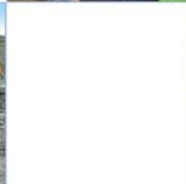
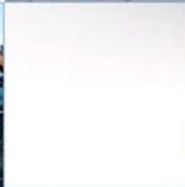


Linlithgow Sports Club: Watching Brief Data Structure Report

AOC Project 21763
Oasis ID: acoarcha1 94333
June 2011 Revision



ARCHAEOLOGY

HERITAGE

CONSERVATION

Linlithgow Sports Club: Watching Brief Data Structure Report

On Behalf of: West Lothian Council
County Building
Linlithgow
West Lothian
EH49 7EZ

National Grid Reference (NGR): NT 0105 7723

AOC Project No: 21763

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Date of Fieldwork: 4th November 2010 – 17th February 2011

Date of Report: 8th June 2011

This document has been prepared in accordance with AOC standard operating procedures.

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Abstract

This report represents the results of an archaeological watching brief on ground reduction works associated with the construction of a new car park and associated access roads and drainage by AOC Archaeology Group at Linlithgow Sports Club, Linlithgow.

The works exposed the remains of two possible walls (NGR NT 0105 7723) likely to be the remains of a track or wall associated with an old football pitch. The gable end of a domestic building (NGR NT 0114 7715), identified as St Magdalens Farm was also found. Cartographic evidence shows that it was built before 1832 and survived up to at least 1926.

The remains of a culvert and small bridge were found close to the farm. This is part of a canalised burn which is shown on the 1832 map prior to the canalisation as passing to the east of the building remains but by 1856 its course has been altered and passes close to the south and west side of the farm.

No other deposits or features of archaeological significance were found.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

1.1 AOC Archaeology Group was commissioned by West Lothian Council (WLC) to undertake an archaeological watching brief during ground reduction works for a new car park and associated access and drainage at Linlithgow Sports Club. The watching brief was undertaken in response to a planning condition attached by the Council under its responsibilities as the local planning authority. The works were designed to satisfy the requirements of the Council who are advised on archaeological matters by the West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS). The works were conducted according to the terms of a *Written Scheme of Investigation* (AOC 2010) approved on behalf of WLC by WoSAS and in accordance with the principles set out in *Scottish Planning Policy* (Scottish Government February 2010) and *PAN 42* (SOEnD 1994).

1.2 Location

1.2.1 The development area is centred at NGR: NT 0105 7723 (Figure 1). The main bulk of the site apart from the southern access road lies to the north of the railway with a modern housing estate to the north. The southern access road runs from the B9080 and passes below the railway.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 From about 685 AD the Anglians of Lothian occupied a small fort at Linlithgow. It was captured in 960 by King Indulf of Abla and incorporated in the Kingdom of the Scots. It was later chartered as a royal burgh by King David I sometime between 1124 and 1138. The knoll formerly occupied by the Anglian fort was used as an English fortification during the Wars of Independence (captured by the Scots in 1313) with the burgh subsequently, at various times throughout the medieval and early post-medieval periods, the site of a castle, royal residence and a number of religious establishments (Smith 1999, 604-605).

1.3.2 The development site lies to the immediate east of the Medieval core of Linlithgow and associated Low Port, across the approximate location of the sites of former factories and warehousing outside the ports (Dennison and Coleman, 2000, 71). No archaeological works have taken place within this area, and no known stray finds have been recovered.

1.3.3 The supposed site of St. Magdalen's Hospitium or Hostillarie lies close to the site to the immediate south. This is first mentioned in 1335 and was possibly a leper hospital governed by the Lazarites. A charter of 1528 states that it was a poor's hospital and had its own chapel and cemetery (Easson 1957). The supposed site of this hospital is now occupied by a bonded warehouse.

1.3.4 Archaeological works in the local area include watching briefs at 46 High Street (NMRS NT07NW 289; Clapperton 2005) and the Low Port Centre (NMRS NT07NW 262; Clapperton 2003; Dunbar 2010), all of which failed in identifying any significant archaeological material. An evaluation at St Michael's Wynd recovered residual medieval pottery sherds but no *in situ* features (WoSAS Event ID

1276). Nevertheless given the common occurrence of the differential preservation of backland archaeology as isolated islands of survival, the possibility remained that as yet buried archaeological material may have persisted within the development area.

2 OBJECTIVES

2.1 The objectives of the watching brief were;

- i) to safeguard the archaeological resource that may be disturbed by the development.
- ii) to liaise with WoSAS and the client in the event of significant features and /or small finds being unearthed as to the most appropriate response in safeguarding these features *in situ*, if at all possible, or by archaeological recording.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 The development works consisted of the excavation of:

- i) a new car park to an approximate depth of 800 mm below the current ground level.
- ii) a network of drains to a maximum depth of 1.3 m below the current ground level.
- iii) groundworks associated with the surrounding unmade paths to a maximum depth of 0.23 m and widening of the paths to allow them to be reconstructed to WLC adoptable standards.

3.2 All excavation was supervised by an experienced field archaeologist. Where significant archaeology was found, that could not be preserved *in situ*, recording took place in order to establish its character, quality and date.

4 RESULTS

4.1 The watching brief was carried out between 4th November 2010 and 17th February 2011. The various data gathered is presented in a series of appendices.

- i) Appendix 1 contains the context register
- ii) Appendix 2 contains the photographic register
- iii) Appendix 3 contains the finds register
- iv) Appendix 4 contains the drawing register
- v) Appendix 5 contains the '*Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*' Report

4.2 During the excavation of the western road the remains of a stone-built wall or surface [02] were found directly below the topsoil (Plate 1). This was constructed from irregularly shaped, flat stones and extended 2.9 m east to west with a width of 0.9 m. The feature was found in association with loose light yellow sand believed to be degraded lime mortar. As the stones are generally flat it is believed that they are more likely to be the remains of a surface. A small fragment of 19th-20th century pottery was found on the surface of these remains. Further stone remains [03] were also found directly below the topsoil during the excavation for this road in the form of a short alignment of

irregular shaped stone again surrounded by a degraded lime mortar (Plate 2) on approximately the same alignment as [02]. Both these features were left *in situ* and buried below the new road (Figure 1).



