

**Easterhouse Woods, Lanarkshire
Scottish Lowlands:
Archaeological Survey**

Data Structure Report

by Alan Matthews

issued 25th March 2011



Rathmell

Archaeology Ltd

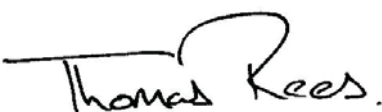
Quality Assurance

This report covers works which have been undertaken in keeping with the issued brief as modified by the agreed programme of works. The report has been prepared in keeping with the guidance of Rathmell Archaeology Limited on the preparation of reports. All works reported on within this document have been undertaken in keeping with the Institute of Field Archaeology's Standards and Policy Statements and Code of Conduct.

Signed 

Date ...25th March 2011....

In keeping with the procedure of Rathmell Archaeology Limited this document and its findings have been reviewed and agreed by an appropriate colleague:

Checked 

Date ...25th March 2011....

Copyright Rathmell Archaeology Limited. All rights reserved.

No part of this report may be copied or reproduced by any means without prior written permission from Rathmell Archaeology Limited. If you have received this report in error, please destroy all copies in your possession or control and notify Rathmell Archaeology Limited.

This report has been prepared for the exclusive use of the commissioning party and unless otherwise agreed in writing by Rathmell Archaeology Limited, no other party may use, make use of or rely on the contents of the report. No liability is accepted by Rathmell Archaeology Limited for any use of this report, other than the purposes for which it was originally prepared and provided.

Opinions and information provided in the report are on the basis of Rathmell Archaeology Limited using due skill, care and diligence in preparation of the same and no explicit warranty is provided as to their accuracy. It should be noted and it is expressly stated that no independent verification of any of the documents or information supplied to Rathmell Archaeology Limited has been made.

Contents

Introduction	3
Project Works	3
Findings	3
Historic Landuse.....	6
Archaeological and Historical Background	9
Site Walkover	9
Discussion	15
Recommendations	17
Conclusion	18
References & Sources	19
Documentary.....	19
Cartographic.....	19
Appendix 1: Additional Photographs.....	20
Appendix 2: Site Details.....	24
Appendix 2: Discovery & Excavation in Scotland.....	25
Contact Details	26

Introduction

1. A programme of archaeological survey work is required by Forestry Commission (Scotland) in respect of a series of defined land parcels at Drumchapel, Easterhouse and Muriside Woods in the Scottish Lowlands. This Data Structure Report is specifically concerned with the land parcels at Easterhouse Woods, Glasgow (Centred on NGR NS 672 667). These archaeological works were designed to inform on the nature, form and extent of any archaeological sites which may be affected by the proposed planting scheme in order to assess their significance and facilitate the design of an appropriate mitigation strategy.
2. The area concerned comprises five irregularly-shaped parcels of land to the north and west Easterhouse and extending almost as far as Coatbridge (Figure 1a and 1b). Parcel 1 was an L-shaped area of wooded land to the north of Craigend. Parcel 2 was an irregularly shaped area of land to the immediate north of Garthamlock. Parcel 3 was an irregularly shaped area of land to the immediate north-west of Easterhouse. Parcel 4 was a small L-shaped to the north-east of Easterhouse and Parcel 5 was a small area of land between Easterhouse and the M8 motorway.
3. Within this study area five archaeological sites were identified. Most were associated with nineteenth or twentieth century farming activities or industrial use of the study area.
4. Where necessary exclusion areas from negative impacts have been recommended as a result of these survey works. These have been designed to protect the more significant monuments in accordance with the issued Forestry Guidance.

Project Works

5. The programme of works agreed with Scottish Lowlands Forest District commenced with a desk based assessment. This consulted resources within:
 - ❖ the National Monuments Record of Scotland (known archaeological sites; archived commercial reports);
 - ❖ Sites & Monuments Record (known archaeological sites);
 - ❖ Historic Scotland records (Scheduled Monuments and other designations);
 - ❖ National Library of Scotland (bibliographic records, historic Ordnance Survey and pre-Ordnance Survey mapping); and
 - ❖ local museums, libraries and other archives (Old & New Statistical Accounts, local history books).
6. A walkover survey of the proposed planting area was undertaken on the 11th March 2011, to assist in the characterisation of those monuments previously identified by the desk-based assessment and to identify any additional upstanding archaeological sites. Site limits surveyed through the use of a DGPS system (Leica GS50) were subsequently identified on base maps.

Findings

7. The desk-based assessment did not identify the presence of any sites protected for their archaeological or historical merit under the terms of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 or buildings protected under the Town and Country Planning Act 1997 within the landholding.

