



West Lothian Council

---

# **GUILDIEHAUGH DEPOT, BATHGATE**

## Archaeological Data Structure Report





**West Lothian Council**

---

# **GUILDIEHAUGH DEPOT, BATHGATE**

## **Archaeological Data Structure Report**

**TYPE OF DOCUMENT (VERSION) PUBLIC**

**PROJECT NO. 70047216**

**OUR REF. NO. DSR**

**DATE: JANUARY 2019**

---

**West Lothian Council**

---

## **GUILDIEHAUGH DEPOT, BATHGATE**

### **Archaeological Data Structure Report**

WSP

110 Queen Street  
Glasgow  
G1 3BX

Phone: +44 141 429 3555

Fax: +44 141 429 3666

WSP.com

---



# QUALITY CONTROL

---

Issue/revision	First issue	Revision 1	Revision 2	Revision 3
Date	21/01/2019			
Prepared by	Kevin Mooney			
Authorised by	Kevin Mooney			
Project number	70047216			
File reference	DSR			

# CONTENTS

---

<b>1.</b>	<b>INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>1.1.</b>	<b>BACKGROUND</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>1.2.</b>	<b>SITE LOCATION</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2.</b>	<b>ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>2.1.</b>	<b>ASSESSMENT</b>	<b>2</b>
	Prehistoric period	2
	Medieval period	3
	Post Medieval period	3
	Historic period	4
<b>3.</b>	<b>AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>3.1.</b>	<b>AIMS</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>3.2.</b>	<b>OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>4.</b>	<b>METHODOLOGY</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>4.1.</b>	<b>STANDARDS AND GUIDANCE</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>4.2.</b>	<b>WATCHING BRIEF METHODOLOGY</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>5.</b>	<b>RESULTS AND INTERPRETATION</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>6.</b>	<b>DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATION</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>7.</b>	<b>CONCORDANCES</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>7.1.</b>	<b>LIST OF TEST PITS</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>8.</b>	<b>DISCOVERY AND EXCAVATION SCOTLAND</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>9.</b>	<b>APPENDICES</b>	<b>18</b>
	Appendix A – Guildiehaugh Depot, Bathgate Archaeological Method Statement	18

---

---

## ***PLATES***

**Plate 1** – General shot of the site, looking west towards former maintenance depot.

**Plate 2** – General shot of the site, looking east towards former recreation area.

**Plate 3** – GIS Plot highlighting distribution of made ground deposits.

**Plate 4** – Excerpt from Ordnance Survey, Linlithgowshire Sheet IX. Surveyed 1895, Published 1898.

**Plate 5** – Excerpt from Ordnance Survey, surveyed 1955, Published 1956.

**Plate 6** – Excavation of TP14, taken from the north-west.

**Plate 7** – Excavation of TP14.

**Plate 8** – Excavation of TP14.

---

## ***FIGURES***

**Figure 1** – Exploratory Hole Location Plan

**Figure 2** – Made Ground Max Unproven Thickness Plan

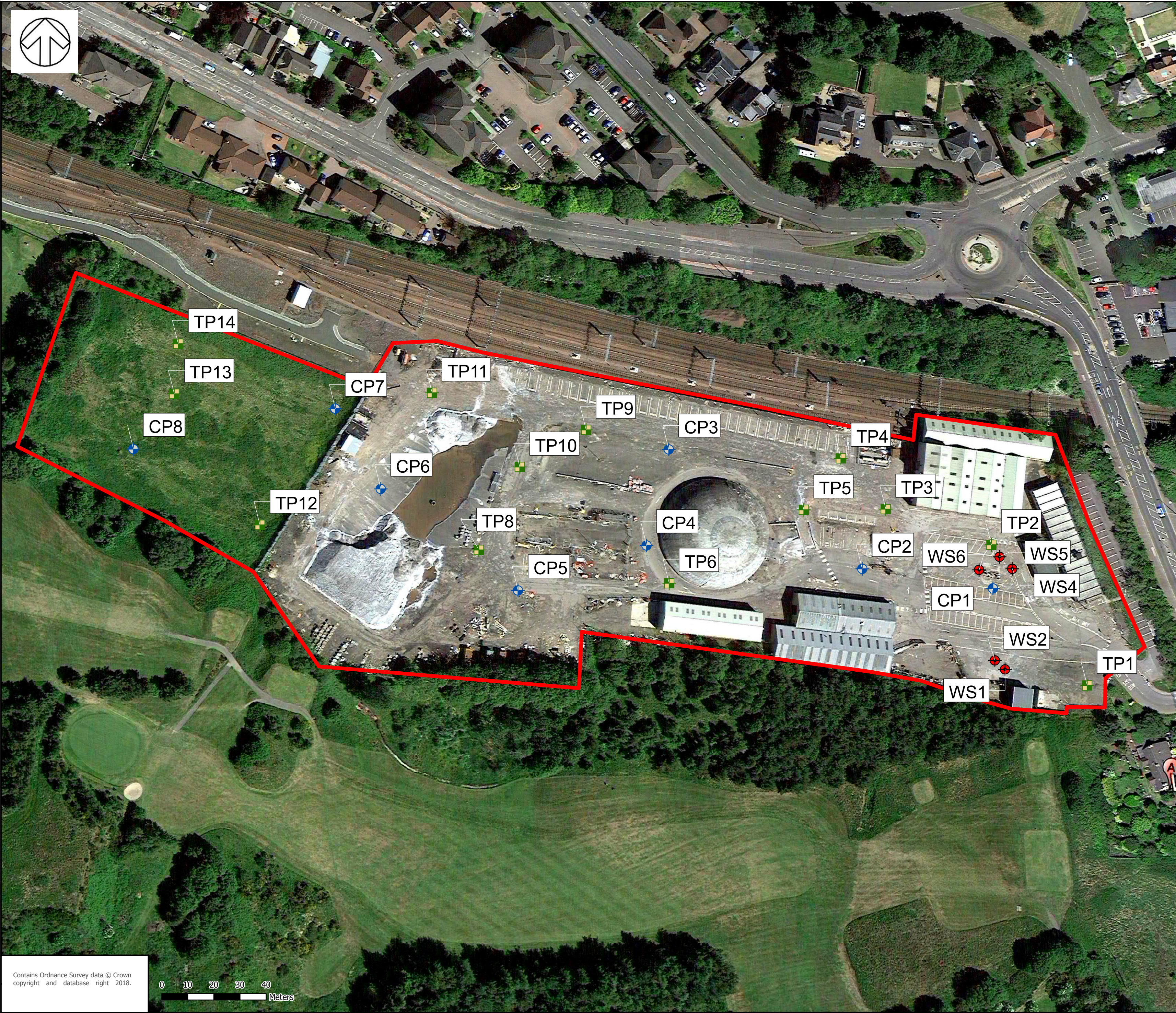
---

## ***APPENDICES***

**Appendix A** – Guildiehaugh Archaeological Method Statement



Drawn By: INSG01380  
File: \\uk.wspgroup.com\central\_data\Projects\70047216 - WLC Guildyhaugh Depot Bathgate\5 Data\6 Models and Drawings\For Noida Use\GIS WLC Guildyhaugh Depot Bathgate\Exploratory hole location plan for Guildyhaugh Depot, Bathgate - Figure 3.mxd



Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2018.

