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LEARMONTH GARDEN

LINLITHGOW, WEST LOTHIAN, SCOTLAND

Measured Photographic Survey

August 2015

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Wardell Armstrong

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LEARMONTH GARDEN

Linlithgow, West Lothian, Scotland

Measured Photographic Survey

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ENERGY AND CLIMATE CHANGE
ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABILITY
INFRASTRUCTURE AND UTILITIES
LAND AND PROPERTY
MINING AND MINERAL PROCESSING
MINERAL ESTATES AND QUARRYING
WASTE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

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Figure 8: Ordnance Survey Map 1921.

Figure 9: Ordnance Survey Map 1951.

1 INTRODUCTION AND SITE LOCATION

- 1.1 The West Lothian Council is proposing a landscape redesign for Learmonth Gardens, Linlithgow. Wardell Armstrong Archaeology was commissioned by the West Lothian Council Construction Service (CS14219) to undertake a measured photographic survey of the small public park, (NGR: NT 30335/677010, centred on the Doocot).
- 1.2 The measured photographic survey was undertaken on the 30th July 2015 by Ariane Buschmann and Susan Thompson. Focus of the survey were the stone retaining walls, more specific the northern retaining walls.
- 1.3 Linlithgow is situated just 20 miles west of Edinburgh in the county of West Lothian. The site is located south east of Linlithgow city centre, within the Upper Linlithgow & Union Canal Conservation Area.

2 PLANNING PROPOSALS AND POLICY

- 2.1 The Council intends to undertake some landscape improvements to the garden – in particular at the north end of the garden. They refer to the preliminary landscape proposals sketch handed in by their Construction Services. This work is to be implemented during 2015/16 financial year and it is hoped that works can start on site late autumn/ winter 2015.
- 2.2 The West Lothian Council Planning Policy regarding Conservation Areas (Jan. 2009) states:

4.48 'A conservation area is an area of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance. On designating a conservation area, the council, is obliged to have special regard for the character of the area in considering development. It should also prepare and publish proposals for protection and enhancement of the area such as the introduction of special controls, improvements, initiatives and guidance on repairs and alterations. All buildings in a conservation area are protected from demolition and designation automatically protects trees.'

4.41 'As a consequence of its unique historical importance, the protection of central Linlithgow warrants special consideration. Over the last two decades the rigs to the north-east of the High Street have been considered for parking and housing development. A study of development potential, carried out in 1991 and 1992, led to

a policy of preventing development in the area, other than small-scale developments that respected the existing rig pattern and where access would not be a problem.'

- 2.3 Where a Historic Landscape or Registered Park or Garden is the subject of a proposal for restoration, alteration or development, the impact of the work on any standing structures (e.g. ornaments, follies, bridges, boundaries, etc.) is a relevant factor. A record of these features may form part of any proposals. (IfA 7)

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

3.2 A preliminary landscape proposal was given by the West Lothian Council Housing, Construction & Building Service, which set out the methodology for the archaeological work.

3.3 Measured Photographic Survey

3.3.1 The survey was also undertaken following standards and guidance issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2014) and Historic Scotland.

3.3.2 In accordance with the guidance, the survey consists of digital photography that includes:

- Measured photographs of the structures, where possible, with a scale of 1m.
- General views of the structures with restricted access, usually in an oblique photograph.
- Oblique views of the area to set the structures into general context.

3.3.3 The written record comprises:

- The structure's precise location, as a National Grid reference and in address form;
- A note of any statutory designation (listing, scheduling or conservation area);
- The location of the project archive;
- An historical background to set the site into its historical context, with information derived as a result of an assessment of documentary and cartographic sources.

3.3.4 The purpose of the measured photographic survey was to produce a photographic and written record of the existing structures prior to a redevelopment of the area.

3.4 Reporting and Project Archive

3.4.1 An archive will be prepared in accordance with the recommendations in 'Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation' (Brown 2011). The project archive will be deposited under guidance of

the West Lothian Archive, depended on the probability if a material archive is produced.

3.4.2 Wardell Armstrong Archaeology supports the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project (<http://www.oasis.ac.uk>). The aim of the OASIS project is to provide an online index to archaeological grey literature that has been produced as a result of developer-funded fieldwork. Details of this project have been included on the OASIS database under the identifier **wardella2-220420**.

4 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 Historical Background

4.1.1 Linlithgow is an early medieval burgh situated near Linlithgow Loch, West Lothian. The area was most likely first fortified by the Bernician Angles and made a burgh by 1130. Its most famous site is Linlithgow Palace. It played a role in history as the home of the Steward Kings and birthplace of Queen Mary. Several fires nearly completely destroyed the medieval town in the 15th century. Until its decline in the late 18th century, Linlithgow was known for its production and trade of leather and linen products. With the construction of the railway tracks in 1842 the town slowly lost its wealth and importance as trade centre (Linlithgow's History, <http://www.linlithgow.com/history.htm>, accessed 10th August 2015).

4.2 Learmonth Garden

4.2.1 The garden is within the Upper Linlithgow & Union Canal Conservation Area. The area of Learmonth Gardens is part of at least 3 former Burgage plots. The proposed site is an existing garden which has historical significance with it being a former tail 'Rigg' (Burgage plot). One of the tree burgage plots belonged to the Barons Ross of Halkhead who had their town house on the High Street. The medieval burgage plots would have been aligned roughly north – south, dividing the land in several narrow strips of land. The whole of the garden falls within the area of increased archaeological sensitivity in relation to the likely core of the medieval burgh. The medieval royal burgh appears to have been planned as a single-street settlement, aligned east-west. The modern town still exhibits the typical landholding patterns of a planned burgh, with a series of long, narrow burgage plots leading back from the principal medieval thoroughfares (West Lothian Council 2015).

4.2.2 The plots most likely have been part of the buildings fronting High Street, the main road in Linlithgow. This direct relationship with these structures has been lost with the construction of the railway across the northern end of the garden in 1942. The map evidence suggests that this may have resulted in a re-orientation of the ground within the gardens in an east – west orientation (Figure 3 and Figure 5). The plot would retain the potential to produce significant archaeological material/ subsurface deposits associated with the early development of the town.

4.2.3 There is a beehive shaped doocot (dovecote or pigeon house) on the site which is a Category A Listed Building, which according to Historic Scotland's listed building

dataset is of 16th century date (Plate 1). It is also recorded that this structure was constructed for the Barons Ross of Halkhead, probably on the tail rig of their town house on or near the site of the Royal Bank of Scotland. This would indicate that the plots associated with the structures on the High Street extended as least as far south as the doocot, to the current line of Strawberry Bank (Learmonth Gardens, Dovecot <http://data.historic-scotland.gov.uk/pls/html/db/f?p=2200:15:0:::::BUILDING:37468>, accessed 10th August 2015). Therefore the potential for other material associated with activity on the backlands (such as waste disposal) might be present in the gardens.