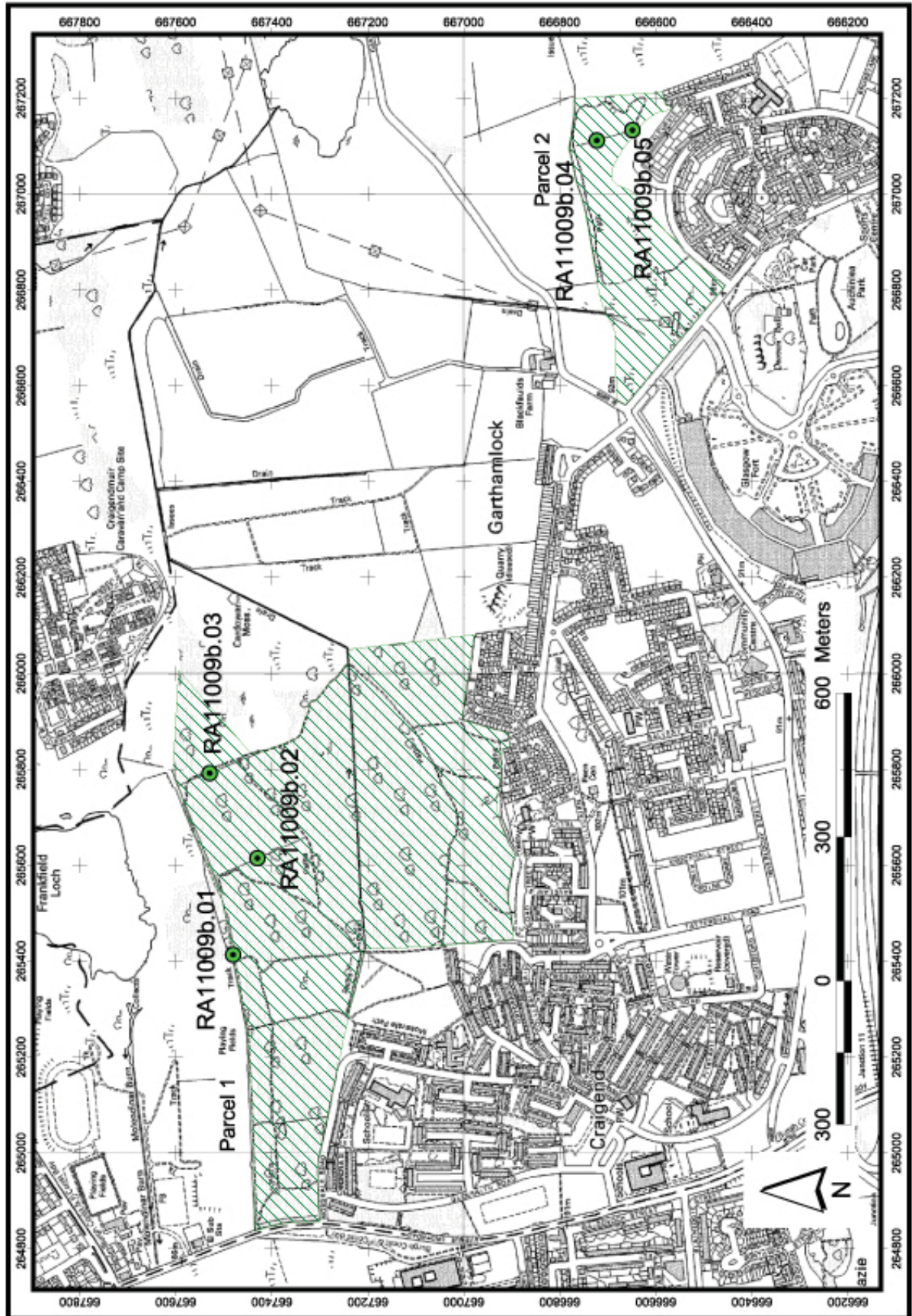


Figure 1a: Study Area - West



Figure 1b: Study Area - East

Historic Landuse

8. The earliest available mapping which shows the Easterhouse land parcels in detail is provided by William Roy's Military Survey of Scotland (1747-55) (Figure 2a). It is difficult to reconcile the depiction on Roy's map with the modern topography of the area given that the surrounding land use has changed so much. However, the general scheme is that what is now in the midst of the eastern part of the urban sprawl of Glasgow and its suburbs is depicted on Roy as improved agricultural land much of it enclosed or delimited as small estates.
9. Attempting a more specific correlation between Roy's survey and the boundaries of the Easterhouse land parcels we can suggest the following: The westernmost land parcel appears roughly in the same location as a series of enclosed fields around a structure marked as 'Frankfield'. The southern part of this land parcel may extend to unenclosed improved fields. Similarly, the two central land parcels are shown as improved agricultural land which may overlap with areas of enclosed fields such as; 'Brownmuir', 'Cardon' and 'Garlsfroh'. Several structures are depicted in the area to the south of Bishop Loch such as; 'Graigsend', 'Craigsfarn' and 'Whouse'.
10. Several surveys show the survey area in a reduced detail between Roy's Military Survey of Scotland and the 1st edition Ordnance Survey. Charles Ross's 'A map of the shire of Lanark' (1773) shows the study area in poor detail with Frankenfield House in the north-west corner. Richardson's map (1795) (Figure 2b) shows the area north of Frankenfield House as a managed estate with an area of marshy ground to the south-east. Forrest's map (1816) shows the study area in slightly greater detail with a greater portion of the general area as managed fields.
11. The 1st edition Ordnance Survey (1856-9) mapping depicts almost the entire study area as enclosed and improved arable fields with a few areas marked as waterlogged or marshland. Parcel 1 includes the access road to Frankenfield House along its northern boundary (Figure 3b), and coal pit at its south-west corner. Also at the southern boundary is a 'Coal Ple' of a pit bing indicating the large scale dumping of waste material in this area. Parcel 2 is enclosed arable land with the farms of 'South Mains' and 'North Mains' to the south. The north-western area of Parcel 3 is shown as waterlogged, the central portion as fields and the eastern edge as woodland. The north-eastern part of Parcel 4 is also waterlogged. Parcel 5 is also shown as fields with a Z-shaped area of woodland through the centre. In addition, beyond the southern boundary, now partially under the M8 motorway is there are buildings and backplots.
12. By the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey mapping (1892-7) two collieries to the south of Parcel 1 are shown as disused with the southernmost marked as a well. In addition a new colliery exists to the west with an air shaft and a quarry also marked on the southern boundary of the parcel. Parcel 2 is still shown as arable land with the western third waterlogged around Todd's Well and gravel pits marked in the south-west corner. Parcel 3 is shown as arable fields in the centre portion, with areas of woodland at the western and eastern ends. Parcel 4 is all arable fields with no sign of waterlogging. The built up area of Parcel 5 has expanded into its south-eastern corner with a few buildings and enclosed plots shown and the remainder of the parcel shown as arable fields.
13. The 3rd edition Ordnance Survey mapping (1908-11) shows Parcel 3 with three disused collieries along its southern and western boundary and two old quarries to the south. One of the quarries having morphed from a colliery to a well to a quarry over the three editions of available mapping. The central part of Parcel 1 (Figure 3a) has a railway sweeping through it from the north-east to Garthamlock Screens and Comedie Colliery. The remainder of the parcel is still shown as arable fields. Parcel 2, 3, 4 and 5 change little from the 1st to 2nd edition maps.
14. The 4th edition Ordnance Survey map shows Parcel 1 in the form as the 3rd edition maps with the exception that a larger area of industrial disturbance is shown in the centre just to the north of Garthamlock Screens. Similarly Parcel 2 is shown with a far greater degree of industrial disturbance in the westernmost third. Parcel 3 is shown with the same layout as before except that the woodland at the west and east ends are marked as



