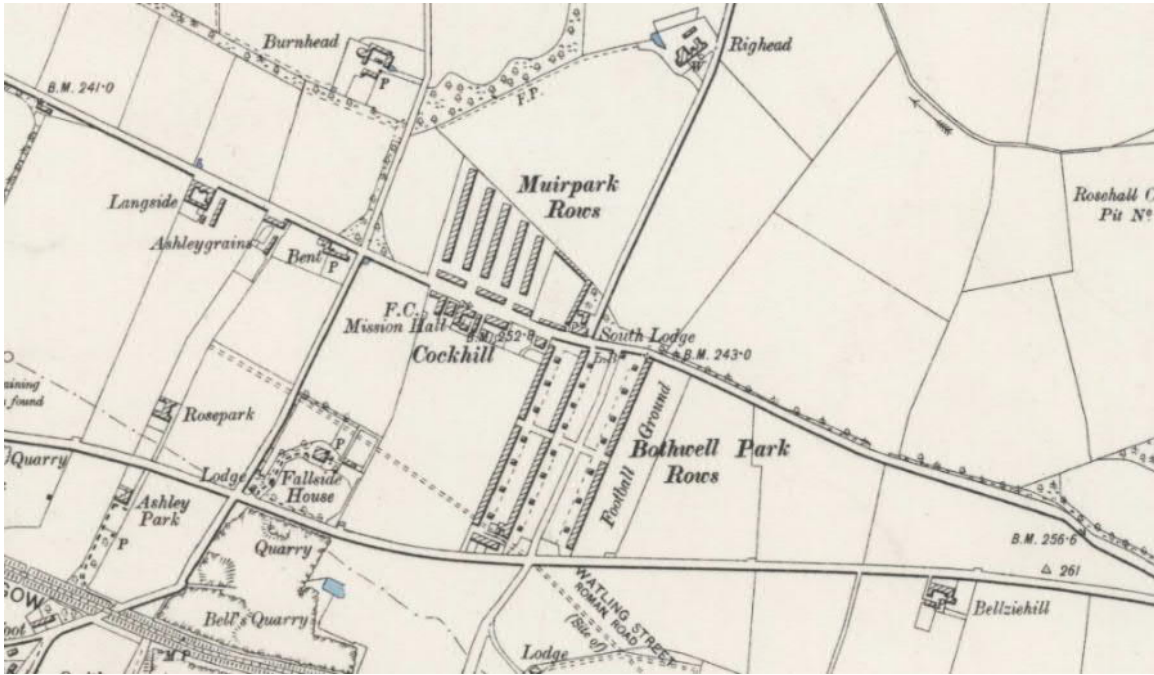


Plate 4 – Excerpt from Ordnance Survey Six Inch, 1897, Lanarkshire Sheet XI.NE (includes: Bothwell; Old Monkland) highlighting growth in industrial activity within the Site study area. This can be seen in the growth of Bell's Quarry and the construction of Bothwell Park and Muirpark Rows. Reproduced with permission of the Trustees of the National Library of Scotland.



Plate 5 – Excerpt from Ordnance Survey Six Inch, 1910, Lanarkshire Sheet XI.NE (includes: Bothwell; Old Monkland) highlighting very little change had taken place since 1897. Reproduced with permission of the Trustees of the National Library of Scotland.



Plate 6 – Excerpt from Ordnance Survey 1938, Lanarkshire Sheet XI.NE (includes: Bothwell; Old Monkland) highlighting how the area of Viewpark became dominated by modern housing developments. Reproduced with permission of the Trustees of the National Library of Scotland.



Plate 7 – Excerpt from Ordnance Survey, 1963, NS7160NE - A (includes: Bothwell), highlighting that the Site has remained relatively undeveloped, with it now occupied by a local play park. Reproduced with permission of the Trustees of the National Library of Scotland.

5. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1. ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

- 5.1.1. As identified through Historic Map Regression and aerial images, the majority of the Site has remained relatively undeveloped with the Site currently occupied by modern play park to the south and a large grassy area that was a former playing field to the north. The eastern extent is occupied by a small clubhouse and the construction of this building and the playgrounds may have had a detrimental impact on the potential for the survival of the archaeological resource.
- 5.1.2. The south-eastern section of the Site formerly contained part of Old Bellshill Village. The demolition of the village in the 19th century and subsequent re-development in the 20th century including shopfronts and the playground, would have had a damaging impact on the potential for survival of the village structures. However, there is a potential for remnants of these to survive as sub-surface remains in the form of possible foundations or remnants of field systems further from the road. The other undeveloped areas also have the potential to contain remains of previously unknown archaeological assets.
- 5.1.3. The high density of potential Medieval activity in the surrounding area and the nearby Prehistoric artefact suggests that there is the potential for the discovery of previously unknown archaeological deposits.

5.2. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 5.2.1. The desk based assessment has identified part of one asset within the boundary of the Site: Old Bellshill, Village (**HA07**). The village is of a possible late Medieval or early Post-Medieval date and has been assigned a Negligible value due to the demolition of the village in the 19th century and redevelopment in the 20th century.
- 5.2.2. It is recommended that no archaeological monitoring be required for the GI works as it is unlikely to benefit the archaeological resource at this stage. However, given the potential for Medieval and/or Prehistoric activity within Viewpark, mitigation in the form of an archaeological evaluation, prior to any development, would be recommended 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	WoSAS Pin 12163; Canmore ID 72181, 72182	NGR 271432, 660675	Road	Undesignated	Castledykes - Bothwellhaugh – Balmuildy Roman Road	The asset consists of a section of the Castledykes - Bothwellhaugh – Balmuildy Roman Road Roman Road, which was recorded during an archaeological investigation cut in the grounds of Fallside House. An early depiction of the road is also annotated and depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1859. During the investigation the remains of the road were discovered 0.38 m below the surface, as a rough cobbled road that measured around 4 m wide. The surface was very uneven and no large kerbstones or paving slabs were located. The ground covering the roadway was said to have been very compact and it was evident that there had been no disturbance along this section for a very long period. It is believed the road ran from Bothwellhaugh north by north-west, with traces of it having been uncovered immediately north-west of Bothwell Cemetery. Further discoveries north of Fallside House suggest that a little way north of the cemetery it changed course to the west by north-west. This alignment, converged gradually with that of the Old Edinburgh Road. This section of road may have held some significance in the Roman period as an important supply route, as traveling south-east along the road will take you to the Roman Fort at Bothwellhaugh.	Roman	Medium	No Change	Neutral
02	Canmore ID 352930	NGR 271397, 660655	Country House	Undesignated	Fallside House	The asset consists of Fallside House, a country estate that was located between Old Edinburgh Road and New Edinburgh Road. The house is first depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1859, and is shown as a large square in plan building accompanied with two small square structures to the east, set within a large rectangular enclosure. The house is mentioned in the Ordnance Survey Name Books, Lanarkshire 1858-1861. It is noted here that the estate consisted of a superior house or villa, having a lodge house and gate to the entrance of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Road. The estate was said to have offices, gardens and a little ornamental ground attached. The house was said to belong to local landowner Ambrose	Post-Medieval	Low	No Change	Neutral