- 4.2.4 On the Ordnance Survey large scale Scottish town plans 1856 (Figure 6), and Ordnance Survey 25 inch 1st edition, Scotland 1856 (Figure 5), a ruin of some sort is planned in on the south east corner of Learmonth Garden. On the later OS maps from 1921 and 1951 the structure is not denoted (Figure 8 and 9). This ruin is also not visible on the current site (Plate 3), but it might be of archaeological significance during the redevelopment of the garden.



Plate 1: Historic photograph of the Doocot, no date.

5 MEASURED PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEY

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The measured photographic survey was undertaken on the 30th July 2015. At the time of survey the northern part of the garden was still heavily overgrown with ivy, which limited the access, especially to the north western corner of the area. It was clear that the area had already undergone considerable clearing of trees, hedges and ivy.

5.2 Location

5.2.1 Learmonth Garden (NT 30335/677010), an existing small public park within a historically significant area, is situated in the south east of Linlithgow, between the railway tracks and Strawberry Bank, north to the Union Canal. The garden is within the Upper Linlithgow & Union Canal Conservation Area. The gardens commemorate Alexander Learmonth, Provost of Linlithgow, from 1802-7.

5.3 Listed designation

5.3.1 Learmonth Garden contains the Grade A listed Doocot (also Ross Doocot). The building is a circular beehive doocot (Plate 2), with its thick rubble walls containing 370 nesting boxes or cots. It is bound by three projecting rat-courses, rather like stringcourses. A recent lantern has been added on top.

5.3.2 Situated within the closer radius is Wellbank, a cottage framed by two sets of three square chimneys from 1850 which still awaits classification.

5.4 Photographic Survey

5.4.1 The photographic survey concentrated on the garden walling surrounding the garden and forming revetments to its terraces. As the majority of the southern masonry appears to be modern, the main focus was on the northern retaining walls.

5.4.2 Compared with the upper southern part, the northern area of the garden was in an unkempt state. The grounds were covered in ivy, several trees and bushes, which influenced the state of the walls. At the time of the survey, tree works were underway, and the area already has been cleared of a high amount of greenery, but further works were necessary.

5.4.3 The upper level surrounding walls to the south are modern rebuilds and in a good condition (Plate 22-23). While being most recent, they do blend in with the overall

appearance of the historic site. On the west elevation of the east wall remains of modern plaster cover the rubble masonry (Plate 4).

- 5.4.4 The first and second retaining wall are both at least partly modern rebuilt and repointed (Plate 5-15). The first retaining wall is in an overall better condition than the second retaining wall. The majority of it has recently been repointed and the masonry is mostly clear of ivy, with the exception of the east and west corners (Plate 5 & 9).
- 5.4.5 At the second retaining wall several phases of restoration are visible (Plate 10-15). The wall has recently been cleared of the majority of the overgrown ivy. In some areas (Plate 10) the walls have crudely been rebuilt with cement mortar. The lower part of the wall appears to be built in dry rubble masonry, overlain with a layer of modern rebuilt walling with cement mortar, in some places this is overlain by another small dry rubble masonry layer (Plate 11/12).
- 5.4.6 The third retaining wall in the north-west corner was hardly visible through greenery and possibly needs re-surveying to give a clear analysis (Plate 16-18). So far it can be said that the wall appears to be mostly dry rubble masonry (Plate 16). The damage done by natural influences cannot be assessed yet.
- 5.4.7 During the site visit, but also visible on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, Scotland, 1856 (Figure 5), remains of a fourth, slightly lower retaining wall have been found, situated just on the north-west corner of the garden (Plate 19 and 20). On the OS map it appears to be a pathway, with steps leading to the property west to the garden. The slightly later Ordnance Survey large scale Scottish town plans, 1856, also shows the footpath, including additional steps situated within the garden area (Figure 6).



Plate 2: Doocot, 16th century, on upper level of the garden.



Plate 3: oblique view of the upper level, suspected area for the ruins documented in the OS map.



Plate 4: Modern plaster on upper level east wall.



Plate 5: 1st step retaining wall, west corner.



Plate 6: 1st step retaining wall. Modern restoration/rebuilt.



Plate 7: stairs from 1st step to the upper level.



Plate 8: 1st step retaining wall, with doocot, general shot.



Plate 9: 1st step retaining wall, east corner.



Plate 10: 2nd step retaining wall, several phases of restoration/rebuilding.



Plate 11: 2nd step retaining wall, several phases of restoration/rebuilding.



Plate 12: 2nd step retaining wall, several phases of restoration/rebuilding.



Plate 13: stairs from 2nd step to 1st step, slight damage/deterioration of the sandstone.



Plate 14: 2nd step retaining wall, changes in masonry and damage.



Plate 15: 2nd step retaining wall, different masonry is clearly visible.



Plate 16: 3rd step retaining wall, oblique view, barely visible through the ivy.



Plate 17: 3rd step retaining wall, oblique view, barely visible through the ivy.



Plate 18: 3rd step retaining wall, general shot.



Plate 19: suspected 4th step, small pathway from the property to the west.



Plate 20: suspected 4th step, small pathway from the property to the west.



Plate 21: modern wall to the railway tracks.



Plate 22: Upper level surrounding wall, east end.



Plate 23: Upper level surrounding wall, west end.

6 SIGNIFICANCE

6.1 The garden is situated in a historically significant area and is formed of parts of three former medieval burgage plots. The retaining walls of the garden still follow their 19th century layout as can be seen on the OS maps of 1847-1895 and 1855-1882. The gardens came into existence after the railway line was built in 1842, separating the rear of the burgage plots from their High Street frontage. The revetment and boundary walls almost certainly date in origin to this division of the properties following the insertion of the railway line. Consequently, the walls to be restored are not hugely historically significant in terms of their fabric, but their restoration will help retain the historic character of the gardens.

6.2 So far it can be assumed that the third retaining wall and the small footpath wall, currently blocked by greenery, are the least effected by modern restoration. It is currently not possible to assess the damage done by natural processes as the area is particularly strongly covered in ivy and hedges. It is unlikely, however, that restoration will result in any great loss of heritage significance.

6.3 Impact on listed designation

6.3.1 The impact on the grade A listed doocot situated on the property is of neutral to positive significance, as the planned proposals would include restoration plans and the removal of trees which could possibly affect the structure of the building. The redesigning of the surrounding area would bring a higher aesthetic value to the garden.

