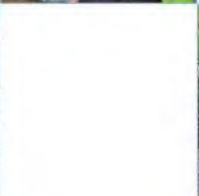


Mossend, West Calder, West Lothian: Archaeological Evaluation and Excavation Data Structure Report

AOC Project 22745

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21st May 2014



Mossend, West Calder, West Lothian

Archaeological Evaluation and Excavation Data Structure Report

On Behalf of: Walker Group (Scotland) Ltd
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National Grid Reference (NGR): NT 0175 6375

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Summary

AOC Archaeology Group were commissioned by Walker Group (Scotland) Ltd to conduct an archaeological evaluation and subsequent excavation prior to the construction of a residential development at Mossend, West Calder, West Lothian (Planning Application No. 0349/FUL/11), (NGR: NT 0175 6375).

An initial 8% evaluation of the 6.9 ha site was conducted, comprising 3,300 linear metres of evaluation trenching. The evaluation revealed a simple stratigraphic sequence of thin plough-soil overlying glacial till deposits of boulder clay. This was cut by numerous modern field drains and remnants of rig and furrow agriculture. Significant archaeological features were present in the form of structural remains associated with the farmstead or farm building known as Clovensfordsdykes depicted on first edition Ordnance maps. The truncated remains included a cobbled yard and associated well, drainage ditches and the remains of a byre or ancillary farm building. In addition to numerous sherds of Victorian ceramics, several sherds of Medieval/Early post medieval Scottish reduced ware were also recovered from relatively secure contexts associated with this latter structure. This suggests the presence of an earlier phase of habitation probably relating to the 'Cafarske' settlement, identified on the Roy map of 1747-1755.

A mitigation programme of excavation and recording was undertaken on these remains.

In addition to the farmsteading, the remains of the Addiewell and Polbeth Railway were recorded in the form of a broad cinder track. This feature is recorded on the Ordnance Survey maps from 1895 running through the centre of the area and linking with Gavieside Pit No 11.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

- 1.1.1 AOC Archaeology Group was commissioned by Walker Group (Scotland) Ltd to undertake a phased programme of works consisting of an initial archaeological evaluation (Phase 1) on land at Mossend, West Calder, West Lothian (Planning Ref: 0349/FUL/11) (NGR: NT 0175 6375), as a condition of planning prior to the development of a site. The site lies within the administrative area of the West Lothian Council, which is advised on archaeological matters by the West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS). The archaeological works were conducted in accordance with the principles as set out in *Scottish Planning Policy* (2010) and *Planning and Archaeology 2/2011* (2011).
- 1.1.2 The Phase 1 evaluation revealed significant structural remains relating to the farmstead or farm building known as Clovensfordsdykes depicted on first edition Ordnance maps. The remains included a cobbled yard and associated well, drainage ditches and the badly truncated remains of a byre or ancillary farm building. Several sherds of Medieval/Early post medieval Scottish reduced ware were recovered from relatively secure contexts associated with this latter structure. This suggests an earlier phase of habitation probably relating to the 'Cafarske' settlement, identified on the Roy map of 1747-1755.
- 1.1.3 Given the importance of the remains, the Phase 2 mitigation programme consisting of excavation and recording was initiated as defined within the initial Written Scheme of Investigation (AOC 2014) and the subsequent addendum (AOC 2014a)
- 1.1.4 In addition to the farm structures the evaluation revealed evidence relating to the shale industry in the form of the Addiewell and Polbeth Railway, which is recorded on the Ordnance Survey maps from 1895 running through the centre of the area and linking with Gavieside Pit No 11. The remains consisted of a broad cinder and burnt shale track 0.80 m in depth.

1.2 Location

- 1.2.1 The proposed development area covers an area of approximately 6.9 hectares of open grazing land. The site is centred at NGR: NT 0175 6375 and lies to the west of the former shale oil mining settlement known as Mossend. The site is bound by open agricultural land to the north, by the former Front Street to the east, by properties of Mossend to the south-east, by open agricultural land to the south-west and by Breick Water to the west.
- 1.2.2 The site area sloped gently from north to south between 145 m and 155 m OD. The remains of the farmstead were situated within the centre of the site on the crown of a low hill at 150 m OD. At the time of the evaluation the area was in use as agricultural land and was under crop.

1.3 Development background

- 1.3.1 The proposed development area comprises 6.9 ha of land, currently occupied by agricultural land (Figure 1). The site was subject to an 8% evaluation, equating to equating to 3,150 linear metres excavated with a machine bucket 2.0 m wide.

1.4 Historical and Archaeological background

- 1.4.1 An Environmental Impact Assessment was previously undertaken for the site (AOC 2011). No evidence for Roman, Prehistoric or Medieval activity was identified within the proposed development area, although the surrounding area is rich in these remains. However, the development does contain post-Medieval activity.
- 1.4.2 A farmstead or farm building known as Clovensfordsdykes (Site 9) is depicted on first edition Ordnance Survey maps but is an unnamed unroofed structure on the 1922 edition and had evidently fallen from use by this time. The presence of a settlement, 'Cafarske' identified on the Roy map of 1747-1755 suggests that this farm may have replaced or incorporated an earlier settlement on the same location. The decline of the rural farming industry in favour of the industrial shale industry immediately followed the publication of these maps thus they provide a useful baseline from which to assess the effect of the industry on the area.
- 1.4.3 The Bathgate area is well known for its association with the shale industry, with the Gavieside Works being pertinent to this development. It was mainly following Sir Archibald Geikie's geological survey of 1858-1861 that shale was exploited commercially (Kerr 1999). Oil was first distilled from shale at Bathgate in the 1850s by James 'Paraffin' Young who was resident at nearby Limefield House (Site 12). The firm known as Fell, Russell & Company was among the first to exploit the Lothian shale seams. Fell's Shale was the principal shale of the West Calder area named after A.M Fell following his establishment of a works at Gavieside (Site 2) in 1863 it was also mined at Tabrax, Hermand and Loanhead. From 1864, John P. Raeburn operated an oil works near Grange Farm at Gunsgreen Toll (Site 5). Fell and his partner Robert Russell leased minerals at Gavieside in 1862 from John Storry, a farmer. In 1868, the Gavieside Works were sold to the West Calder Oil Company who purchased Fell and Russell's mineral lease which they had acquired in 1861, 1863 and 1865 (McKay 1984). By 1869, Gavieside Paraffin Works had 100 retorts and employed 200 to 300 men. In 1872 over 200 miners worked in its mines (Gavieside No1 mine: Fells seam and No3 pit: Raeburn seam) and a coal pit at Woolfords. Fell left the company in 1870, apparently having used up all his capital (Kerr 1999).
- 1.4.4 The population of West Calder grew from 2,120 inhabitants in 1851 to 8,454 by 1884 (Harvie 2005). 80% of the working population in the village was employed by the oil industry. Gavieside (Site 2) was purchased by Young's Paraffin Light & Mineral Oil Company, who dismantled all the apparatus that was of any worth and transferred it to their Bathgate and Addiewell Works. 140 houses for miners were built by Young's at Mossend, which lies at the eastern edge of the proposed development area. These included the cottages at 1-62 Front Street (Site 6). Cottages were also constructed along Mid Street and Back Street. The first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1855 shows the proposed development area to be unoccupied and in use as agricultural land. A field boundary bisects the site north-south along the line that later divided the developed industrial eastern portion of the site from the more open western side.

