

Burnbrae, Ecclesmachan

West Lothian

Data Structure Report– Archaeological Watching Brief

for

Mr Christophe Miremont

July 2013



Photograph Addyman Archaeology



Addyman Archaeology

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Burnbrae, Ecclesmachan

West Lothian

Data Structure Report (DSR) for archaeological watching brief

by Andrew Morrison, edited by Tanja Romankiewicz

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ii. Acknowledgements

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Addyman Archaeology would like to thank Caroline Slorach of *slorach wood architects* and David McCann of *wma Consulting Civil & Structural Engineers* for the good communications and collaboration during the project, and for considerately incorporating archaeological concerns into the revised design. Thank you also to Martin O' Hare of *WoSAS* for discussion and advice throughout the project, and for visiting the trial pit excavation.

Burnbrae, Ecclesmachan

West Lothian

Data Structure Report (DSR) for archaeological watching brief

by Andrew Morrison, edited by Tanja Romankiewicz

Executive summary

Addyman Archaeology monitored the excavation of trial pits to establish the ground make up of a small development site in the historic village of Ecclesmachan. The development relates to the construction of a small commercial unit in close proximity to the 18th century church, which is associated with a 6th or 7th century saint dedication and incorporates medieval fabric. The development plot falls within the projected area of a medieval settlement associated with the church. Anecdotal evidence refers to an old smithy nearby.

The test pitting revealed the ground to have seen substantial built-up from Victorian to recent times, to create a level surface associated with garden improvements. No finds of wider archaeological significance were made. In the light of the trial pit results the foundation methods for the new-built was changed from strip to slab foundation, thus no further impact on any earlier archaeological remains is to be expected. No further archaeological works are recommended.

To fulfil the archiving requirements as part of the planning condition, a record of the archaeological watching brief has been deposited with the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) website hosted by the Archaeological Data Service (OASIS ID addymana1-156595). A brief summary of the works will also be submitted to Discovery and Excavation in Scotland (DES), the annual publication of fieldwork by Archaeology Scotland. A draft for this required publication is appended to this report.

1. Introduction

i. General

Addyman Archaeology was contacted by Caroline Slorach of *slorach wood architects* on behalf of the client Christophe Miremont to undertake an archaeological watching brief as part of the proposed construction of a small commercial unit in Ecclesmachan. The development refers to planning application 0329/FUL/13 - Erection of a 67sqm building to be used as a physiotherapy studio, Burnbrae, Byburn, Ecclesmachan, EH52 6NG (NT 05831 73685). The archaeological investigation is a condition of the planning consent and states that

“The developer shall secure the implementation of an archaeological watching brief, to be carried out by an archaeological organisation acceptable to the Planning Authority during all ground disturbance. The retained archaeological organization shall be afforded access at all reasonable times and allowed to record, recover and report items of interest and finds. A method statement for the watching brief will be submitted by the applicant, agreed by the West of Scotland Archaeology Service, and approved by the Planning Authority prior to commencement of the watching brief. The name of the archaeological organisation retained by the developer shall be given to the Planning Authority and to the West of Scotland Archaeology Service in writing not less than 14 days before development commences.”

The method statement was submitted and accepted on July 30, 2013 by West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS, contact Martin O' Hare) who provide the archaeology service for West Lothian Council.

The ground breaking works associated with this development were split into two stages. An initial trial pit excavation was undertaken on 31 July. These were monitored by Andrew Morrison of Addyman Archaeology, and Martin O'Hare of WoSAS visited the site for inspection. The main ground breaking works for the foundation works are to start as soon as the results from the trial pits are assessed.

This report presents the archaeological results from the trial pit excavation and subsequent discussion with David McCann of *wma Consulting Civil & Structural Engineers*. The report also recommends to WoSAS further archaeological mitigation strategies. These recommendations by Addyman Archaeology will allow WoSAS to make an informed decision as to whether the building works should be monitored further, or whether the archaeological condition can be discharged. While Addyman Archaeology provide recommendations relating to any future archaeological mitigation relating to this development, the decision for any further archaeological works ultimately rests with West Lothian Council Planning Authorities as advised by WoSAS.

ii. The site – location, topography and geology

The proposed development site lies in the heart of the historic village of Ecclesmachan, immediately to the northwest of Broxmouth. While the development plot presents itself today as a relatively flat terrace, historic photographs (see below) and the trial pit excavation demonstrated that historically the site contained a more pronounced slope towards the burn.

The proposed new building lies within an area that has been designated with an Archaeological Consultation Trigger (ACT), an area of increased archaeological potential.

The underlying bedrock is of the Hopetoun Member of Sedimentary Rock Cycles of the Strathclyde Group Type. The sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 327 to 334 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period. The local environment was previously dominated by lakes and lagoons. These rocks were formed in lakes typically depositing laminated clays and silts from suspension, or sands with increased sediment supply. Coastal lagoons deposited mud, calcareous mud, or sand and evaporation of trapped seawater in coastal lagoons formed gypsum and other evaporite salt deposits. This type of rock is geographically limited within West Lothian and parts of Midlothian and was previously refer to as part of the Upper Oil Shale Group; with an average thickness of approximately 830m in the Lothians (Cameron and McAdam, 1978, Fig.2)¹.

The general area around Ecclesmachan is covered by a Devensian-Diamiction Till. These superficial deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period, when the local environment was dominated by ice age conditions, with ice age glaciers scouring the landscape and depositing moraines of till with outwash sand and gravel deposits from seasonal and post glacial meltwaters.