7 CONCLUSION

- 7.1 Learmonth Gardens are part of the medieval settlement of Linlithgow. However the current setting of the retaining walls goes back to the mid-19th century, when the railway tracks were built through the property of several High Street burgage plots in 1842. The archaeological significance of the retaining walls is therefore of lesser value. Modern changes and rebuilt of the upper level, first and second step retaining walls further reduce their historic and archaeological value.
- 7.2 Regarding the third step and remains of the possible footpath walling to the north west of the garden, an additional survey might be necessary to assess their significance. It might be of interest to further examine this area, especially regarding the changed access to the properties after the realignment of plots in the 19th century.
- 7.3 Following the preliminary landscape proposals, a new balustrade and gate between the first and second step is planned. This should be of neutral effect to the significance of the second step retaining wall.
- 7.4 The area of higher interest to the north might not be highly affected by the planned changes. A general clearing of the greenery would be of positive effect to the site and allow a better preservation of the retaining walls.
- 7.5 A protective barrier on the walling (Plate 21) to the railway tracks is recommended.
- 7.6 It cannot be ruled out that there might be historic material of archaeological value below ground. On the OS maps of 1855-1882 and 1847-1895 (here declared as ruin) a building can be seen in the south-east corner of the garden. There were no traces of this structure found during the site visit (Plate 3).

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Ordnance Survey Map Large Scale: 1:1056 Town Plans 1847-1895 4 sheets

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APPENDIX I

SITE: Linlithgow		SITE NAME: Learmonth Garden		ACC NO: CP11461
		CAMERA: Canon		CAMERA SET: Nr. 13
File No.	Taken by	Date	Direction facing	Description
001	AB	30.7.15	N	Doocot South Elevation
002	AB	30.7.15	NE	Doocot South East Elevation
003	AB	30.7.15	E	E wall, Upper Level, South End with corner post, West Elevation
004	AB	30.7.15	E	E wall, Upper Level, step in wall, West Elevation
005	AB	30.7.15	E	E wall, Upper Level, West Elevation
006	AB	30.7.15	E	E wall, Upper Level, West Elevation
007	AB	30.7.15	E	E wall, Upper Level, West Elevation
008	AB	30.7.15	E	E wall, Upper Level, West Elevation
009	AB	30.7.15	E	E wall, Upper Level, West Elevation
010	AB	30.7.15	E	E wall, Upper Level, West Elevation
011	AB	30.7.15	E	E wall, Upper Level, West Elevation
012	AB	30.7.15	E	E wall, Upper Level, West Elevation
013	AB	30.7.15	E	E wall, West Elevation, Upper Level, North End
014	AB	30.7.15	W	Doocot West Elevation
015	AB	30.7.15	W	W wall, East Elevation, Upper Level, South End
016	AB	30.7.15	SW	W wall, Upper Level, North-West Elevation, Corner
017	AB	30.7.15	W	W wall, Upper Level, East Elevation
018	AB	30.7.15	W	W wall, Upper Level, East Elevation

SITE: Linlithgow		SITE NAME: Learmonth Garden			ACC NO: CP11461
		CAMERA: Canon			CAMERA SET: Nr. 13
File No.	Taken by	Date	Direction facing	Description	
019	AB	30.7.15	W	W wall, East Elevation, Upper Level North End	
020	AB	30.7.15	W	1 st Step W wall, East Elevation, South End	
021	AB	30.7.15	W	1 st Step W wall, East Elevation	
022	AB	30.7.15	W	1 st Step W wall, East Elevation	
023	AB	30.7.15	W	1 st Step W wall, East Elevation	
024	AB	30.7.15	W	1 st Step W wall, East Elevation, North End	
025	AB	30.7.15	S	1 st Step S wall, North Elevation, West End	
026	AB	30.7.15	W	2 nd Step W wall, East Elevation	
027	AB	30.7.15	S	1 st Step S wall, North Elevation	
028	AB	30.7.15	S	1 st Step S wall, North Elevation	
029	AB	30.7.15	S	1 st Step S wall, North Elevation	
030	AB	30.7.15	S	1 st Step S wall, North Elevation	
031	AB	30.7.15	S	1 st Step S wall, North Elevation	
032	AB	30.7.15	S	1 st Step S wall, North Elevation	
033	AB	30.7.15	S	1 st Step S wall, North Elevation	
034	AB	30.7.15	S	1 st Step S wall, North Elevation	
035	AB	30.7.15	S	1 st Step S wall, North Elevation, Stairs to Upper Level	
036	AB	30.7.15	W	2 nd Step W wall, East Elevation	
037	AB	30.7.15	S	2 nd Step S wall, North Elevation, West End	

SITE: Linlithgow		SITE NAME: Learmonth Garden			ACC NO: CP11461
		CAMERA: Canon			CAMERA SET: Nr. 13
File No.	Taken by	Date	Direction facing	Description	
038	AB	30.7.15	S	2 nd Step S wall, North Elevation	
039	AB	30.7.15	S	2 nd Step S wall, North Elevation	
040	AB	30.7.15	S	2 nd Step S wall, North Elevation	
041	AB	30.7.15	S	2 nd Step S wall, North Elevation	
042	AB	30.7.15	S	2 nd Step S wall, North Elevation	
043	AB	30.7.15	S	2 nd Step S wall, North Elevation	
044	AB	30.7.15	S	2 nd Step S wall, North Elevation	
045	AB	30.7.15	S	2 nd Step S wall, North Elevation	
046	AB	30.7.15	S	2 nd Step S wall, North Elevation	
047	AB	30.7.15	S	2 nd Step S wall, North Elevation	
048	AB	30.7.15	S	2 nd Step S wall, North Elevation	
049	AB	30.7.15	S	2 nd Step S wall, North Elevation	
050	AB	30.7.15	S	2 nd Step S wall, North Elevation	
051	AB	30.7.15	S	2 nd Step S wall, North Elevation, Stairs to 1 st Step	
052	AB	30.7.15	E	2 nd Step S wall, Stairs to 1 st Step, West Elevation	
053	AB	30.7.15	S	3 rd Step S wall, North Elevation, general shot	
054	AB	30.7.15	S	3 rd Step S wall, North Elevation, general shot	
055	AB	30.7.15	S	3 rd Step S wall, North Elevation, general shot	
056	AB	30.7.15	S	3 rd Step S wall, North Elevation, general shot	
057	AB	30.7.15	S	3 rd Step S wall, North Elevation, general shot	