Plate 1: Wall/surface remains [02]



Plate 2: Wall remains [03]

- 4.3 The only other remains found were on the route of the southern access road (Figure. 1). The work involved the cutting back of a steep bank so that a new retaining wall could be built down the western side of the road. Directly below the bank constructed from Type 1 hard core were the gable remains of a building (Figure 2; Plate 3). The remains extended out from the bank for a distance of 2.7 m and had a width of 6.2 m north to south. The walls of the building [07] were constructed from roughly worked and faced stone blocks of varying size, but typically 0.5 m by 0.2 m by 0.2 m. The remains were bonded with lime mortar and were laid in up to four random courses surviving to a height of 0.5 m and a width of 0.55 m. The upper courses had been built above a foundation of large, rounded, unworked and mortared boulders 0.2 m in height (Figure 3). Internally the walls had been rendered with plaster on which a green paint could still be seen.



Plate 3; Building remains [07] from the south

- 4.4 At a distance of 2.2 m from the southern end of the building and set within wall [07] were the remains of a hearth [08]. This had been constructed by using large narrow stone slabs set on edge surrounding a central in-fill constructed from hand-made and unfrogged bricks stacked as headers and stretchers and bonded with lime mortar (Plate 4) lying above a hearth stone [11] which was raised above the surrounding floor remains.



Plate 4; Hearth [08]

- 4.5 The remains were filled by demolition rubble [12] of loose off-white mortar, stone fragments and large red roof tiles. Finds of 19th/20th century glass and pottery were also recovered from the rubble. Beneath this deposit were floor remains. These differed between the southern and the northern ends of the structure. At the southern end the floor comprised compacted dark grey silt containing frequent charcoal fragments [10], from which 19th century pottery and glass was recovered. This surface extended up to the southern edge of the hearth. Pressed into the surface of this deposit was a large flagstone [09] but due to its divergent orientation with respect to the building alignment it is not certain if this represents the disturbed remains of a flagged floor, or if silt [10] is the original floor upon which the flag has simply been dumped. At the northern end, extending from below the hearth, was a surface of lime mortar [15].
- 4.6 At a distance of 3.21 m to the south-east of this building and located on the eastern side of the road further structural remains were found during the excavation of a pipe trench. These remains (Figures 4 & 5; Plate 5) consisted of a filled-in water channel which crossed the road from east to west and was bounded by two stone built walls [18] and [19] forming a culvert which was traversed by a small bridging structure [20]. Both walls were built of a mix of regular and irregular stone blocks with bricks also seen in the construction of wall [19]. The foundation course of wall [19] consisted of a single course of large rounded stones similar to the foundation of building [07]. Above the foundation course the walls remained to a height of three courses or 0.73 m and were separated by 1.3 m.
- 4.7 The bridging structure [20] was constructed from roughly rectangular blocks bonded with a cement mortar and consisted of a single flattened arch bridging the width of the channel with a maximum height of 1.0 m. Both walls butted up to the bridge [20] and were not tied into its structure. The feature had a total length of 3.2 m N-S and width of 1.35 m E-W. It overlay a cobbled road surface [22] (an earlier road surface?) at its northern end and further cobbles [21] were seen to abut its SE

edge and the southern face of wall [19]. The upper surface of [20] was partially covered by a layer of concrete [23].



Plate 5; General shot of water channel and bridging structure (from the north)

5 CONCLUSION

- 5.1 The vast majority of the development area has proven to be archaeologically sterile. Where features have been located these are of recent date. The 1856 town plan map of Linlithgow (OS 1856a) and the first edition OS map (OS 1856b; Plate 6] clearly shows an 'L' shaped building aligned with its gable end in the same location as these building remains and called St Magdalens which appears earlier and later as a farm name (Hugh McBrien pers comm.). Magdalens can also be located on the Great Reform Map of 1832 (Great reform 1832; Plate 7) but on this map the building is shown with a north-eastern wing which has disappeared by 1856. Given that the hearth (08) was of a domestic type it is safe to assume that these remains represent the part of the domestic range of the former St Magdalens Farm steading. The map evidence suggests that the farm was constructed some time before 1832 but how much earlier is unknown. It is shown on maps up to 1926 (OS 1926). Also of note on this map is the burn which is shown to run northwards past the eastern side of the building. By the time of the production of the 1856 map the burn has been canalised and runs past the southern side of the building and confirmed by the excavations. However it is not known when the farm was first built.

