

GUARD ARCHAEOLOGY



Parkhead, Linlithgow: Archaeological Watching Brief Data Structure Report Project 3524

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Parkhead, Linlithgow: Archaeological Watching Brief Data Structure Report

On behalf of: McLean Bell Consultants Ltd

NGR: NS 9985 7796

Project Number: 3524

Report by: Christine Rennie

Illustrations: Fiona Jackson

Project Manager: Ronan Toolis

Approved by:



Date:

29/01/2013

*This document has been prepared in accordance
with GUARD Archaeology Limited standard operating procedures.*

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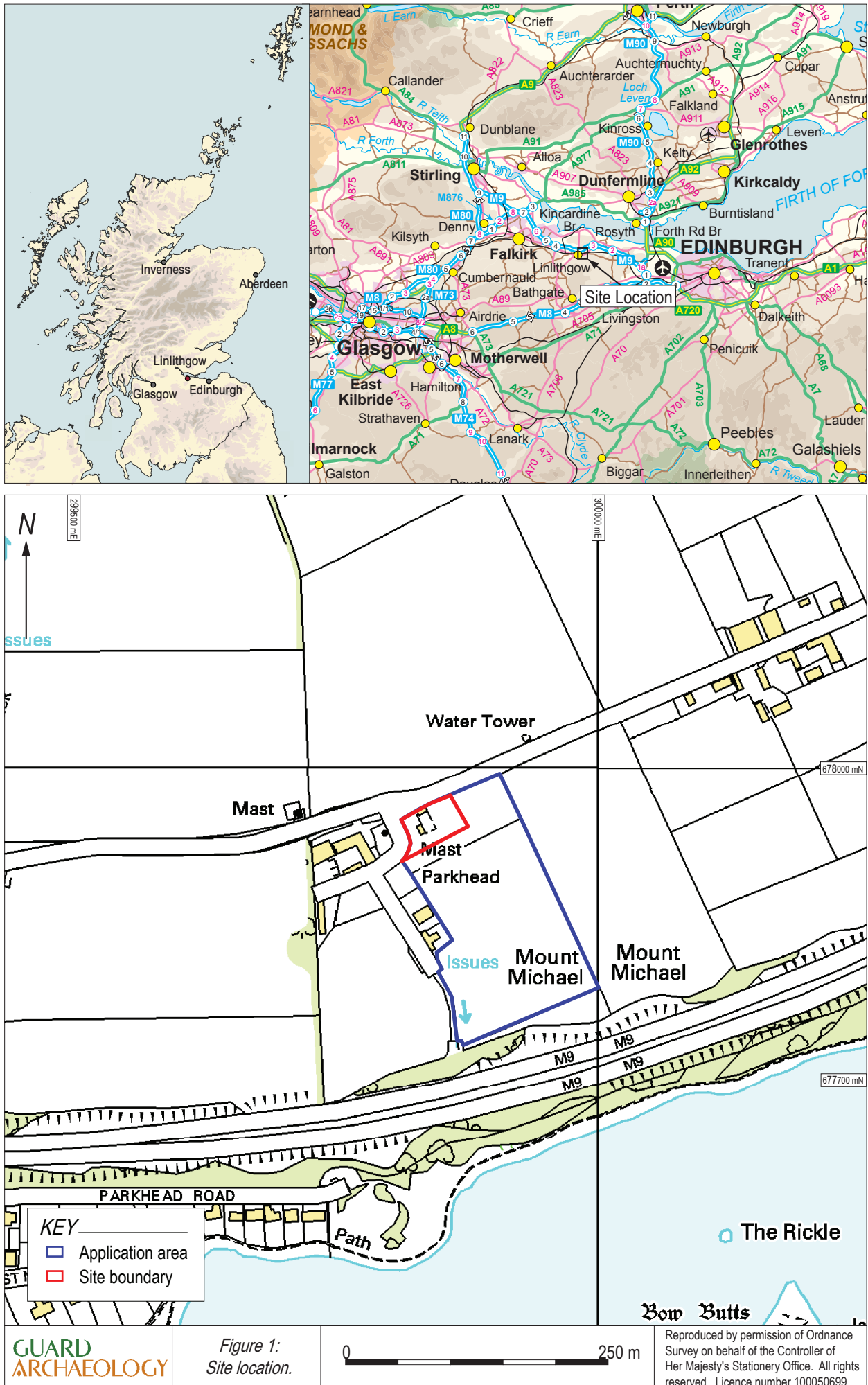
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Executive Summary