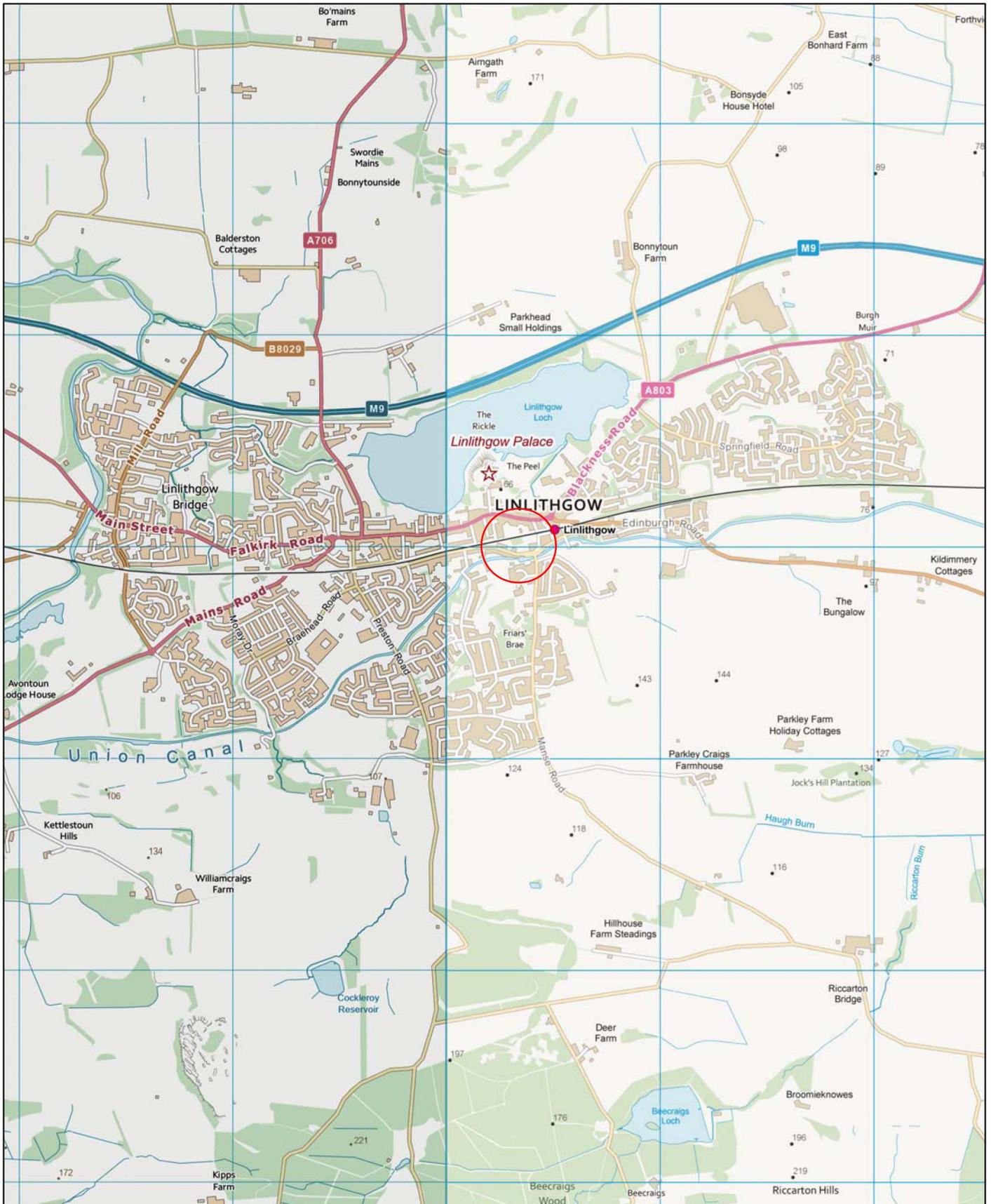
SITE: Linlithgow		SITE NAME: Learmonth Garden			ACC NO: CP11461
		CAMERA: Canon			CAMERA SET: Nr. 13
File No.	Taken by	Date	Direction facing	Description	
058	AB	30.7.15	SW	4 th Step/ Footpath wall, general shot	
059	AB	30.7.15	SW	4 th Step/ Footpath wall, general shot	
060	AB	30.7.15	SW	4 th Step/ Footpath wall, general shot	
061	AB	30.7.15	N	North wall to Railway, South Elevation	
062	AB	30.7.15	N	North wall to Railway, South Elevation	
063	AB	30.7.15	W	2 nd Step S wall, Stairs to 1 st Step, East Elevation	
064	AB	30.7.15	S	2 nd Step S wall, North Elevation	
065	AB	30.7.15	S	2 nd Step S wall, North Elevation	
066	AB	30.7.15	S	2 nd Step S wall, North Elevation	
067	AB	30.7.15	S	2 nd Step S wall, North Elevation	
068	AB	30.7.15	S	2 nd Step S wall, North Elevation	
069	AB	30.7.15	S	2 nd Step S wall, North Elevation	
070	AB	30.7.15	S	2 nd Step S wall, North Elevation	
071	AB	30.7.15	S	2 nd Step S wall, North Elevation	
072	AB	30.7.15	S	2 nd Step S wall, North Elevation	
073	AB	30.7.15	S	2 nd Step S wall, North Elevation, East End	
074	AB	30.7.15	E	2 nd Step E wall, West Elevation, North End	
075	AB	30.7.15	E	2 nd Step E wall, West Elevation	
076	AB	30.7.15	S	1 st Step S wall, North Elevation, Stairs to Upper Level	

SITE: Linlithgow		SITE NAME: Learmonth Garden			ACC NO: CP11461
		CAMERA: Canon			CAMERA SET: Nr. 13
File No.	Taken by	Date	Direction facing	Description	
077	AB	30.7.15	S	1 st Step S wall, North Elevation, Stairs to Upper Level	
078	AB	30.7.15	S	1 st Step S wall, North Elevation	
079	AB	30.7.15	S	1 st Step S wall, North Elevation	
080	AB	30.7.15	S	1 st Step S wall, North Elevation	
081	AB	30.7.15	S	1 st Step S wall, North Elevation	
082	AB	30.7.15	S	1 st Step S wall, North Elevation	
083	AB	30.7.15	S	1 st Step S wall, North Elevation	
084	AB	30.7.15	S	1 st Step S wall, North Elevation	
085	AB	30.7.15	S	1 st Step S wall, North Elevation, East End	
086	AB	30.7.15	E	1 st Step E wall, West Elevation	
087	AB	30.7.15	E	1 st Step E wall, West Elevation	
088	AB	30.7.15	E	1 st Step E wall, West Elevation	
089	AB	30.7.15	NW	2 nd Step Oblique	
090	AB	30.7.15	SW	1 st Step Oblique	
091	AB	30.7.15	NE	2 nd Step Oblique	
092	AB	30.7.15	SE	1 st Step Oblique	
093	AB	30.7.15	NE	3 rd Step Oblique	
094	AB	30.7.15	SE	2 nd Step Oblique	
095	AB	30.7.15	NW	3 rd Step Oblique	

