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RURALDEVELOPMENTTRUST

COMMUNITY ACTION LANARKSHIRE

Caldercruix Heritage Plan

APPENDICES 1 & 2

North Lanarkshire Rural Heritage Program



Caldercruix Heritage Plan
APPENDIX 1

VALUING OUR HERITAGE

- Place and spaces
- Landscapes
- Natural Heritage
- Stanrigg
- Waking Routes

PLACE AND SPACES

Caldercruix is a semi-rural village in North Lanarkshire, Scotland, and has a population of 2,485 according to 2017 mid-year population estimates. It lies north of the A89 between Edinburgh and Glasgow, adjacent to Hillend Loch, a naturalised reservoir. The nearest major town is Airdrie, 4 miles to the west.

Caldercruix Railway station was reopened in 2011 as part of the Airdrie-Bathgate Rail Link and provides a regular service to both Glasgow Queen Street and Edinburgh Waverly. The original station building, like many other buildings in Caldercruix, did not survive. There are two local Primary schools within the village, housed in a new joint campus building.

The site of the demolished paper mill is now the site of a new build residential development. No trace of the mill remains, and the waterway running between the new houses hides all traces of its industrial past. Main Street is similarly changed with few original buildings remaining. However the Railway Tavern is still there and are still some older buildings such as the church and the Craig Institute building on Airdrie Road (now converted to housing) remains.

There are few signs left of the industries that dominated Caldercruix for so many years such as coal mining, papermaking and the print works. One industry still in operation today is the quarry on the main Airdrie to Bathgate road.











Caldercruix and Longriggend Parish Church



Central green space in the village



New housing on the site of the former paper mill



Water source at the former print works



The former Craig Institute



King George V Post Box

LANDSCAPE

The history of Caldercruix is deeply rooted in the landscape in which it sits. From water, to coal, from rock to moorland and from farmland to forests, Caldercruix sits within an incredible natural landscape. Access to nature is a few minutes away in any direction.



Hillend Loch looking east



Way marker and community garden area



Sculptures on the National Cycle Route 75



Community garden designed to attract wildlife



NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

Caldercruix has an amazing array of landscapes and habitats surrounding it. From bogs and lochs to moorland and farms, if you look carefully you will find an amazing array of wildlife on your door

Caldercruix and the surrounding environment is a great place to look for wildlife. Otters are thought to be living at Hillend Loch and many migratory birds pass through the area. The small island on the loch (normally cut off from the banks unless the water levels are very low) is an ideal site for nesting birds.

Species that you may see around Caldercruix include lapwings, skylarks, the great crested grebe and otters.

Otters are a protected species and is a semi-aquatic mammal. They feed on fish, spawning frogs and toads and may also eat mammals or birds.

Lapwings can often be found near farmlands or wetlands and the area around Caldercruix has both.

The skylark is a small brown bird which tends to eat seeds and insects.

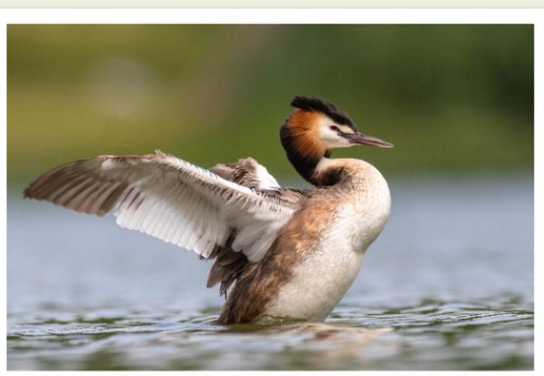
Great crested grebes are waterbirds. They mainly eat fish and will dive to feed and to escape from predators.
Did you know that very young grebes often ride on the backs of their parents!



Photograph of an otter at the edge of the water



Photograph of a lapwing



Photograph of a great crested grebe



Photograph of a skylark

STANRIGG COLLIERY

The villages surrounding the Stanrigg Colliery, were impacted by the Stanrigg disaster. The events took place more than a hundred years ago but there is a strong desire to ensure that the role of the miners – some as young as fourteen - is not forgotten.

In July 1918, after two weeks of constant rain, the moss (peat bog) above and surrounding the colliery at Stanrigg became saturated and started to move.

This resulted in the moss above the mine subsiding. Over 70 men were in the pit when the moss subsided but a young worker called John McCabe ran into the mine to warn of the danger which helped to save many lives.

Sadly, despite the desperate efforts to rescue the miners who remained underground, 19 miners working in the section known as the Humph lost their lives and 11 bodies remain entombed to this day.

All of the villages surrounding the mine were impacted by this disaster and several families lost more than one family member.
It took the lives of three brother and two fathers working alongside their sons. One boy, aged only 14, had only just left school to start work in the mine.

