

BFMC/02



## BROOMPARK FARM, MID CALDER

*Historic Building Recording (Level 2)*

*for Broompark Holdings Ltd.*

*August 2016*

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HA Job no.: BFMC/02  
NGR: NT 08057 67816  
Council: West Lothian Council  
OASIS ref.: headland1-259006

Archive will be deposited with: Historic Environment Scotland  
(HES)

Project Manager: Candy Hatherley  
Author: Nuala C. Woodley  
Fieldwork: Nuala C. Woodley  
Graphics: Mano Kapazoglou  
Approved by: Candy Hatherley – Project Manager

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# BROOMPARK FARM, MID CALDER

## HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

*Headland Archaeology was commissioned by Broompark Holdings Ltd to undertake a programme of historic building recording at Broompark Farm, Mid Calder to support a planning application for a proposed development. Upstanding buildings and historic map evidence indicates that a substantial farm comprising of a farmhouse, steading and sheds was developed at Broompark from the early 19th century. These buildings have been subject to many alterations, extensions and repairs which are visible in the upstanding buildings currently occupying the site.*

### 1 INTRODUCTION

Headland Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by Broompark Holdings Ltd. to agree a programme of archaeological works with West Lothian Council Archaeology Service (West of Scotland Archaeology Service - WoSAS), who advises the Local Planning Authority on archaeological matters, in connection with a proposed residential development at Broompark Farm, Mid Calder.

An outline planning application for the development was granted by West Lothian Council (0173/P/2005) subject to a number of conditions, including one relating to archaeological works (no.12):

*Prior to or concurrently with the first application for approval of reserved matters, the developer shall secure the implementation of a programme of archaeological works in accordance with a written scheme of investigation that has been submitted by the developer, agreed by the West of Scotland Archaeology Service and approved by the planning authority. Therefore the developer shall ensure that the programme of archaeological works is fully implemented and that all recording and recovery of archaeological resources within the site is undertaken to the satisfaction of the council as planning authority in agreement with the West of Scotland Archaeology Service.*

In order to fulfil this condition a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared by Headland Archaeology (April 2016) on behalf of Broompark Holdings Ltd; setting out the proposed strategy for archaeological mitigation.

This included a programme of Historic Building Survey (Level 2) and Trial Trench Evaluation. The WSI was submitted to and agreed with WoSAS who advise the Local Planning Authority on archaeological matters. This report details the results of the Historic Building Survey aspect of the work.

### 2 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The site is located on the western limit of Mid Calder to the south of the River Almond and west of Linhouse Burn (NGR: NT 08057 67816) (Illus 1). The north west of the site forms a high escarpment which drops sharply to the river terrace of the River Almond and the Linhouse Burn.

The 2.13 ha site is the ground immediately surrounding the former Broompark Farm. Part of the site is currently occupied by the former farmhouse and steading buildings which are extant but in a ruinous condition. The north-west part of the site is scrub. Evidence of the former uses of the site (a nursery and industrial estate) have been cleared.

The site lies around 109 m OD and is underlain by extensive limestone deposits including beds of oil shales and coals. The superficial geology is largely glacial till with a small area of gravel, sand and silt (British Geological Survey website; <http://www.bgs.ac.uk>).

### 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

A Desk Based Assessment (Headland Archaeology 2016b) relating to the site has been compiled and consulted. The full results will not be repeated here, however the site was deemed to have moderate potential for previously unrecorded assets to survive subsurface within the proposed development site.

The Old Statistical Account of the parish of Mid Calder (OSA, 1791-99, 370) and the Ordnance Survey Name Book each record that numerous burials in stone coffins had been identified in the area in the 18th and 19th centuries. It is unclear if these are Bronze Age short cist or early medieval long cists but the clustering of graves suggests that these were groups of long cists potentially of the mid to late first millennium AD.