The immediate area around the Niddry Burn is characterised by Alluvium, consisting of clay, silt, sand and gravel. The river deposited mainly sand and gravel detrital material in channels to form river terrace deposits, with fine silt and clay from overbank floods forming floodplain alluvium, and some bogs depositing peat; includes estuarine and coastal plain deposits mapped as alluvium.

¹ www.bgs.ac.uk/opengeoscience/ - accessed 29 July 2013.

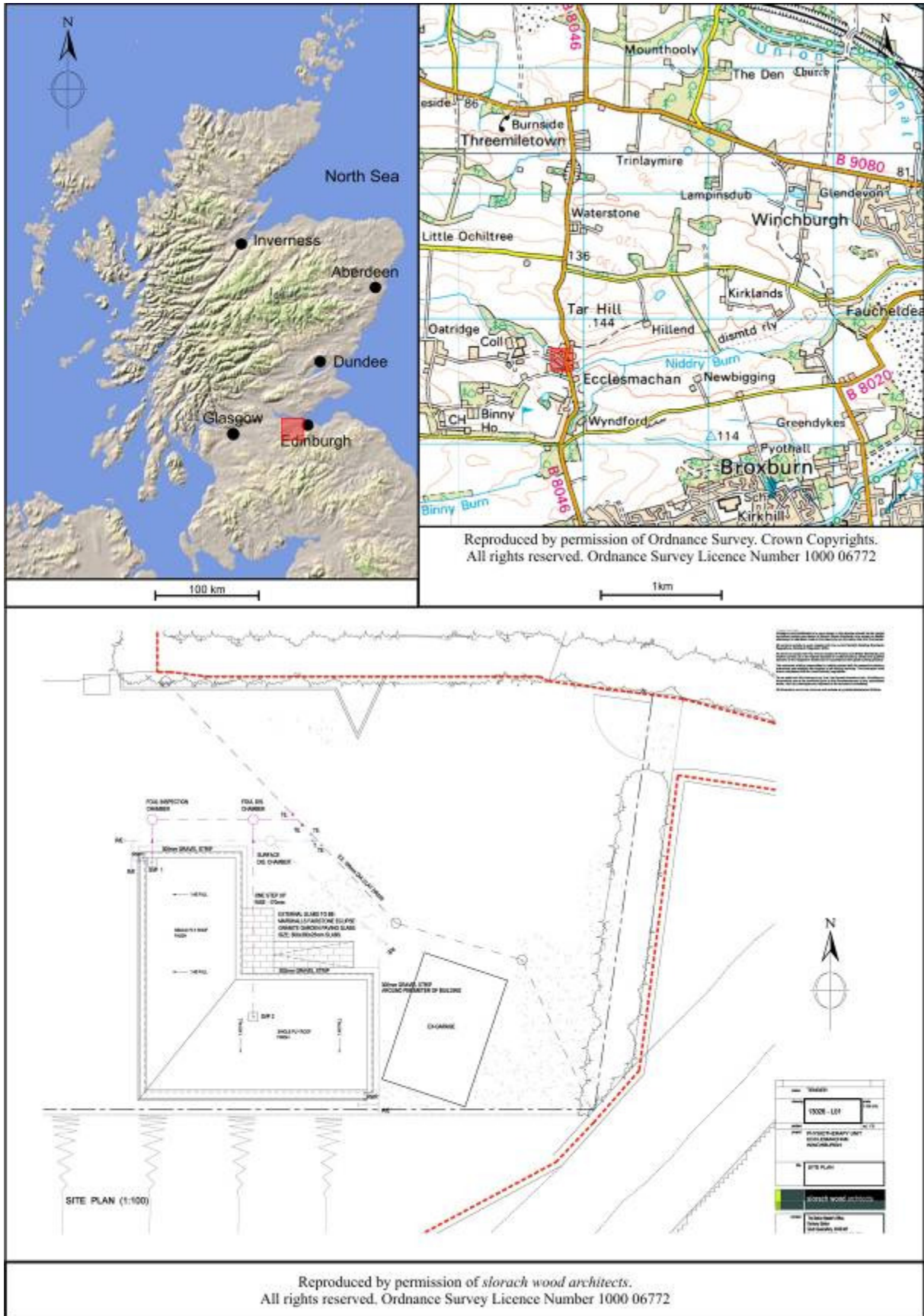


Figure 1 Site location plan.

iii. *Historical overview*

The village of Ecclesmachan sits within a rich historical landscape. WoSAS have identified that

the place-name indicates that the settlement is likely to have developed around the church. This is dedicated to St. Machan, a 6th century saint, and while it is uncertain whether a church existed on the site from this period, it is apparent that the current building represents only the most recent in a series of structures that have occupied the centre of the village. Indeed, although much of the fabric of the current building represents additions and alterations from the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries, elements of the medieval church survive within the existing structure.

WoSAS' brief (as per letter 2 July 2013; 7/3/14/Cons 28229, contact Martin O'Hare) acknowledges that the 'site of the proposed new physiotherapy studio is located on the western side of the road, directly opposite the parish church, though set back from the street frontage'. The 'construction of the building would therefore be unlikely to have a direct impact on the church itself.' However, because the proposed development is in close proximity to the historic centre of the village, it seemed likely that the focus of an early settlement concentrated around the church. WoSAS states that the site has an 'increased archaeological potential' and that 'there is a distinct possibility that ground disturbance would encounter and remove related material [as it] is likely that some form of civil settlement would have existed in the vicinity of the church from an early point in its development.' Because it is possible that evidence for this so-called 'kirktoon' may survive below ground level in the areas surrounding the church, the watching brief condition has been placed upon this development proposal.