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- 1.4.5 The known evidence related to the industry within the development is restricted to the Addiewell and Polbeth Railway (Site 125), which is recorded on the Ordnance Survey maps from 1895 running through the centre of the area and linking with Gavieside Pit No 11.

2 OBJECTIVES

2.1 The objectives of the archaeological evaluation were:

- i) to determine the character, extent, condition, quality, date and significance of any archaeological remains within the proposed development area, with specific reference to the Clovenfordsdykes Farm and Addiewell railway, by means of an intrusive field evaluation across the main area that the development will disturb;
- ii) to advise and implement an appropriate form of any require mitigation, such as excavation (Phase 2), post-excavation analyses and publication (Phase 3), should significant archaeological remains be encountered compliant with *Scottish Planning Policy* (2010) and *Planning and Archaeology 2/2011* (2011).

2.2 The objectives of the archaeological excavation (Phase 2) were:

- i) the identification, excavation, soil sampling and recording of all significant archaeological features within a 40 m by 40 m square sited over the remains unearthed by the Phase archaeological evaluation works;
- ii) the retrieval of a representative artefact assemblage;
- iii) upon conclusion of the excavation, the preparation of a Phase 3 post-excavation research design (*PERD*) to be agreed with WOSAS. The scope and appropriateness of the post-excavation analyses to be employed will be decided upon by AOC Archaeology & WoSAS. The *PERD* will be pertinent to the quantity, quality, character, date and condition of retrieved small finds and soil samples when considered against the series of research questions raised by the excavated features;
- iv) the post-excavation analysis of recovered material;
- v) publication of results of the excavation bring the findings into the public and academic domain.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Archaeological Evaluation

- 3.1.1 The evaluation comprised machine trenching of an 8% sample of the site area (6.9 ha). This equated to a minimum of 3,150 linear metres. In the event a total of 3,300 linear metres of trenching was excavated equating to a total of 6,600 m² (Figure 2).
- 3.1.2 Three trenches were targeted across the alignment of the Addiewell to Polbeth Railway Line. Trenching was also focused on the Clovenfords farmstead and surrounding area to determine the nature, extent and date of any surviving structures. The full trenching plan was established following the review of the available service information.
- 3.1.2 The evaluation was undertaken by a tracked 360 excavator equipped with a 2.2 m wide bladed ditching bucket. Excavation was undertaken in units/spits until the first significant archaeological horizon or natural subsoil was reached. All machine excavation was supervised by an experienced field archaeologist and according to AOC Archaeology Group's standard operating procedures, and as per the methodology within the *Written Scheme of Investigation* (AOC 2014). The trenches were then immediately backfilled.

3.2 Archaeological Excavation

- 3.2.1 Following on site discussions with WoSAS and consultation with our client it was decided that an excavation of the farmstead identified by the evaluation should be undertaken as quickly as possible. These mitigation works would comprise the excavation of an area measuring c.40 m by 40 m centred on the structural remains associated with the farmstead.
- 3.2.2 The topsoil was removed under constant archaeological supervision using a tracked 360° excavator equipped with a 2.2 m wide ditching bucket. Excavation was undertaken in shallow units/spits until the first significant archaeological horizon or natural drift geology was reached. All machine excavation was supervised by an experienced field archaeologist. All potentially significant archaeological features were hand cleaned, in order to maximise the potential of recovery of datable artefacts all significant archaeological features were cleaned, excavated and recorded.

4 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 All of the archaeological works were conducted between the 22nd and the 6th May 2014. Overall weather conditions were mixed and the archaeological visibility remained satisfactory.
- 4.1.2 The various data gathered from the evaluation and excavations are presented as a series of appendices:

Appendix 1: Evaluation Trench Descriptions;
Appendix 2: Context Register;
Appendix 3: Photographic Register;

Appendix 4: Drawing Register;
Appendix 5: Samples Register;
Appendix 6: Finds Register;
Appendix 7: reproduces the '*Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*' entry

4.2 Archaeological Evaluation

- 4.2.1 In general the archaeological evaluation revealed a simple stratigraphic sequence of thin humic clay plough-soil (up to 0.40 m deep) overlying glacial till deposits of yellow brown clay. Across the evaluation area modern ceramic field drains had been cut into the natural subsoil.
- 4.2.2 With the exception of Trenches 15 -19, the truncated remains of 'rig and furrow' cultivation were revealed in the majority of the evaluation trenches. These are the remains of surrounding agricultural activity associated with the post medieval farmstead. The furrows were orientated on various alignments and are clearly visible on satellite imagery. The furrows varied in width between 2.2 m and 4.0 m with depths ranging between 0.05 m and 0.10 m. Occasional white glazed ceramics were observed within the furrows. Numerous modern clay drains were observed within many of the furrows.



Plate 1: East facing section through cinder rail track



Plate 2: The Addiewell to Polbeath rail track Trench 3

- 4.2.3 Remains associated with the Addiewell and Polbeth Railway was revealed in several of the evaluation trenches (Nos.3, 23, 24). The rail line is recorded on the Ordnance Survey maps from 1895 running through the centre of the area and linking with Gavieside Pit No 11. The remains consisted of a large cinder track which ranged from 15.0 m to 20.0 m in width. Several slots were excavated through this deposit revealing a consistent depth of 0.80 m.
- 4.2.4 The evaluation also revealed several field boundaries/drainage ditches shown on the 1922 edition OS maps. These were recorded within Trenches 11, 12 and 13. The ditches were 1.5 m in width and appeared considerably truncated, ranging from 0.10 m to 0.20 m in depth.
- 4.2.5 The remains of a probable track-way associated with the farmstead were revealed within Trenches 7 and 13. The track-way was 2.5 m in width and was composed of crushed sandstone placed directly onto the natural. The track was aligned NNE to SSW and appeared to be running up to the location of the farmstead.

4.3 Archaeological Excavation

4.3.1 A 1600 m² area (40 m by 40 m) centred on the cobbled yard [010], the well [013] and the probable Steading structure [015] was stripped of topsoil to reveal the full extent of these remains and any associated features.