Within the proposed development site one such group of burials is recorded, Broompark cist. This records an area of numerous stone cists, containing human skeletons, found in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century when clearing out the old barnyard of Broompark Farm. Antiquarian accounts also record another area of cists in the immediate vicinity of the proposed development site at Powies Path to the north west of the River Almond.

Roy's Military Survey of 1747-55 is the first map to show the Site in any detail. On this map Broompark farm is depicted as two buildings within an enclosure surrounded by ploughed fields. To the immediate east of the farm is depicted a cross shaped building with "kirk" written above, this appears to be St Cuthberts Church the ruins of which lie to the east of the boundary of the proposed development site.

By Thomson's map of 1832 three farm buildings are shown at the location of the farmstead and the boundaries of the farm remain unchanged to present day (Illus. 2A). The 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey maps (Illus. 2B-D) show the farm as a group of buildings surrounding a central courtyard. The buildings appear to be unchanged between the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century and the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

In the recent past the north of the Site was used as a plant centre and nursery and contains a Telephone Exchange Building. The farm buildings of

Broompark are now ruinous and the plant centre and nursery, which appears to have consisted largely of greenhouses and polytunnels in the area to the east of Broompark Farm house, has been removed.

### 4 AIMS & OBJECTIVES

In line with the WSI the main objectives of the Historic Building Recording were:

- To provide an appropriate level of record to mitigate the loss and alteration of standing structures through demolition and conversion (following PPS 5 *Planning for the Historic Environment. Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide* 2010).
- To deposit the resulting archive with the Scottish National Record of the Historic Environment Scotland (NRHE) to facilitate access for future research and interpretation for public benefit.

### 5 METHODOLOGY

#### 5.1 Site works

Using the general standards set out by English Heritage (2006), a Level 2 historic building survey was undertaken. This aims to provide a descriptive record to help inform the understanding of the upstanding buildings on site. The work was undertaken to a methodology set out in a Written Scheme of Investigation (Headland Archaeology 2016a) and agreed with WoSAS.

A site visit was undertaken by the author on the 3<sup>rd</sup> May 2106. The purpose of the visit was to make a record of the upstanding standing buildings, the farmhouse and associated sheds from an archaeological perspective.

Access was not possible to any of the building interiors apart from the shed, as they were considered unsafe by the client.

#### 5.2 Recording

All aspects of the work were undertaken in accordance with the CifA Standards and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures (CifA 2008).

Recording was undertaken on pro forma record sheets. The record included notes on the layout,

structure and detailing of the buildings as well as any evidence for multiple phases of use. This was backed up with a full photographic record; a graduated metric scale was clearly visible in digital images taken and a register kept.

Complete right-angle elevation photographs were not possible for aspects of the north-east facing elevation of the farmhouse, and also the south-western and north-eastern elevations of the steading. This was due to constraints from surrounding buildings. Measured plans of the buildings were provided by the client.

### 5.3 Reporting and Archives

The results of the works are presented below. A summary report has been prepared for submission to *Discovery & Excavation in Scotland* (Appendix 2) and the OASIS database (headland1-259006).

The complete project archive will be deposited with the Scottish National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE) within six months of the completion of the project. The records (paper and digital) will be archived according to best practice guidelines set out by the Archaeological Archiving Forum.

## 6 RESULTS

### *Farmhouse*

The building was two storey stone built structure. Three main phases were identified; the primary building survives as a north-east/south-west orientated elevation of the farmhouse (Building A) (measuring c. 12 m by 6 m). This appears to have been added to at the rear by a north-west/south-east orientated extension (Building B) (measuring c. 7 m by 6 m), and then finally, a small annex (Building C) (measuring c. 3 m by 2 m) was added to the north-west rear of Building B.

#### *Building A*

Building A was constructed of rubble masonry. Areas of ancient and more modern render survive over it in places and the existing coarse grey mortar is likely to represent recent re-pointing. Where visible quoins and surrounds were ashlar with neat horizontal tooling but irregular in pattern.