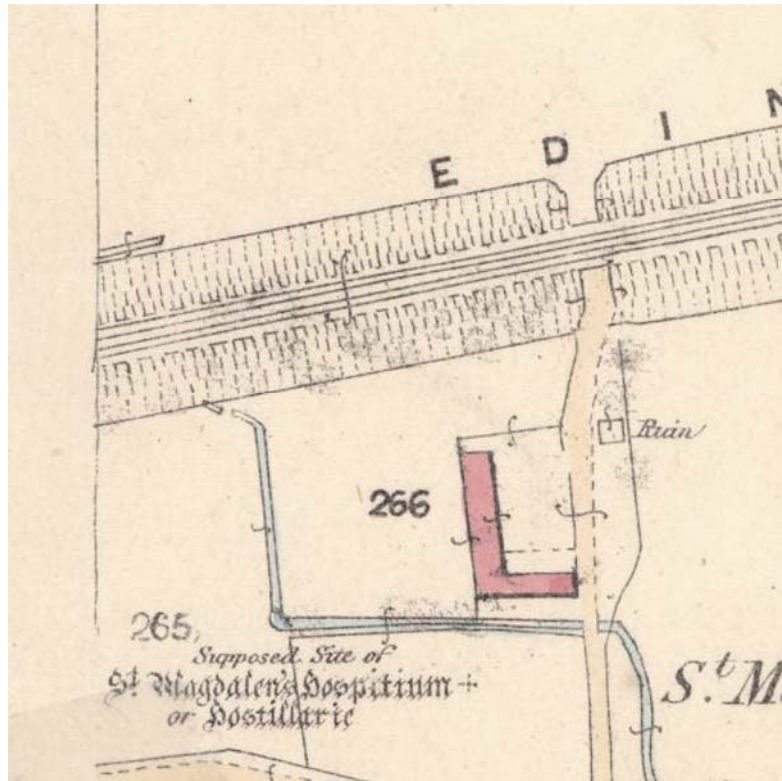


Plate 6; Extract from OS 25 inch 1st edition 1856

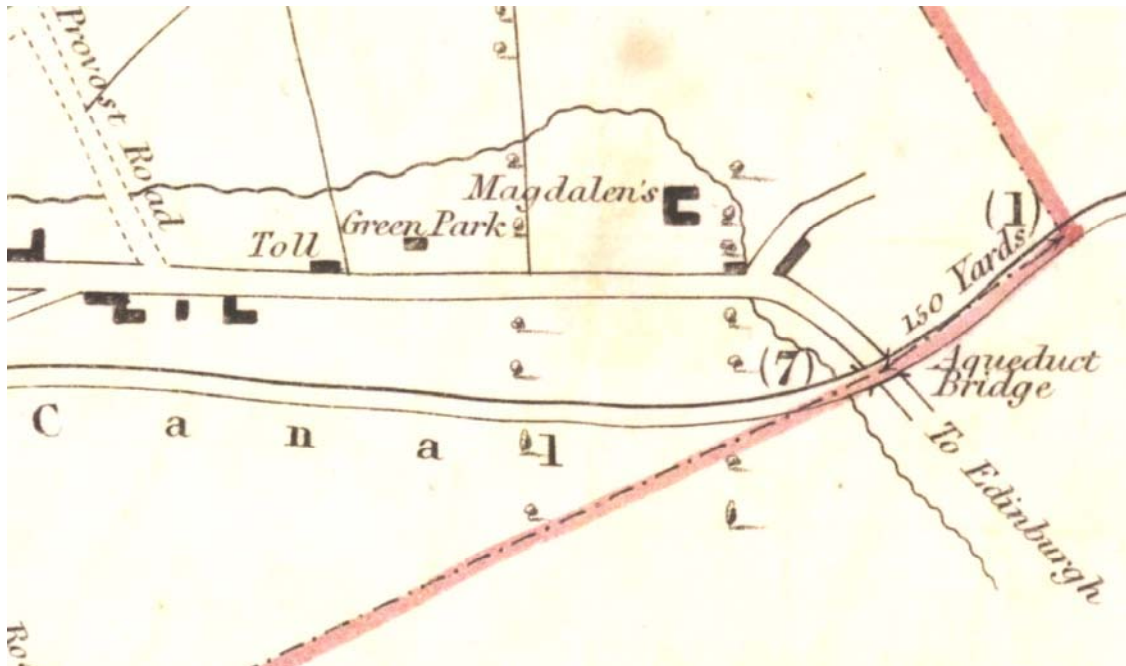


Plate 7; Extract from the Great Reform Act plans and reports 1832, Map 48

- 5.2 With regard to the stone features (02) and (03) the 3rd edition Ordnance Survey map shows a football pitch which has an access track on its northern side. The remains are located in this area and are likely to be the remains of this track or walling associated with the track. The track does not appear on the earlier 2nd edition map of 1896.
- 5.3 Plate 6 also illustrates the supposed site of St. Magdalen's Hospitium or Hostillarie. No evidence relating to this site was found during the watching brief.

6 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 6.1 No further works are required. This recommendation will require confirmation by WoSAS on behalf of WLC.

7 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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OS 1857, one inch to the mile maps of Scotland, 1st edition 1856-1891, sheet 32-Edinburgh

