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Trees Farm, Armadale, West Lothian Standing Building Survey and Evaluation

Data Structure Report

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Trees Farm, Armadale, West Lothian Standing Building Survey and Evaluation

Data Structure Report No. 1957

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inserted

Contact sheets: Bound at rear

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 General

This report presents the results of an Level 1 Standing Building Survey and trial trenching evaluation undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd at Trees Farm, Armadale, West Lothian, (NGR: NS 9438 6711; Fig. 1) during September 2011 and November 2011. The work was commissioned by EMA Architecture + Design Ltd *per* EWP Investments.

This work is covered in an addendum (Addendum 1, dated 28 July 2011) to the original Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the overall development dated 04 May 2011. Both WSIs were agreed in advance by the West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS).

1.2 Background

A desk-based assessment of the proposed development area (Hickman 2009) was previously undertaken by CFA for inclusion in the Environmental Statement (ES) that was submitted in support of the planning application. This included a summary of the cartographic history of Trees Farm.

The area was then the subject of an invasive trial trenching evaluation and report (Areas 4-7; Suddaby 2011a). Additional mitigation excavation as a result of this evaluation took place under Addenda to the WSI and is reported on in Suddaby 2011b.

Areas 1-3 of the proposed development area were the subject of a previous evaluation and report (Glendinning 2011).

1.3 Objectives

The objectives of the building survey were:

- To carry out an Historic Buildings Appraisal.
- To produce a report on the appraisal.

The objectives of the evaluation were:

- to establish the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological features or deposits under Trees Farm and associated area;
- to establish their vulnerability to the proposed development; and,
- to propose mitigation measures where appropriate to avoid, reduce or offset any predicted negative impacts on the archaeological resource.

2. METHODS

2.1 General

CFA follows the Institute for Archaeologists' Standards and Guidance and Code of Conduct.

2.2 Desk-Based Assessment

A desk-based assessment of the readily available sources was made to assess the significance of Trees Farm within its historical and archaeological setting. The National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS); and Historic Scotland's Statutory List was examined to ascertain if any of the buildings were listed.

The National Map Library of Scotland was consulted to assess the cartographic record relating to the sites. Selected extracts from historical maps provided useful developmental changes in plan form for Trees Farm.

2.3 Historic Building Survey

A Level 1 Building Survey (English Heritage 2006) was carried out on Trees Farm. This comprised a photographic survey of the house and outbuildings linked to floor plans. All elevations were photographed where possible. A narrative on the interior and exterior of the building's character, form and any visible construction phases visible in the fabric were recorded.

CFA used a professional level Nikon Digital SLR for historic building recording. Standard building recording forms were completed and measured sketches taken to aid interpretation.

2.4 Evaluation

The trenches were excavated using a tracked excavator under direct archaeological supervision to remove demolition deposits, wall foundations and other deposits down to subsoil or the first significant archaeological horizon, whichever was reached first.

All hand excavation and on-site recording was carried out according to standard CFA procedures, principally by drawing, by digital photography and by completing standard CFA record forms.

The WSI envisaged that 200m² of evaluation trenches would be excavated. In the event however, the available area was reduced by the presence of temporary site accommodation and welfare facilities on the concrete hardstanding to the east of Trees Farm and by a working area in use by machinery to the north of it (ie between Trees Farm and evaluation Trench 130. It was also reduced by the presence of live electricity services, a water pipe, and the need to maintain access to the above areas along the access track from the B8084. A total of 175m² were excavated in six trenches (Fig. 8).

3. DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

3.2 Cartographic Sources

The farmstead of ‘Tarbantree’ is shown on Adair’s map of 1737, and on Roy’s map of 1747-55 it is named as ‘Torbanetrees’ and shown as two buildings and two enclosures, to the east of what is now the main Armadale to Whitburn road. Forrest’s map of 1818 shows a house and two other buildings, annotated as ‘Trees’. The house is depicted on Thomson’s map of 1820, also named ‘Trees’.