The masonry was visible on three out of the four elevations; the front (south-east) elevation was cement rendered (Illus 3) and a mid-20<sup>th</sup> century

porch-way with a wooden roof had been built, covered the original opening to the building. The other openings consisted of five windows with regular rectangular stone lintels, threshold and jams. All openings were blocked up with modern breezeblock.

Two stone pillars were located on either side of, and abutting, the front façade of the farmhouse. They were c.1.5m in height and were thought to be original gate posts (Illus 4 & 5).

A single window opening was present on both the north-east and south-western elevations and would have illuminated the back portion of the building in the upper storey (Illus 4 & 5). A similar window was present on the north-west elevation and would have provided light in the lower storey (Illus 10 & 11).

A gable roof has been removed from the building with the gable removed on both north-east and south-western elevations, reducing the original height of the building. The lack of roof is more likely to have been the result of recent demolition as opposed to decay and collapse.

#### *Building B*

The south-west elevation of Building B showed it to be constructed of roughly rectangular sandstone masonry which was tightly laid and well coursed. There was no sign of rendering (Illus 6). Five openings were recorded, one of which was a potential skylight in the roof. The remaining four were each windows with regular rectangular stone lintels, threshold and jams. Quoins and surrounds were ashlar with neat horizontal tooling, and a neat inband and outband pattern.

The north-west elevation showed a gable end with a chimney (Illus 8). It was constructed of the same masonry as above and was well sooted/heated. Skew copes were cut rectangular and lead to a regular rectangular chimney.

The north-east elevation of Building B was quite different from the others, presenting a more irregular pattern of masonry bounded by lime mortar (Illus 9). The masonry was obscured by later re-pointing and rendering but was considered to be contemporary with the other walls as surrounds and quoins were the same. Three window openings were present, one of which was obscured by modern metal surrounds and covering. Areas of the

wall were affected by dampness, presumable originating from visible broken roof gutters.

#### *Building C*

It is unknown whether Building C is stone built as it is cement rendered (Illus 8 & 10). It is a lean to shed with a corrugated metal shed roof abutting the north-west of Building B. One window opening is visible which has been blocked.

#### *Steading*

The steading comprised of an L-shaped single, and double, storey steading which had been subject to multiple repairs, alterations and phases. The rectangular section orientated north-west/south-east (Building D-F) as a whole, measured c. 40 m x 7 m with a second rectangular section lying perpendicular (Building G), which measured c. 20 m x 7 m.

#### *Building D-F*

Building D is a later addition to the steading complex, tacked onto the gable end of Building E (Illus 13). It was constructed of roughly squared and coursed yellow sandstone with ashlar surrounds and quoins. Alternating inband and outbound quoins were present with matching surrounds. The south-east elevations featured two windows which were blocked with modern breezeblock, and a heavy metal door entrance. A side door entrance to this building was visible in the same style on the south-west elevation, however it had been blocked up similarly to the windows (Illus 14). Building D was covered by a slate hip roof with metal flashing and looked to be more modern than the surrounding roofs, or more recently repaired.

The south-west elevation showed that there were various phases to the steading. Building E was a single storey building with a red pantile gable roof which was complete (Illus 15). It was built from rubble masonry with roughly tooled and dressed surrounds. A yellow mortar bound the masonry and had been subject to re-pointing which, in places, obscured the stones. The gable end consisted of regular rectangular skews with a chimney at the top. The roof abuts the gable end of Building F.

There was evidence of a later alteration taking place, with more regular roughly squared sandstone blocks bonded with mortar visible in the north-western half of the elevation (Illus 16). Three

openings were visible but not thought to be contemporary. The central door opening was thought to be a later alteration cut into the masonry as there was no evidence of deliberate surround. The two window openings on either side of the door were originally full length and possibly stable door openings. These have then been partially blocked with similar style masonry and a sill inserted to create window openings; potentially at the same time as the central door was created.