						Dale Esquire. A small lodge, which consisted of a small L-shaped range was located to the south-west of the main country house. From aerial photographs its can be seen that the estate no longer exists, with the area now occupied by a large modern housing development. Although the estate was demolished, the area has kept the name of Fallside.				
03	Canmore ID 73840	NGR 271387, 660778	N/A	Undesignated	General View	The asset consists of general view photographs of Viewpark, which were produced by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS) during an aerial survey in 1991. These photographs highlight how the area is occupied by modern housing developments and industrial estates.	Modern	Negligible	No Change	Neutral
04	Canmore ID 352931	NGR 271311, 660615	Gate Lodge	Undesignated	Fallside House Lodge	The asset consists of Fallside House Lodge. Fallside House is a former country estate that was located between Old Edinburgh Road and New Edinburgh Road. The house is first depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1859, and is shown as a large square building accompanied with two small square structures to the east, set within a large rectangular enclosure. The house is also mentioned in the Ordnance Survey Name Books, Lanarkshire 1858-1861. It is noted here that the estate consisted of a superior house or villa, having a lodge house and gate to the entrance of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Road. The estate was said to have offices, gardens and a little ornamental ground attached. The house was said to belong to local landowner Ambrose Dale Esquire. The estate is depicted in full on the Ordnance Survey map of 1963. However, a study of aerial photographs of the area revealed that the estate no longer exists, with the area now occupied by a large modern housing development. Although the estate was later demolished and replaced, the area has kept the name of Fallside.	Post-Medieval	Low	No Change	Neutral
05	Canmore ID 317083	NGR 271995, 660585	Depot	Undesignated	Bellshill, Old Edinburgh Road, Bellshill Transport Depot	The asset consists of the Bellshill Transport Depot. The depot is first depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1962 as a large rectangular structure with a smaller L-shaped building located to the east. From aerial photographs it can be seen that several large additions have been made to the original building. The depot still functions as a transport depot but now falls under the name the North Lanarkshire Council Transport Division, Department of Transport in Bellshill.	Modern	Negligible	No change	Neutral

06	Canmore ID 45809	NGR 270880, 660740	Cinerary Urn	Undesignated	Viewpark	The asset consists of the find location of a cinerary urn, which contained calcined remains. It was noted in the Ordnance Survey Name Book of 1858-1861 that the artefact was first discovered and excavated in around 1818. The location is also highlighted in the Ordnance Survey map of 1859, as an area cornered off and annotated as 'Urn containing human bones found here. An archaeological investigation was carried out in 1953, yet no further information or material was recovered during this field investigation.	Prehistoric	Negligible	No Change	Neutral
07	-	NGR 271488, 660963	Village	Map Regression	Old Bellshill, Village	The asset consists of the former location of the village of Old Bellshill. The village is likely to have late Medieval origins as 'Belshill' 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 or possibly earlier. Various Medieval farmsteads may have been located along and within the perimeter of Bellshill village. The village is then shown on Roy's Lowlands Military map of 1752-55. Here Bellshill is depicted comprising of an area of several buildings, accompanied with ten enclosures. The area is then shown in greater detail on the Ordnance Survey map of 1859. From this depiction it can be seen that the village went through a drastic development change between 1755 and 1859. It appears that the village was replaced by the construction of Cockhill House estate and the Muirpark Rows. This may have been carried out as a system of land improvements in the reclamation of land for agricultural use, as the village was not only removed, but relocated to the east, where it now sits at its modern location.	Medieval / Post-Medieval	Negligible	No Change	Low
08	-	NGR 271488, 661172	Farmstead	Map Regression	Boghead / Burnhead Farmstead	The asset consists of the location of a farmstead possibly known as Boghead then later Burnhead. The farmstead is first depicted and annotated as Boghead on Roy's Lowland Military map of 1752-55. The farmstead is shown located above Old Bellshill Village and comprises an area of settlement within a square enclosure. The farmstead is then shown in detail on the Ordnance Survey map of 1859. Here the farm is first annotated as 'Burnhead' and shown to consist of four range buildings that form a square farmstead, with a square open courtyard at its centre and is accompanied with five enclosures that surround the buildings. The farmstead is later depicted and annotated on all subsequent Ordnance Survey maps up until the map of 1938. Here the farmstead has been replaced with a large modern housing estate, which still occupies this area today.	Post-Medieval	Negligible	No Change	Neutral