Figure 2a: William Roy's Military Survey of Scotland (1747-55)

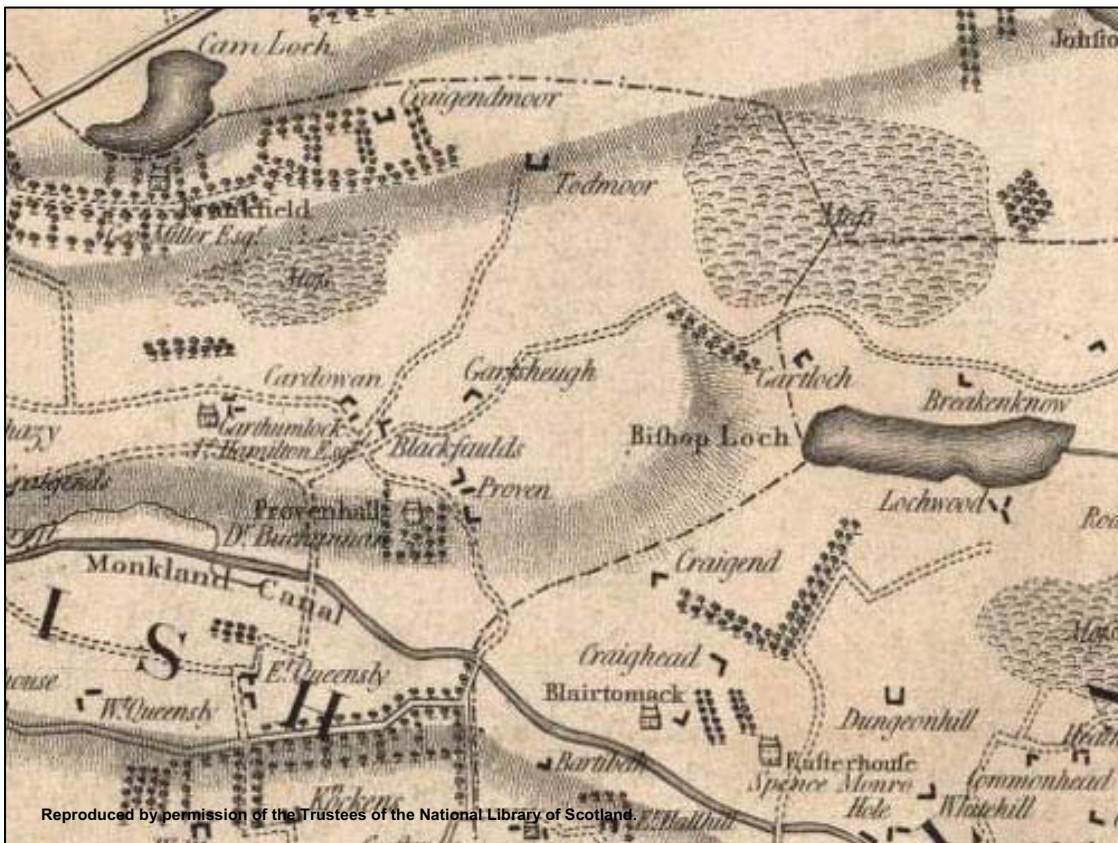


Figure 2b: Richardson (1795) Map of the town of Glasgow & country seven miles around