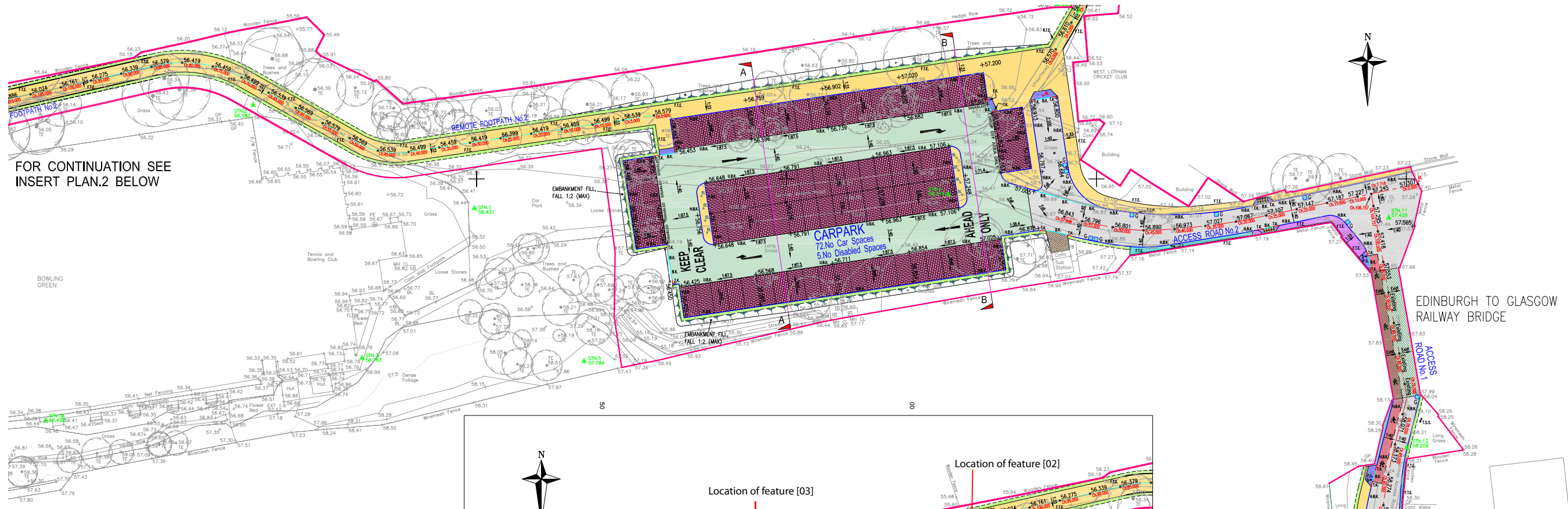
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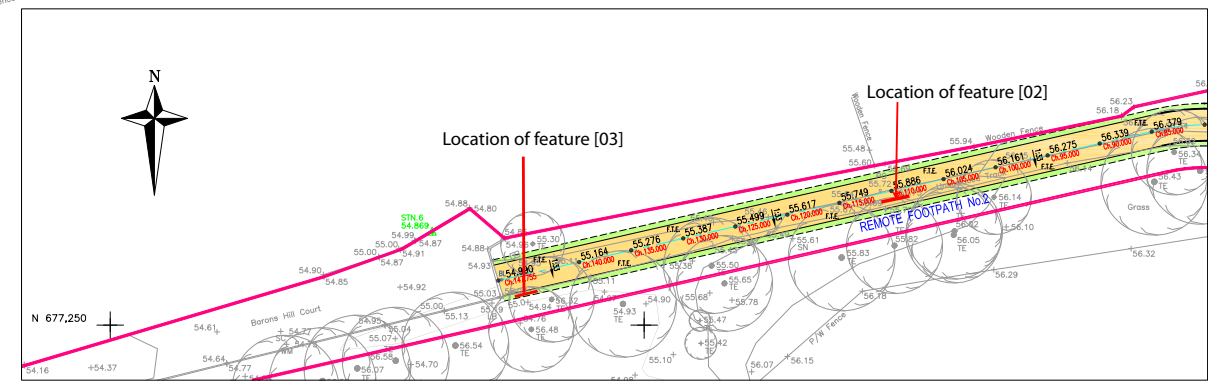
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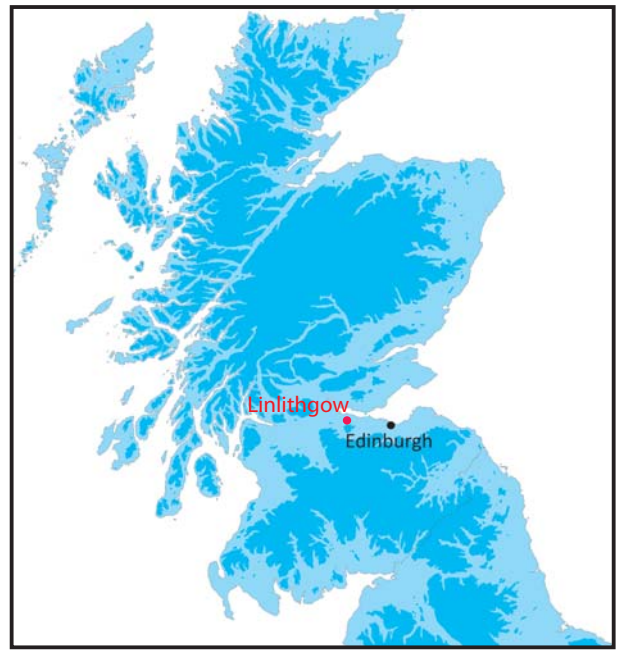
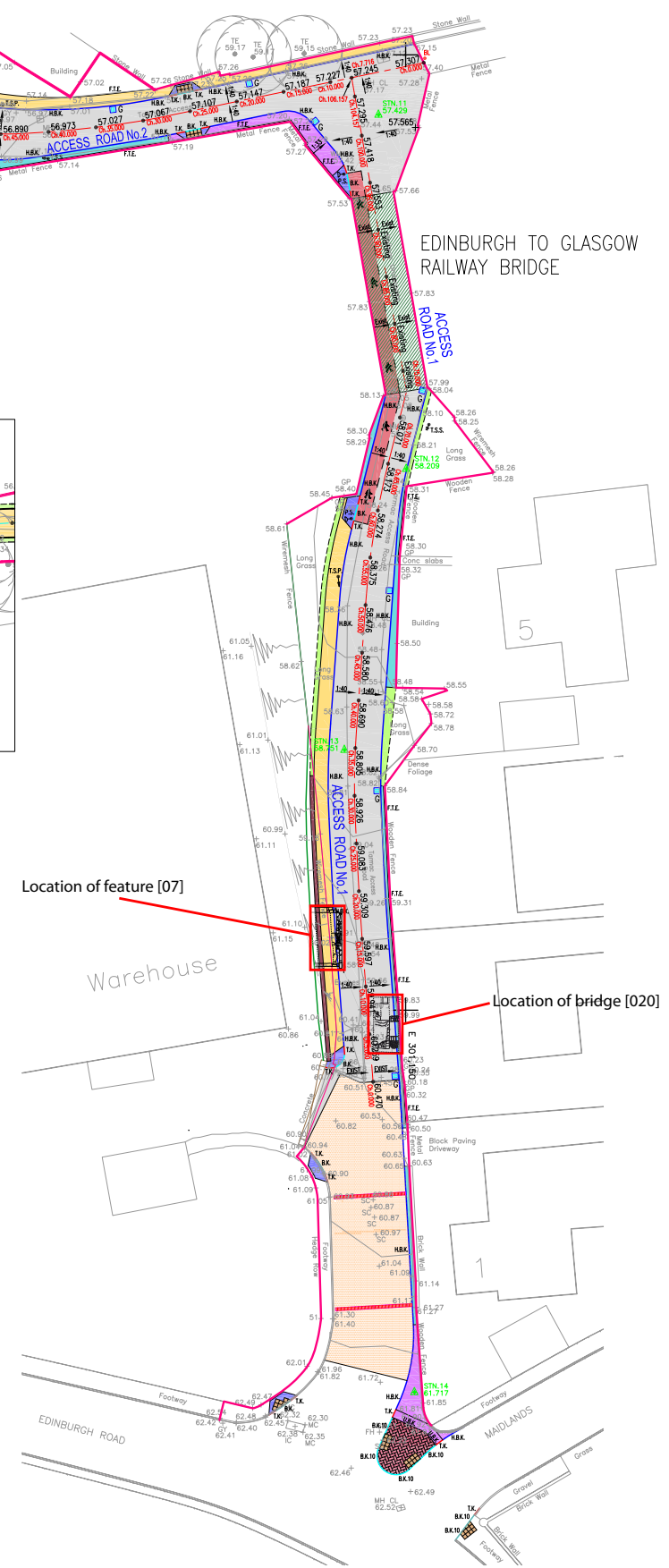