Today the Stanrigg Memorial, located between Plains and Greenrigg, is a reminder of the danger that miners faced and a tribute to those who lost their lives.



Photograph of the Stanrigg memorial



Approach to the Stanrigg memorial



Photograph taken at the memorial

LOCAL WALKING ROUTES

Caldercruix has several popular walking routes adjacent to the village. These provide easy access to connect with local wildlife and to enjoy the natural landscape. Hillend Reservoir is a haven for wildlife and is regularly used by fishermen and outdoor swimmers.
The national cycle route connects Caldercruix and Plains. For those looking for a more challenging walk, there is easy access to Lily Loch.



Photograph taken at various walking routes close to Caldercruix

Caldercruix Heritage Plan
APPENDIX 2

THE SPECIAL CHARACTER OF OUR HERITAGE

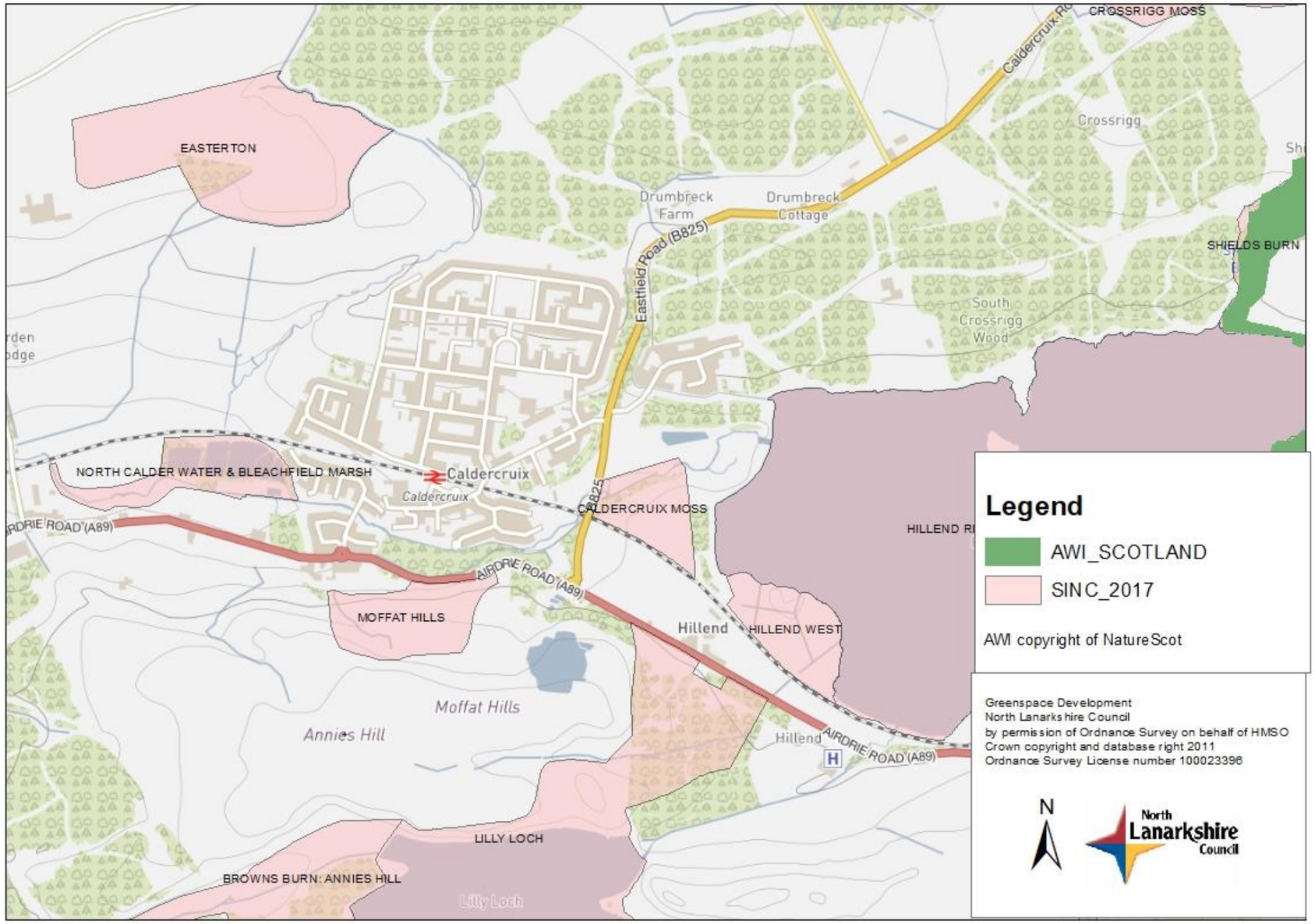
- Sites of special interest
- Mapping and historic information

