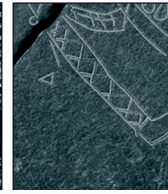
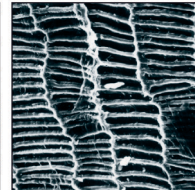
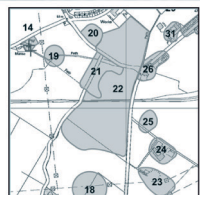


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DATA STRUCTURE REPORT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AT BURGH HALLS, LINLITHGOW

Alistair Robertson
MA(Hons)

PROJECT SUMMARY SHEET

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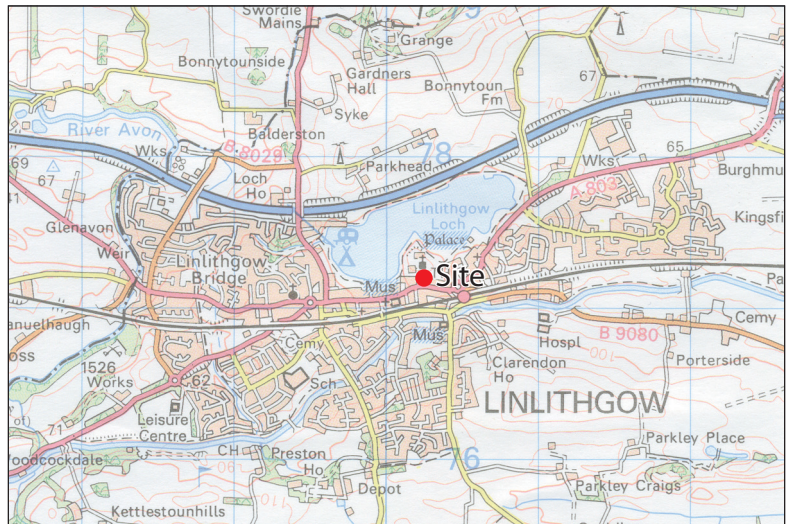
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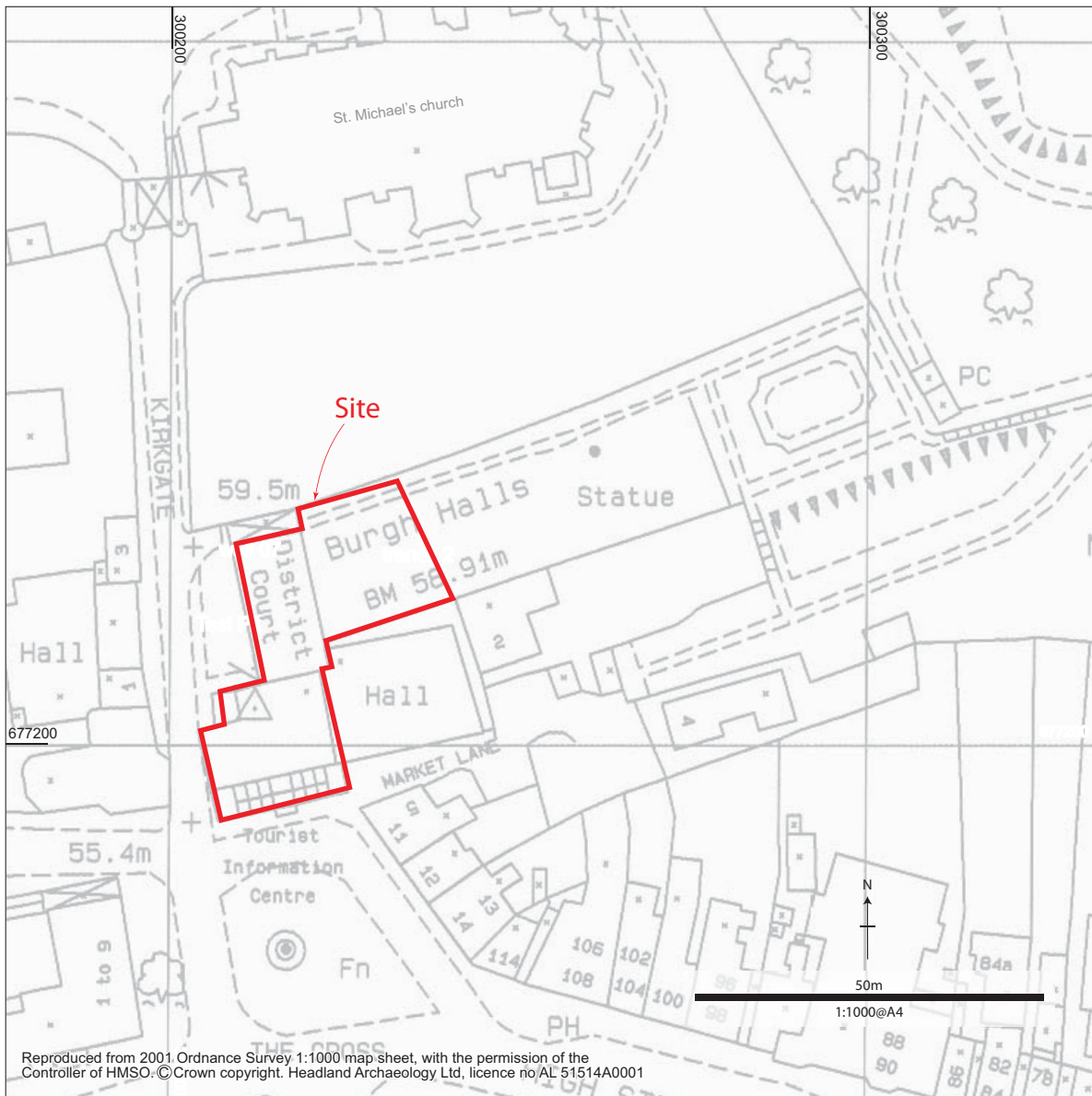
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Illus 1
Location plan

DATA STRUCTURE REPORT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AT BURGH HALLS, LINLITHGOW

by Alistair Robertson

A programme of monitoring was undertaken by Headland Archaeology Ltd at Burgh Halls, Linlithgow as a second stage of archaeological works being carried out during refurbishment of the building and construction of a rear extension by West Lothian Council. The garden area to the rear of the Burgh Halls affected by the extension lay within a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM No 90201). The first stage of work comprised Historic Building Recording and an evaluation in the garden that have been reported previously (Robertson 2007).

The Burgh Halls lie at the centre of the historic burgh of Linlithgow, to the north of The Cross and on the east side of Kirkgate. The Halls and the garden lie to the immediate south of the graveyard of St Michael's parish church. A school accessed from the east side of Kirkgate and probably standing very close to the church was referenced in 1187. An almshouse in existence before 1448 and surviving until the 17th century was also located on the east side of Kirkgate, to the south of the cemetery.

A new school was erected in 1625, however, in 1650 during the Cromwellian occupation the buildings surrounding the Kirkgate, including the school and almshouse, were demolished to provide stone for the refortification of the Palace and Peel (Coleman & Dennison 2000, 82). The evaluation undertaken prior to consents in the garden recorded the foundations of stone walls that may have related to these structures (Robertson 2007).

The construction groundworks monitored during the second stage of works exposed a number of deposits and features of archaeological significance. Within the footprint of the Burgh Halls a 15th century Jeton was recovered, associated with soil deposits in which wall foundations were recorded. In the garden the walls of two basement rooms were revealed; one of which was backfilled with a deposit containing 15th century pottery. These structural remains may relate to either the almshouse or school known to have existed on, or near, the site in the medieval period.

The finds and pottery recovered during the works are of a relatively ordinary, domestic form despite their proximity to Linlithgow Palace and reflect occupation and activity running unbroken from the 15th century up to the present day.

1. INTRODUCTION

Headland Archaeology Ltd. was commissioned to carry out archaeological monitoring of groundworks at Burgh Halls, Linlithgow as part of a redevelopment of the ground floor and garden area. The work was carried out in order to satisfy a condition placed on planning consent and Scheduled Ancient Monument consent and was commissioned by West Lothian Council. A previous phase of works involving trial trenching and historic building recording had been carried out in July 2007 prior to consents (Robertson 2007). The Stage 2 fieldwork was undertaken intermittently over some 11 months (December 2008–November 2009).