Building F was constructed of the same masonry as Building E, but consisted of two storeys with a slate gable roof which was in good condition (Illus 17). The building would have been open by way of two large arched cart openings with rough tooled ashlar surrounds and columns. Three window openings were situated above the arches to illuminate the roof space or second storey.

On the north-west of the elevation, an opening for a window is visible with ashlar surrounds; this has been subsequently been blocked up with similar masonry to that of the construction (Illus 18). Another opening is visible with a gate post abutting the wall. Again, this opening has been blocked up with similar materials (perhaps at the same time as window) and may have been a large barn entrance.

The north-west elevation of Building F features the same masonry as seen on the south-east but had been repointed with a coarse grey mortar and may have been rendered at some point (Illus 19). A large metal rolling door has been added to the building with metal flashing above. The north-east elevation of Building F generally demonstrated the presence of the original masonry with the odd red brick repair, and featured three openings of two doors and a window (Illus 20). Three skylights were present in the roof and would have contributed to lighting the roof area of the building.

On the south-east side of the elevation, a different masonry of rubble stone bonded with yellow mortar was present and contained the window opening (Illus 21). The square metal plaques were inserted into this masonry but their purpose was unclear. It was also unclear the reason for the alteration of this part of the building, but may represent a change of use. A metal frame was abutting the elevation with parts of the roof and guttering cut out to allow for the pillars of the frame to be installed.



The north-east elevation continued into Building E and featured what was thought to be the original masonry (Illus 22). This had been re-pointed in places with a rough mortar that has obscured the coursing in places. The mortar also made it difficult to determine whether alterations had been made in that part of the building. Original openings were present of two doors and one windows with rough ashlar surrounds. Like the opposing elevation of Building E, the doors may have been altered from their original use as stable doors. Another window looked to be a later addition as no obvious surround was visible. All openings had been blocked up with breezeblock.

A window was present on the north-east elevation of Building D, but again was obscured by mortar and render so it was unclear whether the opening was original (Illus 23). Building D extended out at a right angle for 1.5m to complete elevation.

#### *Building G*

Building G, abuts Building F at a perpendicular angle. The south-east elevation of Building G, overall, looks to be a later repair (Illus 24), when compared with the opposing (earlier) elevation (north-west) (Illus 25). The south-east elevation comprises two storeys of dressed yellow sandstone masonry with regular coursing, ashlar quoins and surrounds. It features openings of six windows and three doors which have been blocked or covered since the buildings have gone out of use. There is also one sky light remaining in the slate gable roof which has mostly been destroyed.

The south-west elevation represents the gable end of Building G (Illus 26). The top half of the elevation looked to be more weathered and darker than the lower half; it was thought that the top half must have been exposed to the elements whilst the lower may have been joined to, and protected, by the shed to the south-west which has since been demolished.

The line between the top half and the lower also depicts where an alteration has taken place. The rendering, weathering and pointing obscure the phasing, but it seems the top half of the elevation is a later repair whilst the lower portion is earlier. There is an opening on the second storey of a large arched window with cast iron gated. Behind these gates, the opening is now blocked with breezeblock. The window is sitting on ashlar blocks

which mirror the quoins. A small amount of red brick repair has taken place below the gates.

The north-west elevation comprises rubble masonry with irregular coursing. The masonry is similar to that of Building F and is likely to be contemporary, although it seems multiple alteration have taken place (Illus 28). There is a line of repair visible at the south-west end of the elevation where the later repairs (mentioned above) have taken place. Coarse grey mortar shows were later repair and repointing has taken place.

A stone column appears to abut the wall and may form the pillar base of an original archway of a building, no longer erect, that abutted this building. An arching 'stain' is visible in the masonry at the base of the roof suggesting the presence of another building at some point. Other repairs have taken place including a smaller arch detail – perhaps a window or vent opening, and a slit opening, both which have been blocked up, perhaps when the abutting building was removed. A door opening is thought to be original with a rough, irregular surround.