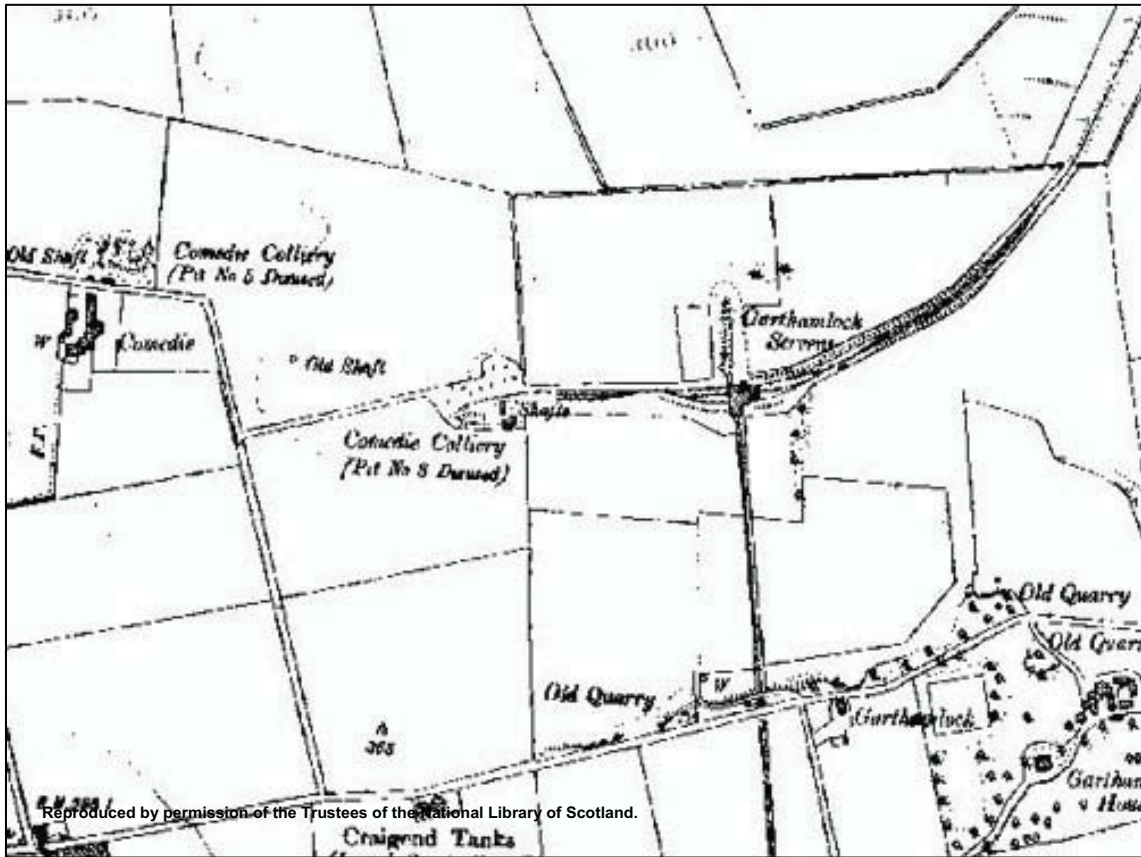


Figure 3a: 3rd edition Ordnance Survey map – Industrial Areas

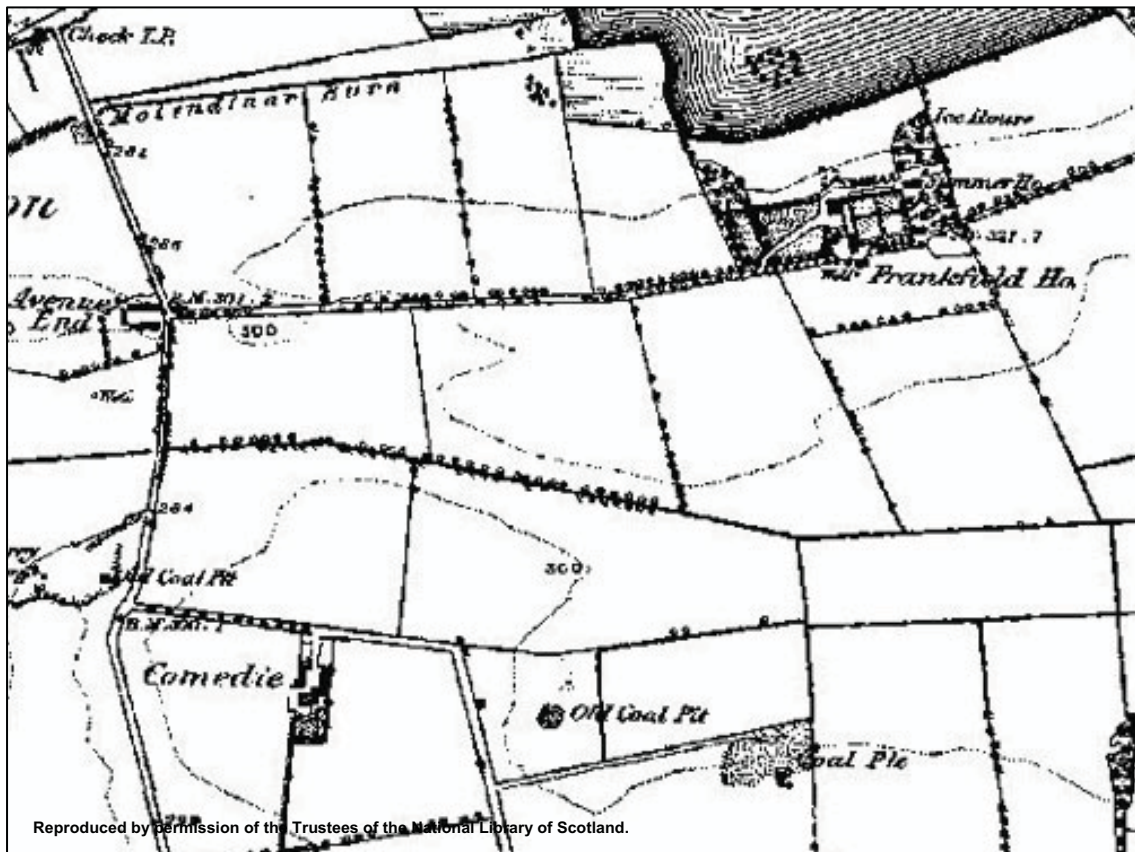


Figure 3b: 1st edition Ordnance Survey – north of Parcel 1

Craigend Wood and Lochwood Plantation respectively. Parcel 4 has a different layout of fields with some woodland at the eastern end. The number of buildings along the south of Parcel 5 has been reduced.

15. Modern Ordnance Survey mapping shows the area of Parcel 1 as partially wooded with paths. The remains of the original field boundaries are shown extending down from the north edge. Parcel 2 is shown as woodland with the historic site of Provan Hall across the road to the south-west. Parcel 3, 4 and 5 is shown as woodland. However Parcel 3 is shown with the Bishop's Loch Nature Reserve immediately to the north.

Archaeological and Historical Background

16. Examination of the record of historical or archaeological sites for the study area reveal very little. No sites of historical or archaeological interest have been recorded within Parcel 1. In Parcel 2 there are two sites of interest. In the centre of the western third is recorded a mineral railway (WoSASPIN 53255). In addition the site of North Mains House (WoSASPIN 53251; **RA11009b.05**) is recorded as an element of a walkover survey carried out by AOC Archaeology Ltd in 2005. The mineral railway does not appear on the early run of Ordnance Survey mapping and therefore may have been very short lived. North Mains House is recorded as being demolished when the modern houses were built to the south. It is possible that subsurface remains of this house exist; of course they would be, at least partially, outside the boundary of Parcel 2.
17. No sites have been recorded within Parcel 3; however the potential for the area may be demonstrated by the recording of a crannog (WoSASPIN 9339) in Bishop's Loch to the north. No significant historical or archaeological sites have been recorded in Parcels 4 and 5. However, the Monkland Canal and related structures have been recorded as being removed from the southern boundary of Parcel 5 by the building of the motorway. The study area is within two parishes; Parcels 1 and 2 are within Glasgow parish and Parcels 3, 4 and 5 are within the parish of Old Monkland. It is clear that the areas were subject to repeated agricultural improvements along with prolonged industrial use. This is particularly true in the cases of Parcels 1 and 2. However, the southern boundary of Parcel 5, in an area not partially removed by the M8 motorway, may have seen commercial use relating to the Monkton Canal.