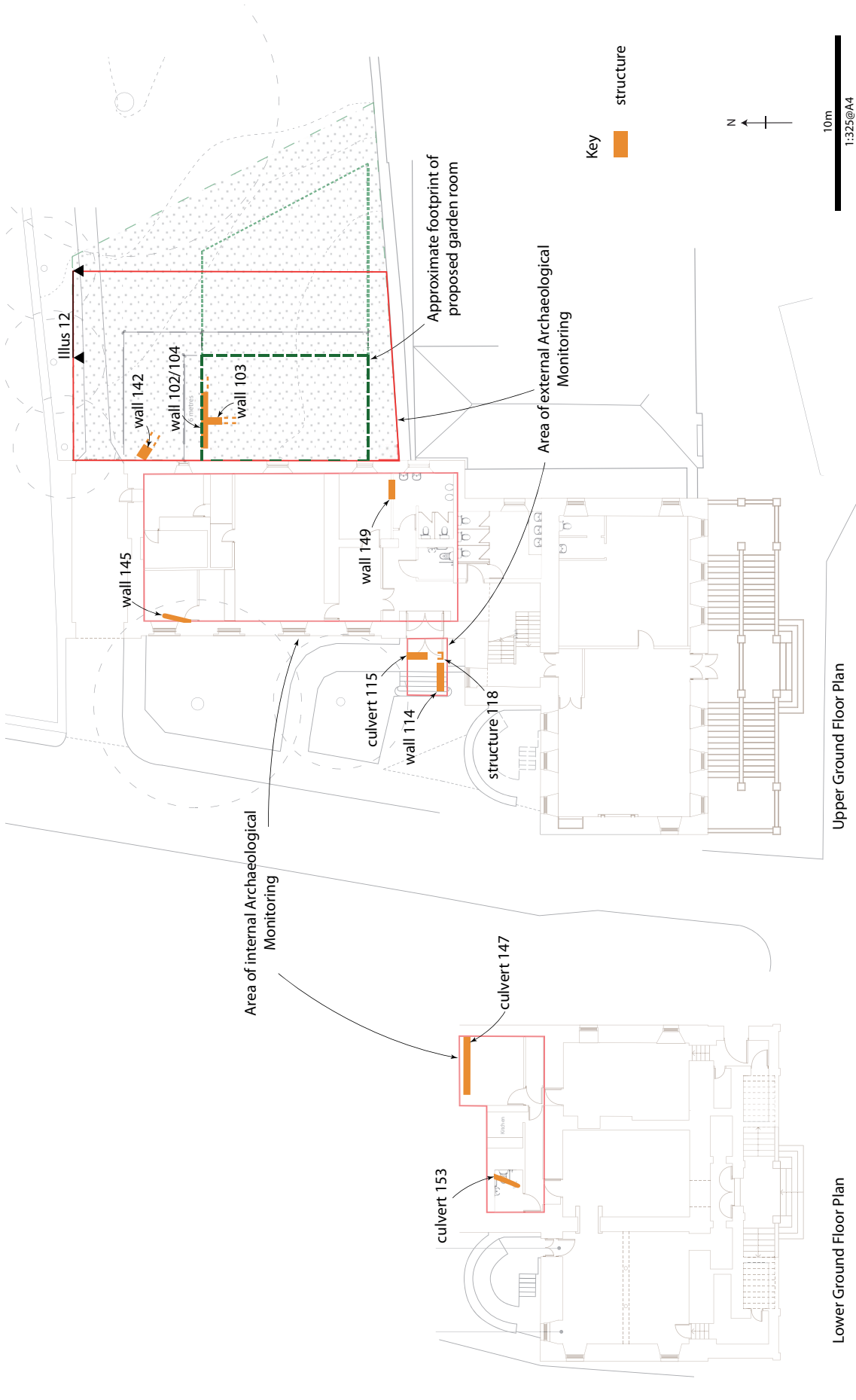
At the outset of the project it was not expected that significant remains would be disturbed in the garden as evaluation had established that modern disturbance during the 1980s had resulted in a minimum of 0.7m of redeposited homogenous material sealing archaeologically significant features (Robertson 2007). The proposed development was not predicted to extend significantly below this depth. It was expected that the works would expose the top of stone wall foundations that had been exposed in the garden during the evaluation; therefore a specific objective was to better resolve these walls and, if possible, gain further information on their date of construction and nature. The walls, which were significant archaeological features, were not expected to be removed as a result of the development.

2. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The overall aim of the watching brief was to monitor main contract groundworks in order to identify any archaeological remains exposed and where identified to record them to an appropriate level (according to current Institute for Archaeologists *Standards & Guidance*).

3. BACKGROUND

The Burgh Halls lie at the centre of the historic burgh of Linlithgow, to the north of The Cross and on the east side of Kirkgate; which provides the southern approach to Linlithgow Palace from the town (NMRS No NT 07 NW 13). The Halls and the garden to the



Illus 2
Plan of archaeological features on Burgh Halls' plan



Illus 3
North facing shot of wall [145]

rear lie to the south of the graveyard of St Michael's parish church (Illus 1). A school accessed from the east side of Kirkgate, and probably standing very close to the church, was referenced in 1187 (Dennison & Coleman 2000, 82). An almshouse in existence before 1448 and surviving until the 17th century was also located on the east side of Kirkgate, to the south of the graveyard (*ibid.*, 16). A new school was erected in 1625, however after the arrival of Cromwell's troops in 1650 the buildings surrounding Kirkgate, including the school and almshouse, were demolished to provide stone for the fortification of the Palace (Coleman & Dennison 2000, 82).

It was suggested during the previous phase of work that the stone wall foundations recorded during the evaluation in the garden may have related to the structures documented in this area, namely the schools, almshouse or Cromwell's fortifications (Robertson 2007). Between 1650 and 1651, Cromwell is thought to have added one or even two sets of ditches cutting off the promontory on which the Palace sits from the town and St Michael's church was incorporated within the defended complex. Large ditches excavated by Laing (1968) and Stronach (2001) may have represented the remains of Cromwell's defensive ditch.

The Burgh Halls consist of two distinct parts: the Town House and the County Halls to its rear. The Town House

was built by John Smith in 1668–70, while the County Halls was built to William Burn's designs in 1819–21. The earliest detailed plan of the burgh by Wood in the 1820s records no features or structures in the garden on the east side of Burgh Halls, as is the case with later Ordnance Survey maps. Work carried out in the 1980s on the retaining wall at the southern limit of the garden revealed some medieval or post medieval pottery in the vicinity and human bone was recovered from a depth of approximately 3.5m (DES 1985, 31). The evaluation established that disturbance occasioned by this work had sealed earlier remains with a minimum depth of 0.7m of redeposited material and this depth increased from north to south (Robertson 2007).

4. METHODOLOGY

Archaeological monitoring took place when development works within the Burgh Halls or garden involved ground disturbance. Headland Archaeology Ltd. was informed in advance of such activity by the on-site engineer. In general, main contract excavations were undertaken by a mini-excavator, usually equipped with a flat-bladed bucket. Smaller areas of main contract excavations were undertaken by hand. Identified archaeological features and structures were cleaned and excavated archaeologically by hand.

Recording was undertaken using standard archaeological



Illus 4
Wall [149]



Illus 5
Flagstone flooring over deposit [143]

methods and pro-forma record sheets (according to current Institute for Archaeologists *Standards & Guidance*). Pre-modern wall foundations (ie. those earlier than the standing buildings) revealed during the works were preserved *in situ*: internally they were revealed at the limit of the contractor's excavations, whilst in the Scheduled garden area to the rear the construction methodology was adapted in consultation with Historic Scotland to ensure their preservation.

Sediment samples and finds were collected from secure archaeological contexts for processing and assessment. Due to poor light and the dusty environment within the Halls

during development works, the only suitable means of photography was by digital camera.

5. RESULTS

5.1 Internal Areas

Upper Ground Floor

The groundworks monitored in this area were generally to a depth of 0.6m below the contemporary tiled floor surface, except for a 1m wide trench alongside the east wall, where a depth of 0.8m was excavated. Clean geological sediments were not reached during the works, the lowest deposit comprised compacted dark brown loam [143], at least 0.35m thick, containing occasional inclusions of oyster shells and

animal bone fragments. A brass jeton or merchant's trade token, dating to the late 15th century, was also recovered from [143] (Illus 15). There were frequent inclusions of rubble in the deposit- with a notable increase in rubble fragments in the western half of the deposit compared to the east.

Within deposit [143] at the north western corner of the area, the top of a linear sandstone foundation [145] bonded by lime mortar was exposed at 0.6m depth (Illus 2 & 3). The wall foundation was at least 0.5m in width and aligned N-S, running adjacent to the current Burgh Halls' west wall,



Illus 6
Culvert [147]



Illus 7
 Culvert [153]

but not parallel to it. There was no visible construction cut for foundation [145] in deposit [143], however the top of the feature was encountered at the limit of excavation and a full investigation was not possible. The upstanding wall of the current building had truncated [145] to the north.