SITE: Linlithgow		SITE NAME: Learmonth Garden		ACC NO: CP11461
		CAMERA: Canon		CAMERA SET: Nr. 13
File No.	Taken by	Date	Direction facing	Description
096	AB	30.7.15	SW	2 nd Step Oblique
097	AB	30.7.15	S	Doocot North Elevation
098	AB	30.7.15	NE	Upper Level Oblique
099	AB	30.7.15	NE	Upper Level Oblique
100	AB	30.7.15	NW	Upper Level Oblique

Table 1: Photographic Index

APPENDIX II



Wardell Armstrong
Archaeology
2015

PROJECT: Learmouth Garden, Linlithgow,
West Lothian
SCALE: 1:25,000 at A4
REPORT No: CP11461
CLIENT: West Lothian Council
DRAWN BY: AB
DATE: August 2015
FIGURE: 1

KEY:
 Site location



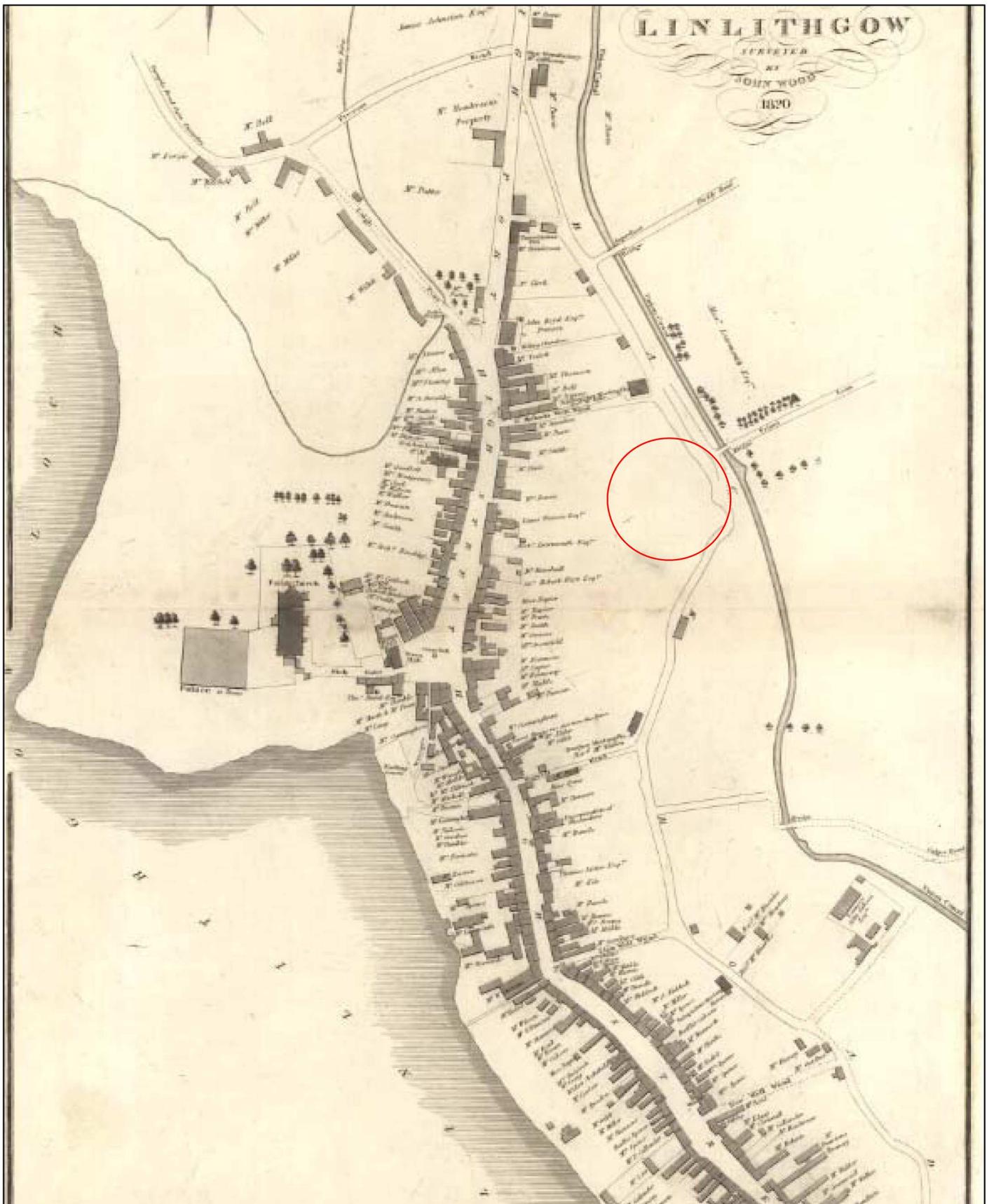
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Figure 1: Site location.