Several other sites of archaeological significance have been identified in the near vicinity (*Figure 2*). The parish church itself (WoSAS ID 18166, NT07SE18) dates to 1710, but as mentioned above incorporates earlier, medieval fragments, and is dedicated to the 6-7th century Saint Machan. The present building was extended to the east and west in 1908 and a porch was added. The chancel and vestry were added to the west end in 1908. The associated burial ground is also recorded as a heritage site under WoSAS ID 50203 (NT07SE18.1).

The village of Ecclesmachan is marked for its general potential as a historic settlement (WoSAS 18703), with a small rectangular ruin marked within this area on the First Edition OS map (WoSAS 18704). This structure is in relatively close proximity just west of to the proposed development site. A Bullion Well (WoSAS 18705) is also associated with the historic settlement, and historically linked to it by a wooded field boundary. A three compartments ruined building has been interpreted as a longhouse structure (WoSAS 18705,) recorded on the First Edition OS map, together with a possible farmstead site (WoSAS 50168, NT07SE64) on the west side of the Ecclesmachan Burn.

WoSAS record that "*The early Ordnance Survey maps indicates that the footprint of the proposed new building has remained as largely undeveloped ground for at least the last 150 years, suggesting that any buried deposits that may be present are unlikely to have been substantially affected by large scale earth-moving operations.*" This is confirmed by Roy's Military Survey of Scotland, which shows the area as fields (*Figure 4*).

A photograph dated to about 1910, and in possession of Mr Christophe Miremont, confirms that the area was not built upon ca. 100 years ago. However, the photograph also shows a different, more sloping profile of the site than extant today. This indicated that a significant built-up of material had been introduced to the site within the last 100 years, safely burying any undisturbed earlier archaeological remains.

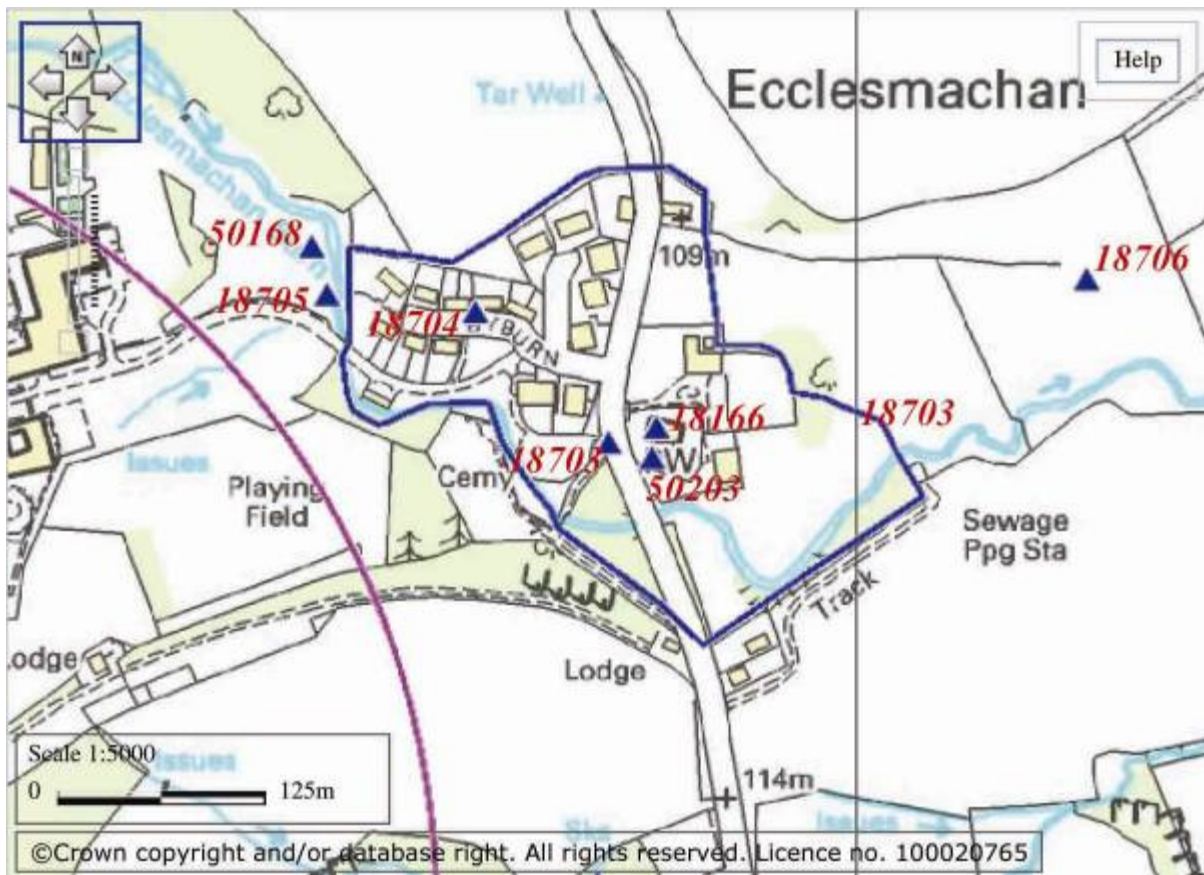


Figure 2 Sites of archaeological and heritage significance, as per West of Scotland Archaeology Service Historic Environment Record database. South Ayrshire Council.