The 6” First Edition Ordnance Survey map depicts ‘Trees’ farm as being of essentially the same layout as current, comprising three roofed buildings, two of which are set round a courtyard. The notable difference is that a small roofed outshot building is depicted on the north side of the steading. No trace of this was visible during the building survey. The well is also depicted and annotated as a ‘draw well.’ A small square roofed building stands in the north-east corner of the plantation to the immediate south-west of the house.

The 25” Edition of 1856 depicts the house as comprising a main central building with two annexes or extensions, one at each end. These closely approximate the positions of the current garage and kitchen extensions: however these latter are brick built.

The 1896 Second Edition Ordnance Survey map annotates ‘Trees House’, again approximately as it exists now. The small outshot extension to the north side of the steading is no longer depicted, although the small square roofed building still exists.

The farm is annotated ‘Trees House’ on the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition (1898) and 1922 maps.

3.3 National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS)

The NMRS does not hold any records for Trees Farm.

The farmstead is visible on aerial photographs dating from 1949 to 1996.

3.4 Statutory List

Trees Farm does not appear on Historic Scotland’s Statutory List of Listed Buildings.

4. STANDING BUILDING SURVEY

4.1 General

Trees Farm comprised a two storey house with a steading to the rear. The house had modern extensions and had been badly damaged by fire. The steading comprised three joined ranges which, together with the house, surrounded a small yard.

Interior unit numbers have been ascribed to the complex and are listed in the text in parentheses and in Appendix 1.

4.2 House exterior

The house had a rectangular plan with two storeys and a pitched roofline (Fig. 2). The walls were built of random coursed mortar-bonded sandstone. The roof was missing and the interior had been largely destroyed by fire. All exterior walls were harled. The exterior walls were c.630mm thick, though this measurement included internal plasterwork and external render.

The south-facing elevation (1) formed the front of the house (Fig. 2). It was harled and painted pale pinkish-beige with raised moulded margins. The wallhead had a projecting concrete moulded cornice. The ground level had a centrally placed main doorway with two large windows set either side of the door, with concrete surrounds and the partial remains of modern double-glazed windows. It is possible that these windows were enlarged from earlier smaller windows, although it was not possible to ascertain this. The first floor had three small windows, all featuring concrete sills and moulded surrounds.

The east-facing elevation (2) formed a pitched gable. It was harled and painted off-white. A wide chimney stack was set across the apex of the gable with a single pot. A single window with a concrete sill and raised surround was situated on the first floor. The lower half of the gable was obscured by the adjoining garage (6), described below (Fig. 3).

The north-facing elevation (3) comprised the back of the house and faced onto the yard. It was harled and painted off-white and had a single centrally-placed window with a concrete sill and a plain surround. The back of the garage and the kitchen extension formed continuations of the elevation at either end of the house.

The west-facing elevation (4) comprised a pitched gable, harled and painted pale pinkish-beige. It had a wide chimney stack with a single pot on the apex. The lower half was obscured by the kitchen extension (5), described below.

The kitchen extension (5) was built as a lean-to on the west-facing gable. It was brick built with harled and painted south and west elevations to match the house front. It was white harled on the east and north elevations and with a sloping roof. The west elevation had a rectangular window with a concrete sill and a plain surround. It most likely dates from the late 20th century.

The garage (6) was built onto the east elevation of the house and was flush with the rear of the house but extended slightly beyond the edge of the house front. It was brick-built with harled and painted south and west elevations to match the house front. It was white harled on the east and north elevations and with a flat roof. It had a cantilever door and a concrete floor. It most likely dates from the late 20th century.

4.3 House Interior

The interior of the house comprised a former domestic dwelling. Remains of appliances, furniture and decor suggested that the house was in use until relatively recently. The ground floor contained a lounge (7), dining room (8), an entrance hall and stair (9), kitchen (10), hall (11), boiler cupboard (12) and WC/Shower room (13). It was not possible to investigate the first floor (14) due to health and safety considerations. The whole interior was heavily fire damaged, varying from total destruction and collapse to heavy smoke damage.