- 1.1 GUARD Archaeology Limited was commissioned by McLean Bell Consultants Ltd to undertake an archaeological watching brief during ground-breaking works at Parkhead, near Linlithgow. This work was undertaken on 9th and 10th January 2013 and revealed no remains or deposits pertaining to the historical or archaeological use of the site.

Introduction

- 2.1 This report sets out the results of an archaeological watching brief undertaken by GUARD Archaeology Limited, commissioned by McLean Bell Consultants Ltd, acting on behalf of their client, Mrs Jean Pizzy, on a site proposed for the construction of a residential dwelling at Parkhead, near Linlithgow. The archaeological works were required in order to meet planning condition 3 of the planning consent (Ref 0606/MSC/12). GUARD Archaeology undertook this programme of work on 9th and 10th January 2013.

Site Location, Topography and Geology

- 3.1 The development area lies a short distance north of the M9 Motorway, directly north of Linlithgow Loch, centred on approximately NS 9985 7796 (Figure 1). It is bounded to the west by Parkhead farmhouse, to the east and south by fields and to the north by an un-named road.
- 3.2 The development area covers approximately 750 m² and approximately 393.5 m² of this was excavated during this watching brief. The most recent use of the site has been as stabling for horses, and an office/barn currently lies at the northern end of the site.
- 3.3 The bedrock is Limestone Coal Formation while the superficial deposits consist of Devensian till (British Geological Survey Website).

Archaeological Background

- 4.1 Documents of 1426, 1433-1434 and later dates refer to a royal park at Linlithgow (WoSAS 18129; NMRS NT07NW 51). In this context, a park was an enclosed game reserve surrounded by a ditch and bank, on top of which was a palisade. It is noted in the Exchequer Rolls that the farms of Lochside in Linlithgow were lost between 1481 and 1513 because they were 'ascribed to the park of the palace'. By the late 15th century the park dyke of Linlithgow was probably made of stone and not wood; repairs to it are noted 1491-8. This was one of the most important royal parks of that period in Scotland.
- 4.2 The Park at Linlithgow was mapped by Pont in the late sixteenth century. The park pale is shown as a double line running in a broad loop from the north side of the loch west of 'Boniton', probably the modern Bonnytown House to the east of the development area, to a point on the lochside east of 'Lochhouse', probably the modern Loch House to the west of the development area, and north of the Loch Burn, probably the Mains Burn/Mill Lade, which drains from the loch's western end. Pont also shows a property called Parkhead outside the northern limit of the park, but it is unclear whether this is the same as the modern Parkhead, which appears to lie too close to the lochside to match the mapped settlement on the Pont manuscript. Roy's Military Survey of 1747-55 does not show the park pale, but does show Parkhead, and in a location that is topographically more consistent with the modern Syke farmstead to the north-west of the development area. No settlement is shown on Roy's map within the probable park area, so it is possible that the modern Parkhead transferred the place-name and was built there at the time of agricultural improvement, when the land-use pattern and management of the former park may have been altered. It is possible that further documentary research or field observations may clear up this difficulty.
- 4.3 There are a number of possible enclosures recorded a short distance to the east of Parkhead. The cropmarks (WoSAS 18245) of a circular enclosure and adjacent possible enclosure have been revealed by aerial photography 120 m WNW of Parkhead Small Holdings. The circular

double-ditched enclosure has an overall diameter of approximately 55 m within ditches about 10 m apart with a possible entrance gap on the west side. The north and east sides of a possible enclosure, sub2 circular in plan and with a diameter of at least 20 m lies 25 m to the north-west. Another enclosure (WoSAS 18246) would appear to have been identified as a cropmark on an aerial photograph. Its significance and function are unknown but, like the other enclosures (WoSAS 18245), it is possibly prehistoric in date. Alternatively, it may be related to the medieval Hunting Park, in which it lies, perhaps related to the land management or demarcation of the park, as may the now modified burn or drain system which enters the loch at NT 00635 77940 to the west of Parkhead, but which can still be traced in the fields north and north-west of there beyond the modern M9.