Sites of importance for nature conservation:

Caldercruix



Photograph of bog plant, sundew

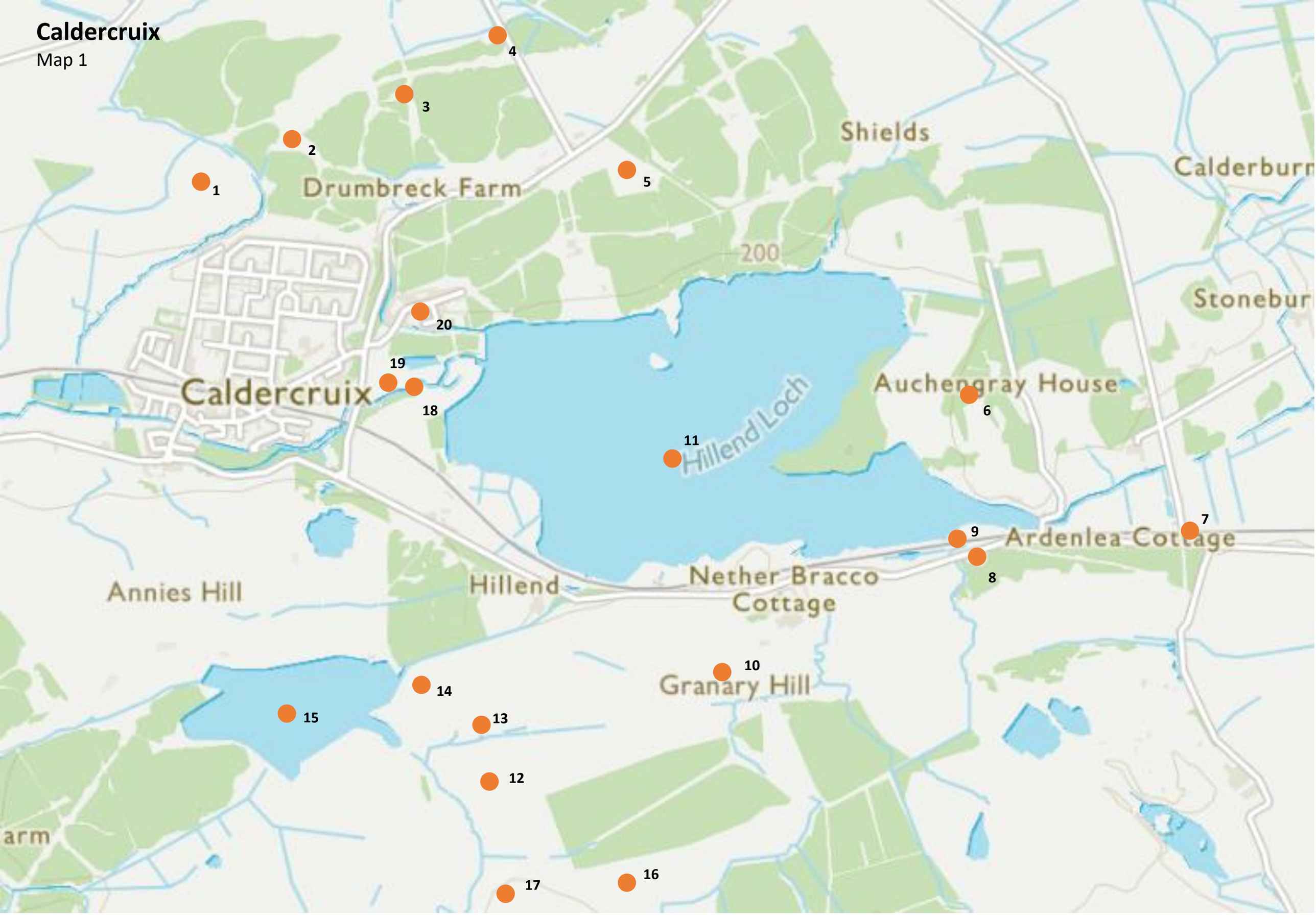


Details provided by North Lanarkshire Council

Site Name	Key Habitat	Key Species	Comments
North Calder Water & Bleachfield Marsh	Peatland, Wetland	Otter,*Lapwing,R.Bunting*	Narrow strip of diverse marsh
Browns Burn: Annies Hill	Running Water, Wetland	B.Hare,*C.Snipe,Curlew,S.Martin,S.P-b.Fritillary*	Wooded burn/rich grassland/bog/mire, flushes
Easterton	Peatland	Skylark,*C.Snipe,C.Frog,Sundew*	Raised bog relatively intact
Lilly Loch	Open water	B.Hare,Sand Martin, Skylark,*Whorled Caraway*	New plantation around the loch
Moffat Hills	Grassland	B.Hare,Skylark,*Whorled Caraway*	
Caldercruix Moss	Peatland/Stream	Skylark,*R.Bunting,C.Frog,Globe Fl.,G.Butterfly Orchid*	Intermediate bog, stream, young plantation; orchids, Globe-flower
Hillend West	Wetland	Skylark,*R.Bunting,C.Frog*	Large stand of locally species-rich marsh
Hillend Reservoir	Open Water	*Pillwort*	Good variety of breeding and wintering birds
Crossrigg Moss	Peatland		Intermediate bog with scrub surrounding old bing
Shields Burn	Grassland		Small valley, tree cover, grassland
Auchengray Mire	Wetland		Marsh dominated by rushes, sedges and moor-grass