**LEGEND**  
Exploratory Hole Plan  
Cable Percussion (shell and auger)  
Window Sampler  
Trial Pit/trench  
Site Boundary

DRAWING STATUS: FINAL

110 Queen Street,  
Glasgow, G13BX  
Tel: +44 (14) 1418 7319  
Fax: +44 (14) 1418 7319  
Website: www.wsp.com

CLIENT: WEST Lothian Council

ARCHITECT:

PROJECT: GUILDYHAUGH DEPOT, BATHGATE

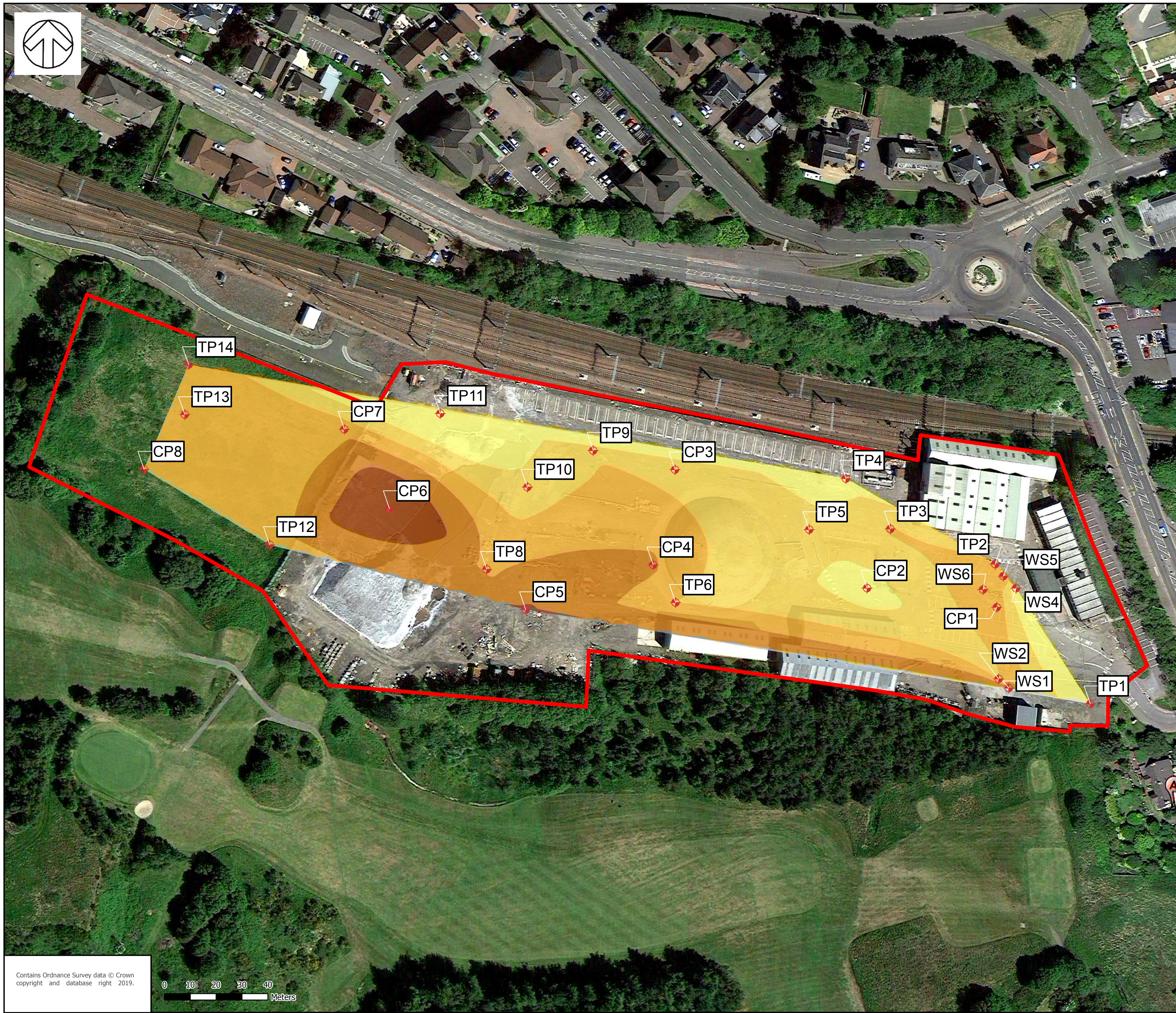
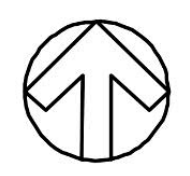
TITLE: EXPLORATORY HOLE LOCATION PLAN

SCALE @ A 1:1,000	CHECKED: AG	APPROVED: AG
CAD FILE: WSP - A3 Landscape	DESIGN-DRAWN: SG	DATE: 21/12/2018
PROJECT No: 70047216	DRAWING No: FIGURE 1	REV:

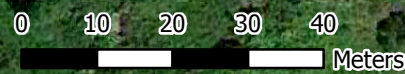
© WSP Global Inc



File: \\uk.wspgroup.com\\Central Data\\Projects\\700472xx\\70047216 - WLC Guildyhaugh Depot Bathgate\\5 Data\\6 Models and Drawings\\For Noida Use\\GIS WLC Guildyhaugh Depot Made Ground Thickness - Figure 5.mxd  
Drawn By: INSG01380



Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2019.



LEGEND

- Holes with Made Ground - Thickness
- Site Boundary
- Holes with Made Ground - Thickness Contours
- 0.1 to 1.74m
- 1.74 to 2.51m
- 2.51 to 3.24m
- 3.24 to 4.17m
- 4.17 to 5.99m

DRAWING STATUS: DRAFT		
 110 Queen Street, Glasgow, G13BX Tel: +44 (14) 1418 7319 Fax: +44 (14) 1418 7319 Website: www.wsp.com		
CLIENT: WEST Lothian Council		
ARCHITECT:		
PROJECT: GUILDYHAUGH DEPOT, BATHGATE		
TITLE: MADE GROUND MAX UNPROVEN THICKNESS		
SCALE @ A 1:1,000	CHECKED: AG	APPROVED: AG
CAD FILE: WSP - A3 Landscape	DESIGN-DRAWN: SG	DATE: 21/01/2019
PROJECT No: 70047216	DRAWING No: FIGURE 2	REV:
© WSP Global Inc		



# 1. INTRODUCTION

---

## 1.1. BACKGROUND

- 1.1.1. A phase of archaeological mitigation work was undertaken in support of Ground Investigation (GI) works within the site of the former Guildiehaugh Depot, Bathgate (herein after referred to as 'the Site'). This archaeological work was undertaken to establish the presence, extent and nature of any significant archaeological remains that may have existed within the Site boundary.
- 1.1.2. WSP Cultural Heritage team has recommended that an archaeological watching brief should be undertaken during any ground-breaking work associated with GI test pitting and boreholes across the site to support any subsequent planning submissions.
- 1.1.3. This report highlights the findings from this phase of work, undertaken by WSP in October 2018.
- 1.1.4. This work adhered to an Archaeological Method Statement (MS), which was drafted and agreed in keeping with best practice outlined in current planning policy and guidelines: Scottish Planning Policy (2014) & PAN 2/2011 Planning and Archaeology (2011).

## 1.2. SITE LOCATION

- 1.2.1. The Site is located at NGR 298415, 667950 (centred) and comprises the former West Lothian Council Guildiehaugh Depot. The site currently houses a number of large structures including a salt dome. The central portion of the Site consists of a large, open, concreted storage area, however land in the west of the Site appears relatively undeveloped, only highlighted as the location of an earlier recreation ground.
- 1.2.2. The Site is bound to the north by the Bathgate Branch Line which operated from Edinburgh to Bathgate from 1849. It is bounded by the B792, Blackburn Road to the east and Bathgate Golf Course on the south and west.
- 1.2.3. Geological maps and borehole records sourced from the British Geological Survey (BGS) provide an indicative guide as to the rock and soil strata that exist on site. The implied superficial deposits consist of sedimentary deposits which are glaciofluvial in origin. They are detrital, generally coarse-grained, they form beds, channels, plains and fans associated with meltwater. The bedrock geology consists of limestone coal formation - sedimentary rock cycles, Clackmannan group type.



## 2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

---

### 2.1. ASSESSMENT

2.1.1. The Archaeological Method Statement drafted by WSP for the proposed GI mitigation highlighted that there were no designated heritage assets within the Site boundary (Appendix A). The principal sites and features noted within a wider study area are described in the context of archaeological periods from Prehistoric through to modern. The time periods discussed below can be broadly divided as follows:

- Prehistoric:
  - Palaeolithic 12,700 – 11,000 BCE
  - Mesolithic 11,000 – 4,100 BCE
  - Neolithic 4,100 – 2,500 BCE
  - Bronze Age 2,500 – 800 BCE
  - Iron Age 800 BCE – CE 400
- Roman CE 77 – 211
- Medieval CE 297 - 900
- Post-Medieval CE 1560 – 1900
- Historic CE 1900 – Present

#### Prehistoric period

- 2.1.2. Prehistoric assets have been recovered from within the Site and are highlighted on historic mapping, at the south-east extent as 'Bronze Age Beakers Found'. A subsequent review of the HER has highlighted that in 1906, two corded type beakers were recovered from a sandpit, located in this area (*WoSAS Pin 17767*)<sup>1</sup>. Records indicate that one of the beakers was recovered lying on its side about 1 m below the summit level of the natural bank of sand and gravel. No further archaeological material was present within the vessel. The second vessel was later donated to the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland (NMA) in 1920's. The precise location of the recovery remains tentative, however subsequent visits to the indicated site in 1953 did highlight this area as the location of a number of disused sand quarries.
- 2.1.3. Further Prehistoric funerary practices are evident to the north-west of the Site at Kirk Road within the town of Bathgate. Records indicate that in 1852, two well-made short cists and traces of several

---

<sup>1</sup> Mann, L 1906 'Notes on - (1) a drinking-cup urn found at Bathgate; (2) the exploration of the floor of a prehistoric hut in Tiree; and (3) a group of (at least) sixteen cinerary urns found, with objects of vitreous paste and of gold, in a cairn at Stevenston, Ayrshire', *Proc Soc Antiq Scot*, vol. 40, 1905-6. Page(s): 3609-71



others that contained dark brown dust and bone fragments were encountered (*WoSAS Pin 17784*)<sup>2</sup>. It is reported that the finder, a Professor Dunns, had been following local enquires that there was a 'Druid's burying-place' near Kirkroads when he made the discovery.