- 4.4 There was therefore the potential for surviving archaeology associated with the medieval Park of Linlithgow within the development area, that the watching brief might encounter.

Aims and Objectives

- 5.1 The aim of the archaeological works was to:

- ensure that any surviving archaeological remains, encountered during ground breaking works within the development area are recorded to an appropriate level.

- 5.2 The objectives were therefore to:

- undertake an archaeological watching brief during ground breaking works to evaluate the underlying deposits for the presence/absence of any archaeological remains;
- undertake an appropriate level of recording of any significant archaeological remains encountered in order to determine the character, extent and significance of any archaeological deposits uncovered, and
- on completion of the watching brief, submit a data structure report to WoSAS.

Methodology

- 6.1 The methodology adopted was as stated in the Archaeological Method Statement at Appendix D. The topsoil was stripped using a mechanical excavator, fitted with a flat-bladed ditching bucket, under close archaeological supervision. The topsoil 001 was removed in spits to the surface of the subsoil and, where foundations were to be excavated or ground levels dropped, the subsoil was then excavated to the required depth. All deposits encountered were recorded by digital photography and by written description. A plan of the excavated areas was made using a Magellan sub-metre DGPS. All on-site recording, written, drawn and photographic, was to the standards normally pertaining in archaeological fieldwork.
- 6.2 Removal of topsoil was monitored on the east side of the site (marked as 001, 003 and 004 on Figure 2), while previously disturbed areas were recorded by digital photography, measured plan and written description.
- 6.3 Conditions for the watching brief were cold and dry.

Results

- 7.1 During the watching brief, it was evident that some development had already taken place on the site. The south-western extent of the footprint of the new development had been the location of a stable block with a brick sett paved area to the immediate east (Figure 2). These structures occupied a small plateau that comprised at least 0.50 m depth of red blaes 005, and their location sits above current ground level. The red blaes was also found to the east and south of the stable block, indicating that these areas had been disturbed during construction of the stables and associated structures (Plates 1 and 2). Further ground disturbance was apparent at

the west and north of the site where an existing aggregate and brick sett driveway to the former stables enters the site at the north-west and runs south-east before turning east (Plate 3). A building, formerly used as an office and barn, remains in existence at the northern end of the site (Plate 4).