4.3.2 *Cobbled Yard [010] and Well [013]*

4.3.2.1 The cobbled yard structure [010] was located c.18 metres to the south-east of the Steading [015]. It enclosed a rectangular area measuring 9.5 m by 5.0 m and oriented north to south (Figure 3). The structure was comprised of a truncated body of small to medium sub-angular and sub-rounded cobbles [011] set directly into the natural clay. The cobbled area was situated on the start of the natural slope and the southern end of the structure had larger sub-angular sandstones partially overlying and infilling the drainage ditch [004] as it emptied into the larger ditch [002] running down-slope to the immediate south.



Plate 3: The well [013] from the north



Plate 4: Cobbled Area [010] from south-east



Plate 5: North facing section through ditch [004]

4.3.2.2 Within the northern corner of [010] was situated the circular well [013]. It is likely that the cobbles [011] were set to form a hard standing, and free draining area for this feature. The well was composed of large clay bonded sub-angular sandstones and had external and internal diameters of 1.40 m and 0.85 m respectively. Excavation of the well revealed three courses of construction and a depth of at least of 0.75 m. Post abandonment, the structure was backfilled by a mixed deposit of organic grey clay and sub-angular stones. This produced numerous pieces of 20th century glazed ceramics, glass and iron.

4.3.2.3 To the immediate north west of the well [013] were situated two probable stone post-pads [025] & [027]. These were sat in shallow, rectangular cuts measuring c.1.50 m in length and c.0.80 m in width. Excavation revealed a depth of 0.14 m. The post-pad [025] was heavily truncated; however both features showed a vertical cut, with a flat base. The cuts were filled with compact dark grey clay ([026] & [027]) which also included numerous medium to large sub-angular sandstones. It is likely that the features are pads for timber posts which in turn form part of a super structure possibly a roof. Unfortunately no further features were revealed.

4.3.3 Drainage Ditches [002], [004], [006] & [030]

4.3.3.1 A 'V' cut linear ditch [004] 12.5 m in length and 1.0 m in width ran along the immediate east of the cobbled area [010] and well [013]. The ditch had steeply sloping sides and a narrow base. Four one metre slots (A-D) were excavated through the ditch revealing a consistent depth of 0.30 m to 0.33 m (Figure 4a & 4b). The ditch was aligned north-west to south-east running in direct alignment with the cobbled area. The ditch was filled with a dark organic clay deposit [005] with occasional sub-angular stones. A single sherd of Scottish Reduced Ware was recovered from Slot A. The ditch was partially culverted [008] with sandstones for approximately half its length, before it appeared infilled with cobbles [011] as it emptied down-slope into ditch [002].

4.3.3.2 Two further ditches [006] and [030] ran into Ditch [004] from the north-east. Ditch [006] was fairly substantial with a width of 1.14 m and a depth of 0.27 m (Figure 4c). Again this ditch was 'V' cut with steeply sloping sides and a narrow base. Ditch [030] was much more ephemeral with a shallow 'U' shaped profile 0.85 m in width and 0.14 m in depth.

4.3.3.3 A further large ditch [002] was situated to the immediate south-east of the cobbled area [010]. This appeared on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map (Figure 5) and was also picked up within the evaluation Trenches 7 and 13. The ditch is aligned north-west to south-east until it encounters the cobbled area where it makes a right angle towards the north-east. As shown on Figure 5 this ditch is a prominent feature with track running along its south-west edge which. The ditch [004] running down-slope from the north appears to empty directly into this ditch although no cut was observed. Ditch [002] was 2.10 m in width with a depth of 0.36 m. As with the other ditches [002] has a 'V' cut profile and is filled with a deposit of dark organic clay. It is believed that ditches [006] and [030] are like ditch [004] liable to empty into this larger ditch once it turns back northwest beyond the extent of the excavation area.



Plate 6: South-east facing section through Byre [015]

4.3.4 The 'Byre' [015]

- 4.3.4.1 A further structure was revealed 8.0 m to the north of the cobbled area [010] and well [013]. This consisted of two fragmentary clay bonded walls [017] & [019] and a truncated deposit of cobbling [021]. This is the probable remains of the farmstead structure known as Clovensfordsdykes and shown on the 1st edition OS maps [Figures 5 & 6]. The cobbled surface would appear to rule out its use as a farmhouse. Indeed the current farmer stated that this building was removed by bulldozer during the 1970's. It is therefore likely to be either the byre element of the farmstead or some other ancillary building which has partially avoided destruction. The visible remains of the structure were 13.0 m in length east to west and 6.4 m north to south.
- 4.3.4.2 Two fragments of wall were recorded during the excavation both aligned east to west. Wall [019] was the more substantial of the two with a length of 7.0 m and a width of 1.0 m. The cut of the wall ranged from 0.24 m to 0.39 m in depth and was only visible cutting the natural along the northern edge. The southern edge however appeared to have been reinforced with a deposit of clay [035]. The wall was composed of a single course of clay bonded sandstone [018]. Two sherds of Scottish reduced ware (SF 23) were recovered from the fill [034] within the cut of the wall.
- 4.3.4.3 The second wall element [017] was much more ephemeral with a surviving length of only 1.86 m and a width of 0.55 m. The cut of the wall was only 0.05 m in depth. The wall was again composed of a single course of clay bonded sandstone.
- 4.3.4.4 Between the two fragmentary walls lay a deposit of sub-angular cobbles [021] covering an area of approximately 5.0 m by 10.0 m. The cobbling was set within a compact organic deposit of silty clay [022]. This deposit ranged from 0.10 m to 0.30 m in depth and contained numerous small finds (SF No.'s 7-12 & No.'s 020 – 022) including modern glazed ceramics and sherds of Scottish reduced ware. Underlying this deposit was another layer of sub-angular cobbling pressed into the natural. A rim sherd of Scottish reduced ware, (SF No.028) was recovered from within this material.

- 4.3.4.5 The cobbling [021] and its related fill appeared to have been cut along its northern edge by re-deposited yellow clay. This is interpreted as a later reinforcement for the northern wall of the structure.