### Medieval period

- 2.1.4. No assets dating to the Medieval Period have been identified to exist within the Site, however Bathgate Castle is located directly adjacent to the west of the Site within the grounds of Bathgate Golf Course.
- 2.1.5. Bathgate Castle appears to have been the centre of a barony that had formed part of the dowry of Marjory Bruce, sister to the King Robert, on her marriage with Walter Stewart in the late 14<sup>th</sup> century (*SM1904*)<sup>3</sup>. The Scheduled Monument comprises a grass-covered mound, 2 m – 3 m in height with visible earthworks and ditches. The lay-out of the modern golf course tends to impact adversely on the outline of the castle, however there are two distinct ditches still visible, curving round the eastern perimeter of the mound. The bank formed between them averages 0.6 m in height and spreads to a width of 8.0 m. The inner ditch, which is very shallow, averages 2.0 m across. A causeway, 8.0 m broad, emerges on the eastern side of the monument. The top of the mound itself is undulating, and no building foundations are to be seen. A section of what would have been the bank and ditches on the northern extent of the asset have been cut away by the construction of railway sidings.
- 2.1.6. A further asset dating to this period, Kirkton Old Parish Church (*SM5671*), is located to the north-east of the Site, adjacent to the A98. The church and grounds were granted to Holyrood Abbey by Malcolm IV (1153-65) where it was subsequently passed to Newbattle Abbey in 1372<sup>4</sup>. The church is currently a Scheduled Monument, and comprises the remains of a masonry rubble structure with possible evidence of an earlier building on the site. The church was abandoned and fell out of use in around 1739.

### Post Medieval period

- 2.1.7. The earliest available mapping (c.1843-1882) indicates that the Site appears to have remained relatively undeveloped within the Post Medieval period, and it is assumed to have comprised agricultural land<sup>5</sup>. An area of wet/marshy land and possible pond are depicted within the centre of the site by 1895<sup>6</sup>.
- 2.1.8. Several listed buildings dating to this period are present surrounding the Site. The Category B Listed, Easter Inch Farmhouse and Steading is located to the south-east of the Site (*LB67130*). The building consists of a U-shaped steading with a partly enclosed, central courtyard that was

<sup>2</sup> Duns, J 1878 'Notes on a burial mound at Torphichen, and an urn found near the "Cromlech" at Kipps, Linlithgowshire, *Proc Soc Antiq Scot*, vol. 12, 1876-8. Page(s): 408-9

<sup>3</sup> Coventry, M 2008, *Castles of the Clans: the strongholds and seats of 750 Scottish families and clans*. Musselburgh. Page(s): 407,550  
RCAHMS Shelf Number: F.5.21.COV

<sup>4</sup> MacGibbon et al 1896, *The ecclesiastical architecture of Scotland from the earliest Christian times to the seventeenth century*. Edinburgh

<sup>5</sup> Ordnance Survey Mapping, *Six-inch 1st Edition 1843 - 1882*

<sup>6</sup> Ordnance Survey Mapping, *Six-inch Scotland, Linlithgowshire Sheet IX. NW, surveyed: 1895, Published: 1898*



constructed in around 1869. The farmhouse is incorporated into the northern range with a three-stage Baronial tower.

- 2.1.9. Located to the north-east of the Site is the Category A Listed, Bathgate Academy (*LB22125*). The school building was originally designed by R and R Dickson and appears to have been constructed between 1831-3 and designed in a Greek revival style. During the 1960's the building was taken over by West Lothian College and recently the building has been developed into modern housing and flats.
- 2.1.10. A further school building is listed on the HER to the north-east of the Site: St Mary's Academy and Lindsay High School (*Canmore ID 275256*). These two schools originally stood adjacent to each other and eventually amalgamated under the name St Mary's Academy and latterly St Margaret's<sup>7</sup>. The building no longer exists, having been demolished, with the area now occupied by a housing development.
- 2.1.11. At the northern extent of the Site and following its boundary, is the Bathgate Branch Railway Line. This section of railway line is first depicted on the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey map and was originally part of the Monkland Railway, primarily used for ferrying industrial materials from mines and factories on to the cities or where they were most needed<sup>8</sup>. The line was later absorbed into the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway in 1865 and remains in use today.

### Historic period

- 2.1.12. Cartographic evidence suggests that by 1916, a number of structures were present on Site in the north-eastern corner. These appear to have been associated with an 'Asbestic Sand-brick Works'. A number of pits were also depicted to the south of the site in relation to these works, and a branch of railway also passed through the west of the site at this time, trending generally north-south towards Balbardie Sand Pit, approximately 80 m south of the site.
- 2.1.13. By 1956 the 'Asbestic Sand-brick Works' had been replaced by further structures indicated as 'Guildiehaugh'. The location of the pond is also no longer shown, albeit this area is marked as a refuse heap and the central and western portions of the site are indicated as marshy. The railway line that was present within the west of the Site was also removed.
- 2.1.14. On the 1966 Ordnance Survey mapping, the central portion of the site is indicated as a County Council Yard, with the north-east portion used as a Transport Depot. It appears again on current mapping in 1993, with the whole eastern portion of the Site marked as a Council Yard. It is also around this time that the existing salt dome (*WoSAS Pin 275235*) appears to be present in the centre of the site. The western extent of the Site is depicted as a recreation ground by 1966.
- 2.1.15. Directly to the south of the Site is the former location of British Leyland Truck Plant (*WoSAS 150895*). During the 1960-70's this was a large manufacturing factoring which produced plant machinery, trucks and tractors. The factory was a large employer for the local area until it was

---

<sup>7</sup> Hendrie et al 2001, *The Bathgate book: a history of Bathgate. Bathgate. Page(s): 89-90 RCAHMS Shelf Number: D.7.33.BAT*

<sup>8</sup> Ordnance Survey Mapping, *Six-inch 1st Edition 1843 - 1882*



closed in 1985 due to Leyland's truck exports crashing from a collapse in the price of oil around the world.



*Plate 1 – General shot of the Site, looking west towards former maintenance depot.*



*Plate 2 – General shot of Site, looking east towards former recreation area.*



## 3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

---

### 3.1. AIMS

3.1.1. The aim of the archaeological watching brief was to identify:

- The presence of absence of previously unknown archaeological deposits or artefacts within the designated chosen areas of test pitting;
- The extent and nature of previously unknown archaeological features within designated chosen areas of test pitting; and
- To ensure that any surviving archaeological remains, encountered during the ground-works and soil stripping are recorded in accordance with ClfA (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists) Standards and Guidance.

### 3.2. OBJECTIVES

3.2.1. The objectives were therefore to:

- To conduct a continuous watching brief on any and all ground disturbance works, including turf, topsoil and intermediate layers removal anywhere within designated ground investigation works;
- Highlight and record any evidence present within the test pitting noting the depth of sediments and highlight any deep anthropogenic material sealed below redeposited material;
- Highlight and record any evidence relating to the previous use of the site which might fill significant gaps in our current knowledge of this area of Bathgate;
- Submit a report to data structure level for approval to WoSAS, on completion of the archaeological monitoring, which includes an outline of the scope of any further excavation works should any significant archaeology be encountered; and
- Submit, if excavation or post-excavation works are required, an accompanying project design and costing alongside the data structure report, which will outline arrangements for further excavation or post excavation works.