09	-	NGR 271896, 661175	Farmstead	Map Regression	Righead Farmstead	The asset consists of Righead farmstead, which is first shown in detail on the Ordnance Survey map of 1859. The farmstead is illustrated as a large and long L-shaped range with two small attached square buildings to the west, accompanied with a long rectangular enclosure. The farmstead no longer exists and a large industrial estate now occupies this location.	Post-Medieval	Negligible	No Change	Neutral
10	-	NGR 271599, 660837	Estate	Map Regression	Cockhill House Estate	The asset consists of Cockhill House, which is first depicted and annotated on the Ordnance Survey map of 1859, as a large four range complex, which are connected to form a square with square open courtyard at the centre. These buildings are set within a large rectangular enclosure and accompanied with two square enclosures to the west. The Cockhill Lodge (HA11), which is possibly associated with the main estate, is located to the east of the main house at a crossroads. During a map regression study of the area it could be seen that the by the 19 th century the farmstead took over and replaced the former Old Bellshill Village (HA07) at this location. This may have been carried out as a system of land improvements, such as the reclamation of land for agricultural use, as the village was not only removed, but relocated to the east, where it now sits at its current location. The house is also mentioned in the Ordnance Survey Name book, 1858-1861 and is noted as a farmstead on the side of the Old Edinburgh and Glasgow Road, with the property belonging to a Miss Margaret Gary Hamilton. The Cockhill name also applies to rows of collier's dwellings on the opposite side of the road. A map regression of the Ordnance Survey map of 1897 revealed that Cockhill later became a small village again, which was accompanied with Muirpark Rows to the north, square housing ranges, Bothwell Park Rows to the east and a F.C. Mission Hall to the west. From aerial photographs it can be seen that the original estate and associated buildings no longer exist, with the area now occupied by a large housing estate.	Post-Medieval	Negligible	No Change	Neutral
11	-	NGR 271795, 660783	Lodge	Map Regression	Cockhill Lodge	The asset consists of the Cockhill Lodge, which is first depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1859, as a small square building set within a larger square enclosure. The lodge is located within the south-east quadrant of a crossroads within the centre of Viewpark. The lodge is then depicted and annotated as 'South Lodge' on the Ordnance Survey map of 1897. On this map the lodge is shown still comprising of the same structure, but now set within the large housing estate of Bothwell Park Rows. The building was demolished sometime before 1910, as the lodge is no longer depicted on the Ordnance Survey map from this period. However, the area as a	Post-Medieval	Negligible	No Change	Neutral

						whole is still called South Lodge. From aerial photographs it can be seen that the location of the lodge is now occupied by a large housing estate.				
12	-	NGR 271688, 660866	Housing Estate	Map Regression	Muirpark Rows	<p>The asset consists of Muirpark Rows housing estate, which is first depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1859, as a long L-shaped range accompanied with two smaller rectangular ranges, the estate may have been built on the partial remains of Old Bellshill Village. The housing rows are also mentioned in the Ordnance Survey Name book, 1858-1861, in which Cockhill, which originally incorporated some of the rows, is mentioned as a farmstead on the side of the Old Edinburgh and Glasgow Road, with the property belonging to a Miss Margaret Gary Hamilton. The Cockhill name also applies to rows of collier's dwellings on the opposite side of the road. The estate rapidly expands and by the Ordnance Survey map of 1897, the estate consists of a total of eleven rectangular range buildings. This rapid expansion was due to mining in the area which brought employment, which in turn instigated a population growth within the area. The Muirpark Rows contained 104, three-apartment houses in seven blocks, with an annual rental price of £11-14s. The buildings consisted of brick built, one storey structures and attic, the buildings had no damp-proof course and the walls were hollow built, with cement floors. The apartments were thought to be of good size and contained six lots trough water closets, with five seats in each, giving about one for every four dwelling houses. Drainage was underground, with sewage purified before discharged into Calder Gravitation water in kitchen. These houses were among the first to be provided with trough water-closets, and were at present mostly occupied by Polish miners from Lithuania. The housing had no gardens and wash houses were for common use. Coal cellars were located inside each dwelling. The estate is no longer depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1962, which may indicate that the buildings had fallen out of use and later demolished. This may have been the result of local industrial mining facilities closing or decreasing production. The area is now occupied by a large in industrial estate.</p>	Post- Medieval	Negligible	No Change	Neutral
13	-	NGR 271255, 660522	Quarry	Map Regression	Bell's Quarry	<p>The asset consists of Bell's Quarry, which is first depicted and annotated on the Ordnance Survey map of 1859. The quarry is located in between Fallside House and Braefoot farmstead. The quarry is mentioned in the Ordnance Survey Name Book of 1858-1861 and is noted to comprise of a large freestone quarry divided into two parts by a fence running through its centre, having the rock wrought to each side of the fence. It was quoted that "Bell's Quarry, is as a name, taken from the person by whom it was first wrought & it</p>	Post- Medieval	Negligible	No Change	Neutral