The lounge (7) was completely destroyed and the ceiling had collapsed (Fig. 4). The wall coverings and plasterwork had been destroyed, exposing the bare stonework of the walls. This revealed a break in the build that may indicate the building was originally built as a single storey; however, it could also simply represent that a less substantial build was required for the upper storey. The bare stonework also revealed that the wall heads had been heightened slightly and that the original roof pitch was steeper. At ground floor level the west-facing elevation (interior of the east gable) had a recessed alcove to the left hand side and a possible blocked doorway or alcove to the right hand side (Fig. 4). The first floor window (visible on the exterior east-facing gable) had a brick surround. A brick fireplace and chimney breast were located in the centre of the wall and an alcove/press was set into the wall at its right hand side.

The dining room (8) was also heavily fire damaged, although the ceiling/first floor joists were still largely intact. The east-facing elevation had a modern stone block-built fireplace, chimney breast and wall unit.

The entrance hall (9) and stair comprised a small entrance vestibule formed by a timber and glass framed window and door, and a wrought iron framed staircase with square landings.

The kitchen (10), back hall (11), boiler cupboard (12) and WC (13) were contained within the lean-to extension (5) on the west end of the house. The kitchen was accessed through a doorway from the dining room (2) and had been heavily fire damaged and vandalised. It was fitted with modern materials throughout including modern kitchen units. The back hall leads from the south-facing elevation of the kitchen to the rear, north-facing side of the building and gave access to the WC on its west side and the boiler cupboard on its east. The WC was fitted with a modern toilet and shower unit and the boiler room contained a liquid fuel boiler. The walls separating the rooms in the extension were thin timber stud and panel built.

4.4 Steading Exterior: General

The steading comprised a three-ranged building located to the rear of the house. The layout comprised an east and west range with south-facing gables and a central range

connecting the two. The south-facing elevation of the central range was set back from the gables of the east and west range, forming a shallow C-shaped plan. The rear, north-facing elevation of the central range formed a continuation of the back walls of the east and west ranges. The walls of the steading were in good structural order although it was largely semi-derelict and unroofed.

Although the roof was missing, the profiles of the remaining standing walls indicated that the roof was pitched at the gables of the east and west ranges and hipped along the north side, with a symmetrical profile.

The build of the steading exterior walls was fairly uniform, comprising roughly hewn sandstone blocks and rubble in random courses and mortar-bonded. All corners were formed by rough quoins and the wallheads were capped with large sandstone slab plates. The two south-facing gables were pitched and built of mortar-bonded coursed sandstone blocks. The exception to the general build pattern was the west-facing elevation of the west range which was built from coursed dark grey whinstone blocks.

4.5 East Range Exterior

The south-facing elevation (15) comprised a pitched gable with sandstone skews and a hexagonal sandstone finial at the apex, mimicking a chimney.

The east-facing elevation (16) featured a doorway at its south side. The doorway was framed by a lintel and quoins and contained tooled rabbets and a slight inward flare, indicating the earlier presence of an inwards opening door. Two slit vents were situated on the elevation, framed by roughly-hewn quoins. A partially destroyed wall extended from the north end of the wall, built of sandstone and capped with curved profile capstones, indicating that this was an open yard to the year. It contained a doorway set within ashlar quoins and a lintel. The doorway had tooled rabbets for an inward opening door. Part of the door survived, built of tongue-and-groove timber.

The north-facing elevation (17) of the east range was mostly open, giving access to the interior. One edge of the opening had been partially destroyed and repaired with brick. The elevation continued without any apparent break in construction along the main north facing-elevation of the steading.

The west-facing elevation (18) featured an entrance doorway framed by quoins and a lintel. The wallheads were fitted with identical overhung wall-plates as the east-facing elevation.