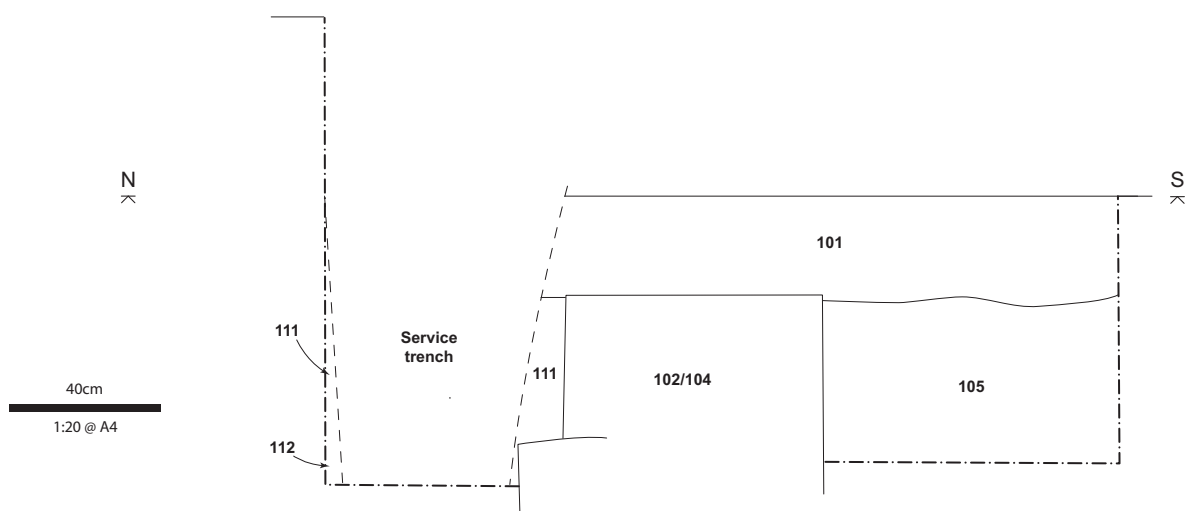
Within the trench alongside the east wall, where excavations reached 0.8m depth, further sandstone foundations were revealed (Illus 2 & 4). Stepped foundation [149] was exposed 0.3m below the contemporary floor level, surrounded by deposit [143] with no construction cut perceptible. The 'upper step' was 0.3m wide and 0.3m

deep before the 'lower step' was reached on its north side, which was 0.57m wide and exposed to a depth of 0.2m before the limit of excavation was reached. Foundation [149] was aligned east-west but only exposed to 1m in length; it appeared to be bonded with lime mortar. The remainder of this wall was likely to have been truncated to a deeper level than the excavations reached elsewhere in this room.

Overlying [143], [145] and [149] was loose stony make-up deposit [148], which was a maximum of 0.25m thick. This was sealed by sand bedding [146], which was 0.15m thick, upon which was set flagstone flooring [151], comprising rectangular slabs approximately 1.1m in length by 0.5m in width. The modern tiled floor had then been cemented directly onto flagstones [151] (Illus 5).

Lower Ground Floor

Excavations in a northeastern room to accommodate a lift shaft reached a depth of 1.75m below the modern floor surface. At the limit of excavation fine yellow sand was encountered. Although it was only exposed in a small area, it is likely to represent clean geological sediments. Overlying this was dark brown sandy loam [144] which contained frequent stones as well as oyster shell. Substantial sandstone foundations were encountered along the northern and eastern extents of the room, surrounded by deposit [144]. They corresponded with the upstanding north and east walls of the room; however at a higher level those walls are constructed of brick and this presumably represents a later phase of alteration to the Burgh Halls. The north wall foundation was stepped and had a stone culvert [147] running along its southern side. The culvert capping comprised stone blocks and was exposed at 1.2m below the contemporary floor surface. It was 0.22m thick and partially overlay the stepped foundations, which formed the culvert's north wall. The south wall of [147] was formed by rectangular stone blocks 0.3m wide and at least 0.46m deep, while flat stones lined the base. The interior space of the culvert



Illus 8
 East facing section of wall [102]/[104]



Illus 9

West facing shot of wall [102]/[104], with wall [103] extending southwards

had dimensions of 0.3m width by 0.33m depth, and was completely filled by black silty deposit [150] (Illus 2 & 6). Culvert [147] extended eastwards, running beneath the east wall sandstone foundations.

Sandy loam deposit [144] overlay the culvert. Towards the surface of [144] occasional large sandstone blocks were uncovered, approximately 1m long by 0.5m wide by 0.3m deep. Dispersed randomly, they may be remains of earlier demolition. Sealing this deposit was modern make-up material.

In the former WC block, immediately west of the new lift shaft, excavations were carried out to 0.35m below the modern floor surface. A stone culvert [153] was identified 0.1m below the floor, aligned N-S. It was 0.22m wide and 0.14m deep (Illus 2 & 7). Culvert [153] cut dark brown mixed loam [152], which contained inclusions of rubble, ceramic drain and occasional oyster shell. No further deposits were encountered before the limit of excavation was reached.

5.2 External Areas

Garden (SAM No 90201)

Excavations encompassed the full width of the garden area and extended approximately 10m east from the rear of Burgh Halls (Illus 2). The depth of groundworks varied somewhat depending on the main contractor but

was typically 1m below contemporary ground level. The variable depth meant that archaeological features revealed at certain locations, *e.g.* walls, were not fully exposed. The extents shown in Illus 2 reflect visibility rather than physical limits, where excavations became slightly shallower or the surfaces of features lay slightly deeper.

Pale yellow sand ([112] & [137]), likely to be clean geological sediments, was only identified at three discrete locations during excavations. Deposit [112] was identified at the western limit of the garden, approximately 1.2m below the contemporary ground level (which was 58.98m Ordnance Datum). Overlying this was pale brown sandy silt [111] which contained frequent cinders, occasional oyster shell and small stone inclusions. Sandstone wall foundations [102], [103] and [104] were also exposed in the western part of the area (Illus 2, 8 & 9); at a depth of 0.8m below the contemporary ground surface (58.2m Ordnance Datum). They are likely to have cut deposit [111], although there was no discernable construction cut.

Foundations [102] and [104] formed two parts of the same wall aligned east-west. It was 0.8–1m wide and was exposed to a length of 5.6m. Built of roughly squared stone blocks with a rubble core, the wall was bound by lime mortar. The south side of the wall was faced, whereas the north side was roughly hewn and stepped out in a foundation course (Illus 10 & 11). The base of the wall was not reached, but a depth of 0.5m was revealed within the limit of excavations. Wall [104] is the same as wall [007]



Illus 10
Faced, southern side of wall [102]/[104]

recorded in the evaluation (Robertson 2007). A second, contemporary wall [103] was part of the same construction as wall [102/104] and extended south from it. It was 0.8m wide and exposed to a length of 1.3m. Again the base was not reached but a depth of at least 0.7m was recorded. Identical in composition to wall [102/104] and built firmly into it, wall [103] was faced on both its east and west sides

Deposit [113], containing a 16th century pot sherd, filled the area between walls [103] and [104]. It comprised very mixed, sandy silt with frequent stone inclusions. Greyish-brown silty sand [105] lay between and abutted walls [103] and [102]. Deposit [105] contained frequent inclusions of coal, cinder and oyster shell as well as occasional animal bone fragments. It also contained several fragments of late medieval, 15th century, pottery.

Wall [102] and deposit [105] were both truncated to the west by cut [107]. This was the foundation cut for the outer east wall of the Burgh Halls and was 0.9m wide and at least 0.5m deep. The cut was backfilled by [108]: dark brown-grey, sandy silt that contained frequent cinder, rubble and mortar fragments. It is presumed that walls [102/104] and [103] continued east and southwards respectively, beneath the level of excavation reached by the main contractor.

Soil deposit [111], walls [102]–[104] and deposits [105] and [113] were all sealed by mid brown clayey silt [101] (Deposit [006] in the evaluation). The latter deposit was a minimum of 0.3m thick and contained frequent charcoal as well as moderate oyster shell and animal bone inclusions. Overlying [101] was a deposit of modern infill material ([100]; deposit [002] in the evaluation).

A trench excavated north–south down the east edge of the excavated area in the garden revealed pale yellow sand [137] at its northern end (Illus 12). It was identified at a depth of 1.1m below the contemporary ground level and was interpreted as a geological

deposit. The northern trench section partially revealed a feature cut into [137]. Cut [135] was at least 0.4m in depth with sloping sides and may represent a pit or ditch cut. It was filled by mid brown clayey silt [136] which contained frequent charcoal, moderate amounts of oyster shell and occasional fragments of green glazed and white ceramic pottery fragments that are dated to the 15th–16th century. Deposit [136] was 1m in depth and very similar in character to surrounding deposit [101]. Immediately west of [135], a second possible pit/ditch cut [138] was recorded in the trench section. Cut 138 truncated deposits [136] and [101] and was 0.8m deep by 0.9m wide. It was filled by greyish yellow sandy silt [139], which contained frequent stones and occasional mortar and charcoal fragments. The top of deposit [139] was 0.3m below the contemporary ground surface. Overlying deposits [101], [136] and [139] was modern deposit [100]. Two pits ([132] and [140]) to the west of feature [138] truncated deposit [101] and contained modern material.