Figure 3 Detail of 1st Edition Ordnance Survey, see Figure 5 for details. NMLS



Figure 4 General Roy's Military Survey of Scotland 1747-1755.
© The British Library Board. All Rights Reserved (Roy Military Survey of Scotland).



Figure 5 : 1st Edition Ordnance Survey, Linlithgowshire, Sheet 6;
survey date: 1854-5; publication date: 1856. NMLS.

2. *Archaeological watching brief of trial pit excavation*

The ground breaking works associated with this development started with an initial trial pit excavation on 31 July, 2013. Works were completed using a single mini-digger fitted with a 0.55m wide toothed bucket. All ground-breaking related to the trial pit excavations were monitored by a qualified archaeologist.

The trial pit exercise in advance of development was required because anecdotal evidence, underpinned by a historic photograph dated c1910 (see above) suggested that the site contains substantial build-up of made-up ground. The foundations initially proposed for the new development were not to impact into the ground for more than 1m. The trial pits were intended to test the ground condition in order to assess the ground’s stability for the proposed foundations.

Three test pits were proposed in the area outside the proposed footprint of the building (Figure 6). As these are considered as groundbreaking works, and have the potential to inform the archaeological monitoring works, a qualified archaeologist was required to monitor the excavation of the test pits. The archaeologist was allowed sufficient time and access to monitor and assess the test pit excavation within the remit of the method statement of the structural engineer and within the Health & Safety requirements (Appendix A).

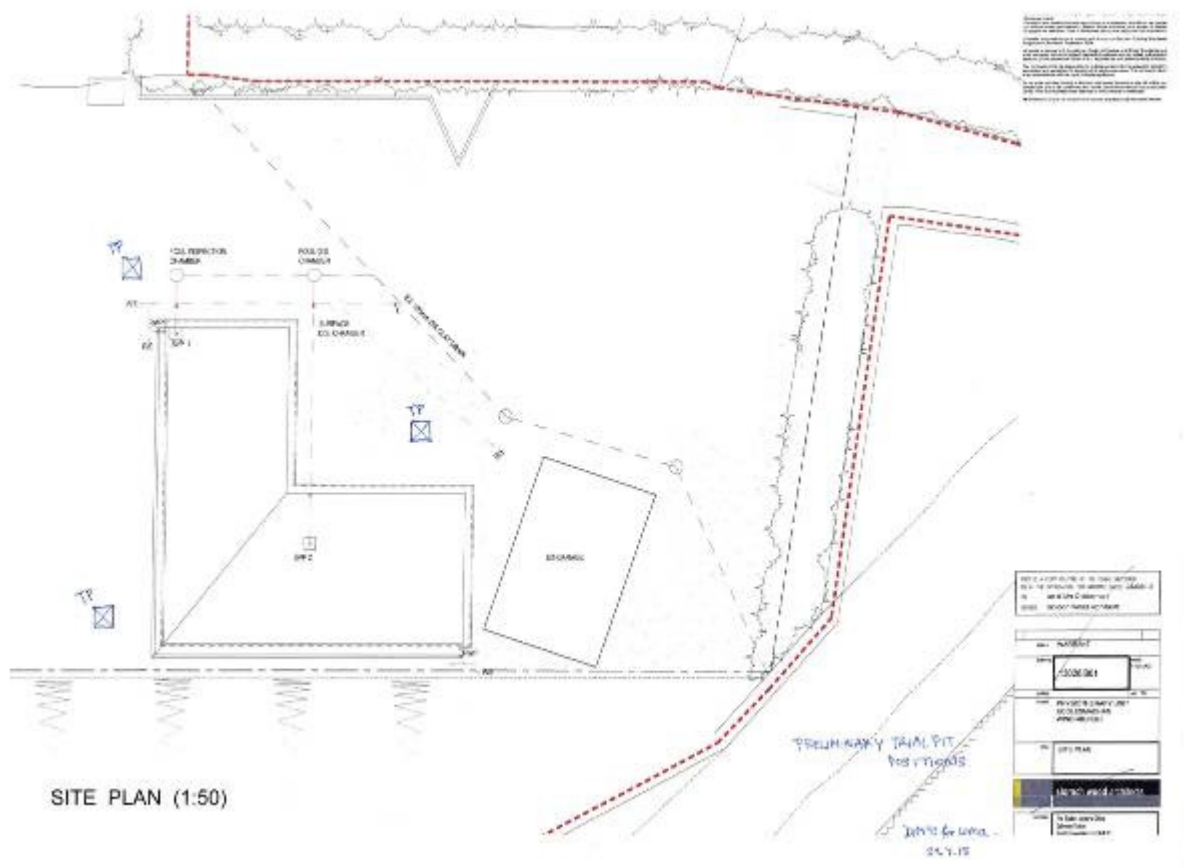


Figure 6 Proposed test pit location. wma Consulting Civil & Structural Engineers.

i. Archaeological site works and observations

The purpose of an archaeological watching brief is to monitor the ground breaking works and all excavations for the occurrence of archaeological features or artefacts. The main concern for this particular site has been that remains of the early settlement and associated datable artefact would be revealed as part of the trial pit exercise. These remains may overly earlier features, possibly of prehistoric date, which are so far unrecorded.

ii. Trial-Pit 1 (TP 1)

Located at the southwest extent of the development area, at the edge of the terrace overlooking the burn.