5 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- 5.1 The proposed development site was subject to a full and comprehensive archaeological evaluation. Significant archaeological remains relating to the possible post medieval occupation of the site were revealed in the form of the probable farmstead and its associated structural elements (Figure 2). Several boundary/drainage ditches and industrial remains shown on the mid 19th century 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map were also revealed and recorded (Figure 5). Modern aerial photographs, (Figure 6) showed the mineral railway, the large ditch [004] and the Steading remains [015] were, whilst not visible at ground level, still present as subsurface features affecting the crop growth. Excavation has revealed numerous other associated features not discernible in the aerial views of the site including patches of cobbling, a stone built well and smaller ditches some with culverts. Additionally excavation of these features has led to the recovery of artefacts which will aid a fuller understanding of this site.
- 5.2 The area around the identified farmstead was subject to further excavation which fully exposed and defined the archaeology. The presence of the stone well and associated cobbled area while probably linked to the occupation of the known Victorian period farmstead of Clovensfordsykes was not shown on any of the former maps and may well indeed relate to pre-Victorian activity. Given that Scottish reduced ware was recovered from relatively secure contexts associated with the known farmstead it is likely that this structure also has a date and occupation preceding Clovensfordsykes and known as the 'Cafarske' settlement, identified on the Roy map of 1747-1755.
- 5.3 As the structure was fully exposed and recorded it is suggested that no further on site works are necessary. However, this will require confirmation by WoSAS on behalf of West Lothian Council. The discovery of late medieval/early post medieval rural settlement is unusual and the results have the potential to significantly develop our understanding of the archaeological and socio-economic development of the area and Scotland in general. Therefore it is believed that a programme of Post-Excavation analyses will be required to be undertaken and a Post-Excavation Research Design Document, PERD will be prepared for submission to WoSAS for approval. At a minimum it would be a requirement for specialist analyses of all material types recovered from both the excavation and sample processing. A Final Report for submission to an academic journal may also be required. WoSAS will set the parameters of the Post-Excavation requirements.

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Figure 5 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map



Figure 6 Aerial view showing ditch [002], Steading [015] and mineral railway

**Mossend, West Calder, West Lothian:
Archaeological Evaluation and Excavation
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Section 2: Appendices

APPENDIX 1: Evaluation Trench Descriptions

Trench 1

<i>Dimensions</i>	100m by 2.2 m
<i>Total Area</i>	220m ²
<i>Orientation</i>	SW-NE
<i>Top-soil Depth</i>	0.20m
<i>Depth of Made Ground</i>	0.20m
<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	0.45m
<i>Significant Features</i>	None
<i>Other Features</i>	None
<i>Subsoil</i>	Yellow brown boulder clay
<i>Finds</i>	19 th / 20 th century white ceramics observed in topsoil

Trench 2

<i>Dimensions</i>	100.0 m by 2.2 m
<i>Total Area</i>	220.0 m ²
<i>Orientation</i>	N-S
<i>Top-soil Depth</i>	0.30 m
<i>Depth of Made Ground</i>	None
<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	0.35 m
<i>Significant Features</i>	None
<i>Other Features</i>	Ceramic field drain running NW/SE at 20.0 m.Plough scars visible in natural.
<i>Subsoil</i>	Yellow brown boulder clay
<i>Finds</i>	19 th / 20 th century white ceramics observed in topsoil

Trench 3

<i>Dimensions</i>	100.0 m by 2.2 m
<i>Total Area</i>	220.0 m ²
<i>Orientation</i>	N-S
<i>Top-soil Depth</i>	0.35 m
<i>Depth of Made Ground</i>	None
<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	0.40 m
<i>Significant Features</i>	Remains of 19 th /20 th century rail track running NW/SE. Composed of cinder/shale slag. Measures 15.0 m in width and 0.80 m in depth.
<i>Other Features</i>	None
<i>Subsoil</i>	Yellow/brown boulder clay
<i>Finds</i>	19 th / 20 th century white ceramics observed in topsoil

Trench 4

<i>Dimensions</i>	100.0 m by 2.2 m
<i>Total Area</i>	220.0 m ²
<i>Orientation</i>	N-S
<i>Top-soil Depth</i>	0.30 m
<i>Depth of Made Ground</i>	None
<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	0.40 m
<i>Significant Features</i>	Rig and furrow at 5.0 m intervals running E/W. Furrows are 2.5 m in width and 0.10 m in depth.
<i>Other Features</i>	Plastic field drain running E/W at 12.0 m set within furrow.
<i>Subsoil</i>	Yellow brown boulder clay
<i>Finds</i>	19 th / 20 th century white ceramics observed in topsoil

Trench 5

<i>Dimensions</i>	100.0 m by 2.2 m
<i>Total Area</i>	220.0 m ²
<i>Orientation</i>	S-N
<i>Top-soil Depth</i>	0.30m – 0.35m
<i>Depth of Made Ground</i>	None
<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	0.4m
<i>Significant Features</i>	Rig and furrow at 5.0 m intervals running E/W. Furrows are 3.5 m in width and 0.10 m in depth.
<i>Other Features</i>	None
<i>Subsoil</i>	Yellow brown boulder clay
<i>Finds</i>	19 th / 20 th century white ceramics observed in topsoil

Trench 6

<i>Dimensions</i>	100.0 m by 2.2 m
<i>Total Area</i>	220.0 m ²
<i>Orientation</i>	N-S
<i>Top-soil Depth</i>	0.30m – 0.40 m
<i>Depth of Made Ground</i>	None
<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	0.40 m – 0.50 m
<i>Significant Features</i>	Rig and furrow at 5.0 m intervals running E/W. Furrows are 3.5 m in width and 0.10 m in depth.
<i>Other Features</i>	None
<i>Subsoil</i>	Yellow/brown boulder clay
<i>Finds</i>	19 th / 20 th century white ceramics observed in topsoil

Trench 7

<i>Dimensions</i>	100.0 m by 2.2 m
<i>Total Area</i>	220.0 m ²
<i>Orientation</i>	S-N
<i>Top-soil Depth</i>	0.30m
<i>Depth of Made Ground</i>	None
<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	0.40 m
<i>Significant Features</i>	Probable farm track composed of crushed sandstone and sub-angular cobbles set directly into natural. Track is 2.5 m wide running NNE/SSW at 30.0 m.
<i>Other Features</i>	None
<i>Subsoil</i>	Orange sandy boulder clay
<i>Finds</i>	19 th / 20 th century white ceramics observed in topsoil

Trench 8

<i>Dimensions</i>	100.0 m by 2.2 m
<i>Total Area</i>	220m ²
<i>Orientation</i>	S-N
<i>Top-soil Depth</i>	0.25m – 0.30m
<i>Depth of Made Ground</i>	None
<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	0.35m
<i>Significant Features</i>	None
<i>Other Features</i>	None
<i>Subsoil</i>	Yellow/brown boulder clay
<i>Finds</i>	19th / 20th century white ceramics observed in topsoil

Trench 9

<i>Dimensions</i>	100.0 m by 2.2 m
<i>Total Area</i>	220.0 m ²

<i>Orientation</i>	NW-SE
<i>Top-soil Depth</i>	0.35m - 0.40m
<i>Depth of Made Ground</i>	None
<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	0.45m
<i>Significant Features</i>	Rig and furrow at 5.0 m intervals running N/S. Furrows are 3.5 m in width and 0.10 m in depth.
<i>Other Features</i>	Ceramic field drains running N/S at 5.0 m intervals.
<i>Subsoil</i>	Yellow/brown boulder clay
<i>Finds</i>	19th / 20th century white ceramics observed in topsoil