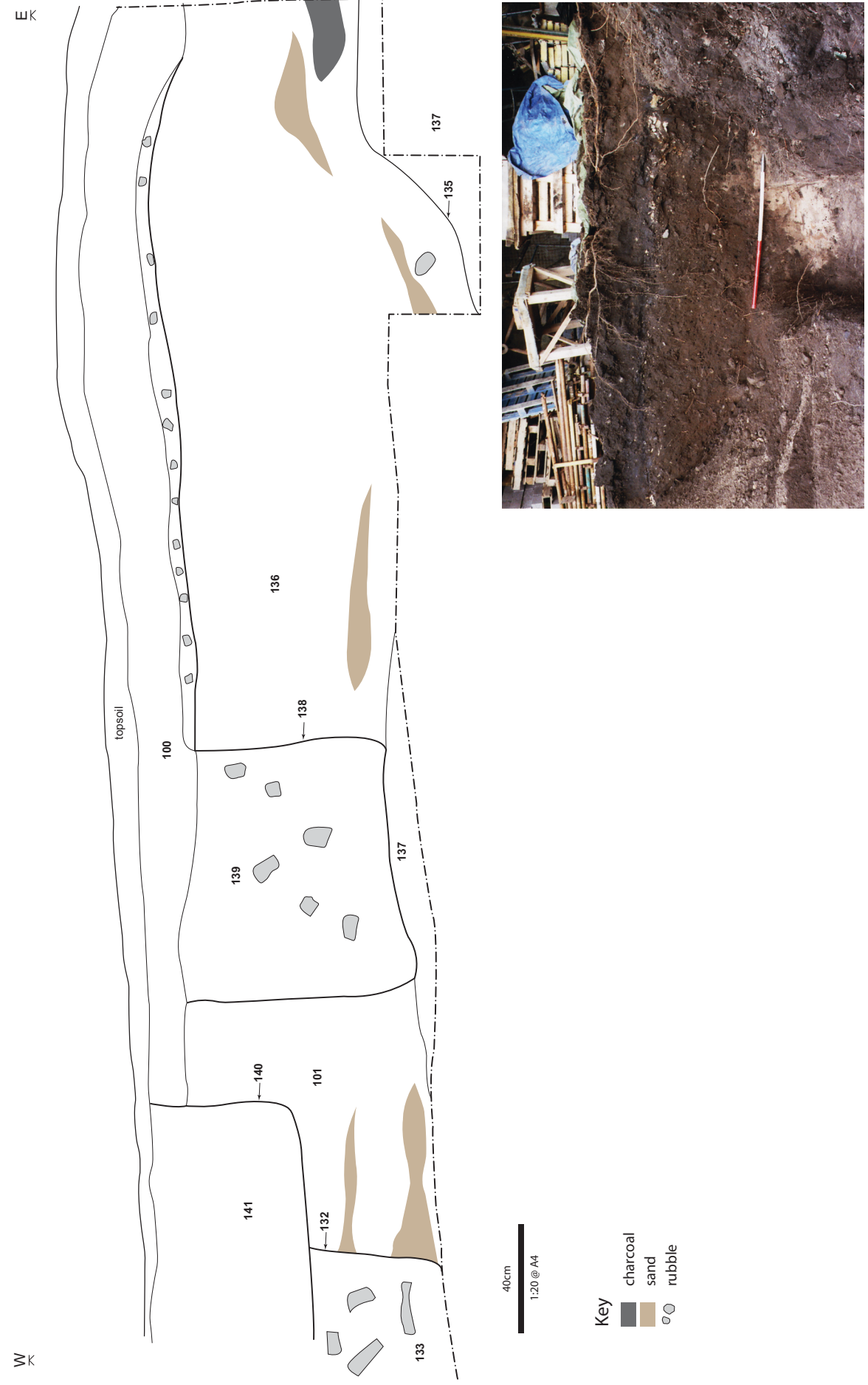
Environmental analysis of deposits [136] and [139] showed rare amounts of oat and hulled barley grains, as well as fragments of burnt bone, cinders and slag; indicative of domestic debris (Appendix 3).

Further excavations in the northwestern part of the garden reached a depth of 1m. Greyish brown silty sand [131] was exposed at the base of the trench. It contained occasional fragments of green glaze pottery as well as occasional large round stones. Overlying this was an organic, rooty deposit [130] which was 0.14m thick. It was interpreted as a turf line and may indicate an old ground surface. Sealing [130] was deposit [101].

A narrow foundation trench aligned approximately east–west in the northern part of the garden area of excavation exposed the remains of a rubble wall [142] (Illus 2 & 13). It followed a northwest–southeast alignment and was bedded into natural sand identified 1.1m below the contemporary ground surface. Wall



Illus 11
Unfaced, northern side of wall [102]/[104]



Illus 12
South facing section showing pits [135] and [138]



Illus 13
Remains of rubble wall [142]

[142] was 0.7m in width, 0.3m in height and only uncovered to a length of 0.85m. It is likely to have extended further southeast but groundworks here did not reach the depth the wall was initially exposed at. The wall was of fairly crude construction, with no evidence of bonding material or worked stone and was overlain by a modern deposit [100].

Topsoil of approximately 0.2m depth covered deposit 100 and extended over the entirety of the garden area.

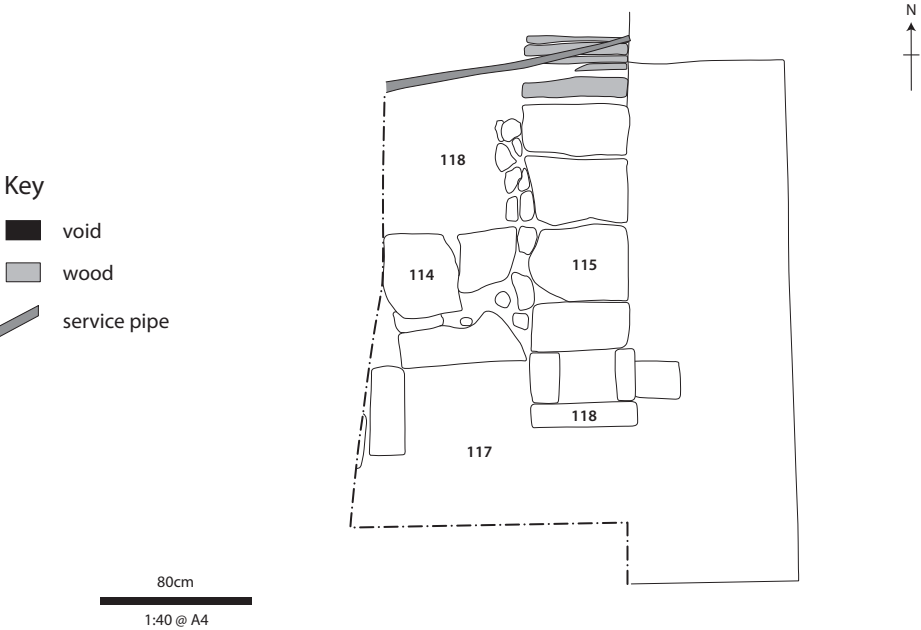
Western Entrance

Groundworks immediately outside the west entrance to the upper ground floor comprised an area approximately 3 by 2m excavated by mini-digger (Illus 2). Buried deposits and the remains of a culvert and wall were revealed to a depth of up to approximately 0.9m. Exposed structures were preserved *in situ*.

Dark grey silty loam [116] was revealed 0.6m below the contemporary ground surface. It contained frequent fragments of oyster shell, animal bone and green-glazed pottery dated to the 16th–17th century. Wall [114] (Illus 2) was within deposit [116] and no construction cut was observable. It was aligned east-west, with a width of 0.7m, exposed depth of 0.35m and exposed length of 2.6m. It comprised roughly squared stone blocks with a rubble core, bonded by lime mortar. The south side of the wall was faced, while the north side was unworked. [114] had been truncated to the west and a modern deposit of hardcore laid down. Its eastern end formed part of the west wall of stone culvert [115] (Illus 2 & 14), thus must predate the culvert.

Culvert [115] was 0.25m wide, 0.4m deep and exposed to a length of 1.34m. Its east side abutted the outer west wall of the Burgh Halls. Stone structure [118] abutted the southern end of culvert [115]. Structure [118] was C-shaped in plan and formed a terminus to the culvert. The internal void was 0.5m in length by 0.4m wide and dropped vertically 1.9m. Although unable to be fully investigated, it was noted that the north side of the vertical shaft of [118] was walled to a depth of 1.2m, before a further void was encountered. Culvert [115] contained ashy, sandy silt [119]; in which were occasional animal bone fragments. A thin deposit of crushed mortar [122] overlay culvert [115] and deposit [116]. It was 0.05m thick and contained small rounded stones. Mortar [122] was sealed by a 0.06m lens of grey-white ash. Over this was dark brown, sandy clay loam [120], containing tree roots and occasional charcoal and round stones. It was 0.1m thick and located 0.37m below the contemporary ground surface. Deposit [120] was overlain by a layer of modern hardcore.

Environmental analysis of deposits [116] and [119] showed quantities of iron slag and magnetic residue representative of metalworking debris from small scale industrial activity somewhere in the vicinity, but probably not on the site itself. Unburnt mammal and fish bone were also noted and are likely to indicate domestic debris (Appendix 3).