## 4. METHODOLOGY

---

### 4.1. STANDARDS AND GUIDANCE

- 4.1.1. All work was conducted in line with the following standards and guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA)
- Code of conduct (2014)<sup>9</sup>;
  - Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief (2014)<sup>10</sup>;
  - Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation (2014)<sup>11</sup>;
  - Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation (2014)<sup>12</sup>;
  - Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (2014)<sup>13</sup>.
- 4.1.2. All work also adhered to the West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS), standards who are the Archaeological Advisors to West Lothian Council.
- The West of Scotland Archaeology Service, 2004, Procedural Guidance for Archaeology and Development<sup>14</sup>.

### 4.2. WATCHING BRIEF METHODOLOGY

- 4.2.1. The following methodology was adhered to, lifted from the Archaeological Method Statement appended at the rear of this document, Appendix A.
- 4.2.2. The scope of the watching brief is to conduct archaeological monitoring of all GI works to ensure that no significant archaeological remains are disturbed. The watching brief will include the continuous monitoring of all topsoil and overburden stripping operations by mechanical excavator. The overburden present on site will be removed in spits to the first archaeological horizon or, where none is found, to the underlying geological deposits. No further archaeological monitoring of test-pits penetrating the underlying geology will be required.
- 4.2.3. A record shall be made of the location, layout, depth and general stratigraphy of all trial and inspection pits. Test pits containing archaeological features or deposits shall be abandoned, and
- 

<sup>9</sup> Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014 By-laws: Code of Conduct

<sup>10</sup> Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014 Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief

<sup>11</sup> Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014 Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation

<sup>12</sup> Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014 Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation

<sup>13</sup> Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014 Standard and Guidance for the Creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of Archaeological Archives

<sup>14</sup> West of Scotland Archaeology Service, 2004, Procedural Guidance for Archaeology and Development



any archaeological features encountered will be cleaned by hand where possible, to determine their character and extent and allow for appropriate recording.

- 4.2.4. A record shall be made of the location, layout, depth and general stratigraphy of all trial and inspection pits, irrespective of whether archaeological remains are identified. Where remains are identified, they will be investigated by hand-cleaning of the deposits where appropriate, and by the examination of the excavated material where this is not possible.
- 4.2.5. No archaeological excavation will take place during this stage of GI works and all archaeological features and deposits shall be recorded in plan only, giving details of location, composition, dimensions, relationships, and interpretation.
- 4.2.6. All finds of archaeological interest shall be left in situ and no environmental samples shall be collected. Should human remains be revealed by the excavation, they will be left in situ and protected before contacting the local police, the client and WoSAS. The human remains will be accurately recorded as found, with no further excavations taking place to fully define the remains. Any subsequent excavations will only take place pending the agreement of the police, the client and WoSAS on an appropriate mitigation strategy.
- 4.2.7. Where archaeological deposits are identified, in the judgement of the archaeologist in attendance, if the completion of the excavation by the GI Contractor would cause an unacceptable impact, the archaeologist may instruct the abandonment of the mechanical investigation.
- 4.2.8. Should significant archaeological remains be encountered by the watching brief, requiring more than the outlined above, the remains will be left in situ pending the agreement of the client and WoSAS. Further investigation may require a Method Statement addendum for an appropriate scope of excavation and Post-excavation including scope of finds analysis, conservation & publication.



## 5. RESULTS AND INTERPRETATION

- 5.1.1. The archaeological monitoring was undertaken on the 30<sup>th</sup> – 31<sup>st</sup> October 2018. During the monitoring period, the weather conditions were fair which allowed for good visibility throughout the duration of the work. A total of 13 test pits were excavated during continuous monitoring. A further 13 boreholes were also drilled within the Site boundary.
- 5.1.2. During the monitoring it was noted that the site stratigraphy predominantly consisted of varying depths of redeposited ground directly overlying either natural gravels, sands or clay; concrete or deep deposits of built up material.
- 5.1.3. The redeposited material encountered consisted of considerable amounts of construction building material (CBM). The most common materials encountered comprised wood, crushed concrete, rubble, mortar, red bricks, blaes, metal and modern ceramics. These redeposited layers were encountered across much of the Site but, appeared concentrated in thickness and extent within the western portion of the Site and around the edges of the Site boundary. It is likely that these deposits may represent or relate to the reclamation and levelling of the site for use as for the present day Guildiehaugh Depot.
- 5.1.4. The Site appears to have been impacted during construction of the current depot across the central and eastern portions. The presence of a number of substantial buildings, structures and infrastructure is likely to have had an adverse impact on any subsoil interface and thus the survival of any secure archaeological remains or deposits. The western portions of the Site do not appear to have been impacted adversely during the construction of the depot and appear to have



*Plate 3 – GIS Plot highlighting the distribution of made ground (see Figure 2 for detail), the darker colours indicate deeper deposits.*

- 5.1.5. Detailed information regarding the depths of made ground encountered during the work has been detailed in the concordance table (Section 7.1) at the rear of this document.
- 5.1.6. Natural sterile sands and clays were encountered at higher levels toward the northern and eastern portions of the Site with periphery TP's at the south-east corner of the Site (TP1), indicating deposits



of 0.4 m onto sterile sandy/gravel subsoil deposits. This location coincides with HER data detailing the possible location of a number of Prehistoric Beakers/Cists recovered during sand/gravel extraction in 1906 (*WoSAS Pin 17767*)<sup>15</sup>. The historic records indicate that these secure archaeological deposits were encountered at around 1 m below the surface, and as a result, it is likely that the sub-soil interface in this location would appear to have been adversely impacted on during the construction of the subsequent maintenance yard and depot.

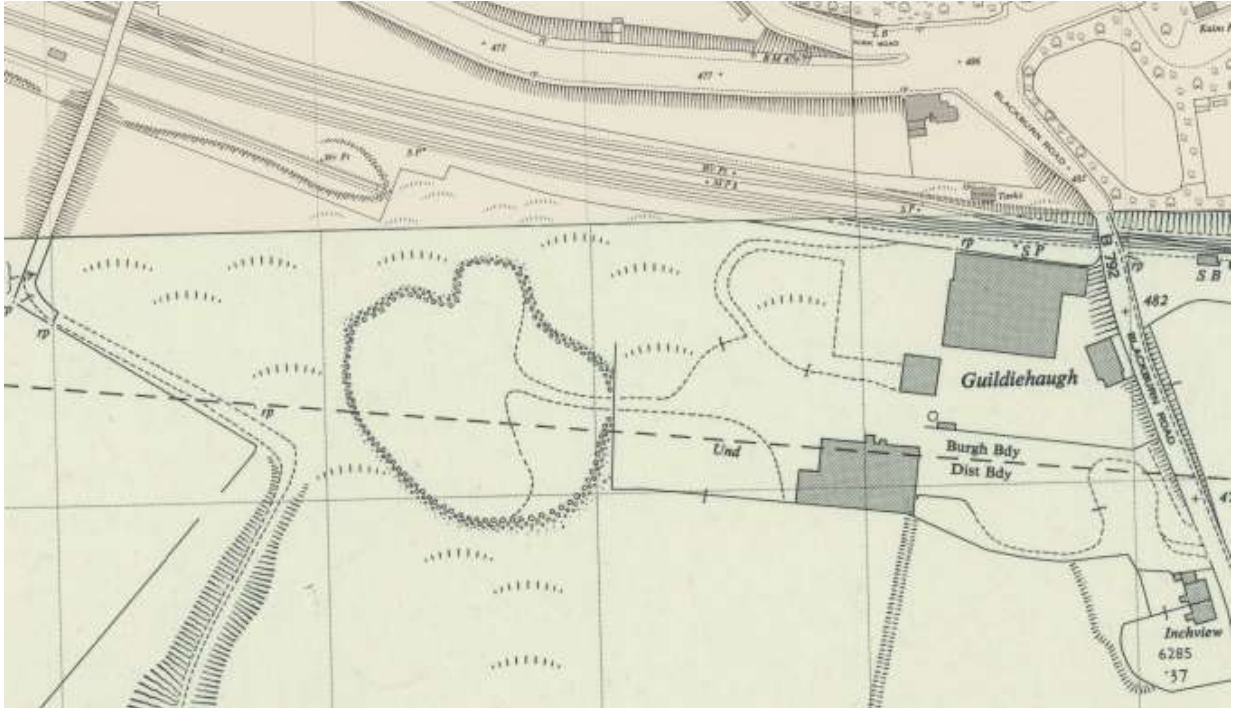
- 5.1.7. It is clear from the borehole logs that the central area of the Site houses some of the more substantial areas of re-deposited ground around Boreholes CP5 and CP6. This central area coincides with a triangular area of wet ground or marshland indicated on Ordnance Survey Mapping published in 1898 (see *Plate 4*).
- 5.1.8. This area of the site again appears to have been impacted on by possible gravel/aggregate extraction in the late 1950's and is visible on the 1956 Ordnance Survey Mapping (see *Plate 5*).