Trench 10

<i>Dimensions</i>	100.0 m by 2.2 m
<i>Total Area</i>	220.0 m ²
<i>Orientation</i>	E-W
<i>Top-soil Depth</i>	0.35m - 0.40m
<i>Depth of Made Ground</i>	None
<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	0.45m
<i>Significant Features</i>	None
<i>Other Features</i>	Ceramic field drains running N/S at 6m intervals.
<i>Subsoil</i>	Yellow/brown boulder clay
<i>Finds</i>	19th / 20th century white ceramics observed in topsoil

Trench 11

<i>Dimensions</i>	100.0 m by 2.2 m
<i>Total Area</i>	220.0 m ²
<i>Orientation</i>	SW-NE
<i>Top-soil Depth</i>	0.40 m
<i>Depth of Made Ground</i>	None
<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	0.45 m
<i>Significant Features</i>	Ditch/Field Boundary at 80.0 m E/W. Feature is 1.5 m in width and 0.20 m in depth.
<i>Other Features</i>	Ceramic field drains running N/S at 2.0 m intervals.
<i>Subsoil</i>	Yellow/brown boulder clay
<i>Finds</i>	19 th / 20 th century white ceramics observed in topsoil

Trench 12

<i>Dimensions</i>	100.0 m by 2.2 m
<i>Total Area</i>	220.0 m ²
<i>Orientation</i>	NE-SW
<i>Top-soil Depth</i>	0.35 m
<i>Depth of Made Ground</i>	None
<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	0.45 m
<i>Significant Features</i>	Linear drainage ditch/field boundary at 30.0 m running E/W as shown on 1922 OS map.
<i>Other Features</i>	None
<i>Subsoil</i>	Yellow/brown boulder clay
<i>Finds</i>	19th / 20th century white ceramics observed in topsoil

Trench 13

<i>Dimensions</i>	100.0 m by 2.2 m
<i>Total Area</i>	220.0 m ²
<i>Orientation</i>	N-S
<i>Top-soil Depth</i>	0.30 m
<i>Depth of Made Ground</i>	None

<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	0.40 m
<i>Significant Features</i>	Linear drainage ditch/field boundary at 11.0 m running E/W as shown on 1922 OS map.
<i>Other Features</i>	None
<i>Subsoil</i>	Yellow/brown boulder clay
<i>Finds</i>	19th / 20th century white ceramics observed in topsoil

Trench 14

<i>Dimensions</i>	100.0 m by 2.2 m
<i>Total Area</i>	220.0 m ²
<i>Orientation</i>	SE-NW
<i>Top-soil Depth</i>	0.30 m
<i>Depth of Made Ground</i>	None
<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	0.40 m
<i>Significant Features</i>	Rig and furrow at 5.0 m intervals
<i>Other Features</i>	None
<i>Subsoil</i>	Yellow/brown boulder clay
<i>Finds</i>	19th / 20th century white ceramics observed in topsoil

Trench 15

<i>Dimensions</i>	50.0 m by 2.2 m
<i>Total Area</i>	110.0 m ²
<i>Orientation</i>	S-N
<i>Top-soil Depth</i>	0.30 m
<i>Depth of Made Ground</i>	None
<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	0.40 m
<i>Significant Features</i>	Cobbled surface consisting of sub-angular sandstones at 15.0 m to 20.0 m. In area of farmstead.
<i>Other Features</i>	None
<i>Subsoil</i>	Yellow/brown boulder clay
<i>Finds</i>	19th / 20th century white ceramics observed in topsoil

Trench 16

<i>Dimensions</i>	50.0 m by 2.2 m
<i>Total Area</i>	110.0 m ²
<i>Orientation</i>	S-N
<i>Top-soil Depth</i>	0.30 m
<i>Depth of Made Ground</i>	None
<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	0.40 m
<i>Significant Features</i>	Cobbled surface consisting of sub-angular sandstones at 15.0 m to 20.0 m. Drainage ditches running E/W and N/S associated with farmstead. Sandstone foundation wall running E/W at 48.0 m related to farmstead.
<i>Other Features</i>	None
<i>Subsoil</i>	Yellow/brown boulder clay
<i>Finds</i>	19th / 20th century white ceramics observed in topsoil

Trench 17

<i>Dimensions</i>	50.0 m by 2.2 m
<i>Total Area</i>	110.0 m ²
<i>Orientation</i>	S-N
<i>Top-soil Depth</i>	0.30 m
<i>Depth of Made Ground</i>	None
<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	0.40 m

<i>Significant Features</i>	Drainage ditches associated with farmstead running E/W
<i>Other Features</i>	None
<i>Subsoil</i>	Yellow/brown boulder clay
<i>Finds</i>	19th / 20th century white ceramics observed in topsoil

Trench 18

<i>Dimensions</i>	50.0 m by 2.2 m
<i>Total Area</i>	110.0 m ²
<i>Orientation</i>	S-N
<i>Top-soil Depth</i>	0.30 m
<i>Depth of Made Ground</i>	None
<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	0.40 m
<i>Significant Features</i>	None
<i>Other Features</i>	None
<i>Subsoil</i>	Yellow/brown boulder clay
<i>Finds</i>	19th / 20th century white ceramics observed in topsoil

Trench 19

<i>Dimensions</i>	50.0 m by 2.2 m
<i>Total Area</i>	110.0 m ²
<i>Orientation</i>	S-N
<i>Top-soil Depth</i>	0.30 m
<i>Depth of Made Ground</i>	None
<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	0.40 m
<i>Significant Features</i>	None
<i>Other Features</i>	None
<i>Subsoil</i>	Yellow/brown boulder clay
<i>Finds</i>	19th / 20th century white ceramics observed in topsoil

Trench 20

<i>Dimensions</i>	100.0 m by 2.2 m
<i>Total Area</i>	220.0 m ²
<i>Orientation</i>	SW-NE
<i>Top-soil Depth</i>	0.30 m
<i>Depth of Made Ground</i>	None
<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	0.40 m
<i>Significant Features</i>	Rig and furrow at 5.0 m intervals
<i>Other Features</i>	Clay drain at 30.0 m running E/W
<i>Subsoil</i>	Yellow/brown boulder clay
<i>Finds</i>	19th / 20th century white ceramics observed in topsoil

Trench 21

<i>Dimensions</i>	100.0 m by 2.2 m
<i>Total Area</i>	220.0 m ²
<i>Orientation</i>	SW-NE
<i>Top-soil Depth</i>	0.30 m
<i>Depth of Made Ground</i>	None
<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	0.40 m
<i>Significant Features</i>	Rig and furrow at 5.0 m intervals
<i>Other Features</i>	Clay drain at 40.0 m running NE/SW
<i>Subsoil</i>	Yellow/brown boulder clay
<i>Finds</i>	19th / 20th century white ceramics observed in topsoil