4.6 West Range Exterior

The south-facing elevation (21) featured a false gothic arch in the centre, partly blocked with ashlar and housing a smaller doorway framed by the ashlar blocking (Fig. 5). It is unclear whether the gothic arch was originally fully open or whether it was only a decorative surround to the main door. Two small decorative window arches, one either side of the main doorway arch, were set into the elevation, level with the top of the main arch. They had raised margins and were blocked with brick.

The east-facing elevation (22) had an open doorway farmed by quoins and a lintel. An iron rail was fixed above indicating that the doorway was fitted with a sliding door. To its left was a window, roughly framed by brick, suggesting that this was a later addition.

The north-facing elevation (23) mirrored that of the east range, comprising a wide opening which had been extensively repaired or remodelled with brick. It formed a continuation of the north-facing rear of the steading.

The west-facing elevation (24) featured sandstone quoins at the corners but the main wall build was of dark grey whinstone blocks (Fig. 7). The south end of the wall was rendered in concrete and had a doorway slapped through it. An earlier doorway, which would have accessed the main shed (28), had been blocked up with sandstone blocks and was partly covered by the concrete render.

4.7 Central Range Exterior

The south-facing elevation (19) of the central range had two openings. To the west side was a doorway framed by quoins and a lintel. It had tooled rabbets on the inside indicating it was once fitted with an inward opening door. To the east side was a wide opening with a shallow arched top with a small window opening or vent above. The arch was built from vousoirs with a central keystone and the sides were formed by large quoins (Fig. 6).

The north-facing elevation comprised part of an unbroken wall forming the rear of the steading and was featureless.

4.8 Steading Interior

The steading interior was divided into five units. The east range contained a single unit, the central range contained two whole units and a small part of a larger unit which mostly occupied the west range. The west range, in addition to this aforementioned large unit, also contained a small vestibule. The interior was largely overgrown with ferns, weeds and small self-seeding trees. Remains of concrete floors were visible in some of the units, which indicated continuing development of the building after the initial build and use.

The walls separating the units were built of mortar-bonded random coursed sandstone rubble and were keyed into the main exterior walls, thus demonstrating that they were all part of the original build. An exception was the wall (32) dividing Units 27 and 28 which was built of a single skin of red brick and abutted the inside of the main exterior walls.

The wall separating the east and central ranges continued from the west side of the east range and featured a pitched profile with a pitching window at the loft level. A flared slit vent was set beneath the pitching window, opening into Unit 26.

An interior stone wall (31) separated the two units within the central range. It had a pitched profile and featured joist sockets, indicating the earlier presence of a loft floor above Unit 26.

The wall (33) between the vestibule (29) and the main yard in the west range had a central door which had been blocked. It was framed with quoins and a timber lintel. Above the blocked door was an open doorway at loft level, framed by quoins and with a timber lintel and sandstone sill.

The vestibule (29) in the west range was accessed from the gothic arched doorway on the south-facing exterior elevation, and also from a side door on the east-facing interior elevation. It was heavily overgrown with weeds and a self-seeded tree. No floor surface was discernible.

The walls of main unit (28) within the west range had been rendered smooth with concrete. Four feeding troughs were set into the NW corner and the floor was covered in concrete, now mostly overgrown. The concrete render, floor and feeding troughs indicate use by animals, possibly dairy cattle.

The central range had two units. The west unit (27) is heavily overgrown with self seeded trees and access was not possible. The east unit (26) had a concrete floor and was heavily overgrown with ferns and self-seeded plants.

5. EVALUATION

The farmhouse and steading were demolished and the rubble had been banded to the west of the site in the area of evaluation Trench 118 (Suddaby 2011a).

Six trenches (Fig. 8) were excavated covering a total of 175m².

The evaluation revealed that no earlier structural remains underlay the footprint of Trees farmhouse and steading. Linear cultivation furrows, continuing the alignment of those recorded in evaluation Trenches 110, 114-116 (Suddaby 2011a) were recorded under the buildings. A wall was recorded in Trench 180 to the west of the former buildings, located under the access track that formerly led around the northern side of the steading (Fig. 8).