A small window detail is visible on the gable end (north-east elevation), behind the roof of Building F (Illus 29).

#### *Sheds*

The shed to the south-west of the farmhouse and steading has been removed but a concrete screed surface is visible at the base of the south-west elevation of Building G (Illus 30). It is presumed that there was a connection between the steading building and the shed before it was removed, however the detail of this is unknown.

The shed to the north east of the steading is still standing, however the roof covering has been removed (Illus 31). A metal frame outlines the extension of the earlier building to create a roofed shed which abutted Buildings E and F of the steading (Illus 32).

The south-west elevation shows the shed to comprise yellow sandstone which is a mix of rubble masonry and more regular coursed tooled blocks with ashlar surrounds and quoins present (Illus 33). Two openings were present. One, thought originally to be a large door, had been blocked up with regular rubble masonry which was roughly

coursed. It was unclear which masonry is the original and what a repair is, or rebuild (Illus 34).

A metal roller shutter and metal lintel obscure the other door detail but it was presumed that it was an original opening in the building (Illus 33). A metal gate and sign were attached at the south-east end of the elevation.

The north-west elevation comprised roughly rectangular rubble masonry which was roughly coursed with no openings (Illus 35). The colour of the stone looked to be originally light like many of the other stone work at the steading, however it seemed to have been weathered quite badly and appeared a lot darker in colour.

Similar masonry and binding was observed on the north-east elevation (Illus 36). This wall was less weathered and was lighter in colour. Lime mortar re-pointing and rendering seemed to be present in places but hadn't survived entirely. The higher courses of masonry looked to be rebuilt with no rendering and neater pointing. At the south-eastern end of the building, there was evidence of brickwork above a wooden lintel which sat on top of the stone work (Illus 37). The majority of this brickwork had gone but it suggests red brick was used as a filler between older stone work and later installation of the metal frame for roofing.

There was one opening present on the north-east elevation. It had been subject to later repair using red brick and contained a modern metal fire exit door. Due to the repair, it was unclear whether this opening was an original feature of the building or a later addition.

It was also unclear whether the front of the shed building (south-east elevation) was originally open as it is presently, or whether it was opened up at the same time as the installation of the metal roof frame.

The interior of the shed was visible with the walls rendered and whitewashed and doors still intact (Illus 38). A concrete floors covers the entire interior of the shed.

## 7 DISCUSSION

From the historic map evidence, the history of the buildings at Broompark Farm appears to be

relatively straightforward. There is a reference to the name Broompark as far back as the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century (Roy's Military Survey of 1747-55 – Headland Archaeology 2016b), and there are mapped buildings in the development area from the late-18<sup>th</sup> century (Armstrong's Map of 1773 – Headland Archaeology 2016b), the present structures appear to all relate to the developing 19<sup>th</sup> century farm buildings mapped on Thomson's 1832 map and the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey maps.

Thomson's Map (Illus 2A) shows three buildings present at the site which may represent the current farmhouse, an element of the current steading and a building formally located within the footprint of the south-west shed. All the present building are located from the 1853 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey Map onwards (Illus 2B).

It was clear from the present Farmhouse structure that three phases existed; the original Farmhouse (Building A) was extended with the addition of Building B, and then subsequently a shed was added to the back of the property; most likely in the later 20<sup>th</sup> century. The map evidence supports this phasing, showing Building B being added sometime between 1853 and 1895.

The Steading buildings and shed demonstrate many phases of repairs and alterations over their lifetime. It appears that Building G has been altered the most with the front façade being changed completely. There was also evidence of buildings being removed and subsequent alterations being made as the buildings changed use. Again, this is supported by the Ordnance Survey Maps between 1853 and 1908 showing the buildings footprints changing over time.