Trench 22

<i>Dimensions</i>	100.0 m by 2.2 m
<i>Total Area</i>	220.0 m ²
<i>Orientation</i>	SE-NW
<i>Top-soil Depth</i>	0.30 m
<i>Depth of Made Ground</i>	None
<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	0.40 m
<i>Significant Features</i>	Rig and furrow at 5.0 m intervals running N/S
<i>Other Features</i>	None
<i>Subsoil</i>	Yellow/brown boulder clay
<i>Finds</i>	19th / 20th century white ceramics observed in topsoil

Trench 23

<i>Dimensions</i>	100.0 m by 2.2 m
<i>Total Area</i>	220.0 m ²
<i>Orientation</i>	SE-NW
<i>Top-soil Depth</i>	0.30 m
<i>Depth of Made Ground</i>	None
<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	0.40 m
<i>Significant Features</i>	Remnant of rail track at 75.0 m. Feature composed of cinder and shale slag and is 20.0 m wide and 0.80 m in depth. Rig and furrow at 5.0 m intervals running N/S
<i>Other Features</i>	None
<i>Subsoil</i>	Yellow/brown boulder clay
<i>Finds</i>	19th / 20th century white ceramics observed in topsoil

Trench 24

<i>Dimensions</i>	50.0 m by 2.2 m
<i>Total Area</i>	110.0 m ²
<i>Orientation</i>	N-S
<i>Top-soil Depth</i>	0.30 m
<i>Depth of Made Ground</i>	None
<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	0.40 m
<i>Significant Features</i>	Remnant of rail track at 0.0 m. Feature composed of cinder and shale slag and is 3.5 m wide and 0.80 m in depth. Rig and furrow at 5.0 m intervals running N/S
<i>Other Features</i>	None
<i>Subsoil</i>	Yellow/brown boulder clay
<i>Finds</i>	19th / 20th century white ceramics observed in topsoil

Trench 25

<i>Dimensions</i>	100.0 m by 2.2 m
<i>Total Area</i>	220.0 m ²
<i>Orientation</i>	E-W
<i>Top-soil Depth</i>	0.30 m
<i>Depth of Made Ground</i>	None
<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	0.40 m
<i>Significant Features</i>	Rig and furrow at 5.0 m intervals running NE/SW
<i>Other Features</i>	None
<i>Subsoil</i>	Yellow/brown boulder clay
<i>Finds</i>	19th / 20th century white ceramics observed in topsoil

Trench 26

<i>Dimensions</i>	100.0 m by 2.2 m
<i>Total Area</i>	220.0 m ²
<i>Orientation</i>	SE-NW
<i>Top-soil Depth</i>	0.30 m
<i>Depth of Made Ground</i>	None
<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	0.40 m
<i>Significant Features</i>	Rig and furrow at 5.0 m intervals running E/W. Rail track remnants at 50.0 m and 80.0 m features are 1.0 m wide and are cutting furrows.
<i>Other Features</i>	Clay drains at 4.0 m intervals running E/W
<i>Subsoil</i>	Yellow/brown boulder clay
<i>Finds</i>	19th / 20th century white ceramics observed in topsoil

Trench 27

<i>Dimensions</i>	50.0 m by 2.2 m
<i>Total Area</i>	110.0 m ²
<i>Orientation</i>	SE-NW
<i>Top-soil Depth</i>	0.40 m
<i>Depth of Made Ground</i>	None
<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	0.45 m
<i>Significant Features</i>	Rig and furrow at 5.0 m intervals running E/W.
<i>Other Features</i>	None
<i>Subsoil</i>	Yellow/brown boulder clay
<i>Finds</i>	19th / 20th century white ceramics observed in topsoil

Trench 28

<i>Dimensions</i>	100.0 m by 2.2 m
<i>Total Area</i>	220.0 m ²
<i>Orientation</i>	S-N
<i>Top-soil Depth</i>	0.30 m
<i>Depth of Made Ground</i>	None
<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	0.35 m
<i>Significant Features</i>	Rig and furrow at 5.0 m intervals running E/W.
<i>Other Features</i>	Clay drains at 5.0 m intervals running NW/SE cutting furrows.
<i>Subsoil</i>	Yellow/brown boulder clay
<i>Finds</i>	19th / 20th century white ceramics observed in topsoil

Trench 29

<i>Dimensions</i>	100.0 m by 2.2 m
<i>Total Area</i>	220.0 m ²
<i>Orientation</i>	S-N
<i>Top-soil Depth</i>	0.30 m – 0.40 m
<i>Depth of Made Ground</i>	None
<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	0.50 m
<i>Significant Features</i>	Rig and furrow at 5.0 m intervals running N/S. Rail track remnants at 25.0 m and 45.0 m running NW/SE
<i>Other Features</i>	Clay drains at 5.0 m intervals running NW/SE cutting furrows.
<i>Subsoil</i>	Yellow/brown boulder clay
<i>Finds</i>	19th / 20th century white ceramics observed in topsoil

Trench 30

<i>Dimensions</i>	100.0 m by 2.2 m
<i>Total Area</i>	220.0 m ²
<i>Orientation</i>	W-E
<i>Top-soil Depth</i>	0.20 m
<i>Depth of Made Ground</i>	None
<i>Depth of Excavation</i>	0.35 m
<i>Significant Features</i>	Rig and furrow at 5.0 m intervals running E/W. Probable farm track at 0.0 m to 12.0 m running N/S composed of shattered sandstone.
<i>Other Features</i>	Clay drains at 5.0 m intervals running NW/SE cutting furrows.
<i>Subsoil</i>	Yellow/brown boulder clay
<i>Finds</i>	19th / 20th century white ceramics observed in topsoil