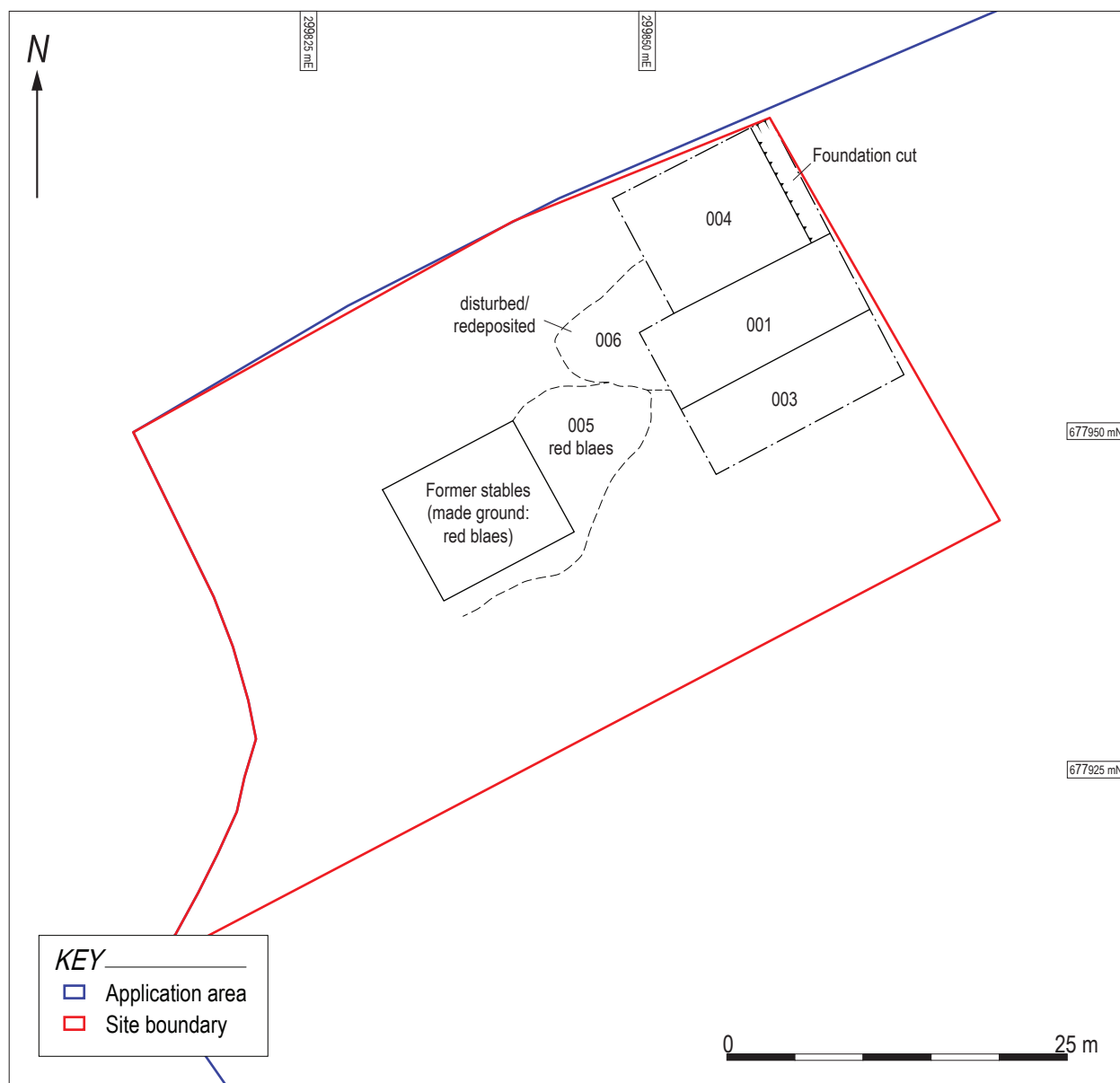


Figure 2:
Plan of development.



Plate 1: South facing section of deposit at south end of former stables.



Plate 2: Deposit of red blaes to east of former stables.

- 7.2 A total area of 393.5 m² at the eastern end of the development area was stripped of topsoil to reveal soft yellow/grey weathered clay 003 at the south of the site and gravelly clay 004 at the north. A deposit of hillwash 002 lay below the topsoil at the south end of the site i.e. downslope, and an orange ceramic field drain was uncovered at a depth of about 0.8 m. Over the majority of the area topsoil deposits were 0.31 to 0.34 m thick. The deep foundation at the north-east of the development was cut through weathered boulder clay that was at least 1.5 m thick (Plate 5).



Plate 3: Existing drive and brick sett paving to north of development area.



Plate 4: Previously developed area at west of site.



Plate 5: West facing section of deposits at north-east of site.

- 7.3 During the course of the watching brief no features of archaeological significance were encountered. A background scatter of 19th and 20th century ceramics were recovered from topsoil deposits across the area. None of these was of particular note and none were retained.

Discussion

- 8.1 The watching brief identified no features relating to the use of the site during the Medieval period or any other period defined by WoSAS as archaeologically significant for the purpose of this project. From discussion with the site agent, it appears that the ground level on the central and western portions of the development was either already at the required level for groundworks, or required the removal of only about 0.3 m of material. Much of this area has an upper deposit of red blaes that was over 0.5 m thick, meaning that further disturbance of the natural subsoil during construction was unlikely.