Site Walkover

18. The survey took place on 11th of March 2011. The weather was cloudy with occasional showers. Each of the five land parcels within the study area will be described separately. A description of the significant historical and archaeological sites located within each land parcel will then follow. Where the significance or effects of sites overlap this will also be discussed. The principal aim of the survey was to locate and assess those sites which were identified during the desk based work. An additional aim of this survey was to find, locate and assess any previously unknown significant historical or archaeological sites within the study area.
19. Parcel 1 was an L-shaped area to the north of Craigend. The area is heavily wooded (Figure 4a) with deciduous woodland (Figure 4b). It can be clearly seen in the landscape that this woodland is the result of deliberate planting. The evidence of ploughing and accompanying attempts at drainage can be seen in all of the large areas of woodland. Parcel 1 occupies a low point in the surrounding landscape (however, this may in itself be an artificial feature) sloping gently from the north and more steeply from the southern boundary. The central and eastern parts of Parcel 1 are heavily waterlogged despite obviously modern attempts at drainage (see Figures 9a, 9b and 10a).
20. Evidence from the desk based work demonstrated the significance of mine workings taking place in and around Parcel 1. Despite the significant disturbance resulting from ploughing for woodland the evidence for this work still exists in the form of the landscape. For example, the steep irregular slopes which form the southern boundary of Parcel 1 are typical of the cosmetic landscaping of waste material from mine works. In



Figure 4a: Parcel 1 from the south



Figure 4b: Ploughed and planted woodland in Parcel 1



Figure 5a: Boundary wall (**RA11009b.03**)



Figure 5b: Enclosure part of (**RA11009b.01**)

addition, an area in the centre of Parcel 1 is fenced of and marked as dangerous due to the presence of soft mud and potential for sinking. This is supported by the fact that much of the central area is very waterlogged. The only potentially significant historical or archaeological features within Parcel 1 were located along the northern boundary of the parcel where drystone walls (**RA11009b.02** and **RA11009b.03**) and potential enclosure features (**RA11009b.01**) were noted (Figure 5a, 5b and 10b).