Length: 1.60m, Depth: 1.70m. Topsoil, 1.0-1.5m deep. See *Figure 7* and *Figure 8*

Consisting of a single fill, dark brown-black humic clay-rich soil with rubble inclusions, including: ceramic drain fragments, red brick, sandstone blocks, modern glazed ceramic sherds, and plastic at the base of the deposit. Likely a levelling deposit to terrace the garden; this of post-1910 date according to a photograph of that date supplied by client Mr. C Miremont, and most likely to be of post 1950's date, because of plastic find at base of context. Overlies light brown sandy silt, naturally sloping from northwest to southeast.

iii. Trial-Pit 2 (TP 2)

Located at the northwest extent of the development area, central within the lawn area.

Length: 1.30m, Depth: 1.50m. Topsoil, 0.30m deep. See *Figure 9*

Consisting of a light brown compact garden soil. Overlies 0.20m of dark grey compact gravel with sandy soil matrix (this a possible path surface?). Overlies 0.50m of industrial waste deposit (likely Victorian or later) including: asphalt, firebrick, red ceramic drains, cast iron pipe (0.08m diameter). This deposit is potentially related to a nearby smithy. Overlies shale and light brown med.firm clay natural.

iv. Trial-Pit 3 (TP 3)

Located at the eastern extent of the development area along the hedge line adjacent to the garage.

Length: 1.40m, Depth: 1.70m. Topsoil, 0.30m deep. See *Figure 10*

Consisting of a dark brown humic garden soil. Overlies 0.06m lense to the eastern extent of the trench, of compact light brown sandy soil with brick fragment inclusions. Overlies 1.00m of industrial waste deposit similar to TP2. This includes: firebrick with the stamp 'ETNA', Fe strip with brass screw, ceramic drain, etc. Overlies shale and clay natural as in TP2.

v. Trench survey

The location of the excavated trenches were recorded by David McCann, structural engineer, and are marked on the plan in his report (Appendix B).



Figure 7 Trial Pit 1: post-excavation, E-facing section (Nr. 003)



Figure 8 Trial Pit 1: post-excavation, S-facing section. (Nr. 004)



Figure 9 Trial Pit 2: post-excavation, S-facing section (Nr. 005)



Figure 10 Trial Pit 3: post-excavation, S-facing section. (Nr. 009)

vi. *Conclusion*

Excavated areas showed soil to have been built up over time in at least two stages of up to 1.7m, creating a terrace. The deposits which are seemingly of Victorian date appear to the north of the site. These were either dumped for disposal purposes or act as a levelling deposit to intentionally build up the terrace. The south of the site shows a much later deposit, likely post-1950's, to create a level surface associated with garden improvements.

3. *Recommended mitigation strategy*

The results from the trial pit excavation formed the basis of an on-site discussion between the structural engineer David McCann, the Archaeology Officer Martin O'Hare of WoSAS and Andrew Morrison, the contracted archaeologist of Addyman Archaeology. In relation to the archaeological concerns it was agreed that if the proposed depth of the foundations could be reviewed in order not to impact much deeper than about 0.6m into the made-up ground, then no significant early archaeological remains would be disturbed or otherwise affected by the proposed development.

A subsequently submitted report by structural engineer David McCann (Appendix B) confirmed that the foundation method had been changed from strip to raft foundation, consisting of a concrete raft slab and hardcore 'mat' of a total depth of 0.6m.

Based on the field evidence of made-up ground which is seemingly not older than 150 years and void of any significant *in situ* archaeological remains or finds, and in the light of the revised foundation method with reduced ground impact, Addyman Archaeology recommend that no further archaeological monitoring of site works is required.

On acceptance of this data structure report to WoSAS, we recommend that the archaeological planning condition relating to this development can be discharged.



Figure 11 Selection of material recovered from trial pit excavation – not retained (Nr. 010).

Bibliography

WoSAS 2013, Letter 02/07/13, Reference: 7/3/14/Cons 28229

Chisholm, J I, MacAdam, A D, Brand, P J. 1989. Lithostratigraphical classification of Upper Devonian and Lower Carboniferous rocks in the Lothians. British Geological Survey Technical Report, WA/89/26.

www.bgs.ac.uk

www.nls.uk

www.wosas.net

*Appendix A : Burnbrae, Ecclesmachan Trial Pit Investigation, Method Statement
by wma Consulting Civil & Structural Engineers*

wma

Consulting Civil and Structural Engineers

**BURNBRAE, ECCLESMACHAN
TRIAL PIT INVESTIGATION, METHOD STATEMENT**

Job Ref. D2349
July 2013

Method:

Carry out minimum 3 No. Trial Pit excavations on the above site, under the direction of the Structural Engineer, to establish existing soil conditions below the proposed building.

Trial pits to be dug by mechanical excavator to a minimum depth of 1.5m, maximum 4.0m.

Trial pits to be outwith the proposed footprint of the building.

Position of any documented service routes and signs of any present on site (e.g. manhole covers) to be established, trial pits to be a safe distance from such.

Initial 0.6m depth of each trial pit to be carefully excavated in case of any undocumented services, excavated to be relocated as required.

Excavating machine to remain at a safe distance from the pit sides, to avoid 'caving-in'.