Conclusions

- 9.1 The watching brief work encountered no archaeologically sensitive deposits or features within the excavated area at the east end of the site. In consequence, it is advised that no further archaeological work is required. However, should subsoil levels at the west and centre of the site require to be excavated, the site agent has been asked to contact GUARD Archaeology in order that this work be monitored.

- 9.2 A summary of the results of the Watching Brief will be submitted to Discovery and Excavation in Scotland. A copy of the summary is included in Appendix E. The archive for the project, including a copy of the report, will be submitted to the National Monuments Record for Scotland within six months.
- 9.3 The online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> (OASIS Reference: guardarc1-140866) will be completed within three months. Once the Data Structure Report has become a public document by submission or incorporation into the local Sites and Monuments Record, WoSAS will validate the OASIS form thus placing the information into the public domain on the OASIS website.

Acknowledgements

- 10.1 GUARD Archaeology would like to thank McLean Bell Consultants Ltd for their assistance. Technical support was provided by Jen Cochrane, Aileen Maule and John Kiely. The illustrations were produced by Fiona Jackson, and the report was desk top published by Gillian McSwan. The project was managed for GUARD Archaeology Limited by Ronan Toolis.

**Parkhead, Linlithgow:
Archaeological Watching Brief.
Data Structure Report**

Section 2: Appendices



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Appendices

Appendix A: Sources Consulted

British Geological Survey <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> [Accessed 11 January 2013]

National Monuments Record for Scotland <http://jura.rcahms.gov.uk/PASTMAP> [Accessed 11 January 2013]

Sites and Monuments Record <http://gis.south-ayrshire.gov.uk/mapsWosas/mapSMR.htm> [Accessed 11 January 2013]

Appendix B: Feature Descriptions

Context No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Loose light grey/brown sandy silt with frequent pebbles. 0.31 to 0.34 m thick	Topsoil
002	Loose light brown sandy silt with pebbles and occasional cobbles. 0.07 to 0.25 m thick.	Interface/hillwash
003	Soft mottled yellow/grey sandy clay with occasional cobbles.	Subsoil at south of site (downslope)
004	Loose to medium compaction yellow/brown sandy gravel with cobbles and boulders	Subsoil at north of site (upslope)
005	Red blaes deposit at centre and south of site. >0.5 m thick	Made ground for former stables
006	Mix of degraded turf, topsoil and subsoil	Re-deposited material in area of earlier disturbance.

Appendix C: List of Digital Photographs

Frame	Context No.	Subject	Taken From
1	-	ID Shot	-
2	-	Pre-excavation view of east of site	NE
3	-	Pre-excavation view of east of site	NE
4	-	Pre-excavation view of east of site	NE
5	-	Pre-excavation view of south of site	E
6	-	Pre-excavation view of south of site	SE
7	-	Pre-excavation view of south-west of site	SE
8	-	Pre-excavation view of centre of site	SSE
9	-	Pre-excavation view of west of site	SW
10	-	Pre-excavation view of west of site	W
11	-	Pre-excavation view of north of site	W
12	-	Location of former stables	NW
13	001, 002	West facing section at south-east corner of site	WSW
14	003	Post-excavation view of south-east of site	W
15	003	Post-excavation view of south-east of site	E
16	001	Post-excavation view of centre east of site	E
17	001	Post-excavation view of centre east of site	W
18	001, 002	West facing section at centre east of site	W
19	004	After removal of topsoil at north-east of site	E
20	005	East facing section of deposits at former stable block	E
21	005	Red blaes deposit to east of stables	S
22	005	Red blaes deposit to south of stables	E
23	005	South facing section of deposit at south end of stables	S
24	001, 004	West facing section of deposits at north-east of site	NW
25	-	General view from north-east corner of site	NE
26	004	Post-excavation view of north-east corner	W
27	004	Post-excavation view of north-east corner	NW

Appendix D: Archaeological Method Statement**PARKHEAD, LINLITHGOW, WEST LoTHIAN****ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHOD STATEMENT****PROJECT 3524**

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Executive Summary

- 1.1 This Method Statement was commissioned by McLean Bell Consultants Ltd, on behalf of their client, Mrs Jean Pizzy, to outline the scope and methodology for a watching brief during ground breaking works within the development area at Parkhead, nr Linlithgow.