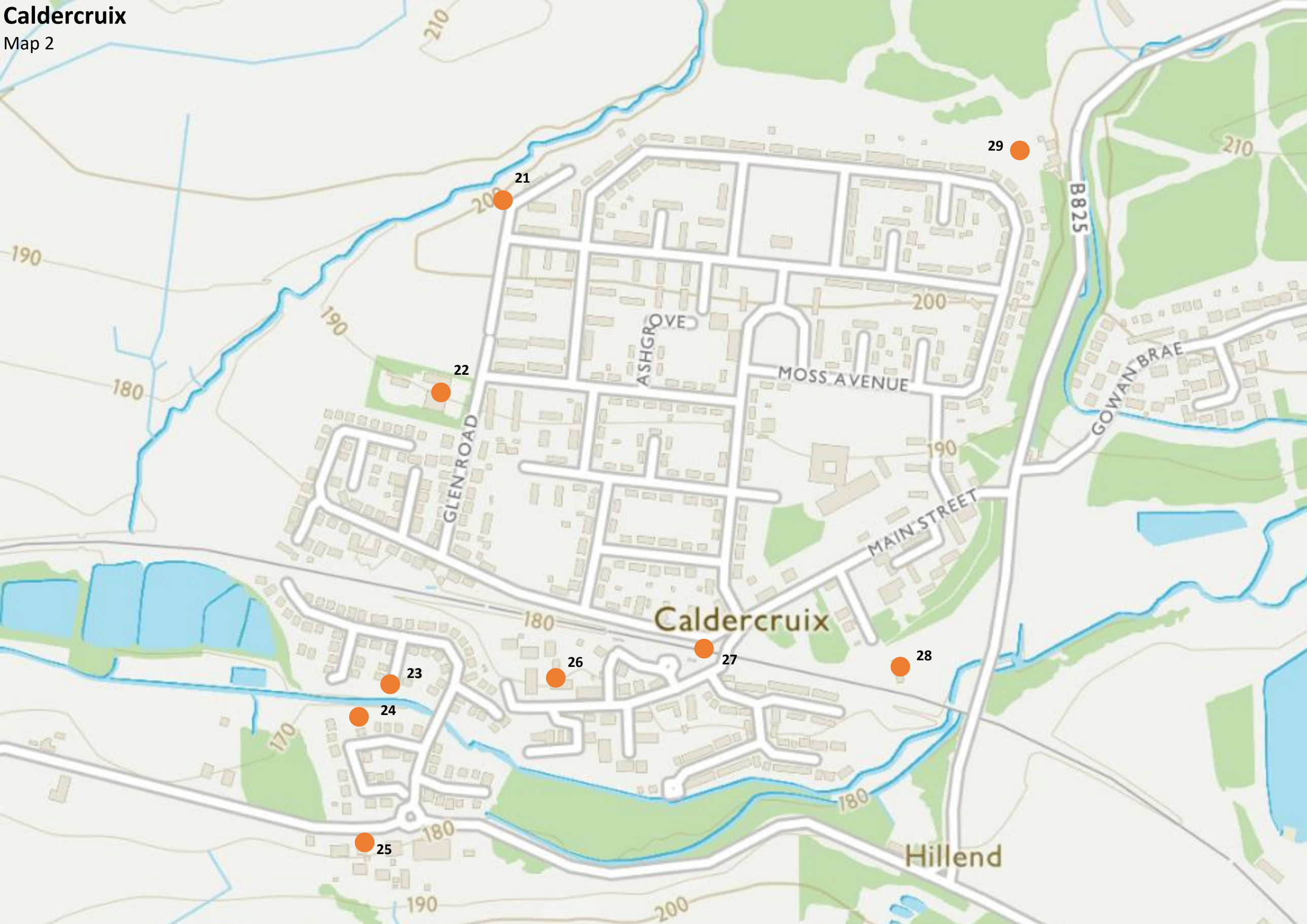
Caldercruix

Map 1



Caldercruix

Map 2



Number	Title	Era	Information/History
1	Easterton/Eastertown Minerals	19th century	This coal mine, which is situated about 1km E of Easterton farmstead, comprises a crowsfoot bing with a pit on its E. The mine is shown but not named on the 2nd edition of the OS 6-inch map (Lanarkshire 1899, sheet viii). Crows foot bing still visible.
2	Longriggend Colliery	19th century	This colliery, which is depicted on the 2nd edition of the OS 6-inch map (Lanarkshire 1899, sheet iii) comprises eleven coal mines and a mining village, centred on the village of Longriggend, where Pit No. 1 and the mining village are situated. From here, as depicted on the 2nd edition map, a mineral railway led S to the other pits via a bridge over the Slamannan Railway Line (NS86NW 14) except for one mine to the N which had already gone out use by this date, the site of which has been totally destroyed in opencast mining operations (CSW 4614). Many of these mines had been abandoned by the time of the revised edition of the OS 6-inch map (Lanarkshire 1922, sheet iii, revised 1910), when only Pit No 1 at Longriggend, Pit No. 6 and Eastfield Pit No.1 were still in use and these did not long survive the first world war. On the evidence of the Catalogue of Abandoned Mines (Mines Department 1931), the history of the colliery is obviously complex and is inter-related with the neighbouring collieries such as Longrigg. For example, Longriggend Pit No. 3, which could not be located, was operated as part of Longrigg West Colliery, whilst Pit No.4, if it is to be identified with Longrigg Pit No. 4, was accessible by a siding of the mineral railway from Longriggend Colliery Pit No. 1, as depicted on the 2nd edition map, and was incorporated successively into Longrigg and Lochend Collieries, but Longrigg Pit Nos. 6 and 7 were operated as part of Longriggend Colliery. Longriggend Colliery was finally abandoned in 1919.
3	“”		
4	“”		
5	“”		
6	Auchengray house	19th century	The Auchengray estate was purchased by Robert Haldane in 1809, who drained and planted the land, building the house shortly after. After his death around 1850 the estate was sold to Patrick Rankine whose family produced two provosts of Airdrie. (M,Dean & M.Miers). Now Roofless shell of a classical mansion of the 1820s, extended in 1924 by John M. Arthur though gutted by fire in 1937. The house occupies the remote east side of the Hillend Reservoir. On BARR, listed as critical.