Personnel access to the excavated pit should be restricted and to be to the Engineer's discretion, but no access should be permitted to a pit depth any greater than 1.2m. Personnel should remain at a safe distance from the pit edge at all times.

Soil conditions in each pit will be recorded by the Engineer, with details including extent and depth of different soil types, presence of any suspected contamination, water ingress, and estimated bearing strength of soils.

Pits to be fully refilled with excavated spoil as soon as possible.

Engineer will later produce a short report summarizing the soil conditions encountered, with recommended foundation solution for the proposed building. Report will be made available to all relevant parties.

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EH30 9JP

*Appendix B : Site investigation report at proposed physiotherapy unit, Ecclesmachan
by wma Consulting Civil & Structural Engineers*



Consulting Civil and Structural Engineers

**SITE INVESTIGATION REPORT
AT PROPOSED PHYSIOTHERAPY UNIT, ECCLESMACHAN
FOR MR C MIREMONT**

Job Ref. D2349/DMcC
Aug 2013

WMA
The Station master's Office
Dalmeny Station
South Queensferry
Edinburgh
EH30 9JP

1.0 Introduction

The site investigation comprised field work which involved the excavation of three trial pits. A trial pit location plan is included in Appendix A.

2.0 Scope

- 2.1 The extent of our brief is to assess ground conditions on site and to provide recommendations on the ground works and foundation design for the proposed structure.
- 2.2 The comments and opinions in this report are based upon our observations on site. Additional information may be available from others which could have an impact on our assessment.
- 2.3 This report is the copyright of WMA and has been prepared to the brief provided by Mr C Miremont. We do not accept liability to any third party for the contents of this report.

3.0 The Site

3.1 Location

The site is located in the centre of the small village of Ecclesmachan, directly across the main road from the Parish Church, and with fairly open countryside to the West and South.

3.3 Topography

The site is generally gently sloping from North to South, perhaps dropping at most 0.5m over the building footprint.

3.4 Proposed Use

The client intends constructing a single storey timber framed building to include two treatment rooms, office, and reception area.

3.5 Existing features

The site is currently a large lawn with houses to the North with a small garage adjacent to the East, bounded by a steep slope down to the Niddry Burn winding around to the South and West.

3.6 Services

A 100mm diameter combined sewer pipe is shown on the Scottish Water records to cross the site just North and East of the proposed footprint, with a manhole just to the North-West corner of the garage. However the only

manhole to be seen on site was over 5m further North of the recorded position. What was thought to be an old clay field drain was exposed and broken in Trial Pit 2, but this was dry. No other services were uncovered on site.

4.0 Soils Investigation

Physical works comprised the excavation of three trial pits. The depth of these was limited to at most 1.7m, since the small excavating machine could not reach any deeper. The trial pit logs are attached to this report in appendix A.

The findings vary between each pit. Trial Pit 1 was all fill material below the topsoil, though it was all good quality silty sandy Clay. Local knowledge of the site suggests this was placed around 30 years ago to level off the garden, where previously (from an old photograph) it started to slope down towards the Niddy Burn. From the findings of the further pits it was thought that the slope must have started at a point somewhere between pits 1 and 3 given the difference in fill material and depth.

Trial Pit 2 had over 1m depth of fill, the fill still being good quality but with some debris suggesting it was over 100 years old, including the possible footpath gravel the position of which is suggested in an Ordnance survey drawing from 1854. Below this fill was the natural silty clayey weathered Shale, which is common to the area.

Trial Pit 3 again had around 1m of fill, differing again since it had some building debris, but still mostly good quality silty Clay. Below this was the natural ground, but with more a mix of alluvial deposits together with weathered Shale.

Ground water was not encountered, and all soil seemed to be free-draining considering some recent heavy rain.

5.0 Environmental Considerations

No sign of visual or odour contaminants were found on site.

6.0 Drainage

Porosity tests were carried out in Pits 1 and 2, at the level of the natural silty clay with shale/weathered shale. Both pits were fairly free-draining.

We have yet to discuss the drainage strategy for this site with Scottish Water, they may ask for all rainfall run-off from at least the proposed roof not to be taken into the combined sewer that crosses the site, to comply with current SUDS guidelines. A soakaway solution may be advised, and from the porosity tests it has been proven that the natural ground below the fill would be perfectly suitable.

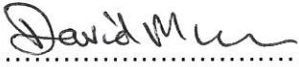
7.0 Conclusions and Recommendations


The extent and depth of the more recent fill seen in Pit 1 was not able to be determined, and the fill in Pit 2 differed from that of Pit 3 although it was to similar 1m or so depth. All fill however can be considered fairly well consolidated given the length of time it has been in place. We would assume a bearing capacity for all this fill material to be in the region of 30kN/m².

The natural weathered shale and silty clay below the fill we would consider having a bearing capacity of at least 100kN/m².

Since the depth of fill varies, and the natural ground is at least at 1m depth becoming over 1.7m depth, we propose a raft foundation solution for the proposed building. Given the lightweight nature of the building, of timber frame and timber cladding with no masonry, we estimate that the total load including concrete raft slab would amount to a bearing load of around 18kN/m².

The raft foundation would incorporate the floor slab and at the external walls have edge thickenings of 0.45m depth. Concrete should be C28/35 grade. With a 'mat' of 0.15m hardcore placed under the raft then the maximum depth of excavation below the existing ground level would be generally 0.6m, hence the formation level will be within the fill depth throughout.