## 8 REFERENCES

### 8.1 Bibliographic sources

- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2008  
'Standards and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures.'
- English Heritage 1996 'Understanding Historic Buildings – A Guide to Good Recording Practice.'

Headland Archaeology 2016a 'Written Scheme of Investigation for Historic Building Recording (Level 2) and Trial Trench Evaluation'.

Headland Archaeology 2016b 'Broompark Farm, Mid Calder, West Lothian; Archaeological Desk Based Assessment'.

Historic Scotland 2000 'Rural Buildings of the Lothians; Conservation and Conversion'

Old Statistical Accounts 1791-99 Mid Calder, County of Edinburgh, vol 14, p353-373

Planning Advice Note 2/2011 2011 '*Planning and Archaeology.*' The Scottish Government.

## 8.2 Cartographic sources

1773 Extract from Armstrong Map of the three Lothians  
(Reproduced by permission of the Trustees of the National Library of Scotland.)

1832 Extract from John Thomson's Atlas of Scotland  
(Reproduced by permission of the Trustees of the National Library of Scotland.)

1853 Extract from the Ordnance Survey six-inch 1st edition map: Edinburghshire Sheet 4  
(Reproduced by permission of the Trustees of the National Library of Scotland.)

1895 Extract from the Ordnance Survey six-inch edition map: Edinburghshire Sheet V.NE  
(Reproduced by permission of the Trustees of the National Library of Scotland.)

1908 Extract from the Ordnance Survey six-inch edition map: Edinburghshire Sheet V.NE  
(Reproduced by permission of the Trustees of the National Library of Scotland.)

## 8.3 Other sources

### *Internet*

British Geological Survey website:  
<http://www.bgs.ac.uk> accessed 19<sup>th</sup> April 2016

Museum for Scottish Shale Oil Industry website:  
<http://www.scottishshale.co.uk/GazMines/Oakbank1+2Mine.html> accessed 18<sup>th</sup> April 2016.

## 9 APPENDICES

### 9.1 Appendix 1 – Photographic Register

Frame no.	Direction	Description
1	W	Front face of Building A
2	NW	Front face of Building A
3	NW	Front face of Building A
4	W	Building A - Porch area
5	SW	Building A - Porch area
6	SW	Building A - Porch area with 'gate post'
7	NW	Building A - Front face with 'gate post'
8	NE	Building A - SW elevation
9	SE	Building A - NW elevation
10	SE	Building A - NW elevation
11	E	Building A - Join between sections
12	NE	Building A - SW elevation
13	NE	Building A - SW elevation
14	E	Building A - SW side
15	SE	Building A - NW elevation
16	SE	Building A - detail of corner (back wall)
17	SE	Building A - detail of corner (NE=SW portion)
18	SE	Building A - NW elevation
19	SE	Building A - NW elevation
20	SW	Building A - NE elevation
21	SE	Building A - NW elevation
22	SE	Building A - corner detail
23	SW	Building A - NE elevation
24	SW	Building A - NE elevation
25	SW	Building A - NE elevation roof detail
26	S	Building A - N side
27	SW	Building A - NE elevation

Frame no.	Direction	Description
28	SW	Building A - NE elevation
29	S	Building A - join detail
30	S	Building A - join detail
31	SW	Building A - NE elevation
32	S	Building A - NE elevation
33	S	Building A - NE elevation
34	W	Building A - NE elevation
35	W	Building A - NE elevation
36	W	Building A - NE elevation
37	SW	Building A - 'Gate post'
38	W	Building A - 'Gate post'
39	W	'Moody shot'
40	NW	Building B - SE elevation (front)
41	NE	Building B - SW elevation
42	N	Building B - SW elevation
43	N	Building B - SW elevation
44	NE	Building B - SW elevation - join with C
45	E	Building B - SW elevation - join with C
46	NE	Building C - SW elevation
47	N	Building C - SW elevation
48	NE	Building C - SW elevation
49	N	Building C - SW elevation
50	E	Building C - SW elevation
51	NE	Building D - SW elevation
52	NE	Building D - SW elevation
53	NE	Building D - SW elevation
54	N	Building D - Join with Building E
55	NW	Building E - SE elevation (front)
56	NW	Building E - SE elevation (front)
57	NW	Building E - SE elevation (front)
58	N	Building E - SE elevation (front)