Illus 14
Wall [114] and culvert [115]



Illus 15

Late 15th C. Brass Jeton recovered from deposit [143]

6. FINDS SUMMARY

Julie Franklin

For a full report see Appendix 2. About half of the late medieval/early post medieval assemblage seems to be well stratified in contexts containing no later finds. The earliest of these appear to be [143], [105] and [136], all potentially of 15th century date. Contexts [113], [116] and [131] all contain only finds of 16th or 17th century date.

The assemblage makes up a fairly typical collection of finds from the period. They represent objects used in a domestic context and commonly found in urban middens. The proximity of Linlithgow Palace to the site does not seem to have had much impact as regards the finds. There are no pieces of building materials relating to it and the high proportion of jugs in the post-medieval finds marks this out as a relatively ordinary assemblage. The jeton (Illus 15) and the tin-glazed vessels are the only exceptions to this. If not exactly high status, they do at least point to a certain degree of affluence and access to imported goods. The modern finds again, form a fairly typical midden assemblage of the mid 18th to early 19th century. There is very little evidence for activity after the early 19th century, though the large cast iron fitting and a possible fragment of battery (both [101]) point towards the late 19th or 20th centuries.

7. ENVIRONMENTAL SUMMARY

Sarah Jane Haston

For a full report see Appendix 3. A small number of charred cereal grains of oat, barley and bread wheat were recovered from the samples. The mixture of charred grain, burnt and unburnt mammal and fish bone along with charcoal, coal and cinders is probably indicative of low levels of domestic debris. This spread of material in a variety of contexts would have resulted from the deposition and repeated re-working of household rubbish.

8. DISCUSSION

The groundworks carried out during the redevelopment of the Burgh Halls revealed that a number of

archaeologically significant features and deposits survive beneath modern ground and floor surfaces. Internally, a buried loam mixed with rubble was exposed in the Upper Ground Floor area. This deposit contained some animal bone, indicative of household waste but also rubble and oyster shells, which may have derived from the construction of stone buildings (oysters were formerly used in the creation of lime mortar). A brass Jeton was recovered from the deposit, providing an earliest date of the 15th century for this activity. A foundation wall [145] identified in this deposit, on a different alignment from the upstanding west wall of Burgh Halls and cut by its north wall, represents the remains of an earlier structure. Presumably this could be late medieval in date, although it is difficult to be certain without better dating material. An increased concentration of rubble fragments noted to the west in the loam may reflect either building or demolition relating to a structure fronting onto Kirkgate. Certainly the alignment of the exposed foundation wall [145] closely matches that of Kirkgate.

A further foundation [149] recorded in the buried loam deposit in the eastern part of the Upper Ground Floor may also be the remains of an earlier, medieval, structure but was only partially exposed in a construction trench with no dating evidence associated. In the Lower Ground Floor, groundworks revealed two culverts which are likely to date to the construction of the County Halls in 1819–1821.

Sandstone wall foundations [102]–[104] were identified in the western half of the garden. The nature of their construction suggested that foundation [102/104] formed the northern external wall of a building with wall [103] forming an internal partition that created two basement rooms.

When they had fallen out of use, the eastern basement room was backfilled with deposit [113], while the western room was backfilled with deposit [105]. Pottery retrieved from [105] dated to the 15th century. This structure was first identified as wall [007] during the evaluation (Robertson 2007) and the monitoring succeeded in achieving an objective of the project in establishing that the foundation belonged to a cellared building of likely late medieval date.

Furthermore the sandstone foundations were well-built, with faced stone where visible and strong lime mortar; their substantial nature suggesting they were capable of supporting a large superstructure, probably of stone and more than one floor. Wall [149] exposed in the Upper Ground Floor may have formed a further part of this building as it follows the same alignment and was equally well built.

Further evidence from the medieval period was recorded at the northern extent of the garden, where fragments of 15th century pottery were retrieved from the fill of a pit or ditch [135]. This medieval feature was overlain by deposit [101], a probable post-medieval deposit up to 0.7m deep. Over this was mixed modern overburden [100], which can be attributed to the reinforcement works on the retaining wall in the 1980s.

At the western entrance of the Burgh Halls, another sandstone wall foundation [114] is likely to pre-date a

deposit containing 16th–17th century finds and this may also relate to a medieval structure. Although only a short stretch of this wall was exposed its alignment and build appeared to match that of the late medieval walls in the garden. It had a slightly smaller width but it was also well-built and bonded with lime mortar. It is possible that this foundation and those in the garden and Upper Ground Floor may all relate to the same, substantial, late medieval structure. However, it is also close to the line of a historic property division (on the line of the current southern garden wall) and it may well have related to a building in another property entirely.

The culvert [118] noted on the east of wall [114] post dated its construction and is likely to relate to the building of the County Halls. The vertical shaft associated with feature [118] may be associated with the culvert and perhaps heads towards a deeper drain.

The finds retrieved during the works reflected a relatively ordinary assemblage with no high status items. Some metalworking waste was noted, and probably reflects this being undertaken in the vicinity rather than on the site itself.

The structural features revealed during the course of the works were preserved *in situ* where possible. Within the Burgh Halls footprint, wall foundations were identified at the limit of excavation thus ensuring their survival. The walls exposed in the Scheduled garden area to the rear that would have been disturbed by the renovation program were protected and preserved by an alteration to the construction methodology in agreement with Historic Scotland.

In conclusion, the monitoring has established that at least one substantial building is likely to have occupied the site in the late medieval period. Given the limited nature of the work and the varying depths of excavation being undertaken, we cannot say much about its form, other than it had at least two cellar rooms and probably more than one storey. If the foundation at the western entrance was part of the same building it would have measured at least 20 x 20 m in plan, although this interpretation is very speculative.

Presumably the building or buildings may have been either the medieval almshouse or school that were both documented on the east side of Kirkgate. Certainly the quality of the stonework, the use of lime mortar bonding and the substantial nature of the foundations in both the garden, the Upper Ground Floor and at the western entrance suggest they might have related to a public building or buildings. The finds assemblage does not do much to strengthen this interpretation but is at least consistent with the remains that would be expected in association with a medieval almshouse or school.

It should also be noted that Slezer's *Prospect of the town of Linlithgow* from the 1670s appears to show a building to the rear of the Burgh Halls, which was not present by the time of Wood's town plan of 1820. The building appears to be substantial but is largely obscured by the Burgh Halls to its south. This may reflect the re-building of structures damaged by Cromwell's occupation in the 1650s and the developmental history of the site may well be complex. The archaeological remains on the site remain largely intact and the works reported on here were not extensive enough to fully establish their nature. The works have confirmed that significant remains survive on the site despite extensive remediation work in the 1980s.

9. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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10. APPENDICES

Appendix 1 – Site registers

Context Register

Context no.	Description
100	Modern disturbance up to 1.1m deep
101	Post medieval make up/midden. Frequent charcoal, moderate oyster shell Greater than 0.3m deep
102	E-W wall. At least 0.5m wide and extends west at least 1.8m. Comprises roughly squared stone blocks with smaller packing stones, bonded by lime mortar. Adjoins N-S wall [103] to east
103	N-S wall; 0.8m wide, at least 1.3m long. Similar construction to wall [102]
104	E-W wall to east of adjoining wall 103. At least 0.4m wide. At same level and on same alignment as wall [102]; [104] appears to be the same as wall [007] from evaluation
105	Pale brown silty sand to west of wall [103]. At least 0.6m deep. Contains frequent oyster shell, coal/cinders and occasional animal bone
106	Brick and concrete plinth over wall [102]; 1.2m wide and 0.3m high
107	Foundation cut for Burgh halls` east wall. 0.9m wide
108	Backfill of cut [107]
109	Service trench on north side of wall [102]
110	Backfill of trench [109]
111	Mid brown sandy silt deposit, north of wall [102/104]
112	Natural yellow sand subsoil below deposit [111]
113	Mixed stony deposit south of wall [104], prob. demolition layer of building incorporating [104]
114	E-W aligned wall; 0.68m wide, 0.91m long. At east end forms part of west wall of culvert [115]
115	N-S aligned culvert; 1.34m long, 0.53m wide, 0.4m deep. Capped by square sandstone slabs
116	Mid brown midden deposit cut by culvert [115]. Contains frequent green glaze pot fragments, shell and animal bone. Up to 0.33m deep
117	Same as [116]
118	C-shaped stone structure at south terminus of culvert [115]; 0.52m long, 0.4m wide, 0.18m deep. Appears to post date culvert [115]
119	Fill of culvert [115]. Ashy, sandy silt with occasional animal bone fragments
120	Dark brown sandy clay loam, 0.1m deep. Garden soil deposit
121	Ashy deposit beneath deposit [120]
122	Crushed mortar deposit beneath deposit [121]. Dumped following culvert [115] construction
123	Mixed yellowish brown sandy clay below deposit [121]. Overlies culvert [115]
124	E-W wall, 1.1m wide. Comprises 3 red sandstone blocks with rubble packing. Wall located 0.34m below current ground surface
125	Remains of a fragmentary sandstone wall. Aligned E-W with a grey/yellow lime mortar, 0.38m wide
126	Band of sand, rubble and mortar located 8.8m from the southern wall of the scheduled area. Aligned E-W and includes large angular sandstone fragments. 1.05m wide and over 10m long
127	Cut of pit located on the E edge of the excavation area. The pit is irregular in shape being; 2.9m long and 0.65m deep with steep sides and is filled with deposit [128]
128	Fill of pit cut [027]. A grey/brown sandy clay with service pipe fragments and modern debris inclusions
129	Remains of a concrete wall aligned E-W 1.1m below the ground level. The wall was 2.55m from the southern boundary wall.
130	An organic root rich dark brown loam recorded in the N section 0.65m below the existing ground surface. Underlies layer [121]
131	A greyish brown, compact silty sand deposit located to the s end of the site, 0.85m below ground level. Recorded below deposit [130]
132	A cut for a small pit only recorded in section and located at the n end of the site. The pit measured 0.4m wide and 0.70m deep with gently sloping sides and filled with deposit [133]