Signed by.....  Date..... 2.8.13

Checked by.....  Date..... 2.8.13

For WMA

Appendix A

Location Plan
Trial Pit Logs
Site Investigation Location Plan

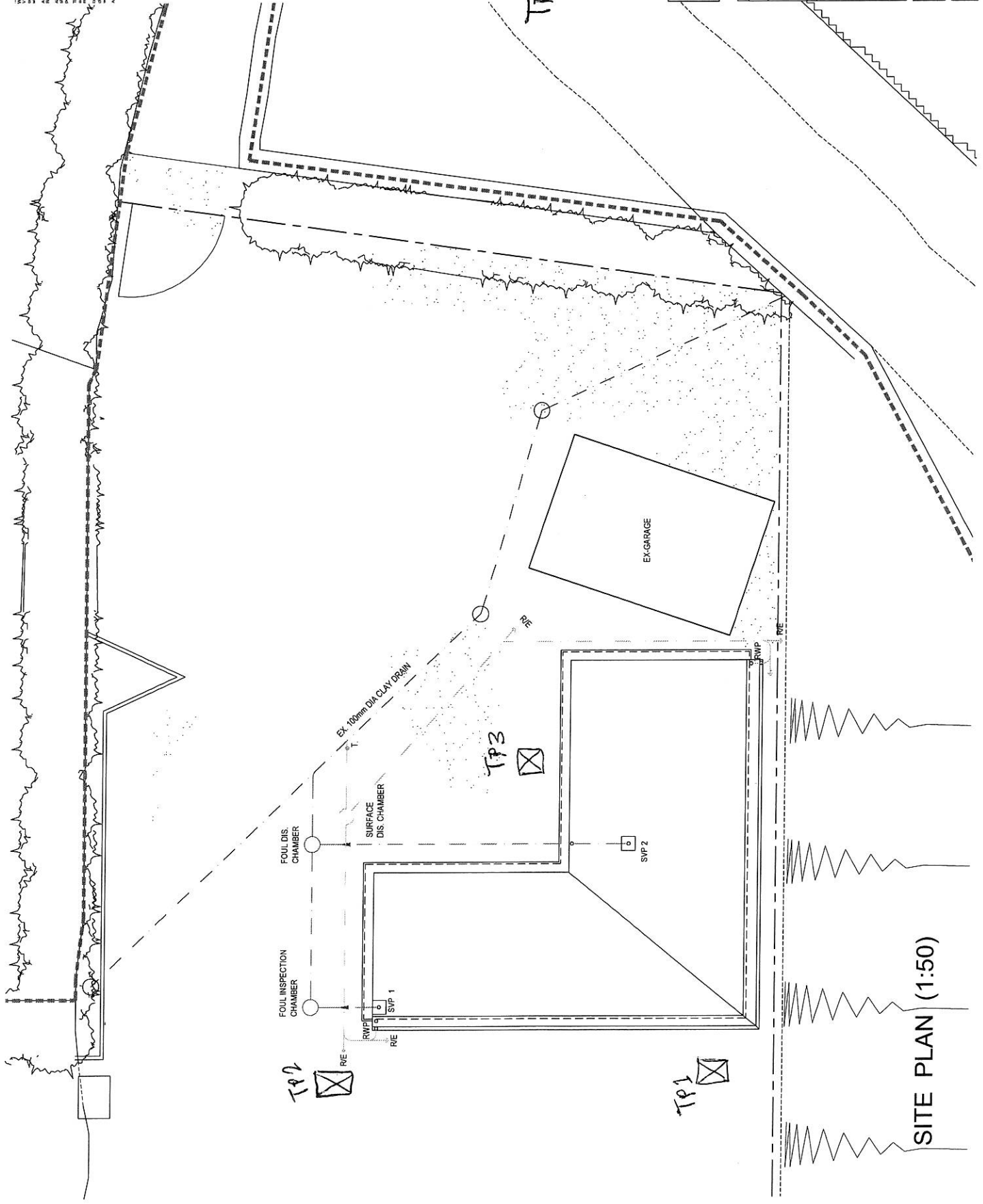
THIS IS A COPY OF ONE OF THE PLANS REFERRED TO IN THE APPLICATION FOR WARRANT DATED 29/04/13 BY Mr & Mrs C Milnerford S0826 Storch Wood Architects

It is to be used for the purposes of the current Building Regulations application only and is not to be used for any other purpose. It is the responsibility of the applicant to ensure that the plans are used in accordance with the Building Regulations and that any necessary amendments are made to the plans to reflect any changes to the design. The applicant is responsible for ensuring that the plans are used in accordance with the Building Regulations and that any necessary amendments are made to the plans to reflect any changes to the design. The applicant is responsible for ensuring that the plans are used in accordance with the Building Regulations and that any necessary amendments are made to the plans to reflect any changes to the design.