Introduction

- 2.1 This Method Statement sets out the methodology for the archaeological watching brief required during ground breaking works in order to meet planning condition 3 of the planning consent (Ref 0606/MS/12).
- 2.2 This Method Statement outlines the programme of archaeological works that may be needed to mitigate the effects of the proposed site works. It details the methodology to be employed in implementing Stage 1 archaeological works. The mitigation methodology to be employed during Stage 2 excavation and Stage 3 post excavation analysis and publication, if required, will be specified in further Method Statement addendums. These Method Statement addendums, if required, will be submitted for the approval of the archaeological advisers to West Lothian Council, the West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS), prior to the commencement of any archaeological work. All phases of work will be funded by the developer.

Site Location

- 3.1 The development area lies a short distance north of the M9 Motorway, directly north of Linlithgow Loch, centred on approximately NS 9979 7792. It is bounded to the west by Parkhead farmhouse, to the east and south by fields and to the north by a road.

Archaeological Background

- 4.1 Documents of 1426, 1433-1434 and later dates refer to a royal park at Linlithgow (WoSAS 18129; NMRS NT07NW 51). In this context, a park was an enclosed game reserve surrounded by a ditch and bank, on top of which was a palisade. It is noted in the Exchequer Rolls that the farms of Lochside in Linlithgow were lost between 1481 and 1513 because they were 'ascribed to the park of the palace'. By the late 15th century the park dyke of Linlithgow was probably made of stone and not wood; repairs to it are noted 1491-8. This was one of the most important royal parks of that period in Scotland.
- 4.2 The Park at Linlithgow was mapped by Pont in the late sixteenth century. The park pale is shown as a double line running in a broad loop from the north side of the loch west of 'Boniton', probably the modern Bonnytown House to the east of the development area, to a point on the lochside east of 'Lochhouse', probably the modern Loch House to the west of the development area, and north of the Loch Burn, probably the Mains Burn/Mill Lade, which drains from the loch's western end. Pont also shows a property called Parkhead outside the northern limit of the park, but it is unclear whether this is the same as the modern Parkhead, which appears to lie too close to the lochside to match the mapped settlement on the Pont manuscript. Roy's Military Survey of 1747-55 does not show the park pale, but does show Parkhead, and in a location that is topographically more consistent with the modern Syke farmstead to the north-west of the development area. No settlement is shown on Roy's map within the probable park area, so it is possible that the modern Parkhead transferred the place-name and was built there at the time of agricultural improvement, when the land-use pattern and management of the former park may have been altered. It is possible that further documentary research or field observations may clear up this difficulty.
- 4.3 There are a number of possible enclosures recorded a short distance to the east of Parkhead. The cropmarks (WoSAS 18245) of a circular enclosure and adjacent possible enclosure have been revealed by aerial photography 120 m WNW of Parkhead Small Holdings. The circular double-ditched enclosure has an overall diameter of approximately 55 m within ditches about 10 m apart with a possible entrance gap on the west side. The north and east sides of a possible enclosure, sub-

circular in plan and with a diameter of at least 20 m lies 25 m to the north-west. Another enclosure (WoSAS 18246) would appear to have been identified as a cropmark on an aerial photograph. Its significance and function are unknown, but like the other enclosures (WoSAS 18245), it is possibly prehistoric in date. Alternatively, it may be related to the medieval Hunting Park, in which it lies, perhaps related to the land management or demarcation of the park, as may the now modified burn or drain system which enters the loch at NT 00635 77940 to the west of Parkhead, but which can still be traced in the fields north and north-west of there beyond the modern M9.

- 4.4 There may therefore be surviving archaeology associated with the medieval Park of Linlithgow within the development area, which the watching brief may encounter.