						is upwards of 60 years since it was first opened for 30 years past has been constantly". The quarry was located in relative close distance to the Edinburgh and Glasgow Section rail line, which would have been beneficial for the transportation of quarried materials. The quarry is annotated as 'Disused' on the Ordnance Survey map of 1910, which indicates that the main quarry had fallen out of use by this date. However, part of the quarry is renamed Bothwell Park Quarry No. 2, which suggests that sections of the quarry were still in use. The area is now occupied by Fullwood Nature Park.				
14	-	NGR 271204, 660723	Farmstead	Map Regression	Rosepark Farmstead	The asset consists of the former farmstead Rosepark. The farmstead is first depicted and annotated on the Ordnance Survey map of 1859, as a small T-shaped building set within two enclosures. It is noted in the Ordnance Survey Name Book, 1858-1861, that the farmstead consisted of a neat and superior cottage that bared the date 1846, over the doorway on the front elevation. The farm was said to be occupied by a Mr. P. Watt at this date.	Post-Medieval	Negligible	No Change	Neutral
15	-	NGR 271433, 660925	Farmstead	Map Regression	Bent Farmstead	The asset consists of the former farmstead of Bent, which is first depicted and annotated on the Ordnance Survey map of 1859. Bent consisted of a Z-shaped structure set within two rectangular enclosures, bordering Ashleygrains Rows, to the north-west. Bent is also mentioned in the Ordnance Survey Book of 1858-18161, which notes that it was a good farmstead, occupied by a Mr. Cross. The farmstead is no longer depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1963, which indicates that by this date the farmstead had fallen out of use and been demolished. From aerial photographs it can be seen that the area is now occupied by a small restaurant and modern council housing.	Post-Medieval	Negligible	No Change	Neutral
16	-	NGR 271356, 660963	Housing	Map Regression	Ashleygrains Rows	The asset consists of the former Ashleygrains Rows, which are first depicted and annotated on the Ordnance Survey map of 1859. The housing is illustrated as two rectangular ranges, set within a rectangular enclosure, with Bent farmstead, located directly to the south-east and Langside Public House to the north-west. A small well is visible to the north of the building which may have functioned as a water source for the structure. The housing rows are mentioned in the Ordnance Survey Book of 1858-1861, as two rows of Colliers' dwellings that were owned by a farmer named Mr. Pollock. A third rectangular range was added in 1910, located to the south of the existing buildings, running northwest by southeast. By 1935, only this later addition survived as the original housing rows are no longer depicted on Ordnance Survey mapping, which suggests sometime	Post-Medieval	Negligible	No Change	Neutral