TRIAL PIT POSITIONS
31.7.13

THIS IS A COPY OF ONE OF THE PLANS REFERRED TO IN THE APPLICATION FOR WARRANT DATED 29/04/13 BY Mr & Mrs C Milnerford S0826 Storch Wood Architects

status	WARRANT
drawing	1:100 (A1)
project	PHYSIOTHERAPY UNIT ECCLESMACHAN WINCHBURGH
client	PHS
date	
title	SITE PLAN
contact	Storch Wood Architects The Studio House Office Delany Station South Ovenshire, HR8 1UP



SITE PLAN (1:50)

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TRIAL PIT RECORD SHEET

Location	SOUTH WEST CORNER OF PROPOSED UNIT	Trial Pit No.	TP 1
Ground Level	Garden level (all relatively flat)		
Datum Level	-	Job No	D 2349
Engineer	D.McC	Date	31.7.13

Soil Description	Soft/Firm Loose/Dense	Depth from (m)	Depth to (m)	Log
Topsoil	-	0	0.1	
Silty sandy clay fill not in layers, fairly loose	Loose to medium dense	0.1	0.9	
becoming more dense, silty sandy clay fill, with pockets of sand towards base	loose to medium dense	0.9	1.7m	

Comments: Sides of pit remained stable
Good 'clean' fill (no building material or similar). Fill thought to have been placed around 30 years ago, to level garden.

Water strike: Dry

Excavation stopped at: 1.7m (limit of small excavator)

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TRIAL PIT RECORD SHEET

Location	NORTH WEST CORNER OF PROPOSED UNIT	Trial Pit No.	TP 2
Ground Level	Garden Level		
Datum Level		Job No	D2349
Engineer	D.McC	Date	31.7.13

Soil Description	Soft/Firm Loose/Dense	Depth from (m)	Depth to (m)	Log
Topsoil	—	0	0.3	
Gravel, silt (old path route possibly)	Dense	0.3	0.4	
Silty sandy Clay Fill, some shale fragments, old 60p clay (field) drain exposed (dry) - (Fill thought to be partly 'industrial', maybe from adjacent 'Smiddy')	loose to medium dense	0.4	1.0	
Silty sandy CLAY (natural) with shale fragments increasing with depth	loose to medium dense	1.0	1.4	
Silty weathered SHALE	Medium dense	1.4	1.5	

Comments: Sides of pit remained stable

Water strike: DRY

Excavation stopped at: 1.5m machine could not penetrate further into Shale.

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TRIAL PIT RECORD SHEET

Location	Towards North West corner of existing Garage	Trial Pit No.	TP 3
Ground Level	Garden level		
Datum Level		Job No	2349
Engineer	D.McC	Date	31.7.13

Soil Description	Soft/Firm Loose/Dense	Depth from (m)	Depth to (m)	Log
Topsoil	—	0	0.3	
Sandy silty clay fill, some sandstone boulders, one whole brick	loose to medium dense	0.3	1.0	
Silty sandy CLAY with many small shale fragments and some sandstone fragments	loose to medium dense	1.0	1.65	

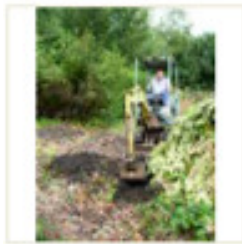
Comments: Sides of pit remained stable

Water strike: DRY

Excavation stopped at: 1.65m

Appendix C : Photographicregister and thumbnails: Watching Brief Burnbrae, Ecclesmachan

Shot Num.	Direction facing	Trench	Description	Date	Initial
001	W	TP1	working shot – TP 1 excavation	31/07/13	AJLM
002	N	TP1	TP 1: post-ex, S-facing section, general	31/07/13	AJLM
003	W	TP1	TP 1: post-ex, E-facing section	31/07/13	AJLM
004	N	TP1	TP 1: post-ex, S-facing section	31/07/13	AJLM
005	N	TP2	TP 2: post-ex, S-facing section	31/07/13	AJLM
006	E	TP2	TP 2: post-ex, W-facing section	31/07/13	AJLM
007	E	TP3	TP 3: post-ex, W-facing section	31/07/13	AJLM
008	S	TP3	TP 2: post-ex, N-facing section	31/07/13	AJLM
009	NW	TP2	TP 3: post-ex, oblique	31/07/13	AJLM
010	-	-	Example of material from industrial deposit	31/07/13	AJLM



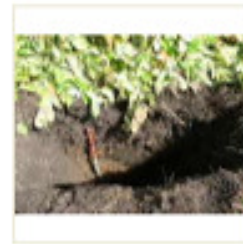
2078 Eccles (01)



2078 Eccles (02)



2078 Eccles (03)



2078 Eccles (04)



2078 Eccles (05)



2078 Eccles (06)



2078 Eccles (07)



2078 Eccles (08)



2078 Eccles (09)



2078 Eccles (10)

**Appendix D : Provisional entry for Discovery and Excavation Scotland :
Watching Brief Burnbrae, Ecclesmachan**

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	West Lothian Council
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Burnbrae, Ecclesmachan
PROJECT CODE:	AA 2078.00
PARISH:	Uphall
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Andrew Morrison
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Addyman Archaeology
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Archaeological Watching Brief
NMRS NO(S):	None
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	None
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NT 05831 73685
START DATE (this season)	31/07/13
END DATE (this season)	31/07/13
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	<p>Addyman Archaeology monitored the excavation of trial pits to establish the ground make up of a small development site in the historic village of Ecclesmachan. The site lies within the projected area of the medieval settlement, close to the 18th century church, which is associated with a 6th or 7th century saint dedication and incorporates medieval fabric.</p> <p>The test pitting revealed substantial ground built-up from Victorian to recent times to create a level surface associated with garden improvements. No finds of wider archaeological significance were made. No further archaeological works were required.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	N/A
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	private developer
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Addyman Archaeology, St. Ninian's Manse, Quayside Street, Edinburgh, EH6 6EJ
EMAIL ADDRESS:	admin@addyman-archaeology.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	RCAHMS and WoSAS SMR (intended)