Aims and Objectives

- 5.1 The aim of the archaeological works is to:
- to ensure that any surviving archaeological remains, encountered during ground breaking works within the development area are recorded to an appropriate level.
- 5.2 The objectives are therefore to:
- undertake an archaeological watching brief during ground breaking works to evaluate the underlying deposits for the presence/absence of any archaeological remains;
 - undertake an appropriate level of recording of any significant archaeological remains encountered in order to determine the character, extent and significance of any archaeological deposits uncovered;
 - on completion of the watching brief, submit a data structure report to WoSAS.

Fieldwork Methodology

- 6.1 The watching brief will comprise the monitoring of ground breaking works, such as topsoil stripping, the excavation of foundation trenches and new service trenches within the development area, in order to evaluate the underlying deposits for their archaeological potential and ensure that no significant archaeological remains are disturbed prior to being recorded.
- 6.2 One experienced GUARD Archaeologist will be required during the watching brief. The back-acting machine excavator will be fitted with a flat-bladed (toothless) ditching bucket and will operate under the constant supervision of the GUARD archaeologist.
- 6.3 The 'topsoil' will be removed in spits to the first archaeological horizon or, where none was found, to the required depth of the topsoil stripping works.
- 6.4 If archaeological remains are observed, the watching brief archaeologist will instruct the machine plant operator to cease excavation immediately.
- 6.5 Suitable down time will be provided to the on-site GUARD Archaeologist in order to investigate and record any archaeological features encountered on site. Any significant archaeological features encountered will be cleaned by hand by the on-site Archaeologist to determine their character and extent. Should negative-cut features be encountered, a representative sample will be 25-50% excavated in order to determine their significance, date and function. A record of encountered features will be made using a single context recording system using pro forma sheets, drawings and photographs. All archaeological features will be photographed and recorded at an appropriate scale. Sections will be drawn at 1:10, and plans at 1:20. All levels will be tied into Ordnance Datum and archaeological features accurately located with the National Grid.
- 6.6 Should human remains be revealed by the excavation, the client, the local police and WoSAS will be informed immediately. Any human remains will be accurately recorded, but left *in situ*, pending the agreement of the client, the police and WoSAS on an appropriate mitigation strategy.
- 6.7 If any archaeology encountered is sufficiently significant or complex to require more than one day to excavate and record, the client and WoSAS will be contacted to agree appropriate further mitigation measures. Such measures will likely comprise the excavation of any significant archaeological

remains by the on-site Archaeologist and an appropriate number of Assistant Archaeologists. Recording will include pro forma sheets, drawings and photographs. The general practice will be to bulk recover all artefacts by context.

Report Preparation and Contents

- 7.1 A report detailing the results of the watching brief will be submitted to WoSAS within one week of the completion of fieldwork. The report will take the form of a Data Structure Report and will contain an analysis of the results of the watching brief. The report will include a full descriptive text that will characterise the date and extent of any archaeological deposits. It will also include plans at an appropriate scale showing the area subjected to topsoil stripping, any archaeological features encountered and archiving lists of all finds, samples, field drawings and photographs.
- 7.2 The report will include the following:
- executive summary
 - a site location plan to at least 1:10,000 scale with at least an 8 figure central grid reference
 - OASIS reference number; unique site code
 - Planning application number
 - contractor's details including date work carried out
 - nature and extent of the proposed development, including developer/client details
 - description of the site history, location and geology
 - a site plan to a suitable scale and tied into the national grid so that features can be correctly orientated
 - discussion of the results of field work
 - context & feature descriptions
 - features, number and class of artefacts, spot dating & scientific dating of significant finds presented in tabular format
 - plans and section drawings of the features drawn at a suitable scale
 - recommendations regarding the need for, and scope of, any further archaeological work, such as post-excavation analysis and publication
 - bibliography
- 7.3 At least two hard copies of the final report and a digital PDF copy will be sent to WoSAS.

Copyright

- 8.1 Unless otherwise agreed copyright for any report resulting from the archaeological work undertaken as part of the project will be deemed the intellectual property of GUARD Archaeology Ltd.