FOR CONTINUATION SEE INSERT PLAN.2 BELOW

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PROPOSED INSERT PLAN.2



Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:50 000 scale map with the permission of the controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office. Crown Copyright. AOC Archaeology Group, Edgefield Industrial Estate, Loanhead, Midlothian, EH20 9SY OS License No.: 100016114

Figure 1: Site location

Based on a drawing supplied by the client

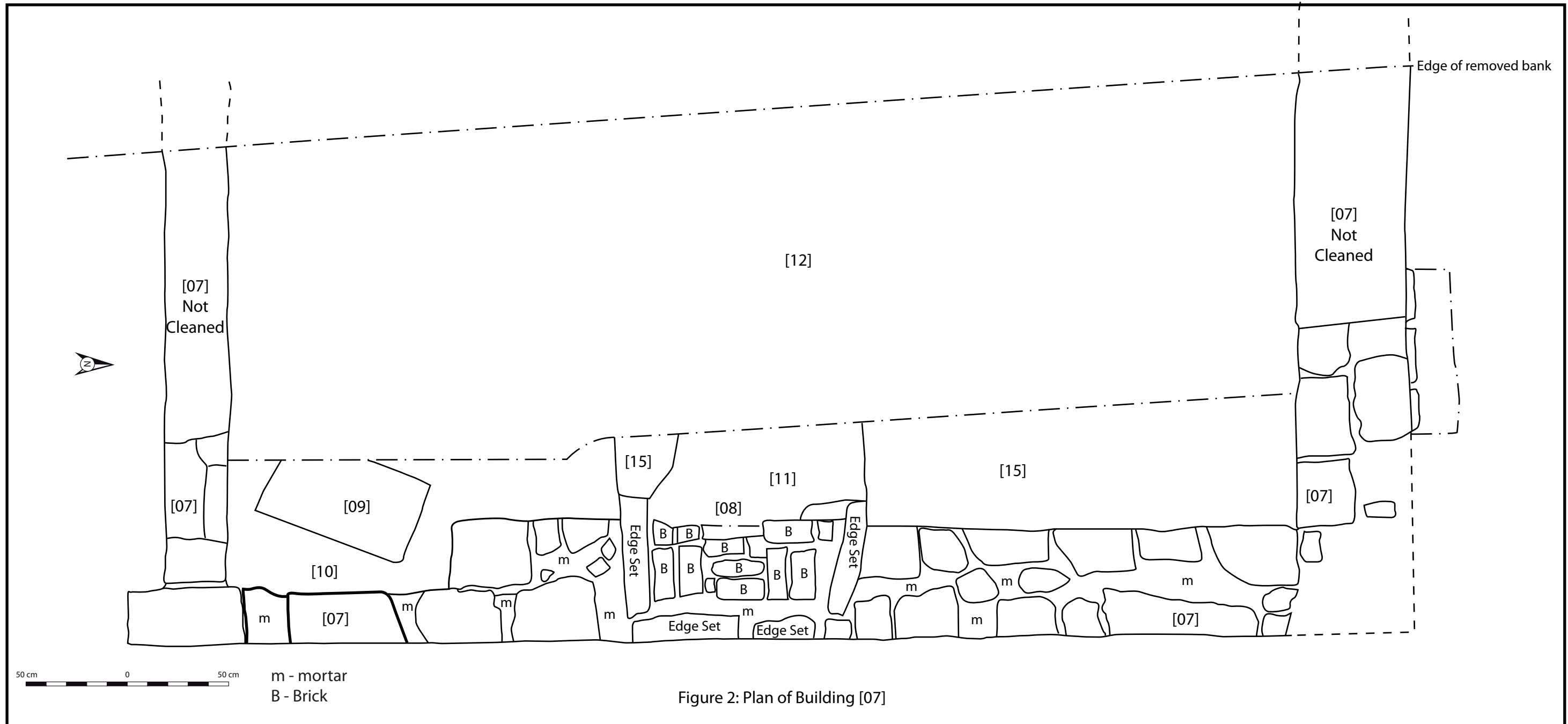


Figure 2: Plan of Building [07]

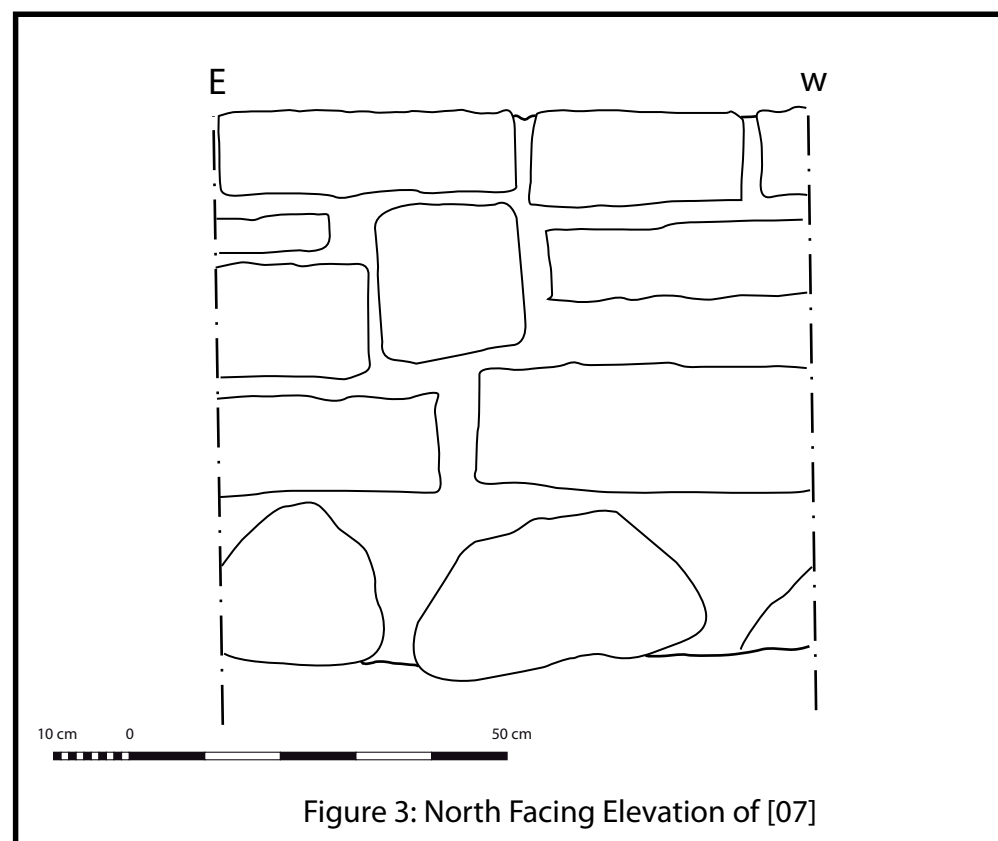


Figure 3: North Facing Elevation of [07]