*Plate 4 – Excerpt from Ordnance Survey, Linlithgowshire Sheet IX. Surveyed 1895, Published 1898  
– Reproduced with kind permission from the National Library of Scotland.*

<sup>15</sup> Mann, L 1906 'Notes on - (1) a drinking-cup urn found at Bathgate; (2) the exploration of the floor of a prehistoric hut in Tiree; and (3) a group of (at least) sixteen cinerary urns found, with objects of vitreous paste and of gold, in a cairn at Stevenston, Ayrshire', *Proc Soc Antiq Scot*, vol. 40, 1905-6. Page(s): 3609-71





*Plate 5 – Excerpt from Ordnance Survey, surveyed 1955, Published 1956 – Reproduced with kind permission from the National Library of Scotland.*

- 5.1.9. This redeposited material appears to have consisted of modern demolition material, likely used to fill a number of lower lying areas of the Site in a reclamation attempt prior to the construction and adoption of the Site into its current form. Borehole logs from this area indicate that the redeposited ground extends to around 6 m in depth, sealing peat deposits which extend a further 0.85 m before reaching sterile clay subsoil.
- 5.1.10. This redeposited material also extended through towards the western extent of the site and was visible in TP13 and TP14, at around 2.8 - 3.2 m in extent. It was again clear that this redeposited material appeared to seal secure peat deposits which themselves extended to a further 1 – 1.4 m in depth before reaching sterile subsoil deposits.
- 5.1.11. No archaeological features or deposits were encountered or observed during the monitoring work, and it was clear that underlying deposits of peat were present across the central and western portions of the Site.





*Plate 6 - Excavation of TP14, taken from the north-west*



*Plate 7 – Excavation of TP14*



*Plate 8- Excavation of TP14*



## 6. DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATION

---

- 6.1.1. This phase of monitoring work has highlighted that significant development has taken place across the site with the reclamation of marshland areas for subsequent development. It is clear that the sub-soil interface within the eastern extent of the site will have been adversely impacted on by modern development. The lack of any existing intermediate deposits will have impacted on the potential for the survival of any secure archaeological deposits or features.
- 6.1.2. The western portion of the Site lacks any obvious visible impact by modern development, however excavations confirm that these areas appear to have experienced a period of reclamation with the addition of substantial redeposited material and overburden. This event appears to coincide with the reclamation of areas of sand/gravel extraction in the central area of the site.
- 6.1.3. These overburden deposits appear to overly secure organic peat deposits which potentially relate to historic topsoil or intermediate horizons. The potential does exist for the preservation of archaeological remains below these peat deposits, however due to the significant depths, it is unlikely that investigation will yield any beneficial results at this stage.
- 6.1.4. Due to the limited scope of the watching brief undertaken, there may be evidence of archaeological remains that were not encountered during the GI investigations. As a consequence, WoSAS may recommended that further archaeological works be required onsite in any subsequent planning applications. The nature and scope of any further excavations/remediation to be undertaken on site will have an ultimate bearing on any further archaeological mitigation if requested by WoSAS. The nature of this work and its impact on the secure subsoil interface – if any – will have a bearing on the potential for preservation in situ.
- 6.1.5. An online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> has been created, and awaits the uploading of the Data Structure Report once all works have been completed. 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. A summary of the results of the watching brief will be submitted to Discovery and Excavation in Scotland for publication.



## 7. CONCORDANCES

### 7.1. LIST OF TEST PITS

TP No	L (M)	W (M)	D (M)	Topsoil/ Overburden	Intermediate	Intermediate	Intermediate	Intermediate	Subsoil	Details
TP1	2.0	0.6	3.1	Asphalt, 0.15 m in depth.	Dark brown sandy angular gravel of sandstone, brick and fragments of tarmac. 0.20 m in depth	NA	NA	NA	Loose light yellowish brown gravelly fine to coarse sand. Gravel is fine to coarse angular to sub-rounded sandstone containing quartz and coal fragments. Unknown depth.	No Archaeology present within TP.
TP2	2.0	0.6	3.2	Asphalt, 0.20 m in depth.	Black gravelly fine to coarse sand, with inclusions of sandstone and tarmac, 0.30 m in depth.	Light brown gravelly fine to coarse sand with occasional cobbles, 2.0 m in depth.	Firm grey silty clay, 0.10 m in depth.	Plastic dark brown pseudo-fibrous peat, with large and frequent wood fragments, 0.50 m in depth.	Grey gravelly silty fine to coarse sand of unknown depth.	No Archaeology present within TP, however sealed peat deposits possible highlighting buried horizon.
TP3	2.0	0.6	3.2	Asphalt 0.10 m in depth.	Black gravelly fine to coarse sand, with inclusions of sandstone and tarmac, 0.30 m in depth.	Asphalt 0.10 m in depth.	Brown gravelly sand, sub-rounded inclusions, 2.2 m in depth.	Plastic dark brown pseudo-fibrous peat, with large and frequent wood fragments, 0.60 m in depth.	Not encountered during excavations.	No Archaeology present within TP, however sealed peat deposits possible highlighting buried horizon.



TP4	2.0	0.6	3.3	Asphalt 0.10 m in depth.	Greyish black sandy fine to coarse gravel containing brick and aggregate fragments, 0.5 m in depth.	Greyish brown sandy sub-angular gravel with brick, 0.30 m in depth.	Dark brown gravelly silty sand, with quartz inclusions, 0.50 m in depth.	NA	Light brown gravelly fine to coarse sand, of unknown depth.	No Archaeology present within TP.
TP5	2.0	0.6	3.2	Asphalt 0.10 m in depth.	Greyish black sandy fine to coarse gravel containing brick and aggregate fragments, 0.4 m in depth.	Dark brown gravelly sand, 1.5 m in depth.	Plastic dark brown pseudo-fibrous peat, with large and frequent wood fragments, 1.0 m in depth.	NA	Light brown gravelly silty fine to coarse sand and gravel of unknown depth.	No Archaeology present within TP, however sealed peat deposits possible highlighting buried horizon.
TP6	2.0	0.6	2.5	Asphalt 0.10 m in depth.	Greyish black sandy fine to coarse gravel containing brick and concrete fragments, 1.9 m in depth.	Brown gravelly fine to coarse sand with large wood fragments and lenses of clay, 0.50 m in depth.	NA	NA	Not encountered during excavations.	No Archaeology present within TP.
TP8	2.0	0.6	3.0	Asphalt, 0.20 m in depth.	Black sandy fine to coarse angular to sub- angular gravel of type 1 aggregate, 0.6 m in depth.	Dark brown sandy gravelly clay with brick and aggregate inclusions, 1.30 m in depth.	Dark grey clayey sub-angular gravel with basalt, brick and plastic fragments, 0.9 m in depth.	NA	Not encountered during excavations.	No Archaeology present within TP.
TP9	2.0	0.6	2.5	Asphalt, 0.20 m in depth.	Brownish black sandy sub- angular gravel with brick and concrete inclusions, 0.9 m in depth.	Reddish brown sandy sub-angular gravel with brick, concrete and metal fragments, 0.5 m in depth.	Grey sandy gravelly clay with organic material including brick and basalt inclusions, 0.9 m in depth.	NA	Not encountered during excavations.	No Archaeology present within TP.