Frame no.	Direction	Description
59	NE	Building E - SW elevation
60	NE	Building E - SW elevation
61	E	Building E - with building A, C & D
62	E	Building E - gate detail
63	E	Building E - gate detail
64	SE	Building E - floor detail
65	S	Building / shed no longer there!
66	S	Building / shed no longer there!
67	SE	Building E - NW elevation
68	SE	Building E - NW elevation
69	NE	Building E - SW elevation
70	NE	Building E - SW elevation
71	SE	Building E - NW elevation
72	SE	Building E - NW elevation
73	SE	Building E - NW elevation
74	SW	Building E - NE elevation
75	SW	Building E - NE elevation
76	S	Building E - NE elevation
77	SE	Building G - NW elevation
78	SW	Building E - NE elevation
79	SW	Building E - NE elevation
80	SW	Building E - join with D
81	S	Building D - NE elevation
82	N	Building D - NE elevation
83	SW	Building D - NE elevation (join unclear with C)
84	SW	Building C - NE elevation (join with B)
85	S	Building C - NE elevation (join with B)
86	S	Building B - NE elevation
87	S	Building B - NE elevation
88	N	Building G - front
89	N	Building G - front

Frame no.	Direction	Description
90	N	Building G - SW elevation
91	NE	Building G - SW elevation
92	NE	Building G - SW elevation
93	N	Building G - SW elevation
94	NW	Building G - internal SE elevation
95	NW	Building G - internal SE elevation
96	SE	Building G - NW elevation
97	S	Building G - NW elevation
98	SW	Building E/F - detail window building F
99	SW	Building E/F - detail window building F
100	SW	Building G - NE elevation
101	SW	Building G - NE elevation
102	SW	Building G - NE elevation
103	SW	Building G - NE elevation
104	SW	Building G - NE elevation
105	NW	Building G - front open
106	N	Building G - internal SW elevation
107	W	Building G - internal NE elevation
108	S	Building G - internal NE elevation
109	NE	Building G - internal SW elevation
110	SE	Building G - support against E & D
111	W	Building G - support against E & D detail
112	S	Building G - support against E & D detail
113	W	Building G - support against E & D detail
114	W	Building B & A
115	W	Building B & A
116	W	Building / shed no longer there!
117	N	Building A, B & G
118	NW	Building A & F

## 9.2 Appendix 2 – Discovery and Excavation in Scotland entry

<b>LOCAL AUTHORITY:</b>	West Lothian Council
<b>PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:</b>	Broompark Farm, Mid Calder, West Lothian
<b>PROJECT CODE:</b>	BFMC
<b>PARISH:</b>	Mid Calder
<b>NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	Nuala C. Woodley
<b>NAME OF ORGANISATION:</b>	Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd
<b>TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:</b>	Historic Building Recording (Level 2)
<b>NMRS NO(S):</b>	
<b>SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):</b>	Farm Buildings
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS:</b>	None
<b>NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)</b>	NT 08057 67816
<b>START DATE (this season)</b>	03-05-2016
<b>END DATE (this season)</b>	03-05-2016
<b>PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)</b>	
<b>MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION:</b> (May include information from other fields)	
<b>PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:</b>	Trial Trench Evaluation
<b>CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:</b>	
<b>SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:</b>	
<b>ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd, 13 Jane Street, Edinburgh, EH6 5HE
<b>EMAIL ADDRESS:</b>	
<b>ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)</b>	Historic Environment Scotland (HES)