21. Potential evidence of mine workings was also evident in Parcel 2, to the north of Garthamlock. Broadly Parcel 2 slopes down from the south. The western third, approximately, of Parcel 2 slopes irregularly and in some places quite steeply (Figure 6a). As with Parcel 1 the topography of this area would be typical of cosmetically landscaped material from mine workings. In addition, a large electrical pylon sits in the western third of Parcel 2 connected to a small substation. The central part of the western third, beneath the electrical cables, is heavily waterlogged. Trees extend into the southern part of the western third. Clearly this area has been massively disturbed by recent industrial activity. Although no structures or features of historical or archaeological significance were noted on the survey.
22. The eastern two thirds of Parcel 2 slope more gently and uniformly. This area has almost entirely been covered in deciduous woodland. It is also clear that this woodland has been planted by ploughing and therefore heavily disturbed the landscape (Figure 11a). The Desk based work had identified mine workings and, possibly, accompanying railway in the vicinity of Parcel 2. However, apart from the obviously artificial nature of the landscape in the western third no upstanding evidence of this remains. A drystone boundary wall (**RA11009b.04**) was recorded running north-south (Figure 6b) at the east end of Parcel 2. This wall ran to the known location of the demolished North Mains House (**RA11009b.05**).
23. The western third of Parcel 3, located to the north-west of Easterhouse, has been ploughed and planted with deciduous woodland (Figure 7a). Footpaths have been constructed through the western third along with accompanying drainage but the remainder of the wooded area is very waterlogged. This reflects that much of Parcel 3 is in low lying land to the immediate south-west of Bishop Loch. The central third of Parcel 3 is also ploughed and planted with deciduous woodland. Footpaths make this area more accessible along its southern boundary. Clearly the central and western third of this parcel have been heavily disturbed by the planting of modern woodland.
24. The eastern third of Parcel 3 has a more varied topography. It slopes down from the south and east to a waterlogged area in the centre (Figure 11b). Almost all of this area is woodland but only in patches is it ploughed and planted. Around the centre and south-east of this area there are large, widely spaced, mature trees. The north-eastern corner of Parcel 3 extends west in the form of two roughly triangular areas of ploughed and planted deciduous woodland. Some rough landscaping has taken place in the eastern third of Parcel 3 for the placement of footpaths.
25. No evidence of a potentially significant structure or related features exist within Parcel 3. The desk based work located no other potentially significant historical or archaeological sites within Parcel 3 and this was confirmed by the survey. All evidence suggests that the parcel has been heavily disturbed by modern afforestation and that those areas not recently planted were heavily waterlogged. The survey failed to identify any previously unknown significant historical or archaeological site within Parcel 3.
26. Parcel 4 was located to the north-east of Easterhouse. This narrow L-shaped parcel of land could be characterised as forming the boundary of the urban area to the south. The extended part of Parcel 4 is approximately 50m wide, sloping down from south to north and split in the centre by a footpath (Figure 7b). This area is covered by deciduous woodland. The eastern end of Parcel 4 is a square area where the footpath curves south. Overhead electrical cables run from east to west though the centre of this area with two pylons standing within the parcel (Figure 12a). The woodland in the eastern area shown signs of having been ploughed and planted.



Figure 6a: West end of Parcel 2



Figure 6b: Boundary wall (**RA11009b.04**)



Figure 7a: Centre of Parcel 3



Figure 7b: Centre of Parcel 4

27. The desk based work did not identify any potential sites of archaeological or historical significance within Parcel 4. It was clear from the survey that the area had been partially landscaped in the southern-central corner for the perhaps for the construction of buildings or roads to the south. Further ground disturbance resulting from the placement of footpaths and the ploughing and planting of trees means that the chances of survival of upstanding remains are low. The survey did not identify any previously unknown sites of historical or archaeological significance within Parcel 4.
28. Parcel 5 of this study area was located to the south of Easterhouse and to the immediate north of the M8 motorway. The area slopes steeply up at first from the disused road which forms its southern boundary. Almost the entire northern and western half of this parcel has been ploughed and planted with woodland (see Figures 8a and 12b). Informal paths make this area more accessible. The ground is predominantly well drained as it occupied the high ground with regards to the local topography. The south-eastern and central portions of Parcel 5 are more sparsely wooded with some open areas of grass and reeds (Figure 8b). Parcel 5 extends into a heavily wooded area to the north-east. A smaller section, to the south-east is on the other side of the disused road. This area is also raised when compared to the surrounding landscape and entirely covered with ploughed and planted deciduous woodland. The buildings and backplots shown on the early Ordnance Survey mapping beyond the southern boundary of Parcel 5 have been destroyed by the placement of the M8 motorway and the disused road. Some fragments of brick concrete around the south-eastern corner of Parcel 5 may be the redeposited remains of these structures.
29. The survey supported the findings of the desk based work which had failed to identify potential for any sites of significant historical or archaeological interest within Parcel 5. It was clear from the survey that the site had been heavily disturbed by the placement of trees and possibly other landscaping works; including the placement of the disused road and formal footpaths. There was no evidence for significant historical or archaeological features within Parcel 5.