TP10	2.0	0.6	2.0	Asphalt, 0.15 m in depth.	Greyish black sandy fine to coarse gravel containing brick and aggregate fragments, 0.2 m in depth.	Asphalt, 0.50 m in depth.	Dark brown sandy fine to coarse sub-angular gravel of brick and aggregate, 0.70 m in depth.	NA	Not encountered during excavations.	No Archaeology present within TP, however sterile subsoil deposits not reached during excavation.
TP11	2.0	0.6	0.1	Asphalt 0.10 m in depth.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Test pit terminate, sterile subsoil deposits not reached during excavation.
TP12	2.0	0.6	3.8	Grass and brown sandy gravelly clay topsoil, 0.20 m in depth.	Greyish brown, very gravelly clayey fine to coarse sand, with inclusion of glass bottles, 1.0 m in depth.	Brown gravelly sand, sub-rounded inclusions, 0.8 m in depth.	Brownish grey mottled orange clay, appears re-deposited with some stone inclusions, 0.80 m in depth.	Plastic dark brown pseudo-fibrous peat, with large and frequent wood fragments, 0.70 m in depth.	Brown gravelly silt sand of unknown depth.	No Archaeology present within TP, however sealed peat deposits possible highlighting buried horizon.
TP13	2.0	0.6	4.5	Grass over brown sandy gravelly clay with frequent roots, 0.20 m in depth.	Brown sandy gravelly clay with occasional cobbles, 1.1 m in depth.	Red fine and medium gravel of blaes, 0.08 m in depth.	Brown very gravelly slightly clayey fine to coarse sand with occasional glass bottles and modern metal fragments, 1.42 m in depth.	Plastic brown pseudo-fibrous peat deposits, 1.40 m in depth.	Light grey gravelly silty fine to coarse sand of unknown depth.	No Archaeology present within TP, however sealed peat deposits possible highlighting buried horizon.
TP14	2.0	0.6	4.5	Grass over brown sandy gravelly clay with frequent roots, 0.20 m in depth.	Brown sandy gravelly clay with occasional cobbles, 1.0 m in depth.	Brownish grey gravelly clay, 0.30 m in depth.	Brown very gravelly slightly clayey fine to coarse sand, 1.70 m in depth.	Plastic brown pseudo-fibrous peat deposits, 1.0 m in depth.	Light grey gravelly silty fine to coarse sand of unknown depth.	No Archaeology present within TP, however sealed peat deposits possible highlighting buried horizon.



## 8. DISCOVERY AND EXCAVATION SCOTLAND

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	West Lothian Council
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME	Guildiehaugh Depot, Bathgate
PROJECT CODE:	AOC 23299
PARISH:	West Lothian
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Kevin Mooney
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	WSP
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Archaeological Watching Brief
NMRS NO(S)	n/a
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Castle – Medieval
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	n/a
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NGR 298415, 667950 (centred)
START DATE (this season)	12 <sup>th</sup> April 2018
END DATE (this season)	20 <sup>th</sup> April 2018
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	AMS (WSP, 2018)
<b>MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION:</b> (May include information from otherfields)	<p>An archaeological watching brief was carried out by WSP during the ground-breaking works associated with geotechnical investigations on the former Guildiehaugh Depot, Bathgate.</p> <p>A total of 13 test pits across the site were monitored, revealing substantial deposits of made ground within the western portions of the site. Below these deposits, peat deposits existed possibly highlighting an indication of the original topsoil layers.</p> <p>Due to the limited scope of the watching brief, more work may be required onsite. This will need ratification by the West of Scotland Archaeology Service.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	-
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	West Lothian Council
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	WSP Ltd, Floor 7, 110 Queen St, Glasgow, G1 3BX
EMAIL ADDRESS:	Kevin.Mooney@wsp.com
<b>ARCHIVE LOCATION</b> (intended/deposited)	Archive to be deposited in NMRS



## 9. APPENDICES

---

### Appendix A – Guildiehaugh Depot, Bathgate Archaeological Method Statement



# CONTENTS

<b>1</b>	<b>INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1	PROJECT BACKGROUND	1
1.2	SITE LOCATION	1
1.3	SITE GEOLOGY	1
<b>2</b>	<b>ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND</b>	<b>3</b>
2.1	OVERVIEW	3
2.2	PREHISTORIC PERIOD	3
2.3	MEDIEVAL PERIOD	3
2.4	POST MEDIEVAL PERIOD	4
2.5	HISTORIC PERIOD	5
<b>3</b>	<b>AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>METHODOLOGY AND GUIDANCE</b>	<b>7</b>
4.1	STANDARDS AND GUIDANCE	7
4.2	WATCHING BRIEF METHODOLOGY	7
<b>5</b>	<b>REPORT AND CONTENTS</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>COPYRIGHT, PUBLICATION AND ARCHIVE</b>	<b>10</b>
6.1	COPYRIGHT	10
6.2	PUBLICATION	10
6.3	ARCHIVE	10
<b>7</b>	<b>TIMETABLE AND MONITORING</b>	<b>11</b>

# 1 INTRODUCTION

---

## 1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

- 1.1.1. This Method Statement sets out the methodology for the archaeological mitigation works required in support of Ground Investigations (GI) within the site of the former Guildiehaugh Depot, Bathgate (herein after referred to as 'the Site'). These archaeological works will be undertaken to establish the presence, extent and nature of any significant archaeological remains.
- 1.1.2. It has been recommended that an archaeological watching brief should be undertaken during any ground-breaking work associated with a phase of GI test pitting and boreholes, due to the increased potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the Site and the immediate area. The ground-breaking works to be monitored during the watching brief will comprise stripping of topsoil/overburden within the Site.
- 1.1.3. This Method Statement outlines the programme of archaeological works that may be needed to mitigate the effects of the proposed GI test pitting and boreholes. It details the methodology to be employed to implement the archaeological works. The results of the works will inform any subsequent archaeological conditions which may be imposed on any future development of the Site.
- 1.1.4. This Method Statement will be submitted to the West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS), who are archaeological advisors to West Lothian Council, for comment prior to the commencement of any archaeological work.