Trench 180

A slightly curving wall (**1800**) with a length of 4.2m, width of 0.8m and height of 0.25m (Fig. 9) was recorded at the southern end of Trench 180. Formed from angular blocks of volcanic stone without mortar, it appeared to have been built on natural subsoil (**003**). A deposit of grey-black gritty silt (**1801**) had built up around the wall. A sondage to the west of the wall revealed that **1801** overlay natural subsoil. There was no indication of any associated paving or floor deposit.

Further north in the same trench, a parallel alignment of volcanic boulders (**1806**) had had a concrete-covered ceramic foul drain (**1809**) inserted between them (Fig. 10). This drain appeared to be fed from a sump (**1805**) within the footprint of the former steading. The ceramic sump overlay several flat stones (**1808**). Adjacent to **1805**, a brick-lined sump (**1804**) utilising frogged bricks is considered to be modern.

Trenches 181-5

To the east of Trench 180, Trenches 181-184 (Fig. 8) revealed that cultivation furrows (**1810, 1815, 1822, 1824, 1830, 1840**) underlay the footprint of the farmhouse and steading.

In Trench 185 to the west of Trench 180, excavation was restricted by the presence of live services but it was established that a westward continuation of wall **1800** was not present.

6. CONCLUSIONS

6.1 Building Survey

The Historic Building Survey recorded the upstanding remains of Trees Farm. There has been a farm named Trees in this location since at least the early 19th century, and it is likely that the early 18th century steading named as Torbanetrees was in the general area although no archaeological evidence for this has been recorded. The formerly upstanding buildings at Trees generally conformed to the plan depicted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map.

6.2 Evaluation

The evaluation has established that there are no traces of a pre-improvement settlement under Trees farmhouse and steading. It has been shown that the area was under agricultural cultivation prior to the earlier 19th century, when these buildings were likely to have been constructed.

In Trench 180, both the stone alignment surrounding the ceramic foul drain and the stone slabs under the ceramic drain sump may be associated with the 19th-century steading buildings.

The curving wall revealed in Trench 180 is on the opposite side of the Trees Farm access track from the building revealed in evaluation Trench 126 and subsequently excavated (Suddaby 2011b). It was, however, of different construction and there was no trace of the paved area that was associated with the previously excavated building.

The responsibility for deciding the scope of any further work lies with WoSAS on behalf of the planning authority.

The project archive, comprising all CFA record sheets, maps and reports will be deposited with the National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS) and copies of reports will be lodged with WoSAS.

A summary statement of the results of the SBS and evaluation are included below and will be submitted for publication in *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland 2012* (Appendix 6).

7. REFERENCES

7.1 Bibliographic

English Heritage 2006 *Understanding Historic Buildings – A Guide to Good Recording Practice*. London.

Glendinning, B 2011 *Land West of Station Road, Armadale, West Lothian (Areas 1-3). Archaeological Evaluation*. CFA Archaeology Ltd, Data Structure Report, No. 1891.

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7.2 Cartographic

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Forrest, W. 1818 *Linlithgow Shire*.

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Ordnance Survey 1922 *Lanarkshire* sheet IXA, *Linlithgowshire* sheet NXI, *Edinburgh* parts of sheets VX & XI, six inches to one mile.

Roy, W 1747-1755 *Military Survey of Scotland*, Sheet C.9.b 6/6e.

Thomson, J. 1832 *John Thomson's Atlas of Scotland*, *Linlithgowshire*.