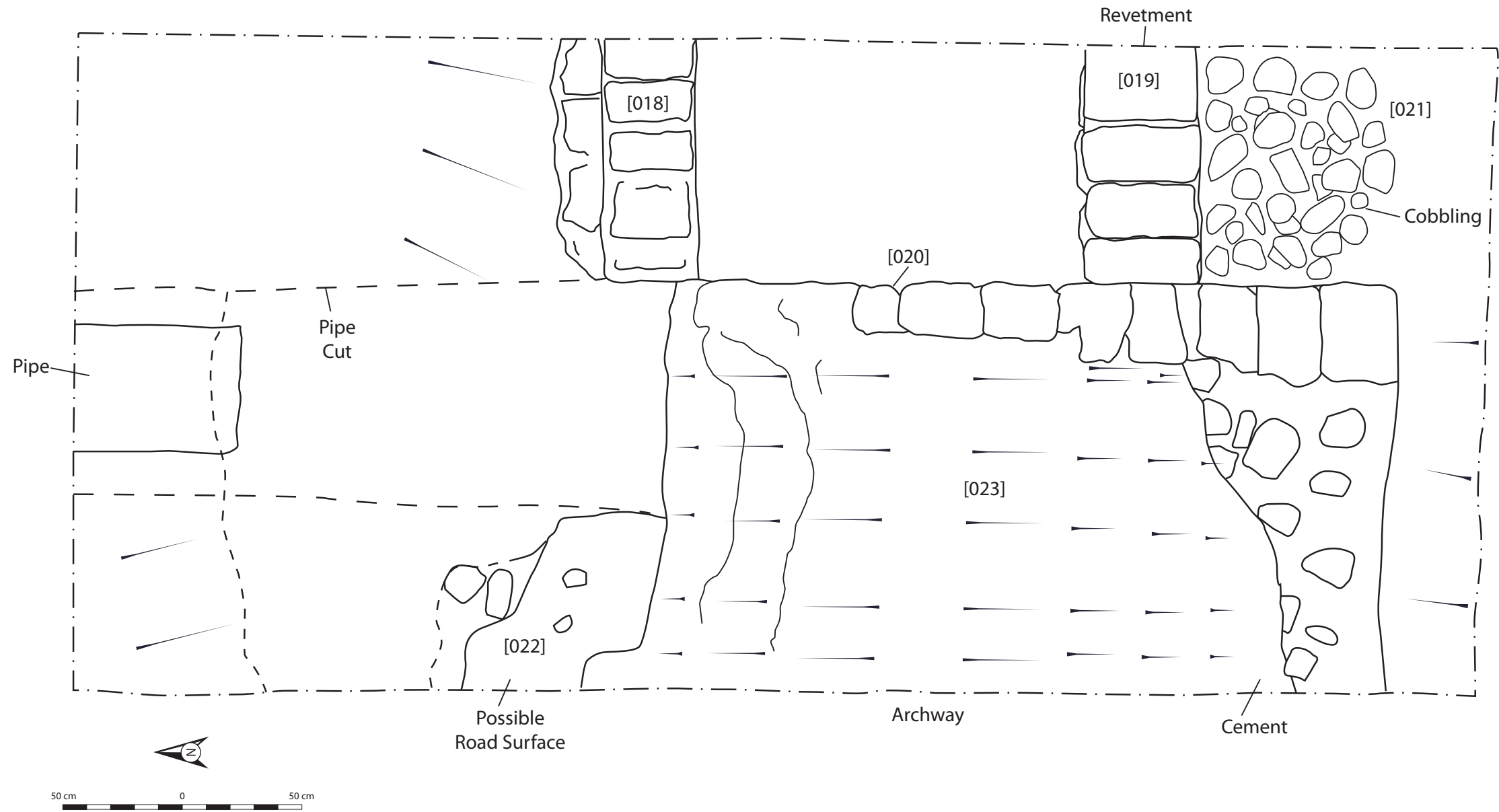


Figure 4: Plan of impact on water channel

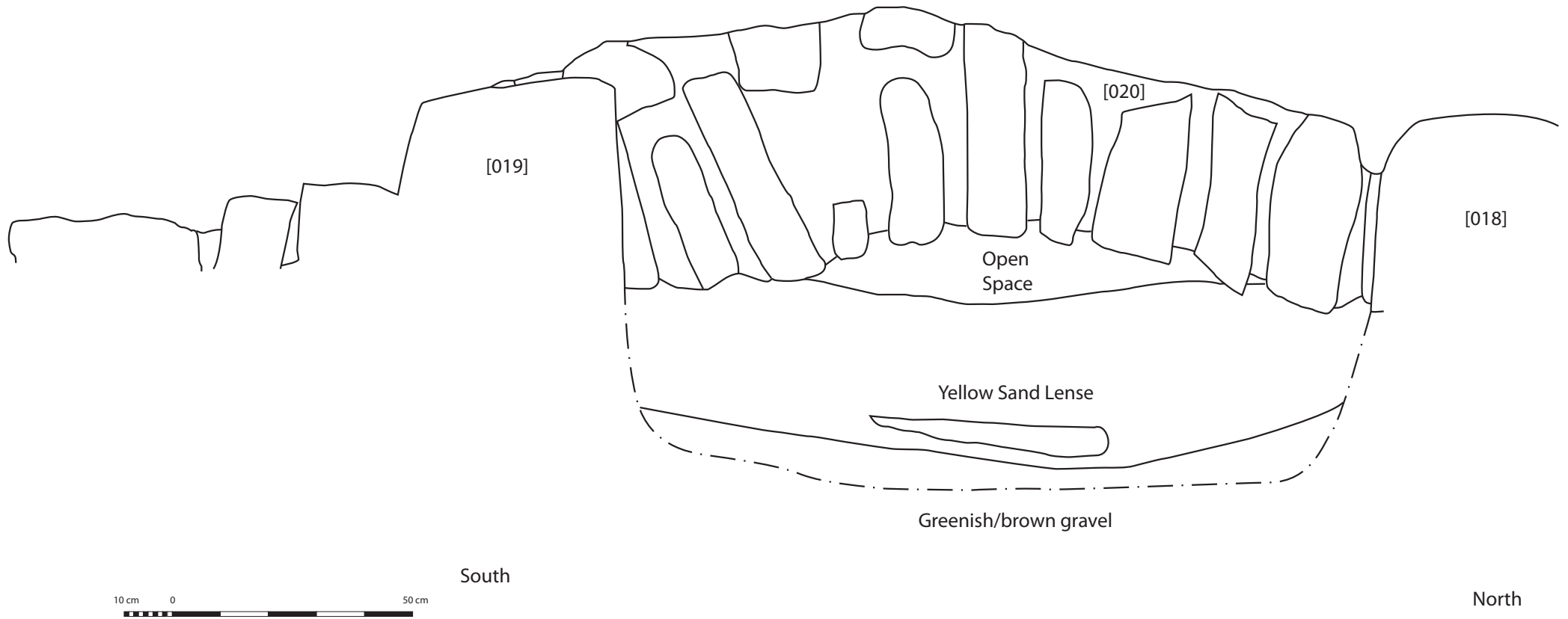


Figure 5: Elevation/section through water channel

Linlithgow Sports Club
Watching Brief, Data Structure Report

Section 2: Appendices

APPENDIX 1: Context Register

Context Number	Type	Description
1	Structure	Modern kerb
2	Structure	Stone built wall/surface 2.9 m west to east by 0.9 m wide. Flat stones may indicate surface. Late post med in date. Below topsoil and preserved below new road. Unexcavated
3	Structure	Short section of wall of roughly aligned stones with evidence of degraded lime mortar. Stones are irregular in shape and roughly aligned with [02]. Below topsoil and preserved below new road. Unexcavated
4	Structure	Modern brick drain
5	Deposit	Compact pale brown clay with abundant brick, stone and ash inclusions. Contains 19 th /20 th century pottery fragments. Below made ground and extends across whole of car park area.
6	Structure Group	Building comprising contexts; [07], [08], [09], [10], [11], [12], [13], [14] and [15]
7	Structure	Gable end of stone-built building. Typical stone size 0.5 m x 0.2 m x 0.2 m. Stones roughly worked with rough outer edge. Randomly coursed with up to four lime mortared courses surviving. Extends from baulk towards east for 2.4 m turning toward north for 6.2 m turning back to baulk for 2.8 m. Up 0.5 m high built above a single foundation course of large rounded boulders (0.2 m). Width of wall 0.55 m. Internally wall has been plastered and traces of green paint still survive
8	Structure	Hearth built into north-south extent of wall [07]. Constructed from unworked stone slabs set on edge demarking outer edge of hearth, which has been in-filled with 3 courses of hand made unfrogged bricks laid as headers and stretchers and mortared with lime mortar. Brick size 240 mm x 110 mm x 80 mm. Hearth measures 1.1 m n-s, 0.7 m e-w with a height of 0.3 m. Built above stone hearth base [11]
9	Floor	Single large stone flag stone at southern end of building. Slab measures 0.58 m x 0.35 m x 0.4 m. Found at a different angle to building and may be the disturbed remains of a flagged floor or dumped material. Above [10]