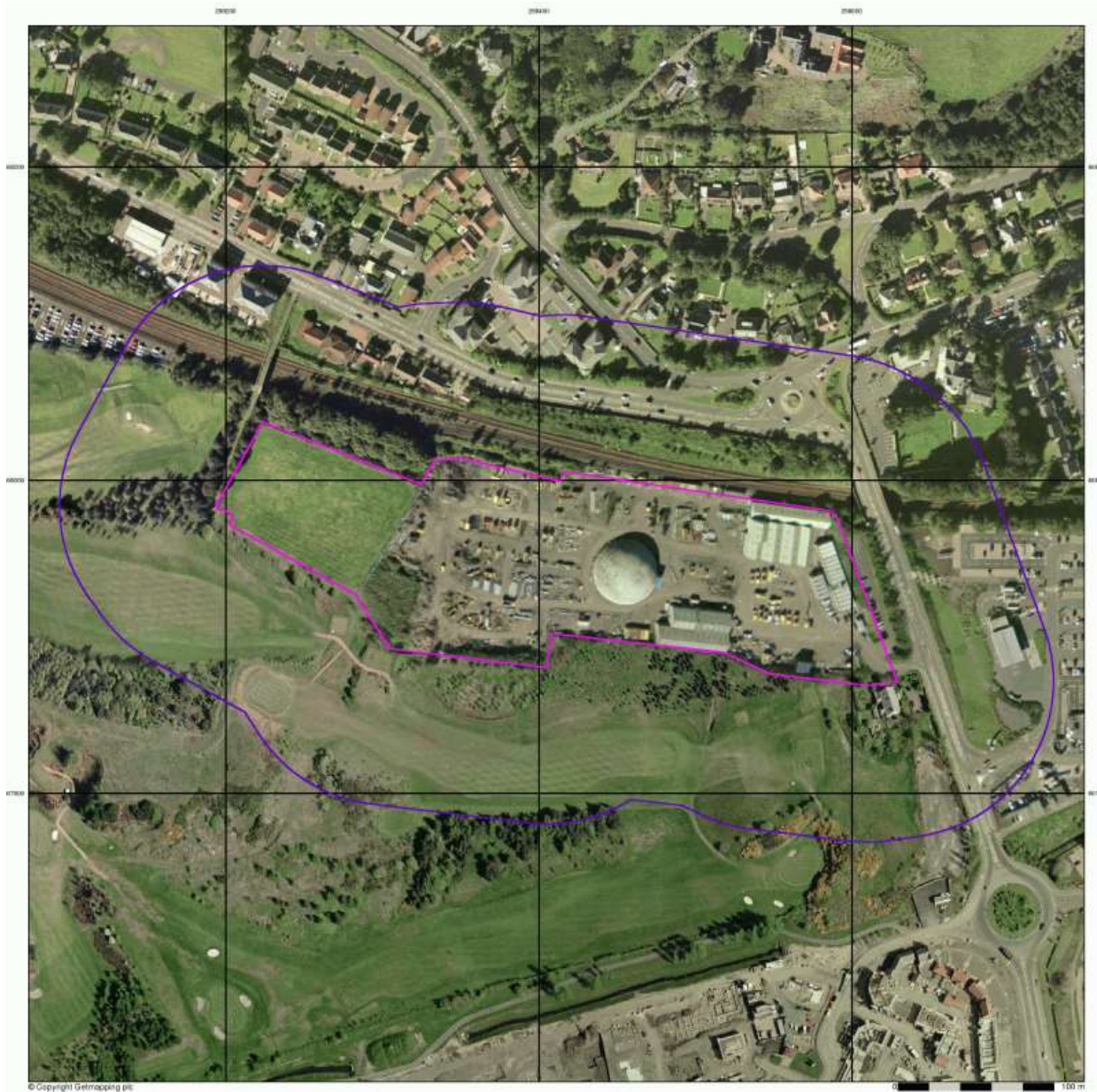
## 1.2 SITE LOCATION

- 1.2.1. The Site is located at NGR 298415, 667950 (centred) and comprises the former West Lothian Council Guildiehaugh Depot. The site currently houses a number of large structures including a salt dome. The central portion of the Site consists of a large, open, concreted storage area, however land in the west of the Site appears relatively undeveloped, only highlighted as the location of an earlier recreation ground.
- 1.2.2. The Site is bound to the north by the Bathgate Branch Line which operated from Edinburgh to Bathgate from 1849. It is bounded by the B792, Blackburn Road to the east and Bathgate Golf Course on the south and west.

## 1.3 SITE GEOLOGY

- 1.3.1. Geological maps and borehole records sourced from the British Geological Survey (BGS) provide an indicative guide as to the rock and soil strata that exist on site. The implied superficial deposits consist of sedimentary deposits which are glaciofluvial in origin. They are detrital, generally coarse-grained, they form beds, channels, plains and fans associated with meltwater. The bedrock geology consists of limestone coal formation - sedimentary rock cycles, clackmannan group type.





**Figure 1 – Proposed Site Boundary (Pink Boundary)**

## 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

---

### 2.1 OVERVIEW

2.1.1. An initial examination of the Site has shown that there are no designated heritage assets within its boundary. The principal sites and features noted within the surrounding area are described in the context of archaeological periods from Prehistoric through to modern. The time periods discussed below can be broadly divided as follows:

- Prehistoric:
  - Palaeolithic 12,700 – 11,000 BCE
  - Mesolithic 11,000 – 4,100 BCE
  - Neolithic 4,100 – 2,500 BCE
  - Bronze Age 2,500 – 800 BCE
  - Iron Age 800 BCE – CE 400
- Roman CE 77 – 211
- Pictish CE 297 - 900
- Medieval CE 400 – 1560
- Post-Medieval CE 1560 – 1900
- Historic CE 1900 – Present

### 2.2 PREHISTORIC PERIOD

2.2.1. Prehistoric assets have been recovered from within the Site and are highlighted on historic mapping, at the south-east extent as 'Bronze Age Beakers Found'. A subsequent review of the HER has highlighted that in 1906<sup>1</sup>, two corded type beakers were recovered from a sandpit, located in this area (**WoSAS Pin 17767**). Records indicate that one of the beakers was recovered lying on its side about 1 m below the summit level of the natural bank of sand and gravel. No further archaeological material was present within the vessel. The second vessel was later donated to the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland (NMAS) in 1920's. The precise location of the recovery remains tentative, however subsequent visits to the indicated site in 1953 did highlight this area as the location of a number of disused sand quarries.

2.2.2. Further Prehistoric funerary practices are evident to the north-west of the Site at Kirk Road within the town of Bathgate. Records indicate that in 1856<sup>2</sup>, two well-made short cists and traces of several others that contained dark brown dust and bone fragments were encountered (**WoSAS Pin 17784**). It is reported that the finder, a Professor Dunns, had been following local enquires that there was a 'Druid's burying-place' near Kirkroads when he made the discovery.

### 2.3 MEDIEVAL PERIOD

2.3.1. No assets dating to the Medieval Period have been identified to exist within the Site, however Bathgate Castle is located directly adjacent to the west of the Site within the grounds of Bathgate Golf Course.

---

<sup>1</sup> Mann, L 1906 'Notes on - (1) a drinking-cup urn found at Bathgate; (2) the exploration of the floor of a prehistoric hut in Tiree; and (3) a group of (at least) sixteen cinerary urns found, with objects of vitreous paste and of gold, in a cairn at Stevenston, Ayrshire', *Proc Soc Antiq Scot*, vol. 40, 1905-6. Page(s): 3609-71

<sup>2</sup> Duns, J 1878 'Notes on a burial mound at Torphichen, and an urn found near the "Cromlech" at Kipps, Linlithgowshire', *Proc Soc Antiq Scot*, vol. 12, 1876-8. Page(s): 408-9



- 2.3.2. Bathgate Castle appears to have been the centre of a barony that had formed part of the dowry of Marjory Bruce, sister to the King Robert, on her marriage with Walter Stewart in the late 14<sup>th</sup> century<sup>3</sup> (**SM1904**). The Scheduled Monument comprises a grass-covered mound, 2 m – 3 m in height with visible earthworks and ditches. The lay-out of the modern golf course tends to impact adversely on the outline of the castle, however there are two distinct ditches still visible, curving round the eastern perimeter of the mound. The bank formed between them averages 0.6 m in height and spreads to a width of 8.0 m. The inner ditch, which is very shallow, averages 2.0 m across. A causeway, 8.0 m broad, emerges on the eastern side of the monument. The top of the mound itself is undulating, and no building foundations are to be seen. A section of what would have been the bank and ditches on the northern extent of the asset have been cut away by the construction of railway sidings.
- 2.3.3. A further asset dating to this period, Kirkton Old Parish Church (**SM5671**), is located to the north-east of the Site, adjacent to the A98. The church and grounds were granted to Holyrood Abbey by Malcolm IV (1153-65) where it was subsequently passed to Newbattle Abbey in 1372<sup>4</sup>. The church is currently a Scheduled Monument, and comprises the remains of a masonry rubble structure with possible evidence of an earlier building on the site. The church was abandoned and fell out of use in around 1739.

## 2.4 POST MEDIEVAL PERIOD

- 2.4.1. The earliest available mapping (c.1843-1882)<sup>5</sup> indicates that the Site appears to have remained relatively undeveloped within the Post Medieval period, and it is assumed to have comprised agricultural land. An area of wet/marshy land and possible pond are depicted within the centre of the site by 1895<sup>6</sup>.
- 2.4.2. Several listed buildings dating to this period are present surrounding the Site. The Category B Listed, Easter Inch Farmhouse and Steading is located to the south-east of the Site (**LB67130**). The building consists of a U-shaped steading with a partly enclosed, central courtyard that was constructed in around 1869. The farmhouse is incorporated into the northern range with a three-stage Baronial tower.
- 2.4.3. Located to the north-east of the Site is the Category A Listed, Bathgate Academy (**LB22125**). The school building was originally designed by R and R Dickson and appears to have been constructed between 1831-3 and designed in a Greek revival style. During the 1960's the building was taken over by West Lothian College and recently the building has been developed into modern housing and flats.
- 2.4.4. A further school building is listed on the HER to the north-east of the Site: St Mary's Academy and Lindsay High School (**Canmore ID 275256**). These two schools originally stood adjacent to each other and eventually amalgamated under the name St Mary's Academy and latterly St Margaret's<sup>7</sup>. The building no longer exists, having been demolished, with the area now occupied by a housing development.
- 2.4.5. At the northern extent of the Site and following its boundary, is the Bathgate Branch Railway Line. This section of railway line is first depicted on the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey map and was originally part of the Monkland Railway, primarily used for ferrying industrial materials from mines and factories on to the cities or where they were most needed<sup>8</sup>. The line was later absorbed into the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway in 1865 and remains in use today.