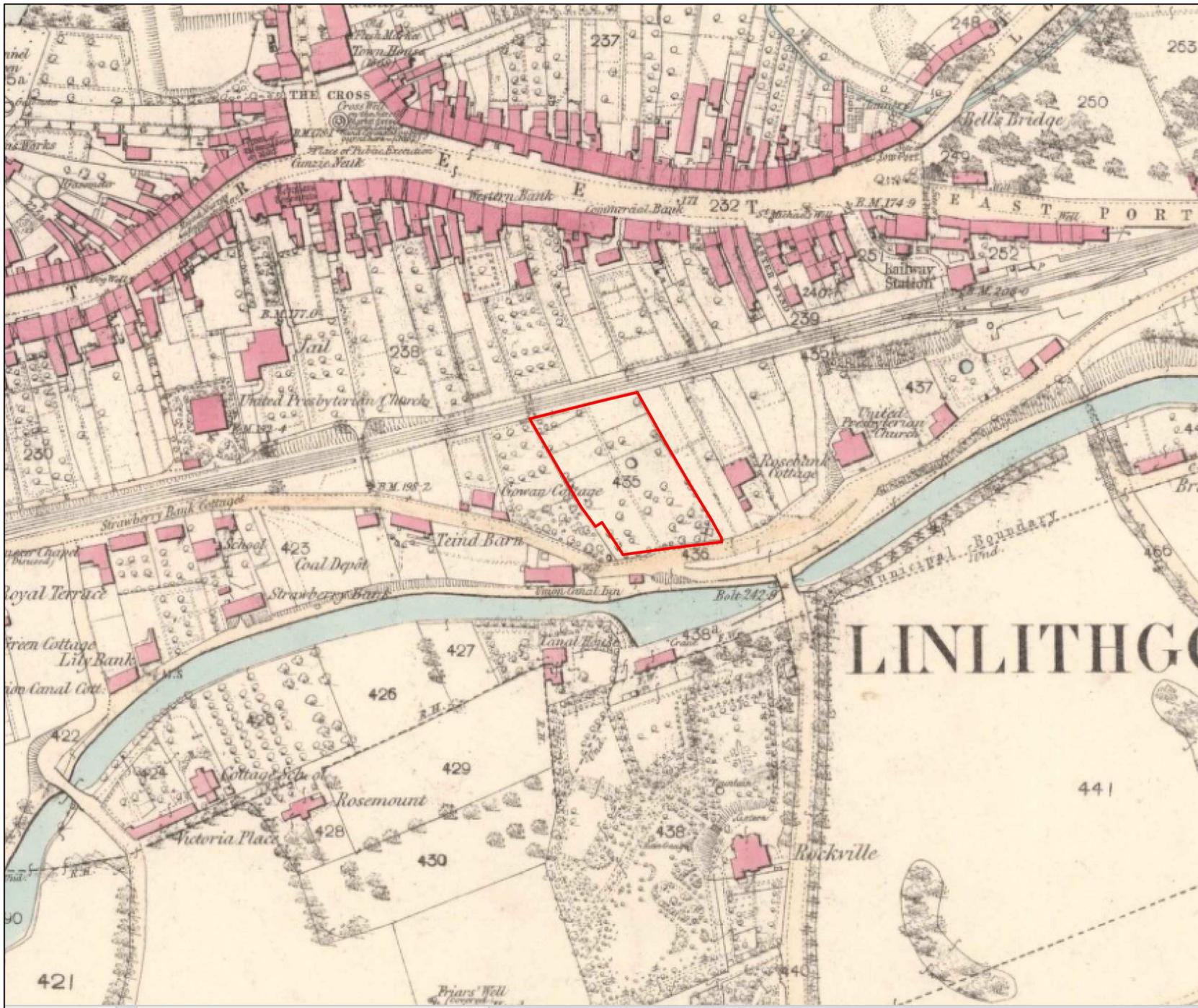
 <p>Wardell Armstrong Archaeology 2015</p>	PROJECT: Learmonth Garden, Linlithgow, West Lothian	KEY:  Site location	 <p>Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100019512</p>
	SCALE: 1:1,250 at A4		
	REPORT No: CP11461		
	CLIENT: West Lothian Council		
	DRAWN BY: AB		
	DATE: August 2015		
	FIGURE: 2		

Figure 2: Detailed site location.



	<p>PROJECT: Learmouth Garden, Linlithgow, West Lothian</p> <p>SCALE: Not to scale</p> <p>REPORT No: CP11461</p> <p>CLIENT: West Lothian Council</p> <p>DRAWN BY: AB</p> <p>DATE: August 2015</p> <p>FIGURE: 3</p>	<p>KEY:</p>  Site location	
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Figure 3: John Wood's Plan of the Town of Linlithgow, 1820.



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 West Lothian

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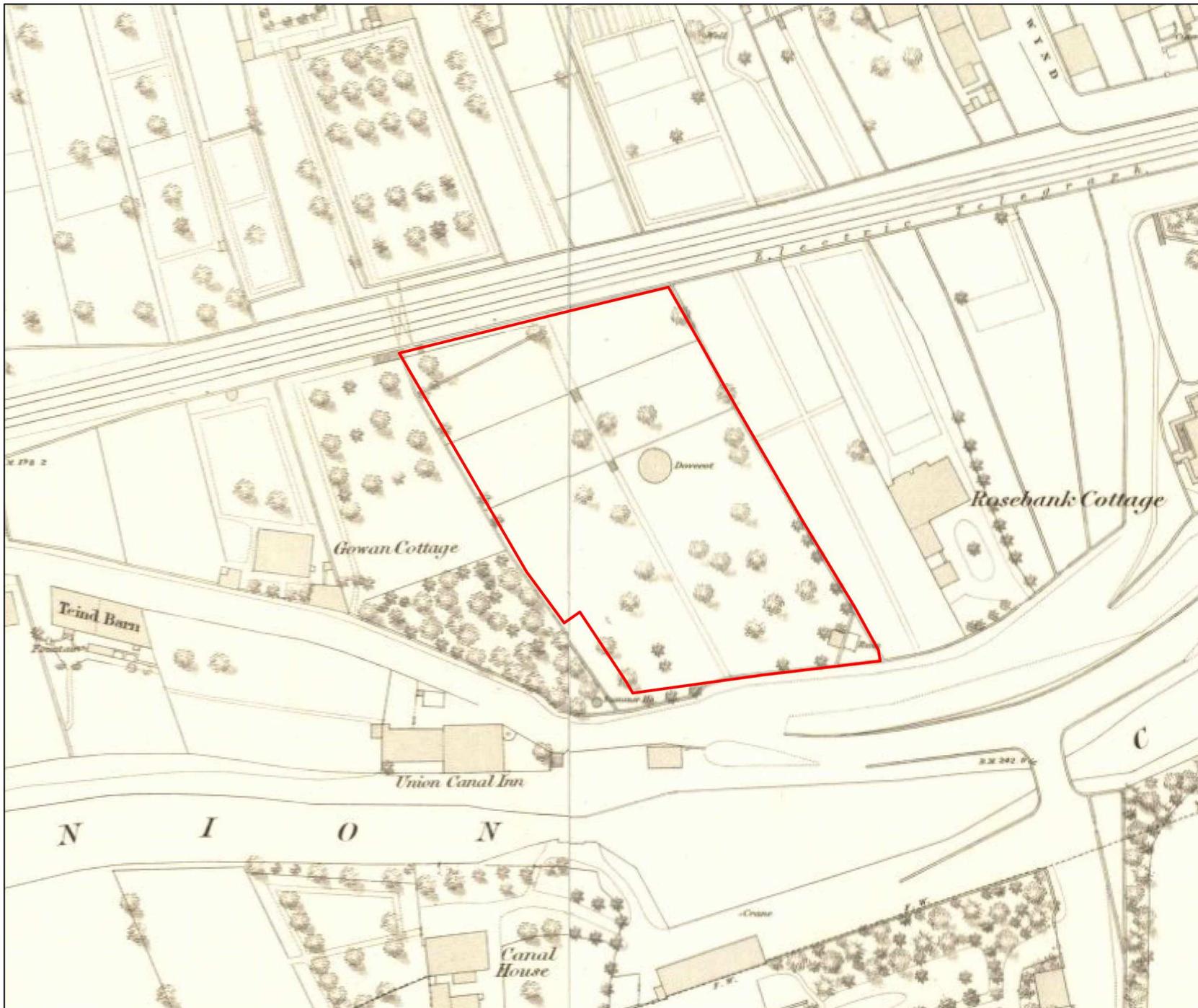
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FIGURE:
 5

Figure 5: First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1856.