Discussion

30. The desk-based assessment revealed that the study area had been subject to industrial use over much of the last century. This was confirmed by the walkover survey which revealed the extensive disturbance by mine workings especially in Parcels 1 and 2. Parcels 3, 4 and 5 had been mostly disturbed by ploughed and planted woodland. This was particularly extensive in the western part of Parcel 3 and the northern half of Parcel 5. In addition to the above, a large central portion of Parcel 1 along with most of the north-western part of Parcel 3 was heavily waterlogged. This level of disturbance goes some way to explaining the lack of significant historical or archaeological sites observed within the study area.
31. The northern boundary of Parcel 1 is marked by three small dry stone enclosures linked by a dry stone wall running along the north side of the path (**RA11009b.01**). The path itself is often flanked by what appears to be the grown out remains of a decorative hedgerow. This site is most likely equated with the estate road shown on 1st edition Ordnance Survey mapping leading to Frankfield House. For this reason it is possible that the small enclosures represent decorative features of a driveway rather than practical agricultural or industrial features. In addition, this would imply that the modern fence to the immediate north of these features represents a shifting of the land boundaries north to those shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey.
32. Also in Parcel 1 two boundary walls (**RA11009b.02**) (**RA11009b.03**) which extended south from the northern boundary of the parcel. These walls were collapsed and overgrown but were still clearly visible in the landscape as upstanding remains approximately 600mm high and 1.2m wide. The most likely explanation of their origin is that they relate to the old field boundaries shown on 1st to 4th edition Ordnance Survey mapping. As such they most likely to field boundaries set out along with improved agricultural practices in the area in the mid 19th century.



Figure 8a: Paths and planting in Parcel 5



Figure 8b: Centre of Parcel 5

33. A similar boundary wall (**RA11009b.04**) was located in Parcel 2 and appeared as a similar linear raised mound approximately 600m high and 1.2m wide running roughly north-south up the slope of the hill. In the case of the wall in Parcel 2, however, we can see from the 1st to 4th edition Ordnance survey maps that it relates to the boundary which runs north from the farm of North Mains House. This demonstrated the potential for sub-surface remains to exist after the demolition of North Mains House (**RA11009b.05**). North Mains House is recorded as being an early 19th century farmhouse demolished in the 20th century with the building of modern houses.
34. Given the quality of industrial sites shown on the early Ordnance Survey mapping as well as the obviously industrial nature of some of the landforms within the study area, especially in Parcel 1 and the western half of Parcel 2, it is surprising that there are not more significant industrial sites surviving within the survey. This is in part due to the fact that many of these sites were short lived; falling in and out of use within a few decades. Perhaps more significant is the attempts which have been made to landscape the area. Again this is particularly true in Parcel 1 and 2. This study should acknowledge the potential for subsurface industrial remains to exist within the study area.
35. The disturbance caused by the ploughing for planting of woodland has meant that large portions of the entire study area have massive surface disturbance and therefore the chance of uncovering previously unknown upstanding remains was minimal. This is even more true for those areas, like the north-western portion of Parcel 3 which are heavily waterlogged. However, the water logging and unstable sediments in the centre of Parcel 1 are the result of mine workings and therefore, although of a different character, are equally likely to have destroyed any previously unknown significant historical or archaeological remains in the area. The same can also be said for the areas in the south of Parcel 1 and the south-west of Parcel 2 which appear to be the remains of dumped waste material.

Recommendations

36. Presented below are our provisional recommendations for archaeological mitigation in the event of the planting scheme advancing within the study area. It is recommended that those sites which have been assessed to be of regional or local significance should be retained within open ground by any proposed planting scheme where possible.
37. The estate road (**RA11009b.01**) at the northern boundary of Parcel 1 is of local significance and therefore planting or development which will affect the integrity of the site should be avoided. The same criterion should be applied to the boundary walls (**RA11009b.02**) (**RA11009b.03**) (**RA11009b.04**). In line with the FES Archaeological Survey Guidelines unnecessary damage should be avoided and where possible breaches in these features should be made through existing gaps. Sub-surface remains may exist at the southern end of (**RA11009b.04**) relating to the demolition of North Mains House (**RA11009b.05**), however as this structure is already demolished and recorded by AOC Archaeology Ltd in a previous walkover survey preservation of remains in this area is not required.
38. There is the potential for subsurface industrial remains to exist within the obviously artificial landscapes of Parcel 1 and the western half of Parcel 2. However, these would mostly likely be heavily disturbed and relate to the short lived sites shown on early Ordnance Survey mapping and therefore be of no significance. No upstanding trace of these sites was observed in the course of the walkover survey.
39. Planting design and forestry working practice should meet established industry standards for the integration and maintenance of archaeologically sensitive areas in keeping with Forests & Archaeology Guidelines (Forestry Authority 2009).
40. The assessment and survey is recommended as a sufficient appraisal of the ground and hence the unmitigated loss of other lesser significant archaeology is acceptable.

Table 1: Recommended protection of Archaeological Sites

Site No	Site Name	Significance	Protect from Planting	Buffer from last visible element
RA11009b.01	Estate Road Dry stone wall and 3 enclosures	Local	Preferred	No
RA11009b.02	Boundary Wall Parcel 1 W Dry stone wall	Local	Preferred	No
RA11009b.03	Boundary Wall Parcel 1 E Dry stone wall	Local	Preferred	No
RA11009b.04	Boundary Wall Parcel 2 Dry stone wall	Local	Preferred	No
RA11009b.05	North Mains House Parcel 1 W Farm	Local	No	No

Conclusion

41. A programme of archaeological survey work was required by Forestry Commission Scotland in respect of a series of defined land parcels at Drumchapel, Easterhouse and Muriside Woods in the Scottish Lowlands. This report is specifically concerned with the land parcels at Easterhouse Woods. These archaeological works were designed to inform on the nature, form and extent of any archaeology which may be present.
42. Four sites of historical or archaeological significance were identified within the study area. These included the remains of an estate road running along the northern boundary of Parcel 1 to what was Frankfield House. The other three were boundary walls relating to old land divisions. Recommendations for the ongoing sympathetic management of this significant site have been made in keeping with best practice.
43. Further, results of the desk based work and walkover survey demonstrated that no other known sites of historical or archaeological significance exist within the study area and that the potential for subsurface remains or other unknown sites to exist is very low.