Context no.	Description
133	Fill of pit cut [132]. A mixed greyish brown loose silty clay with sand lenses and inclusions of 19th–20th C. ceramic fragments
134	Remains of a sandstone wall comprising two courses of unfaced sandstone blocks with a cement bonding.
135	A cut for a ditch/pit only recorded in the S facing section of scheduled area. The cut had gently sloping sides and a flat base 1m deep and 1.3m long and cuts [137]. The cut was filled with a single fill [136]
136	Fill of pit/ditch cut [135] and comprised a mid-brown clayey silt with inclusions of charcoal fragments and a mix of ceramic fragments and oyster shell fragments
137	A layer of yellow sand 0.3m deep recorded on the S side of the site
138	Cut for a pit only recorded in the S facing section of the scheduled area. The feature cuts through layer [136] and is filled with deposit [139]. The cut had steep sides with a gradual cut of slope leading to a flat base. It measured 1.03m wide and 0.65m deep
139	This pit fill of cut [138] comprised greyish yellow sandy silt was 0.65m deep and had inclusions of small stones, occasional mortar fragments and charcoal flecks
140	A pit cut 1.6m long and 0.5m deep with vertical sides and a flat base, filled with [141]. This pit cut through deposit [101] and was only recorded in section
141	Fill of pit cut [140] comprised a dark grey firm silty sand with red brick fragments and oyster shell inclusions
142	A rubble wall 0.7m wide and 0.3m deep made of rough stone cobbles with no bonding. Wall was aligned NW-SE and was bedded over the natural sand
143	A layer of dark brown compacted silty sand. Recorded below layer [146]
144	A layer of dark brown sandy loam overlying culvert [147]. A bone brush was recovered from this deposit
145	A length of sandstone foundations approximately aligned N-S. The foundations were 3.8m long and 0.5m wide and 0.5m below the modern floor. Surrounded by deposit [143]
146	A layer of yellow sand forming a bedding layer below the flagstone floor
147	AE-W aligned stone lined culvert 0.9m wide and 0.62m below the modern floor. The north wall of the culvert is formed by the foundations of an earlier building. The culvert void measures 0.3m wide and 0.33m high and filled with a dark silt [150]
148	Loose stone rich soil lying over deposit [143]
149	Remains of sandstone foundations aligned E-W; 0.25m below the floor surface. The lower foundation was 0.57m wide with a narrower upper section 0.3m wide. Foundations are surrounded by deposit [143]
150	Silt deposit recorded within the stone lined culvert
151	Flagstone flooring beneath current tiled floor. Flags approx. 1.1m by 0.5m
152	Mixed mid brown loam deposit in WC area of lower ground floor. Cut by culvert [153]
153	Culvert in WC area; 0.14m deep, 0.22m wide and running N-S. Identified 0.1m below current concrete floor

Photographic Register

(Colour slides, colour print & digital)

Shot no.	Direction	Description
01	–	ID shot Film 1
02	S	General site shot
03	S	S foundation trench, W end against wall, N facing section
04	NW	S foundation trench, W end against wall, S facing section
05	SE	S trench, working shot
06	S	S trench, N facing section, E end
07	SW	S trench general shot
08	N	General working shot deepening extension area
09	NE	General working shot deepening extension area
10	W	Shot of Wall [103] extending from wall [102]

Shot no.	Direction	Description
11	N	North facing shot of wall [102]
12	E	East facing shot wall [102] in foreground and wall [103]
13	N	Working shot of garden redevelopment
14	W	East facing trench section visible in garden area
15	W	Working shot of garden redevelopment
16	E	West facing section of foundation trench
17	N	Working shot
18	W	Wall 102 cut by Burgh Halls` foundation trench
19	N	Wall 102 cut by Burgh Halls` foundation trench
20	W	Protective layer being laid over walls 102-104
21	S	North facing section through deposit 105
22	N	Faced southern side of wall 102/104
23	E	Trench revealing wall 102 and 103 extending south
24	N	South facing section of deposit 111, showing Burgh Halls` foundation cut
25	E	Unfaced north side of wall 102/104
26	N	South facing section of deposit 111
27	N	South facing section of deposit 111, north of wall 102/104
28	W	Wall 102/104, with wall 103 extending southwards
29	W	Concrete pour for redevelopment foundations
30	E	Wall 114 + culvert 115 – SW door, pend
31	N	Wall 114 + culvert 115 – SW door, pend
32	N	Culvert 115 at the SW door – pend
33	E	Location shot
34	S	Culvert [115] and wall [114]
35	N	Detail of [118]
36	N	Detail of [118]
37	S	Detail of [115] showing wood
38	E	Detail of [115] showing wood
39	N	Detail of [115] showing wood
40	–	ID shot Film 2
41	N	Culvert [115] showing capstones removed
42	E	E wall of culvert [115]
43	N	Culvert showing capstones removed
44	N	Mid-excavation shot
45	N	S facing section of excavated area
46	S	N facing section of excavated area
47	S	Working shot showing removal of brick above wall
48	N	Sandstone wall [124] in relation to brick sewer
49	E	Sandstone wall [124] in relation to brick sewer
50	N	Sandstone wall [124]
51	S	Sandstone wall [124]

Shot no.	Direction	Description
52	E	Sandstone wall [124]
53	N	Wall [114] + cut [118]
54	S	Wall [114] + cut [118]
55	–	ID Shot Film 3
56	W	Wall [125]
57	E	General shot of cable trench
58	SW	General shot of excavation in scheduled area
59	NE	General site shot
60	E	Shot of modern disturbance in E section
61	SW	General shot of excavated area
62	E	General shot of deposit [126]
63	E	General shot of W facing section
64	E	General shot of W facing section
65	N	Concrete wall [129] in soak-away pit
66	E	Post excavation shot of soak-away pit
67	E	W facing section of soak-away pit
68	N	General site shot
69	N	S facing section of excavated area
70	N	General shot of S facing section
71	N	General shot of S facing section
72	W	General shot of service trench
73	N	Trench aligned N-S on Eastern limit of excavations
74	N	S facing section on W side of Burgh Halls
75	E	W facing section in scheduled area
76	S	S facing section in scheduled area, showing [135]
77	N	Pit cut [138] in s facing section
78	N	Pit cut [140] in S facing section
79	N	S facing section in scheduled area
80	SW	Working shot showing reduction ramp from pend
81	SW	Foundation trench to N of excavated extension
82	SE	Foundation trench to N of excavated extension
83	NW	Wall [142] in foundation trench
84	N	Wall [142] in foundation trench
85	N	Wall [142] in foundation trench section, S facing
86	N	Flagstone flooring over deposit [143]
87	N	Culvert [153] in lower ground floor area
88	S	Partially exposed barred window in lower ground floor area
89	S	Stepped wall [149] exposed in upper ground floor area
90	S	Close up of wall [149]
91	N	Interior at ground floor level during redevelopment
92	N	Wall [145] exposed at limit of excavation

Shot no.	Direction	Description
93	W	Wall [145], facing west
94	N	Interior at ground floor level
95	W	Culvert [147] in lower ground floor room
96	E	Culvert [147] running under outer wall
97	S	Shot of redevelopment works in former lavatories in lower ground floor area

Drawing Register

Drawing no.	Scale	Description
01	1:20	Section of wall [102]
02	1:20	Plan of walls [102] & [103]
03	–	Sketch showing location of baseline for drg 4
04	1:20	Plan of walls [102] & [103]
05	1:20	Overlay showing extent of the excavation
06	1:20	Plan of culvert [115] + wall [114]
07	1:10	Section of culvert [115]
08	1:10	E facing section of culvert [115] + [118] & [114]
09	1:50	Location sketch
10	1:10	S facing section of trench
11	1:20	Plan of wall [124]
12	1:20	Continuation of service trench
13	1:20	W facing section of excavated area
14	1:50	Location plan showing location of drg 13
15	1:20	S facing section of excavated area 27/7/09
16	1:20	S facing section of excavated area showing [135]
17	1:20	Continuation of service trench to overlay drg 12
18	1:20	Plan of wall [142] in foundation trench to n of extension
19	1:10	S facing section of wall [142]

Sample Register

Sample no.	Context no.	Description
1	119	Fill of culvert [115]
2	116	Midden deposit
3	136	Fill of cut [135]
4	133	Fill of cut [132]
5	139	Fill of cut [138]

Appendix 2 – Finds report

Julie Franklin

A2.1 Finds Summary

Introduction

The assemblage is small, but includes a few interesting finds and provides useful dating evidence. Finds range in date from the late medieval period to the 19th or 20th century.