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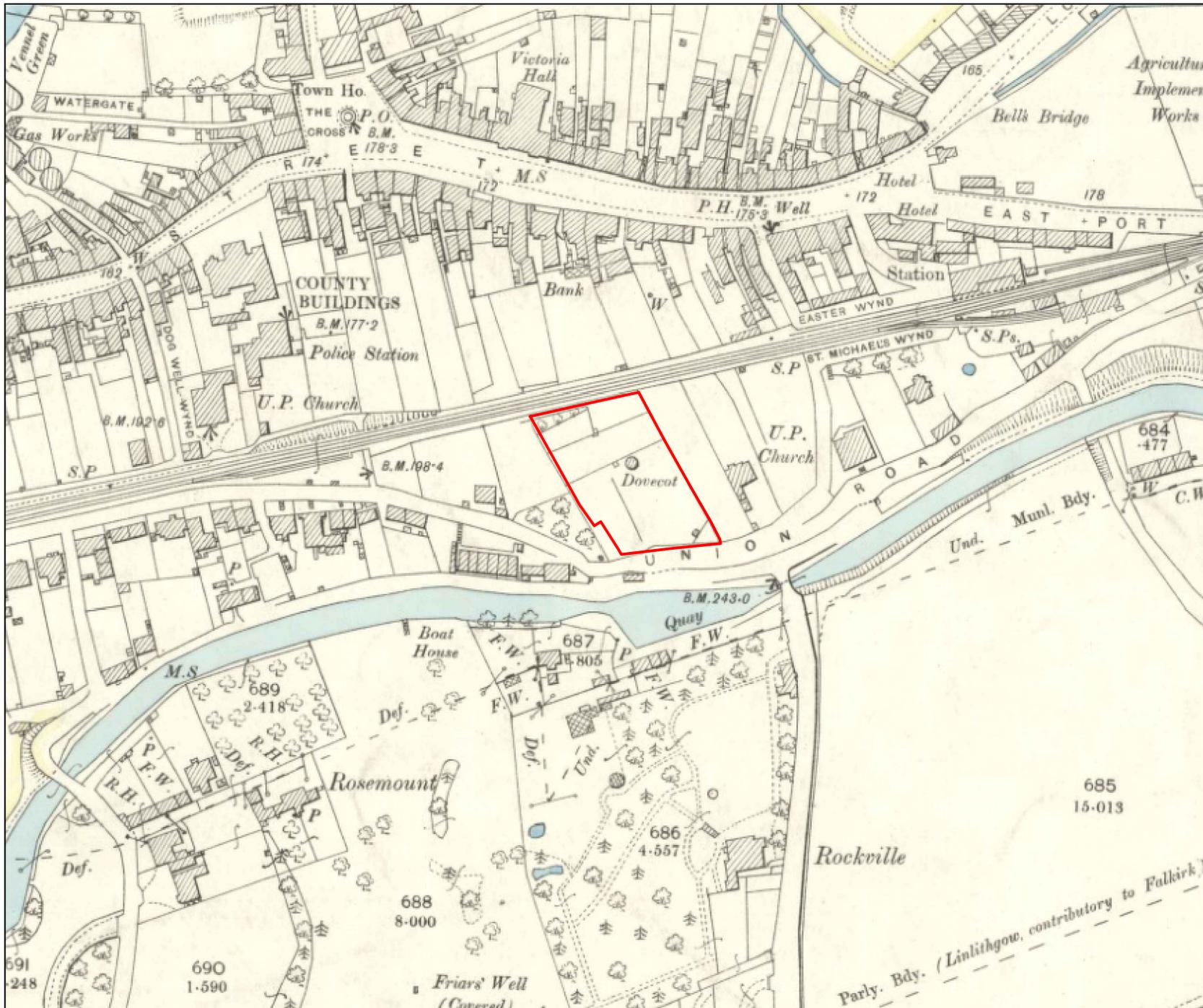
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FIGURE:
6

Figure 6: Ordnance Survey large scale town plan, 1856.