7	Forestfield Station	19th century	On 1856 OS. This was a two platform station. Forrestfield consisted of a row of cottages and a stage coach inn. Until 1900 the station was a loop which broke a single track section west to Caldercruic and east to Westcraigs. The station closed in the 1930s. Forrestfield Inn survived the station until the 1980s.
8	Nether Bracco Farm	19th c Building, medieval rig and furrow	This building stands on the S side of the Airdrie Road, opposite the remains of Greens School (NS 86NW 38). It measures 16.2m in length and 4.5m in breadth within faced-rubble walls 0.7m thick and standing up to 0.5m high. It is divided into three compartments, there is an entrance to the central compartment in the SE side wall and possibly another entrance, to the SW compartment, in the NW wall. A bank runs NW from the building, and there is an enclosure on the SE. About 300m to the SSE of the building, in a small valley at NS 8476 6677, there is an area of rig-and-furrow enclosed by a bank, amounting to about 1ha. The building is depicted, and named 'Greens', on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Lanarkshire sheet ix, 1864), but it was roofless by the time of the 2nd edition (Lanarkshire sheet ix, 1899).
9	Green school	19th century	Fragmentary remains of this building survive on the N side of the Airdrie Road, about 700m ENE of Nether Bracco farmhouse. A school is depicted here on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Lanarkshire 1864, sheet ix); it was still roofed, and named 'Greens School', at the time of the revised edition of the OS 6-inch map (Lanarkshire sheet ix, 1921, resurveyed 1910)
10	Granary hill	n/a	Granary Hill is a flat-topped hill, still pointed out as the place where the Romans kept their provisions. W Grossart 1880. (never proved) Slight suggestions of a grass-grown wall round the edge of the hill-top; probably agricultural. Nothing suggestive of a Roman camp. Visited by OGS Crawford 21 May 1939. Granary Hill has a naturally undulating top with rocky outcrops at intervals, but no definite traces of a wall or any other construction. Visited by OS 15 March 1955.