Publication

- 9.1 A summary of the project results will be submitted to *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*. A copy of this will be included in the Data Structure Report.

Archive

- 10.1 The archive for the project, including a copy of the report, will be submitted to the National Monuments Records for Scotland within six months of completion of all relevant work.
- 10.2 The online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be completed within 3 months of completion of the work. Once the Data Structure Report has become a public document by

submission to or incorporation into the SMR, WoSAS will validate the OASIS form thus placing the information into the public domain on the OASIS website.

Finds Disposal

- 11.1 The arrangement for the final disposal of any finds made in connection with the archaeological work, will be deposited in keeping with Scottish legal requirements as set out in the Treasure Trove Code of Practice published by the Scottish Government in December 2008. The laws relating to Treasure Trove and *Bona Vacantia* in Scotland apply to all finds where the original owner cannot be identified. This includes all material recovered during archaeological fieldwork. Accordingly, all assemblages recovered from archaeological fieldwork are claimed automatically by the Crown and must be reported to the Scottish Archaeological Finds Allocation Panel through its secretariat, the Treasure Trove Unit. In the event of the discovery of small finds, a filled-out copy of the form "Declaration of an Archaeological Assemblage from Fieldwork" and two copies of the pertinent Data Structure Report will be submitted to the Panel at the conclusion of the fieldwork. The Panel will then be responsible for recommending to the Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer which museum should be allocated the finds. All artefacts will be temporarily stored by GUARD Archaeology until a decision has been made by the panel.

Personnel and Liaison

- 12.1 The GUARD team will comprise the following qualified and experienced GUARD archaeologists:
- Project Manager: Ronan Toolis
 - Project Director (on-site Archaeologist): Maureen Kilpatrick
 - Finds and Environmental Support and Conservation: Aileen Maule
 - Illustrator: Gillian McSwan
 - Quality Assurance: Dr John Atkinson
- 12.2 The GUARD Project Manager, Ronan Toolis, will be the point of contact for the archaeological works. A full CV for individuals concerned can be made available on request.

Monitoring

- 13.1 The proposed start date for the watching brief is Monday 7 January 2013. WoSAS will be given at least one week's notice prior to the commencement of fieldwork and will be informed of the site mobile phone number prior to the start date so that monitoring visits can be arranged.

Health & Safety and Insurance

- 14.1 GUARD Archaeology Ltd adheres to the guidelines and standards prescribed for archaeological fieldwork set down by the Institute for Archaeologists. It is standard GUARD policy, prior to any fieldwork project commencing, to conduct a risk assessment and to prepare a project safety plan, the prescriptions of which will be strictly followed for the duration of all archaeological fieldwork. Copies of the resultant project safety plan and of GUARD's Fieldwork Safety Policy Statement may be viewed upon request.
- 14.2 GUARD Archaeology Ltd also possesses all necessary insurance cover, proofs of which may be supplied upon request.

Appendix E: DES entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	West Lothian
PROJECT TITLE/ SITE NAME:	Parkhead, Linlithgow: Archaeological Watching Brief
PROJECT CODE:	3524
PARISH:	Linlithgow
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S):	Christine Rennie
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	GUARD Archaeology Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Watching brief
NMRS NO(S):	NT07NW 51
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Medieval Royal Park (site of)
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NS 9985 7796
START DATE (this season)	9 th January 2013
END DATE (this season)	10 th January 2013
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. <i>DES</i> ref.)	None known
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	Due to the proximity of the royal park associated with Linlithgow Palace and a number of cropmark enclosures, GUARD Archaeology Ltd was commissioned to undertake an archaeological watching brief during ground-breaking works at Parkhead, near Linlithgow. No significant archaeological remains were encountered.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None known
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	McLean Bell Consultants Ltd
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	None
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	GUARD Archaeology Limited, 52 Elderpark Workspace, 100 Elderpark Street, Glasgow, G51 3TR
EMAIL ADDRESS:	bob.will@guard-archaeology.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	The project archive will be deposited with the NMRS.

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email: info@guard-archaeology.co.uk



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