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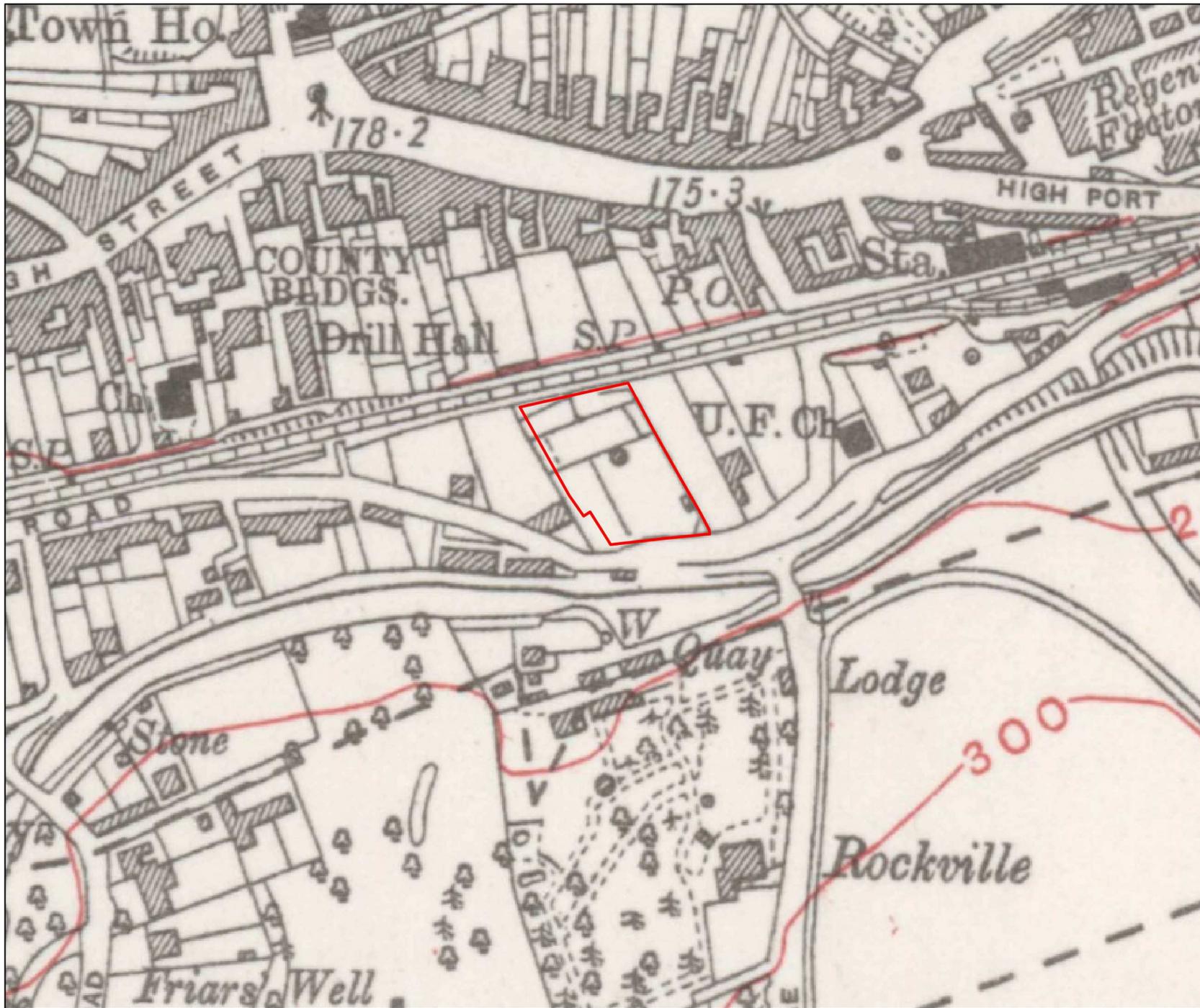
KEY:
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FIGURE:
 7

Figure 7: Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1897.



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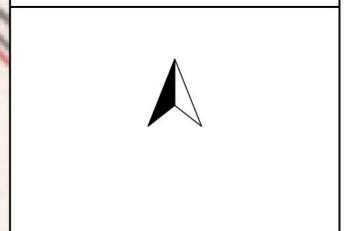
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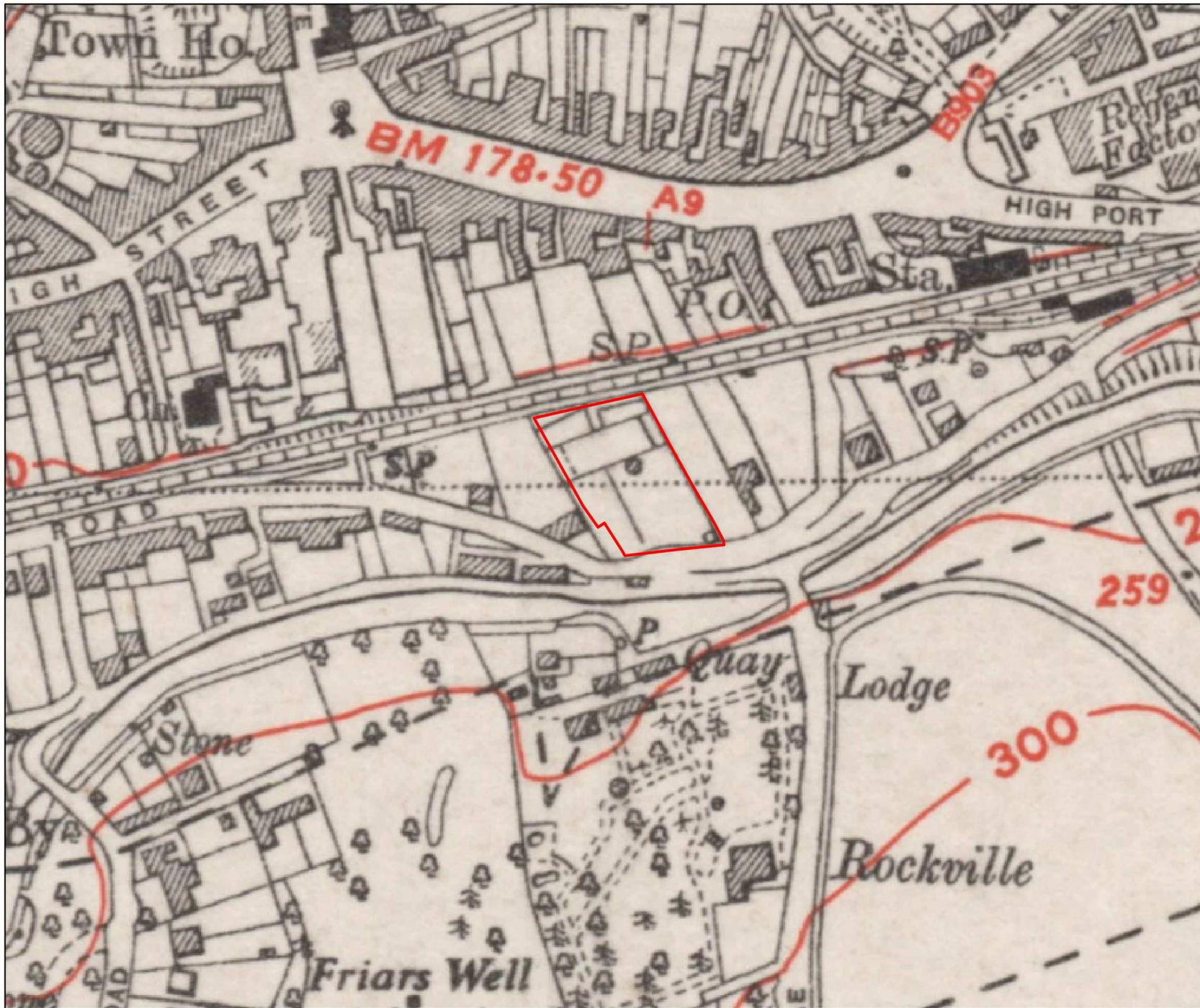
KEY:
 Site location



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FIGURE:
8

Figure 8: Ordnance Survey Map, 1921.



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FIGURE:
9

Figure 9: Ordnance Survey Map, 1951.

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