10	Floor	Compact dark grey silt containing frequent inclusions of sandstone fragments and charcoal flecks. 0.09 m in depth.
11	Hearth stone	Single stone slab 0.03 m thick running below bricks of hearth [08] and extending into building. Laid above mortared surface [15]
12	Demolition deposit	Loose off-white mortar, stone fragments and roof tiles. Depth 0.5 m infilling area bounded by wall [07]. Below [13]
13	Modern over burden	Loose black clay silt and type 1 hard core. Up to 0.8 m deep.
14	Post demolition back fill of hearth[08]	Compact organic silt. Depth 0.2 m
15	Floor	Flat smooth lime mortared surface. Unexcavated. North end of building
16	Layer	Compact black ash and cinders. 0.5 m in depth. Only seen at north side of northern end of wall [07]. Cut by [07]
17	Natural	Mid brown gravel and clay

Context Number	Type	Description
18	Wall	Stone built from sandstone and lime mortared. Up to three courses remain. Associated with wall [19] This forms the southern side of a culvert / canalised burn. Exposed dimensions 0.73m E-W, 0.41 m wide, 0.53 m high
19	Wall	Stone built from sandstone and lime mortared. Up to three courses remain with a foundation course of large rounded boulders. Associated with wall [18] This forms the northern side of a culvert / canalised burn. Butts [20] and road surface [21]. Exposed dimensions 0.64m E-W, 0.5 m wide, 0.653 m high
20	Bridge	Constructed from sub rectilinear blocks of stone bonded with a cement mortar. Overlies road remains [21] to north and butted by road surface [22] along SE edge. Also butted by walls [18] and [19] to west. Measures.3.2 m N-S, 1.35 m E-W, height of central arch 1.0 m.
21	Surface	Cobbled road surface abutting wall [19] covering an area of 0.5 m by 0.5 m.
22	Surface	Cobbled road surface underling [20]. Constructed from sandstone fragments bonded by cement mortar. Measures 1.0 m N-S, 0.75 m E-W, 0.4 m thick.
23	Bridging surface	Blue grey mix of stones and cement placed on upper surface of [20].