						before this date they had fallen out of use and been demolished. This later addition was demolished sometime between 1935 and 1963, as this building is no longer depicted on Ordnance Survey maps from this period. A study of aerial photographs revealed that the area is now occupied by modern housing and local shops. .				
17	-	NGR 271257, 661011	Public House	Map Regression	Langside Public House	The asset consists of the former public house of Langside, first depicted and annotated on the Ordnance Survey map of 1859. Langside is initially shown as an L-shaped range with two smaller rectangular buildings forming a square, with an open courtyard at its centre. A small enclosure was located to the south of the buildings. The public house is also mentioned in the Ordnance Survey Book of Names 1858-1861, which notes that the public house was located on the south side of the old T. P. Road (Turnpike) from Glasgow to Edinburgh. It is the property of R. Addie Esquire. of Viewpark. There is a house west of this, on the same side of the Road which belongs to Viewpark property. It has no proper name. The building is depicted in full on the Ordnance Survey map of 1963. However, a study of aerial photographs of the area has revealed that buildings no longer survive as upstanding structures and the area is now occupied by a modern housing development.	Post-Medieval	Negligible	No Change	Neutral
18	-	NGR 271059, 661122	Farmstead	Map Regression	Benchmark Farmstead	The asset consists of the former Benchmark Farmstead, which is first depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1859. The farmstead is shown as a small L-shaped rectangular structure that is located along the main road between Langside Public House and Muirhead Lodge. The farmstead must have been demolished by 1935, as the Ordnance Survey map of this date shows a large council housing development a has occupied the area. From aerial photographs it can be seen that this housing development still exists at this location.	Post-Medieval	Negligible	No Change	Neutral
19	-	NGR 271138, 660594	House	Map Regression	Ashley Park House	The asset consists of the former Ashley Park house, which is first depicted and annotated on the Ordnance Survey map of 1897. The house is shown as a small L-shaped structure set within a small enclosure, with a possible track running to the Edinburgh and Glasgow rail line. This indicates that the house was possibly associated with either the Viewpark Colliery to the north-west or the Bell's Quarry to the south-east. From aerial photographs it can be seen the house, although renovated, has survived in excellent condition.	Post-Medieval	Low	No Change	Neutral

20	-	NGR 271687, 660650	Housing Estate	Map Regression	Bothwell Park Rows	The asset consists of the former Bothwell Park Rows, that are first depicted and annotated the Ordnance Survey map of 1897. The housing was created to supply accommodation for the local collieries by the Baird Company. The mine-owners' houses situated at Bothwell Park were mostly in three rows, one storey and contained two three-apartment houses, 151 two-apartment houses, six two-apartment houses, two one-apartment houses and one five apartment house. These houses were stone built with no damp-proof course, plastered on solid walls and had wooden floors that were ventilated. There were no gardens, although some tenants cultivated a small part of washing green in front of the house. Located at the rear of the rows were a wash houses, coal cellars and fifteen privies'. The rows contained no sinks and surface channels were not connected with any drainage system. The sanitary and domestic conveniences were all placed in one block, wash house, coal cellars, midden privies, being all under one roof. In the privies there was an attempt to make some provision for children, as an opening was placed on a stone slab some 6 inches above the level of the floor, instead of a ledge to rest on. The rows are no longer depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1963 and its place is a large modern housing development, which is still located at this location today.	Post-Medieval	Negligible	No Change	Neutral
21	-	NGR 271802, 660601	Playing Field	Map Regression	Bothwell Park Rows Football Ground	The asset consists of the former Bothwell Park Rows Football Ground, first depicted and annotated on the Ordnance Survey map of 1897. The playing ground is shown running the full eastern extent of Bothwell Park Rows and must have functioned as an area of sporting and leisure for the housing estate. From aerial photographs it can be seen that the playing field no longer exists and the area is no occupied by a large modern housing estate.	Post-Medieval	Negligible	No Change	Neutral
22	-	NGR 271556, 660829	Church Hall	Map Regression	F.C. Mission Hall	The asset consists of the former F.C. Mission hall, which is first depicted and annotated on the Ordnance Survey map of 1897. The building is shown as an L-shaped range, located next to Cockhill estate, Muirpark Rows and Bothwell Park Rows. This building would have functioned as a local community gathering and worshipping place. The building is no longer annotated on the Ordnance Survey map of 1935, which suggests the building had fallen out of use by this date. However, from aerial photographs it can be seen that part of the original structure may have survived, with modern additions being made to each end and modern shop fronts made to the front elevations.	Post-Medieval	Low	No Change	Neutral

23	-	NGR 271241, 661126	School	Map Regression	St. Columba's R.C. Primary School	The asset consists of the former St. Columba's Primary School, first annotated and depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1938. The educational facility was shown as a large square structure, with an open square in the centre, located to the north-west of St. Columba's Church. St Columba's Primary School was on Old Edinburgh Road. The original wooden structure was demolished after fire damage in the early 1960s. The replacement school building has since been knocked down and replaced by private housing.	Modern	Negligible	No Change	Neutral
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