<sup>3</sup> Coventry, M 2008, *Castles of the Clans: the strongholds and seats of 750 Scottish families and clans*. Musselburgh. Page(s): 407,550 RCAHMS Shelf Number: F.5.21.COV

<sup>4</sup> MacGibbon et al 1896, *The ecclesiastical architecture of Scotland from the earliest Christian times to the seventeenth century*. Edinburgh

<sup>5</sup> Ordnance Survey Mapping, *Six-inch 1<sup>st</sup> Edition 1843 - 1882*

<sup>6</sup> Ordnance Survey Mapping, *Six-inch Scotland, Linlithgowshire Sheet IX. NW, surveyed: 1895, Published: 1898*.

<sup>7</sup> Hendrie et al 2001, *The Bathgate book: a history of Bathgate*. Bathgate. Page(s): 89-90 RCAHMS Shelf Number: D.7.33.BAT

<sup>8</sup> Ordnance Survey Mapping, *Six-inch 1<sup>st</sup> Edition 1843 - 1882*

## 2.5 HISTORIC PERIOD

- 2.5.1. Cartographic evidence suggests that by 1916, a number of structures were present on Site in the north-eastern corner. These appear to have been associated with an 'Asbestic Sand-brick Works'. A number of pits were also depicted to the south of the site in relation to these works, and a branch of railway also passed through the west of the site at this time, trending generally north-south towards Balbardie Sand Pit, approximately 80 m south of the site.
- 2.5.2. By 1956 the 'Asbestic Sand-brick Works' had been replaced by further structures indicated as 'Guildiehaugh'. The location of the pond is also no longer shown, albeit this area is marked as a refuse heap and the central and western portions of the site are indicated as marshy. The railway line that was present within the west of the Site was also removed.
- 2.5.3. On the 1966 Ordnance Survey mapping, the central portion of the site is indicated as a County Council Yard, with the north-east portion used as a Transport Depot. It appears again on current mapping in 1993, with the whole eastern portion of the Site marked as a Council Yard. It is also around this time that the existing salt dome (**WoSAS Pin 275235**) appears to be present in the centre of the site. The western extent of the Site is depicted as a recreation ground by 1966.
- 2.5.4. Directly to the south of the Site is the former location of British Leyland Truck Plant (**WoSAS 150895**). During the 1960-70's this was a large manufacturing factoring which produced plant machinery, trucks and tractors. The factory was a large employer for the local area until it was closed in 1985 due to Leyland's truck exports crashing from a collapse in the price of oil around the world.



### 3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

---

3.1.1. The aim of the archaeological works is to:

- To undertake an archaeological watching brief during GI works to evaluate the underlying deposits for the presence/absence of any archaeological remains;
- To 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;
- To mitigate any adverse impacts arising from the GI activities, and ensure that any surviving archaeological remains are preserved in situ;
- To ensure any archaeological features disturbed by the GI works are recorded in accordance with ClfA (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists) Standards and Guidance; and
- On completion of the watching brief, submit a Data Structure Report to the client for use in support of any future planning applications.

3.1.2. The following mitigation shall be implemented to reduce impacts upon the Cultural Heritage resource:

- No GI work (including access route formation) is to be conducted within any designated buffer zone around any Statutory Protected Assets;
- Preservation in situ will be the default position taken when any archaeological remains are unearthed during the GI works, with mechanical investigation to be abandoned if archaeology is present; and
- The client will be contacted in the event of the discovery of archaeological deposits.

## 4 METHODOLOGY AND GUIDANCE

---

### 4.1 STANDARDS AND GUIDANCE

- 4.1.1. All work will be conducted in line with the following standards and guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA):
- Code of conduct (2014);
  - Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief (2014);
  - Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation (2014);
  - Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation (2014); and
  - Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (2014).
- 4.1.2. All work will also adhere to the WoSAS standards for archaeological work<sup>9</sup>, who are the archaeological advisors to West Lothian Council.

### 4.2 WATCHING BRIEF METHODOLOGY

- 4.2.1. The scope of the watching brief is to conduct archaeological monitoring of all GI works to ensure that no significant archaeological remains are disturbed. The watching brief will include the continuous monitoring of all topsoil and overburden stripping operations by mechanical excavator. The overburden present on site will be removed in spits to the first archaeological horizon or, where none is found, to the underlying geological deposits. No further archaeological monitoring of test-pits penetrating the underlying geology will be required.
- 4.2.2. A record shall be made of the location, layout, depth and general stratigraphy of all trial and inspection pits. Test pits containing archaeological features or deposits shall be abandoned, and any archaeological features encountered will be cleaned by hand where possible, to determine their character and extent and allow for appropriate recording.
- 4.2.3. A record shall be made of the location, layout, depth and general stratigraphy of all trial and inspection pits, irrespective of whether archaeological remains are identified. Where remains are identified, they will be investigated by hand-cleaning of the deposits where appropriate, and by the examination of the excavated material where this is not possible.
- 4.2.4. No archaeological excavation will take place during this stage of GI works and all archaeological features and deposits shall be recorded in plan only, giving details of location, composition, dimensions, relationships, and interpretation.
- 4.2.5. All finds of archaeological interest shall be left in situ and no environmental samples shall be collected. Should human remains be revealed by the excavation, they will be left in situ and protected before contacting the local police, the client and WoSAS. The human remains will be accurately recorded as found, with no further excavations taking place to fully define the remains. Any subsequent excavations will only take place pending the agreement of the police, the client and WoSAS on an appropriate mitigation strategy.

---

<sup>9</sup> WoSAS, 2004, *Procedural Guidance for Archaeology and Development*



- 4.2.6. Where archaeological deposits are identified, in the judgement of the archaeologist in attendance, if the completion of the excavation by the GI Contractor would cause an unacceptable impact, the archaeologist may instruct the abandonment of the mechanical investigation.
- 4.2.7. Should significant archaeological remains be encountered by the watching brief, requiring more than the outlined above, the remains will be left in situ pending the agreement of the client and WoSAS. Further investigation may require a Method Statement addendum for an appropriate scope of excavation and Post-excavation including scope of finds analysis, conservation & publication.

## 5 REPORT AND CONTENTS

---

5.1.1. A report detailing the results of the archaeological watching brief will be submitted to the client within four weeks of completion of fieldwork and then submitted to WoSAS. The report will take the form of a Data Structure Report and will include the following:

- An Executive summary;
- A site location plan to at least 1:10,000 scale;
- An OASIS reference number; unique site code;
- Details of the contractor's undertaking the works and dates of when the work was carried out;
- The nature and extent of the proposed development, including developer/client details;
- description of the site history, location and geology, including an 8-figure, central grid reference;
- 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;
- initial assessment of relevant finds/samples if appropriate;
- recommendations regarding the need for, and scope of, any further archaeological work such as excavation and Post-excavation finds analysis, conservation & publication;
- bibliography.



## **6 COPYRIGHT, PUBLICATION AND ARCHIVE**

---

### **6.1 COPYRIGHT**

- 6.1.1. The copyright for any report resulting from the archaeological work undertaken as part of the project will remain with WSP under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved. An exclusive licence will be provided to West Lothian Council in all matters relating to the project as described in the Method Statement. WSP retains the right to be identified as the author of all project documentation and reports.

### **6.2 PUBLICATION**

- 6.2.1. A summary of the fieldwork results will be submitted to Discovery and Excavation in Scotland. In the event of minor archaeological remains being encountered during the archaeological fieldwork, it is proposed that a comprehensive report submitted to Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, will form the publication of the site. A copy of this will be included as an appendix to the Data Structure Report.

### **6.3 ARCHIVE**

- 6.3.1. The archive for the project, including a copy of the report, will be submitted to the Scottish National Record of Historic Environment within three months of completion of all relevant work.
- 6.3.2. 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 SNRHE, WoSAS will validate the OASIS form thus placing the information into the public domain on the OASIS website.

## 7 TIMETABLE AND MONITORING

---

- 7.1.1. Although the works are scheduled to take place October 2018, the proposed start date is yet to be confirmed for the archaeological fieldwork, this will be arranged in due course. WoSAS usually require 14 days' notice of the commencement of fieldwork. WoSAS will be informed of the site contact and archaeologist prior to the start date so that monitoring visits can be arranged if required.
- 7.1.2. The onsite archaeological monitoring work will be undertaken by James McGovern, Assistant Archaeology and Heritage Consultant, who has ?? years of experience undertaking archaeological fieldwork and is an Associate of ClfA. The project will be overseen by Kevin Mooney, Senior Archaeology and Heritage Consultant at WSP and Member of ClfA.





110 Queen Street  
Glasgow  
G1 3BX

**wsp.com**