Number	Title	Era	Information/History
11	Hillend Reservoir	18th c approx	Although this reservoir is the largest by far of all the reservoirs associated with the Monkland and Forth and Clyde canals and was purported to be the largest artificial stretch of water in the world at the time of its construction, nevertheless no exact date for its construction is available. However, a date between 1797 and 1799 appears to be a reasonable assumption from available data. In a work by Hopkirk entitled 'Account of the Forth and Clyde Navigation' (1816) the following statistics are given. The reservoir covered 317 acres, 3 roods, 17 falls and contained 11,867 lockfulls of water. In the 1830s the embankments at the reservoir were raised. By the 1840s Hillend Reservoir together with Lily Loch and Black Loch provided 1,011,000,000 gallons of water. G Thomson 1945. Between 1796 and 1798 a new reservoir was created at Hillend moss, the purpose of which was to supply the Forth and Clyde Canal (Lin 17) through the Monkland Canal. J Lindsay 1968. This enormous reservoir at Caldercruix, considered at the time to be the largest such construction in the world, was built to direct water through the North Calder Water (NS86NW 64) to the Monkland Canal. G Hutton 1993. This reservoir is clearly shown on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Lanarkshire 1864, sheets viii and ix), on the 2nd edition of the OS 6-inch map (Lanarkshire 1899, sheets viiiNE and ixNW), on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1986) and on the OS Basic Scale raster map (ND). In the North Lanarkshire Archives, Cumbernauld (Drumpellier Estate Papers U8 10/04) is a document dated 30 September 1850 referring to costs incurred in enlarging Hillend Reservoir. In the same archives (Monklands Photographic Collection) is a photograph (U6 0847, c.1896) showing a vast reservoir with industrial works nearby.
12	Alice hill “roman camp”	Roman?	The site of a Roman camp on Alice Hill appears a likely one, but this has not been confirmed despite a careful search. (J M Davidson and S N Miller 1952). Stuart describes indistinct traces of an oblong enclosure with rounded angles, about 300' by 150' - 200' enclosed by a turf wall which had been ploughed away by 1855. (Anon 1855, offprint). (R Stuart 1845; F H Groome 1882). NS 8287 6628. No traces of this alleged Roman camp were found. Alice Hill is now covered in rough pasture, but there are traces of cultivation on its slopes, destroying any possible banks. Possibly this alleged camp was merely an early stock enclosure.
13	Roman coin hoard	Roman	A quantity of Roman coins was found here in 1842 by John Speirs and others. The subject was made so public at the time that the find spot is still well known in the neighbourhood. Name Book 1859. Stuart states that several hundred Roman coins were found in 1842 when removing turf from a moss; they were principally of Nerva, Trajan, Hadrian, Antoninus Pius and Faustina. Macdonald states that marks indicate that they had been buried in a bag of coarse cloth. Fourteen denarii, ranging from Gens Postumia and Galba to Commodus and Crispina, were donated to the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland (NMAS) in 1852 by the Queen's Remembrancer along with five Greek coins: 1 Phocis, 1 Beotia, 1 Athens, 1 Parthia, 1 Arsaces XXI found nearby (J Lindsay 1845) at Braco (Proc Soc Antiq Scot 1855 {Donations}), in 1845, according to Wilson (though the ONB makes no mention of any finds other than in 1842). Wilson adds that only a few coins were rescued belonging to the hoard of which the Greek coins formed a part. R Stuart 1845; D Wilson 1863; G Macdonald 1918; G Macdonald 1924. The Roman coins were found in an area of marshy ground. Six coins from the hoard are in Airdrie Museum. No further information was obtained regarding the Greek coins, though in view of their early date, Miss Robertson is doubtful as to their having been found in situ, and suspects that they may have been brought by someone to Braco at a much later date. (Information from Miss A S Robertson, Hunterian Museum, Glasgow).