APPENDIX 2: Context Register

Context	Structure	Description
[001]	N/A	Topsoil identified across the site, measuring between 0.20-0.30m in depth, depending on the topography of the site. Comprised a dark grey clay, very compact in texture, with few inclusions; evidence of animal and root activity. Overlying all of the excavated features.
[002]	N/A	Cut of drainage ditch. Width-2.10m; depth-0.36m; concave, medium slope sides, V-cut with pointed base. Filled by [003]. Running S-N and turning at right angle towards east. Runs beyond the edge of excavation.
[003]	N/A	Fill of ditch [002] comprising dark grey organic clay with occasional stones, very compact. Depth-0.36m; width- 2.10m. Fill of [002]
[004]	N/A	Cut of drainage ditch, running N-S. Width- 1.0m; depth-0.33m; V-shaped with medium steep slope sides and roughly pointed base. Joins with another two ditches in the east: [006], [030] and with further ditch [002] in the south. Filled by [005] and reused by culvert structure [008/009]. Length- 12.5 m. Terminal end in the north may be result of erosional / ploughing processes.
[005]	N/A	Fill of ditch [004] comprising medium dark grey organic clay, with occasional stones. Very compact. Depth-0.33m; width-1.0m.
[006]	N/A	Cut of drainage ditch, running E-W and continuing beyond the edge of excavations towards east. V-shaped, with concave, medium steep slope sides and roughly pointed base. Width- 1.14m; depth-0.27m. Filled by [007]. Joins with another drainage ditch [004] in the west.
[007]	N/A	Fill of ditch [006] comprising medium light grey clay, with occasional stones. Very compact. Depth-0.27m; width-1.14m.
[008]	St [008]	General structure number assigned to the stone culvert
[009]	St [008]	Stones of the culvert structure [008] constructed within the ditch [004]. Comprises angular to sub-angular stones placed on their sides. Largest stone -0.58m x 0.21m x 0.15m; Dimensions of the culvert: 2.62m long by 0.59 m wide by 0.20m deep. One possible capping stones survives but very fragmented.
[010]	St [010]	General structure number assigned to cobbled yard, comprised of cobble stones [011] and organic deposit [012], of a farm complex. Overall dimensions of the yard: 9.5m (N-S) by 5m (E-W). Complex includes dry-stone well St [013] in the NE corner.
[011]	St [010]	Stone cobbles- component of a cobbled yard St [010]. Stones are angular to sub-angular, large: 0.21m x 0.18m x 0.10m; medium: 0.15m x 0.12m x 0.06m; small: 0.04m x 0.05m x 0.03m. N and NE portion of the cobbling is better preserved than SW corner, which is significantly eroded and comprises mostly very small cobbles. Middle of the yard is completely eroded/ ploughed out. SE corner includes significant number of flattish almost tile like stones (large: 0.45m x 0.18m x 0.10 m) and differs in character from the other parts of the cobbled yard.
[012]	St [010]	Dark grey organic clay located on top and between cobbled stones [011]. Depth- ca. 0.10m -0.15m.
[013]]St [013]	General structure number assigned to circular dry-stone well located within a cobbled yard St [010] of a farm complex. External diameter of the well: 1.40m; internal diameter: 0.85m

		(top); 0.75m (at the depth of 0.73m, edge of excavation).
[014]	St [013]	Stones of dry-stone well, most sub-angular. Dimensions: 0.30m x 0.26m x 0.12m; 0.48m x 0.35m x 0.25m.
[015]	St [015]	Remains of a dry-stone byre structure comprising fragments of two dry-stone walls [016] and [018] and cobbled floor [021]. Overall dimensions of the byre: approximately 13.0m by 6.40m.
[016]	St [015]	Dry-stone wall foundations remains, running E-W. Only 1 course of the foundations remain and very fragmentary. Stones are sub-angular: large- 0.44m x 0.57m x 0.20m; medium- 0.45m x 0.16m x 0.15m; small- 0.19m x 0.22m x 0.10m. Length of the wall: 1.86m; width: 0.55m.
[017]	St [015]	Construction cut for the wall [016]. Very ephemeral, width: 0.60m; depth: 0.05m. Flattish base, steep slope sides.
[018]	St [015]	Dry-stone wall foundations remains, running E-W. Only 1 course of the foundations remain and very fragmentary. Stones are sub-angular: large- 0.65m x 0.68m x 0.25m; medium- 0.39m x 0.26m x 0.18m; small- 0.20m x 0.12m x 0.10m. Length of the wall: 7.0m; width: 1.0m.
[019]	St [015]	Construction cut for the wall [018]. U-shaped cut, concave, steep slope side, with break of slope at 0.30m (N side), flattish base. There does not appear to be cut as such on S side, instead re-deposited natural clay [035] was used to provide a possible reinforcing foundation for the wall? Width: 1.10m; depth: 0.24m- 0.39m.
[020]	N/A	Natural. Beige brown clay, occasional stones. Identified across the site.
[021]	St [015]	Secondary cobbled surface/ floor of animal byre [015]. Comprising stone cobbles spread over area of 5.0m x 10.0m. Most stones are small (0.08m x 0.09m x 0.07m) and sub-angular. Some larger (0.59m x 0.34m x 0.20m) and flattish (0.20m x 0.15m x 0.04m).
[022]	St [015]	Dark grey organic clay located on top, below and between cobbled stones [021]. Very compact. Depth- ca. 0.10m (S end) -0.30m (N end). Mimics the spread of cobbles [021].
027]	N/A	Cut for post-pad for timber support. Approximately rectangular shape, with blunt corners. Steep sides and flat base. Dimensions: 1.46m long by 0.80m wide by 0.14m deep. Filled by [028].
[028]	N/A	Fill of post-pad cut [027]. Medium dark grey clay, very compact, with sub-angular stones: large- 0.43m x 0.26m x 0.20m; medium-0.19m x 0.15m x 0.10m; small- 0.09m x 0.09m x 0.05m.
[029]	St [013]	Fill of well [014], comprising dark grey organic clay, very compact, with frequent sub-angular stones, coal, tile and Victorian pottery inclusions. Depth of deposit: 0.73m (limit of excavation).
[030]	N/A	Shallow V-shaped drainage ditch cut, running W-E and continuing beyond the edge of excavation. Width- 0.85m; depth- 0.14m. Medium gently sloping sides and gently pointed base. Ditch joins with another ditch [004] at its western end.
[031]	N/A	Fill of ditch [030]. Medium dark grey compact clay with occasional sub-angular stones. Depth of the deposit- 0.14m; width-0.85m.
[032]	N/A	Cut of drainage ditch running SW-NE between two other ditches [006] (north) and [030] (south). Width: 0.45m-0.50m; length: 5.0 m. Modern feature. Not excavated.
[033]	N/A	Fill of ditch [032]. Dark grey organic clay. Width: 0.45m x 0.50m. Not excavated.

[034]	St [015]	Fill of construction cut [019] of a wall [018]. Medium dark brown silty clay with small stones and occasional ceramic tile fragments inclusions. Width- 1.0m; depth- 0.24m - 0.39m.
[035]	N/A	Deposit of re-deposited natural. Light beige brown clay with occasional stones, fragmented tile and brick inclusions. Only appears in a limited area between wall [018] and cobbled floor [021]. Length: 2.70m; width: 0.43m; depth: 0.24m.
[036]	St [015]	Cobbled surface/ floor of byre. Original cobbles of a byre located under later cobbled surface [021] and pressed directly into a natural [020]. Sub-angular stones of sizes between 0.20m x 0.10m x 0.12m; 0.10m x 0.12m x 0.09m.