References & Sources

Documentary

- Bower, J., 1791-99 'Old of West Monkland, county of Lanark.' Vol.7
- Forestry Commission, 2009, *Forest and the Historic Environment Guidelines: Consultation Draft*
- Thomson, W., 1834-45, 'Old or West Monkland, County of Lanark' Vol.6
- Robertson, A.D., 1834-43, 'The Parish of Saline' in *New Statistical Account of 1834-43*, Vol. 9, pp. 798-800
- Smith, A., 1952, 'The Parish of Saline', in *Third Statistical Account of Scotland (Edinburgh)* pp. 386-390
- Various, 1791-9, 'City of Glasgow' in *Old Statistical Account of 1791-9*, Vol.5.
- Various, 1834-45, 'Glasgow, County of Lanark.' Vol.6

Cartographic

- Forrest, W., 1816, *The county of Lanark from actual survey*
- Gordon, J./Bleau, J., 1654, *GLOTTIANA PRAEFECTVRA INFERIOR.*
- Moll, H., 1745, *The Shires of Clydsdale of Lanerk*
- Ordnance Survey, 1856, *1st Edition Map of Lanarkshire*
- Ordnance Survey, 1896, *2nd Edition Map of Lanarkshire*
- Ordnance Survey, 1920, *3rd Edition Map of Lanarkshire*
- Ordnance Survey, 1951, *4th Edition Map of Lanarkshire*
- Richardson, T., 1795, *Map of the town of Glasgow & country seven miles around*
- Ross, C., 1773, *A Map of the shire of Lanark*
- Thomson, J., 1822, *Northern Part of Lanarkshire*

Appendix 1: Additional Photographs



Figure 9a: Drainage ditch in Parcel 1



Figure 9b: Path and drain in Parcel 1



Figure 10a: Flooded area Parcel 1



Figure 10b: Northern boundary Parcel 1



Figure 11a: Machine planting Parcel 2



Figure 11b: Eastern end of Parcel 3



Figure 12a: Eastern end of Parcel 4



Figure 12b: Machine Planting Parcel 5

Appendix 2: Site Details

44. Presented below are details of the archaeological sites located within the proposed planting area. Those sites identified by site numbers in bold are believed to lie wholly or partly within the area (see Figure 1 for location of sites).

Site	Name	References	NGR	Description
RA11009b.01	Estate Road Parcel 1 Drystone wall and 3 enclosures	N/a	NS 6572 6758 to NS 6485 6743	Drystone wall and three dry stone enclosures along the length of the estate road to Frankfield House. 860m long and varies from 5m to 1m wide
RA11009b.02	Boundary Wall Parcel 1 (west) Drystone wall	N/a	NS 6565 6673 to NS 6557 6675	Drystone wall extending north- south. Relates to old field boundary. 208m long, 2m wide
RA11009b.03	Boundary Wall Parcel 1 (east) Dry stone wall	N/a	NS 6576 6675 to NS 6583 6674	Drystone wall extending north- south. Relates to old field boundary. 180m long, 2m wide
RA11009b.04	Boundary Wall Parcel 2 Drystone wall	N/a	NS 6712 6666 to NS 6709 6667	Drystone wall extending north- south. Relates to old field boundary of North Mains House. 110m long, 2m wide
RA11009b.05	North Mains House Parcel 2 Farm	WoSASPIN 53251	NS 6712 6665	North Mains House is first marked upon 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of the mid 19th century though it was probably constructed during the early/mid part of the 19th century. North Mains is first denoted and it continues until the latter part of the 20th century when new housing developments erected in the 1960s led to its demolition. 485m ²

Appendix 2: Discovery & Excavation in Scotland

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Glasgow City
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Easterhouse
PROJECT CODE:	RA11009
PARISH:	Glasgow/Old Monkland
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Alan Matthews
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Rathmell Archaeology Limited
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Assessment and Survey
NMRS NO(S):	N/a
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Estate Road, Boundary Walls
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NS 672 667
START DATE (this season)	11 th March 2011
END DATE (this season)	11 th March 2011
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	Five sites of historical or archaeological significance were identified within the study area. These included the remains of an estate road running along the northern boundary of Parcel 1 to what was Frankfield House. The other three were boundary walls relating to old land divisions. Recommendations for the ongoing sympathetic management of this significant site have been made in keeping with best practice.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	N/a
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Forestry Commission Scotland
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Unit 8 Ashgrove Workshops, Kilwinning, Ayrshire KA13 6PU
EMAIL ADDRESS:	contact@rathmell-arch.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Copies of report to be placed with West of Scotland Archaeology Service and RCAHMS Collections

Contact Details

45. Rathmell Archaeology can be contacted at our Registered Office or through the web:

Rathmell Archaeology Ltd
Unit 8 Ashgrove Workshops
Kilwinning
Ayrshire
KA13 6PU

www.rathmell-arch.co.uk

t.: 01294 542848

f.: 01294 542849

e.: contact@rathmell-arch.co.uk

End of Document