Pottery

There were 64 sherds of pottery. The majority of these, 34 sherds, were post-medieval (16th to mid 18th century). Eight sherds were a little older, from the 15th century. These are mostly of locally made medieval whitewares and post-medieval grey and redwares. Forms are mainly jugs with a few jars. Three sherds are from vessels imported from Europe, the earliest is a piece of Rhenish stoneware [105] (Raeren or Langerwehe type) and two pieces of tin-glazed earthenware, [101], [116], probably from the Low Countries. The remaining 19 sherds were modern including white salt-glazed stoneware, creamware, transfer printed wares and glazed red earthenwares. The pottery assemblage appears to cover the whole period, without hiatus, from the 15th to the early 19th century.

Finds

The finds assemblage includes a few pieces of metalwork, a worked bone find, glass, building materials and metalworking debris.

The most useful in terms of dating is a brass jeton or merchant's trade token, dating to the late 15th century [143] (Nick Holmes pers com). A copper alloy lace tag [131] and wire pin [133] are also typical finds of this late medieval/early post-medieval period. The ironwork is less revealing, made up largely of nails with other objects unidentifiable without x-ray analysis. One large cast iron fitting [101] is of obvious very recent date.

The glass is mostly made up of green wine bottles, of late 18th to early 19th century date. A few fragments of window glass include a crown glass "bull's eye" [118]. Probably of similar date to the bottle glass is a bone hairbrush [144], of the type with bristles fixed with copper wire (Macgregor 1985, 183).

Building materials are all from modern contexts, including roof slate, pan tile sherds and mortar fragments. Metalworking remains amount to only a few fragments all recovered from samples. Their volume is not enough to imply metalworking on the site itself but presumably it must have originated somewhere in the vicinity.

A2.2 Discussion

About half of the late medieval/early post medieval assemblage seems to be well stratified in contexts containing no later finds. The earliest of these appear to be [143], [105] and [136], all potentially of 15th century date. Contexts [113], [116] and [131] all contain only finds of 16th or 17th century date.

The assemblage makes up a fairly typical collection of finds from the period. They represent objects used in a domestic context and commonly found in urban middens. The proximity of Linlithgow Palace to the site does not seem to have had much impact as regards the finds. There are pieces of building materials relating to it and the high proportion of jugs in the post-medieval assemblage marks this out as a relatively ordinary assemblage. The jeton and the tin-glazed vessels are the only exceptions to this. If not exactly high status, they do at least point to a certain degree of affluence and trade in the area.

The modern finds again, form a fairly typical midden assemblage of the mid 18th to early 19th century. There is very little evidence for activity after the early 19th century, though the large cast iron fitting and a possible fragment of battery (both [101]) point towards the late 19th or 20th centuries.

A2.3 References

MacGregor, A., 1985, *Bone Antler Ivory & Horn: the technology of skeletal materials since the Roman period*. London.

A2.4 Finds Catalogue

Context no.	Sample no.	Material	Qty	Object	Description	Spot Date	Period	Box no.
U/S	–	Pottery	1	Post-Med	PMR jug rim	16th/17th	PM	1
100	–	Glass	5	Bottle	green bottle sherds	18th/19th	Mod	1
100	–	Pottery	13	Modern	creamware, brownware, blue trans printed, porcelain, WSG	L.18th/e.19th	Mod	1
100	–	Pottery	1	Post-Med	PMR sherd	15th/16th	PM	1
101	–	CBM	6	Pan Tile	fragments	–	PM/Mod	1
101	–	Fe	1	Cast Iron Fitting	Large fitting, marked "BR 3 17"	19th/20th	Mod	1
101	–	Fe	1	Object	circular object, part of large battery?	20th	Mod	1
101	–	Glass	1	Bottle	green bottle sherd	18th/19th	Mod	1
101	–	Pottery	1	Import	TGE dish sherd, blue decoration	17th/e.18th	PM	1
101	–	Pottery	1	Modern	slip lined red earthenware	18th/19th	Mod	1
101	–	Pottery	19	Post-Med	PMR jug & jar rims and sherds	16th-18th	PM	1
105	–	Coal	2	–	–	–	–	1
105	–	Pottery	1	Import	RSW – grey mottled glaze, Raer/Aach/Lang?	15th/e.16th	Medi	1
105	–	Pottery	3	Medieval	LWW sherds	15th/16th	Medi	1
105	–	Stone	1	Chalk	natural?	–	–	1
110	–	Pottery	1	Medieval	WG	14th/15th	Medi	1
110	–	Pottery	1	Modern	brownware	18th/19th	Mod	1
110	–	Stone	1	Roof Slate	sandstone, grey, one finished edge	–	–	1
113	–	Fe	1	Nail	shaft	–	–	1
113	–	Pottery	1	Post-Med	PMR jug sherd	16th	PM	1
116	2	Fe	1	Object	lump, dense, slag?	–	–	1
116	2	Glass	3	Fragments	–	–	–	1
116	2	Mortar	–	–	–	–	–	1
116	2	MWD	–	Mag Res	–	–	–	1
116	2	MWD	–	Slag	–	–	–	1
116	2	Pottery	1	Import	TGE, blue painted fragment	17th/18th	PM	1
116	–	Pottery	2	Post-Med	PMR jar rim and sherd	16th/17th	PM	1
117	–	Glass	5	Bottle	cylindrical wine bottle neck, shoulder and sherds	L.18th/e.19th	Mod	1
117	–	Pottery	1	Modern	Slip lined red earthenware	18th/19th	Mod	1
118	–	Glass	6	Bottle	cylindrical wine bottle bases	L.18th/e.19th	Mod	1
118	–	Glass	1	Window	crown glass bull's eye	–	PM/Mod	1
118	–	Pottery	1	Modern	Brownware	18th/19th	Mod	1
118	–	Pottery	3	Post-Med	PMR jug sherds	16th	PM	1
119	1	CBM	1	Brick/Tile	fragment	–	–	1
119	1	Fe	1	Nail	shaft	–	–	1
119	1	Fe	1	Nail	tack head	–	–	1
119	1	Fe	1	Nail	tack head	–	–	1
119	1	Fe	1	Object	odd shaped wire object	–	–	1

Context no.	Sample no.	Material	Qty	Object	Description	Spot Date	Period	Box no.
119	1	Glass	8	Fragments	–	–	–	1
119	1	Mortar	–	–	–	–	–	1
119	1	MWD	–	Mag Res	–	–	–	1
119	1	MWD	–	Slag	–	–	–	1
119	1	MWD	–	Slag Spheres	–	–	–	1
119	1	MWD	–	Unidentified	organic material with slaggy residue?	–	–	1
119	1	Pottery	1	Post-Med	PMR jug fragment	16th	PM	1
131	–	Cu	1	Lace Tag	Complete? L.25mm	15th/17th	Medi/PM	1
131	–	Pottery	3	Post-Med	PMR jug sherds	16th–18th	PM	1
133	4	Cu	1	Pin	head and haft fragments	16th/19th	PM/Mod	1
133	4	Mortar	–	–	–	–	–	1
133	4	MWD	–	Mag Res	–	–	–	1
133	4	MWD	–	Slag	–	–	–	1
133	–	Pottery	2	Modern	Painted Pearlware, Whiteware	19th	Mod	1
133	4	Pottery	1	Post-Med	PMR jug sherd	16th	PM	1
136	3	Glass	1	Fragments	–	–	–	1
136	3	MWD	–	Mag Res	–	–	–	1
136	3	MWD	–	Slag	–	–	–	1
136	–	Pottery	6	Medieval/ Post-Med	WG, PMR jug base, jug sherds	15th–16th	Medi/PM	1
139	5	MWD	–	Slag	–	–	–	1
143	–	Cu	1	Jeton	Nuremberg jeton or Dauphine type, made for French market. Mitchiner dates to 1480's–90's but may have gone on a bit longer. Good condition, diam 30mm	L.15th	Medi	1
144	–	Bone Obj	1	Brush Handle	Short handle from brush with base of head present – wire/baleen type construction.	17th/19th	PM/Mod	1

Appendix 3 – Environmental report

Miss S-J Haston

A3.1 Palaeoenvironmental sample assessment

Introduction

A total of five bulk soil samples were processed for the recovery of charred plant remains and any other environmental or artefactual material. The samples were collected from a series of features including a midden deposit and a culvert.