APPENDIX 3: Photographic Register

Digital camera:

Frame	Area	Description	From
1		Registration shot	-
2		Courtyard area St [010] with cobbled surface [011]	W
3		Courtyard area St [010] with cobbled surface [011]	N
4		Dry- stone well, St [013]	E
5		Dry- stone well, St [013]	S
6		Dry- stone well, St [013]	N
7		Dry- stone well, St [013] + cobbled surface [011]	E
8		Dry- stone well, St [013] + cobbled yard St [010]	W
9		Dry- stone well, St [013] + cobbled yard St [010]	S
10-12		N facing section through culverted ditch [004], slot B	N
13-16		Post-ex shots of well St [013]	NW- W
17-19		Post-ex shots of cobbled yard St [010]	E
20		View of ditch [004] emptying into [011]	S
21		Close up of cobbling at S end of [010]	S
22-23		Close up of cobbling at W end of [010]	S
24-25		Close up of cobbling at W end of [010] + well [013]	W
26-27		Cut [019] and wall [018] of byre St [015]	E
28-29		Cobbling [021] of byre St [015]	E
30-31		Cut [017] and wall [016] of byre St [015]	E
32-33		Slot showing rubble infill of ditch [004], slot C	E/N
34-35		S facing section of post-pad setting [027]	S
36		E facing section of ditch [030]	E
37-39		General shots of well St [013]	S/W
40		S facing section through ditch [004], slot D	S
41		S facing section through ditch [004], slot D	SE
42		S facing section through ditch [004], slot D	SW
43-44		Post-ex shots of byre St [015] – E facing section through wall [018], redeposited natural [035] and cobbling [021]	E
45		Post-ex shots of byre St [015] – E facing section through wall [018] and redeposited natural [035]	E
46		Post-ex shots of byre St [015] – E facing section through wall [018], redeposited natural [035] and cobbling [021]	SE
47		Post-ex shots of byre St [015] – E facing section through redeposited natural [035] and cobbling [021]	NE
48		Post-ex shots of byre St [015] – E facing section through redeposited natural [035] and cobbling [021]	N
49-50		S facing section of ditch [004], slot D	S
51		S facing section of ditch [004], slot D	SW

APPENDIX 4: Drawing Register

Drawing Number	Scale	Description
1	1:20	Plan of byre St [015].
2	1:20	Plan of cobbled courtyard St [010]; well St [013] and a culvert St [008] within a ditch [004].
3	1:10	S facing section of a post-pad setting [027].
4	1:10	N facing section of drainage ditch [004] with culvert St [008]. Slot B.
5	1:10	E facing section of drainage ditch [030].
6	1:10	S facing section of a ditch [004], slot D.
7	1:20	E facing section through byre St [015] showing redeposited clay[035] revetting interior of wall [018] and two phases of cobbled floor [021], [036].
8	1:10	E facing section of a ditch [002].
9	1:10	East facing section of a ditch [006]
10	1:10	N facing section of a ditch [004], slot A
11	1:10	S facing section of a ditch [004], slot C

APPENDIX 5: Sample Register

Context	Litres	Description
[034]	20	Bulk
[022]	20	Bulk
]028]	10	Bulk

APPENDIX 6: Small Finds Register

Small Find	Context	Description
001	[005]	1 sherd of post-medieval reduced ware (slot A)
002	[029]	Ceramic sherds assemblage
003	[029]	Clay pipe fragments- 1 stem and 1 bulb
004	[029]	Glass sherds assemblage
005	[029]	Iron nail
006	[029]	2 Ceramic tile fragments
007	[022]	4 sherds of post-medieval reduced ware
008	[022]	Ceramic sherds assemblage
009	[022]	Ceramic sherds assemblage
010	[022]	Animal jaw fragment
011	[022]	Glass sherds assemblage
012	[022]	Ceramic tile fragment
013	[012]	Ceramic sherds assemblage
014	[012]	Clay pipe fragment- bulb
015	[012]	Glass sherds assemblage
016	[012]	1 sherd of post-medieval reduced ware
017	[U/S]	1 sherd of post-medieval reduced ware
018	[012]	Iron nail
019	[022]	2 Ceramic sherds
020	[022]	Clay pipe fragments - 1 stem and 1 bulb
021	[022]	Iron nail
022	[022]	Broken glass
023	[034]	2 Ceramic base fragments of probable Scottish Reduced Ware
024	[005]	2 Iron nails
025	[029]	Ceramic sherd
026	[029]	Ceramic sherds assemblage
027	[005]	3 Ceramic sherds
028	[020]	1 post- medieval reduced ware sherd with rim. Found on natural directly below cobbled floor surface of animal byre [021]

APPENDIX 7: 'Discovery and Excavation in Scotland' Report

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	West Lothian Council
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Mossend, West Calder, West Lothian
PROJECT CODE:	22475
PARISH:	West Calder
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Rob Engl
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	AOC Archaeology Group
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Evaluation & Excavation
NMRS NO(S):	N/A
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Post medieval Farm Steading
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	Scottish Reduced ware
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NT 0175 6375
START DATE (this season)	22 nd April 2014
END DATE (this season)	06 th April 2014
PREVIOUS WORK (inc DES)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	<p>AOC Archaeology Group were commissioned by Walker Group (Scotland) Ltd to conduct an archaeological evaluation and subsequent excavation prior to the construction of a residential development at Mossend, West Calder, West Lothian (NGR: NT 0175 6375).</p> <p>An initial 8% evaluation of the 6.9 ha site was conducted, comprising to 3,300 linear metres. The evaluation revealed a simple stratigraphic sequence of thin plough-soil overlying glacial till deposits of boulder clay. This was cut by numerous modern field drains and rig and furrow agriculture. Significant archaeological features were present in the form of structural remains associated with the farmstead or farm building known as Clovensfordsdykes depicted on first edition Ordnance maps. The truncated remains included a cobbled yard and associated well, drainage ditches and the remains of a byre or ancillary farm building. In addition to numerous sherds of Victorian ceramics, several sherds of Medieval/Early post medieval Scottish reduced ware were also recovered from relatively secure contexts associated with this latter structure. This suggests the presence of an earlier phase of habitation probably relating to the 'Cafarske' settlement, identified on the Roy map of 1747-1755.</p> <p>A mitigation programme of excavation and recording was undertaken on these remains.</p> <p>In addition to the farmsteading, the remains of the Addiewell and Polbeth Railway were recorded in the form of a broad cinder track. This feature is recorded on the Ordnance Survey maps from 1895 running through the centre of the area and linking with Gavieside Pit No 11.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	Programme of Post-Excavation analyses
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRATIONS:	N/A
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Walker Group (Scotland) Ltd
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	AOC Archaeology Group, Edgefield Road Industrial Estate, Loanhead, Midlothian, EH20 9SY
EMAIL ADDRESS:	admin@aocarchaeology.com
ARCHIVE LOCATION	Archive to be deposited in NMRS



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