Number	Title	Era	Information/History
14	Dumfrin (Scheduled Ancient Monument)	Medieval (or earlier)	The monument comprises a farmstead of pre-Improvement date, visible as a series of upstanding banks / features. The monument is situated in rough pasture at the W end of a terrace on the N side of Drumfin, to the E of Lilly Loch, at between 225-235m O.D. The monument comprises two buildings set on opposite sides of two conjoined enclosures. The building to the SE is the larger and measures c. 13m NE-SW by c. 5.5m transversely within a grass-grown, earth-and-stone bank spread to c. 1.5m in thickness and 0.4m in height. The SW end of the interior has been levelled into the rear of the terrace. The second building lies on the NE of the two enclosures and measures c. 8.5m WNW-ESE by c. 3m transversely within a grass-grown earth-and-stone bank spread to c. 1.2m in thickness and 0.4m in height. The entrance is at the ESE end of the NNE side and the interior has been levelled into the slope at the ESE end. The SE enclosure may postdate the enclosure on the NW. There are traces of an entrance at the E end of the enclosed terrace. The remains appear to represent a small farmstead of medieval or later date. The area proposed for scheduling comprises the remains described and an area around them within which related material may be expected to be found. It is sub-rectangular in shape, with maximum dimensions of 70m WNW-ESE by 35m NNE-SSW as marked in red on the accompanying map extract.
15	Lily Loch	19th century	This loch adjoining Hillend Reservoir was made into an entirely new reservoir for the Monkland Canal in about 1836. By the 1840s, Lily Loch, together with Hillend Reservoir and Black Loch, provided 1,011,000,000 gallons of water to the Forth and Clyde Canal (Lin 17). G Thomson 1945. In 1835 it was agreed with the Forth and Clyde that Lily Loch should be converted into a reservoir and the work was completed in 1836. J Lindsay 1968. This was one of the lochs from which the Monkland Canal drew water. G Hutton 1993. This loch is clearly marked on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Lanarkshire 1864, sheet viii), on the 2nd edition of the OS 6-inch map (Lanarkshire 1899, sheet viiiNE), on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1986) and on the OS Basic Scale raster map (ND).
16	Mid Bracco, deserted Farmstead (scheduled ancient monument)	Pre-improvement	The monument comprises a farmstead, a turf-walled building, huts, enclosures and a field system of pre-Improvement date, visible as a series of upstanding banks and other features. The monuments are situated in rough pasture on the N flank of Black Hill at between 275-230m O.D. The farmstead of 'Middle Bracco' is depicted on the Ordnance Survey First Edition map (1859) annotated as ruinous. The farmstead is situated on a well-drained terrace and comprises what has probably been a byre-house set within an enclosure. The building measures c. 28.3m from ENE to WSW by c. 4.4m transversely within a rubble-faced wall c. 0.7m thick and up to 1.5m high. Two original entrances, with dressed jambs, provide access to the domestic part of the building (the two westernmost compartments and the byre respectively. There are windows to either side of the entrance into the domestic part of the building and a fireplace in the WSW end. The ENE compartment has a secondary partition inserted at its W end, creating a narrow compartment, within which the SSE and NNW walls have been breached, forming a through-passage. What may be a midden is situated on the flat ground to the W of the building. It measures c. 4m in diameter and c. 0.4m in height. The enclosure around the building has two distinct phases comprising a turf-and-stone banked enclosure that runs around both sides of the building, which is succeeded by a smaller stone-walled enclosure on the S side of the building. Some c. 60m to the SE, a number of conjoined earth-and-stone enclosures are also succeeded by a stone-walled enclosure. The stone-walled enclosures are joined by an earth-and-stone wall which extends to the N and E of the building and forms the latest phase of enclosure on the hill. Continued on the next page

Number	Title	Era	Information/History
16	Mid Bracco, deserted Farmstead (scheduled ancient monument)	Pre-improvement	Two conjoined enclosures are situated on a terrace some c. 80m NE of the farmstead, with a trackway running past on the W and leading into the enclosure on the N side of the building. A hut measuring c. 4.9m by c. 3.2m within a turf bank c. 1.3m in thickness and c. 0.4m in height, is levelled into the side of a ridge to the WSW of the building. The turf-walled building is levelled in to the side of a shallow gully on the NNE side of a ridge to the SE of the stone-built farmstead. It comprises two compartments and measures c. 11m from ENE-WSW by c. 3.9m transversely within a grass-grown bank c. 1.2m in thickness and c. 0.4m in height. A bank runs off to the N, joining with the southernmost of three conjoined enclosures. Around this building there are at least fourteen sub-rectangular turf-banked enclosures (some of which are conjoined), a turf-walled building and two huts. Four of the enclosures are cut by an L-shaped turf bank which encloses parts of the hill. A circular enclosure lies on the W edge of the group. Of the fourteen sub-rectangular enclosures there are two groups of three conjoined enclosures, in both cases with a sequence of construction. Entrances were not visible. Two huts are situated on small ledges along the leading edge of the terrace, the larger of which measures c. 5.8m by c. 3.2m within a turf bank c. 0.9m in thickness and 0.3m in height. There are fragments of rig along the ridge to the SE of the turf-walled building, together with further fragmentary banks, running across the spine of the ridge. On the ridge to the SE, there are two circular turf-banked enclosures and a sub-rectangular enclosure overlying the rig. A small cairn measuring c. 4m in diameter appears to pre-date the rig. A hut measuring c. 4.2m by 1.9m within a stony bank c. 0.9m in thickness and 0.2m in height is levelled into the N side of the ridge. Across the un-named burn to the W of the group of enclosures, there are a further three small enclosures, one of which may have a hut attached to its N side. A larger sub-rectangular enclosure, situated towards the SW extent of the cultivation remains, measures c. 65m by 40m and overlies the rig. At least 12.5m hectares of rig is now visible around Mid Bracco, although pre-afforestation aerial photographs show that rig has been lost in the plantations to E. Two types of rig are visible. The majority is reverse-S shaped on plan, measuring c. 8m to 10m between furrows and extending over as much as 200m in length. In places the broad ridging has been split, forming narrower, straighter rigs. The narrow, straight rigs (between c. 4m and 6m across) have also been formed on relatively small areas of better drained ground, where there is no evidence of splitting of pre-existing broad sinuous rigs. On the terrace at the NE edge of the site six short, straight rigs are visible, blocking with much longer sinuous rigs, and probably post-dating them. Stratigrapical relationships between the two types of rig and other remains are limited, but parts of both the broad and narrow rig are overlain by turf-banked enclosures. At least three distinct phases can be identified in the field banks. The most recent phase is represented by a relatively straight earth-and-stone bank, extending to the N and E of the stone-built farmstead and forming the western end of an extensive series of sub-rectangular enclosures. This boundary appears to be related to the stone-built farmstead and cuts across rig and banks belonging to the two earlier phases. Predating this earth-and-stone bank is a relatively straight turf bank lying to the SE of the stone farmstead. It cuts through some of the turf-banked enclosures around the turf-walled building and also cuts a less regular earth-and-stone bank which may have been part of a network of sub-rectangular fields to the W and S of the stone-built farmstead. The layout of the fields to the S and W of the stone-built building reflect the slight reverse-S of the earlier phase of broad ridging, with which they may have a general association. An element of these fields running between NS 8311 6557 and NS 8323 6557 is overlain by ridging suggesting a process of expansion in the ridged area after its enclosure. The area proposed for scheduling comprises the remains described and an area around them within which related material may be expected to be found. It is irregular in shape, with maximum dimensions of 850m N-S by 725m E-W as marked in red on the accompanying map extract.