Methods

All samples were processed in laboratory conditions using a standard floatation method (*cf.* Kenward *et al.*, 1980). All plant macrofossil samples were analysed using a stereomicroscope at magnifications of x10 and up to x100 where necessary to aid identification. Identifications were confirmed using modern reference material and seed atlases including Cappers *et al.* (2006).

Results

The results for individual features or contexts are presented in Tables 1 (retent samples) and 2 (floatation samples). All plant remains found were preserved through charring.

Charred plant remains

Charred cereal grain is present in rare amounts in four of the samples processed (2, 3, 4 and 5) with poor to excellently preserved grains of oat (*Avena* sp.), hulled barley (*Hordeum vulgare* – hulled) and bread wheat (*Triticum aestivum*) represented. A small number of grains were in such a poor state of preservation that identification was not possible; these are shown as Cerealia indet (see Table 2). Weed seeds were very sparse, with the single achene of redshank (*Polygonum maculosa*) found in sample 3 (see Table 2). Charcoal fragments are present in four

samples (1, 2, 4 & 5) of which three samples contained fragments of a size suitable for identification and/or Accelerated Mass Spectrometry (AMS) dating (see Tables 1 & 2).

Other finds

Finds such as pottery and metal objects were recovered from the retent samples (Table 1). For more information on these, please refer to the finds report by Julie Franklin. Metalworking debris in the form of slag and prill was recovered within all of the samples processed and is likely to represent small-scale industrial activity somewhere in the vicinity, although probably not on the site itself. Fragments of burnt bone were recovered from all of the samples, with only samples 3 and 5 showing any abundance. Fragments of unburnt bone were recovered, including large mammal bone (samples, 1, 2, 3 & 4) and fish bone (samples 1, 2 & 3) (Table 1). Other finds present within the samples include a rare to common amounts of coal and cinders.

A3.2 Discussion

A small number of charred cereal grains of oat, barley and bread wheat were recovered from the samples. The mixture of charred grain, burnt and unburnt mammal and fish bone along with charcoal, coal and cinders is probably indicative of low levels of domestic debris. This spread of material in a variety of contexts would have resulted from the deposition and repeated re-working of household rubbish.

A3.3 References

- Cappers, RTJ, Bekker, R M & Jans, JEA, 2006, *Digital seed atlas of the Netherlands*. Barkhuis Publishing & Groningen University Library, Groningen.
- Kenward, HK, Hall, AR & Jones, AKG, 1980, 'A tested set of techniques for the extraction of plant and animal macrofossils from waterlogged archaeological deposits.' *Science and Archaeology* 22, 3–15.

Context no.	Sample no.	Feature	Revent vol (l)	Pottery	CBM	Mortar	Glass	Cu object	Fe object	Fe slag	Mag res	Marine shell	Burnt bone	Unburnt bone	Unburnt fishbone	Charred cereal grains	Charcoal qty	Charcoal max size (cm)	Cinders	Coal	Material available for AMS	Comments
119	1	Fill of culvert [115]	2	+	+	+++	++	+	+++	++	+++	-	+	+	+	-	+	1	+	+	Charcoal +, burnt bone +	Coal and cinders not retained
116	2	Midden deposit	2	+	-	+++	+	-	+++	++	+++	++	+++	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	Coal not retained
136	3	Fill of [135]	12	-	-	-	+	-	+++	+	+++	-	+++	+	+	-	-	-	++	+	Burnt bone +++	Coal and cinders not retained
133	4	Fill of [132]	10	+	-	+	-	+	+++	++	+++	+	+	-	-	-	+	1	++	+	Charcoal +	Coal and cinders not retained
139	5	Fill of [138]	10	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	++	-	-	+	1	+	+	+	Charcoal +, burnt bone ++	Coal and cinders not retained

Key: + = rare, ++ = occasional, +++ = common and ++++ = abundant

NB charcoal over 1cm is suitable for identification and AMS dating

Table 1
BHWB08: Retent Sample Results

Context no.	Sample no.	Feature	Total flot vol (ml)	Cereal grain			Other plant remains			Charcoal qty	Charcoal Max size (cm)	Material available for AMS	Comments
				<i>Triticum aestivum</i> sp.	<i>Avena vulgare</i>	<i>Cerealia indet.</i>							
119	1	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sample contains MWD, coal and cinders	
116	2	-	20	-	+	-	-	-	+	<0.5	-	Sample contains MWD, coal and cinders	
136	3	-	110	-	++	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sample contains MWD, coal and cinders	
133	4	-	30	+	+	+	-	-	+++	<1	-	Sample contains MWD, coal and cinders	
139	5	-	25	-	+	-	-	-	+	<0.5	-	Sample contains MWD, coal and cinders	

Key: + = rare, ++ = occasional, +++ = common and ++++ = abundant

NB charcoal over 1cm is suitable for identification and AMS dating

Table 2
Flotation Sample Results

Appendix 4 – Discovery and Excavation Scotland entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY	West Lothian
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME	Burgh Halls, Linlithgow
PROJECT CODE	BHWB08
PARISH	Linlithgow
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S)	A. Robertson
NAME OF ORGANISATION	Headland Archaeology Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT	Archaeological monitoring
NMRS NO(S)	NT 07 NW 13 NT 07 NW 28
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S)	Medieval/Post-medieval structure and deposits
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	Medieval jeton, pottery, wall foundations
NGR	NT 0021 7721
START DATE (this season)	12/12/08
END DATE (this season)	4/11/09
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	DES 1985, 31; DES 2007, 192
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION (May include information from other fields)	A programme of monitoring was undertaken by Headland Archaeology Ltd. at Burgh Halls, Linlithgow as Stage 2 of the archaeological works being carried out during refurbishment of the Burgh Halls and construction of a rear extension by West Lothian Council. The garden area to the rear lies within a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM No. 90201). The Burgh Halls lie at the centre of the historic burgh of Linlithgow, to the north of The Cross and on the east side of Kirkgate. The Halls and the garden to the rear lie to the south of the graveyard of St Michael's parish church. The Linlithgow Burgh Survey reported that a school accessed from the east side of the Kirkgate and probably standing very close to the church was referenced in 1187. An almshouse, in existence before 1448 and surviving until the 17th century, was also located on the east side of the Kirkgate, to the south of the cemetery. The groundworks exposed a number of deposits and features of archaeological significance. Within the footprint of Burgh Halls a 15th century Jeton was recovered, associated with soil deposits in which wall foundations were recorded. In the garden to the rear, the remains of two basement rooms were revealed; one of which was backfilled with a deposit containing 15th century pottery. Another wall foundation was located to the front of the Burgh Halls and pre-dated the 16th–17th century. These structural remains may have related to either the almshouse or school known to have existed in the vicinity.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK	None
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/ deposited)	Archive to be deposited in NMRS and report lodged with WoSAS SMR.
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY	West Lothian Council
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS	Late 15th century brass Jeton
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR	Headland Archaeology Ltd, 13 Jane St, Edinburgh. EH6 5HE
EMAIL ADDRESS	alistair@headlandarchaeology.com

11. ADDENDUM

Notes on watching brief April 2011

Nuala C. Marshall

A watching brief took place on the excavation of post holes for the construction of a new fence to the rear of Linlithgow Burgh Halls on the 6th April 2011. The scope of the work and reporting were agreed with Historic Scotland in advance. The works form a final phase of those reported on previously and this note is produced as an addendum to be included with that report.

Seventeen post holes were hand excavated along an east-west orientation between two garden boundary walls to the rear of the Burgh Halls (Illus 16).

Each post hole measured c.0.3 x 0.3m in plan and was 0.60m deep and what seemed to be sandstone or mixed concrete foundations appeared throughout.

Topsoil consisted of between 0.14 and 0.35m of dark brown sandy clay with a low percentage inclusion of small sandstone fragments. Within the topsoil, finds included ceramic building material, a piece of clay pipe and a small fragment of pottery, all of which, after inspection, were thought to be of 18th/19th century date.

Within posthole A and postholes D through to K, the topsoil lay above pale yellow sandstone, interpreted as a possible wall foundation, which measured 0.2m in depth. Below the topsoil, within postholes M to P and in posthole C, a layer of mixed concrete, red brick and fragments of wood and slate with a depth of 0.38m was encountered. This was interpreted as a possible surface, or again, a foundation. In both cases, the interpretations offered here are speculative as only a small area was visible. However, the postholes are located on a boundary (Illus 16) and a likely location for a former wall.

Below both deposits was a dark brown compacted sandy clay deposit seen in all seventeen postholes. This was thought to be a dumped layer, perhaps levelling material before foundations were laid.

No other archaeological features or finds were encountered during these investigations. They add no substantive new information to that recovered during earlier phases of work.



Illus 16
Location of postholes monitored in April 2011