APPENDIX 2: Photographic Record

Digital Film 1

Frame	Feature	Description	From
1-2		Linear strip for access	WSW
3-4		Strip near compound area	N
5-6		Registration	
7-8	01	Stone kerb	W
9-10	01	Stone kerb	W
11-12		Working shot	W
13-14	02	General shot of wall	W
15-16	02	General shot of wall	E
17-18	03	General shot of wall	W
19-20	04	General shot	W
21-22		Man hole in car park	SE
23-24		S facing section showing depth of made ground	S
25-26		Modern brick structure at west end of car park	SE
27-28		Modern brick structure at west end of car park	N
29		Field drain W end of car park	W
30		Turf removal	S
31		Pipe trench along E access road	W
32		General shot of car park	E
33		SE corner of car park	NW
34		Working shot car park	E
35		Working shot of car park	E
36		Pipe trench along eastern access road	W
37		Pipe trench along eastern access road	W
38		Working shot car park	E
39		Field drain in East end of car park	S
40		Working shot car park	E
41		Pipe trench across eastern end of car park	W
42		Car park post ex	E
43		Pipe trench and manhole Eastern access	E
44		Section of manhole Eastern access road	S
45		North access pathway on arrival	S
46-47		General shot of northern access pathway	S
48-49		E facing section of N access	E
50		N section of N access pathway post ex	S
51		N section of N access pathway post ex	S
52		E access road post ex	
53		General shot of E access road showing depth of made ground	S
54		W end of access road increased building material in clay layer	E

Digital film 2

Frame	Feature	Description	From
1		Registration	
2	07	General view	S

Frame	Feature	Description	From
3	07	General view	N
4	08	General view	E
5	08	General view	N
6	07	following removal of [12]	N
7		General shot of finished level north side of bridge	E
8		General shot of finished level north side of bridge	E
9		General shot of finished level north side of bridge	W
10		General shot of finished level north side of bridge	W
11		Excavated foundations for retaining wall south side of bridge	S
12		Service trench below bridge	S
13		Drainage trench south of bridge	N
14		Drainage trench south of bridge	N
15		Excavated man hole	N
16		Excavated manhole	N
17		Excavated area by bonded ware house	NE
18		Excavated area by bonded ware house	NE

Digital film 3

Frame	Feature	Description	From
1		General shot of arch and features	N
2	20	General shot of arch and features	SE
3	20	General shot of arch and features	SE
4		General shot of arch and features	S
5		General shot of arch and features	N
6-7	18	General shot of arch and features	S
8-9	19	General shot of arch and features	N
10-11	20	Bridge arch	S
12-13	21	Cobbles abutting bridge	W
14-15	22	Cobbled road surface	N
16-17	20	General shot of arch and features	N
18-19	20	General shot of arch and features	S
20-21	20	Detail of archway of bridge	NE

Black and White film 1

Frame	Feature	Description	From
1-2		Linear strip for access	WSW
3-4		Strip near compound area	N
5-6		Registration	
7-8	01	Stone kerb	W
9-10	01	Stone kerb	W
11-12		Working shot	W
13-14	02	General shot of wall	W
15-16	02	General shot of wall	E
17-18	03	General shot of wall	W
19-20	04	General shot	W
21-22		Man hole in car park	SE
23-24		S facing section showing depth of made ground	S

Frame	Feature	Description	From
25-26		General shot of northern access pathway	S
27-28		E facing section of N access	E

Black and White film 2

Frame	Feature	Description	From
1		Registration	
2	07	General shot	S
3	07	General shot	S
4	07	General shot	N
5	07	General shot	N
6	08	General shot	E
7	08	General shot	E
8	08	General shot	N
9	08	General shot	N
10	07	Following removal of [12]	N
11	07	Following removal of [12]	N
12-13		General shot of finished levels north side of bridge	E
14-15		General shot of finished levels north side of bridge	W
16-17		Excavated foundations for retaining wall south of bridge	S
18-19		Service trench below bridge	S
20-21		Drain trench south of bridge	N
22-23		Excavated hole for man hole south of bridge	N
24-25		Excavated area opposite bonded ware house	NE

APPENDIX 3: Finds Register

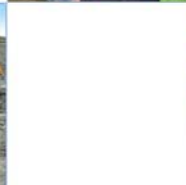
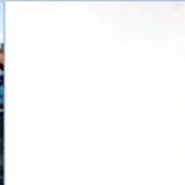
Find Number	Context	Description
1	02	Ceramic
2	05	Ceramic
3	12	Ceramic
4	12	Glass
5	10	Ceramic

APPENDIX 4: Drawing Register

Drawing Number	Feature Number	Description	Scale
1	01	Plan of kerb	1:20
2	02	Plan of surface/wall	1:20
3	03	Plan of wall	1:20
4	04	Plan of wall	1:20
5	07	Plan of building	1:20
6	07	Internal elevation of southern part of wall	1:10
7	08	West facing elevation of hearth	1:10
8	07	North facing external elevation	1:10
9	20	Plan of canalised burn	1:20
10	20	Elevation of canalised burn	1:10

APPENDIX 5: 'Discovery and Excavation in Scotland' Report

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	West Lothian Council
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME	Linlithgow Sports Club
PROJECT CODE:	21763
PARISH:	Linlithgow
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Erlend Hindmarch
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	AOC Archaeology Group
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Watching Brief
NMRS NO(S)	None
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	None
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NT 0105 772
START DATE (this season)	4 th November 2010
END DATE (this season)	17 th February 2011
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	None
MAIN DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	<p>An archaeological watching brief was undertaken on ground reduction works associated with the construction of a new car park, access roads and drainage at Linlithgow Sports Club, Linlithgow</p> <p>The works exposed the remains of two possible walls (NGR NT 0105 7723) likely to be the remains of a track or wall associated with an old football pitch. The gable end of a domestic building (NGR NT 0114 7715), identified as St Magdalens Farm was also found. Cartographic evidence shows that it was built before 1832 and survived up to at least 1926.</p> <p>The remains of a culvert and small bridge were found close to the farm. This is part of a canalised burn which is shown on the 1832 map prior to the canalisation as passing to the east of the building remains but by 1856 its course has been altered and passes close to the south and west side of the farm.</p> <p>No other deposits or features of archaeological significance were found.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	N/A
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	West Lothian Council
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Edgefield Road Industrial Estate, Loanhead, Midlothian, EH20 9SY
EMAIL ADDRESS:	admin@aocarchaeology.com
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Archive to be deposited in NMRS



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