Number	Title	Era	Information/History
17	Mid bracco (scheduled ancient monument)	Bronze age	The monument comprises two hut circles of prehistoric date, visible as upstanding features. The monuments are situated in rough pasture, on a broad terrace to the W of Mid Bracco farmsteading, at between 250-260m O.D. The northern hut circle measures c. 9.5m E-W by c. 9m transversely within a stony bank c. 1.2m in thickness and 0.3m in height. Poorly defined rig appears to overlie the building. The second hut circle measures c. 10.5m in diameter within a stony bank c. 1.2m in thickness and 0.3m in height. A stony bank runs off to the N and there is what is possibly a further structure on the end of the spur to the N. Hut circles are characteristic of Bronze and Iron Age settlement sites and represent the remains of timber-roofed roundhouses. The area proposed for scheduling comprises the remains described and an area around them within which related material may be expected to be found. It is oval in shape, measuring 140m NE-SW by 70m NW-SE, as marked in red on the accompanying map extract.
18	Caldercruix print works	19th century	First noted on 1898 OS Last noted on 1957 OS— Noted as calico works by bowling green. Glengowan print works
19	Flax mill	19th Century	Noted on 1860 OS, could be older than this—poss 18th c.
20	Crookeddyke Farm	WW2	Crookeddyke farm is noted as a Battery Headquarters of the 57th (Glasgow) Searchlight Regiment of the Royal Artillery in a document held by The National Archives at Kew (WO 166/7369). 4th (Glasgow, 1st Northern) Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps - Wikipedia See also 21

Number	Title	Era	Information/History
21	WW2 Search light	WW2	Nothing can be seen in in an area now occupied by improved fields and housing of a World War Two searchlight emplacement which is noted in a document held by The National Archives at Kew (WO 166/7369). It was one of about 150 searchlight batteries that were constructed to protect the industries in the centre of Glasgow and along the banks of the River Clyde from aerial attack by the Luftwaffe during WWII.
22	St Marys RC		School, church and presbytery on 1957 OS
23	Corn mill	Unknown	Disused as of 1860 OS, noted on Roy's map of c 1750
24	Paper mill	19th century	Paper Mill, founded 1848 by Thomas, Robert and George Craig, greatly extended c. 1890. A large group of 1-, 2- and 3-storey buildings, now used in part as a bonded warehouse. The older buildings are of red- and white-brick, with round-headed openings. There is a tall brick chimney. Rags to Riches: Papermaking – CultureNL Museums
25	Craig Institute	19th Century	Working mens club built for the paper mill. First notes on 1913 OS
26	Caldercruix and Longriggend church	19th century	1898 OS
27	Caldercruix Train station	19th century	1864 OS The station was originally opened as part of the Bathgate and Coatbridge Railway on 11 August 1862 and closed on 9 January 1956.
28	Bowling club	19th century	The Bowling Club is depicted on the 2nd edition of the OS 25-inch map (Lanarkshire, 1898 sheet viii) which shows a much smaller roofed pavilion at the N end of the present building. By the date of the 1935 Revision, the pavilion had been enlarged and a path created around the green. GLENGOWAN BOWLING CLUB | Hame
29	Longriggend colliery	19th century	As in article 2