APPENDIX 1: Architectural Unit Register

Element	Description	Length	Width	Height
1	Main build of house, exterior south-facing elevation	12918		5650
2	Main build of house, exterior east-facing gable	6187		
3	Main build of house, exterior north-facing elevation			5430
4	Main build of house, exterior west-facing gable	6150		
5	Extension on west side of house, exterior	7588	4840	
6	Garage, exterior	7400	5000	
7	House interior, lounge	4522	4927	2547
8	House interior, dining room	4436	4681	2547
9	House interior, entrance hall and stair	4821	2428	
10	House interior, kitchen	5015	4460	
11	House interior, back hall	1813	920	
12	House interior, boiler cupboard	1813	1037	
13	House interior, WC and shower	1813	2428	
14	House interior, 1 st floor			
15	Main build of steading, east range, exterior south-facing elevation	6114		5050
16	Main build of steading, east range, exterior east-facing elevation	10479		2782
17	Main build of steading, east range, exterior north-facing elevation	6133		2780
18	Main build of steading, east range, exterior west-facing elevation	4340		2782
19	Main build of steading, central range, exterior south-facing elevation	10654		2789
20	Main build of steading, central range, exterior north-facing elevation	8882		2780
21	Main build of steading, west range, exterior south-facing elevation	6043		5100
22	Main build of steading, west range, exterior east-facing elevation	4337		2780
23	Main build of steading, west range, exterior north-facing elevation	8160		2600
24	Main build of steading, west range, exterior west-facing elevation	10594		2560
25	Steading, east range, interior	9338	4913	
26	Steading, central range, interior, east unit	4945	4141	
27	Steading, central range, interior, west unit	4925	3824	
28	Steading, west range, interior, main yard	6907	7550	
29	Steading, west range, interior, vestibule	4900	1857	
30	Steading, interior loft dividing wall between			
31	Steading, interior dividing wall, central range			
32	Steading, interior brick dividing wall between west and central ranges			
33	Steading, interior dividing wall between vestibule (29) and Unit 28			

APPENDIX 2: Trial Trench Register

Trench No.	Dimensions (m)	Features
180	21 x 1.8	Wall 1800, stone-lined ceramic foul drain 1806, 1809, brick-lined cut 1805
181	25 x 1.8	Furrow cuts 1810, 1815
182	10 x 1.8	Furrow cut 1822
183	11 x 1.8	N/A
184	14 x 1.8	N/A
185	15 x 1.8	N/A

APPENDIX 3: Digital Photographic Register

Standing Building Survey

Photo No.	Description	Interior/Exterior	Taken From
1-3	Front of house	Exterior	S
4	Oblique of house front	Exterior	SW
5-6	Oblique of house front	Exterior	SE
7	Garage	Exterior	S
8-10	Garage and house gable	Exterior	E
11	Oblique of rear of house	Exterior	NW
12	Oblique of rear of house	Exterior	NE
13	Gable of house and extension	Exterior	W
14-16	House, room 1	Interior	S
17-21	House, room 1	Interior	W
22-24	House, room 1	Interior	N
25-27	House, room 1	Interior	E
28-30	House, room 3	Interior	Various
31	House, room 3	Interior	N
32	House, room 2	Interior	S
33	House, room 2	Interior	W
34	House, room 2	Interior	N
35	House, room 2	Interior	E
36-39	House, room 4	Interior	Various
40	House, room 5	Interior	E
41	House, room 6	Interior	W
42-44	Garage	Interior	Various
45	Steading, east range	Exterior	E
46	Oblique of steadying, east range	Exterior	SE
47	Oblique of steadying, east range	Exterior	NE
48	Oblique of rear of the steadying	Exterior	NE
49	Steadying, extension wall from rear	Exterior	NW
50	Oblique of rear of steadying,	Exterior	NW
51-52	Steadying, west range	Exterior	W
53	Oblique of steadying, west range	Exterior	SW
54	Oblique of steadying, west range and central range	Exterior	SE
55-56	Steadying, central range	Exterior	S
57	Oblique of steadying, east range	Exterior	SW
58	Steadying, west range	Exterior	E
59	Steadying, east range gable	Exterior	S
60	Steadying, Unit 1	Interior	W
61-62	Steadying, Unit 1	Interior	N
63	Steadying, Unit 1	Interior	E

Photo No.	Description	Interior/Exterior	Taken From
64-66	Steading, Unit 1	Interior	W
67	Steading, Unit 1, detail of slit vents	Interior	W
68	Steading, Unit 1, detail of door	Interior	E
69	Steading, Unit 1, detail of door	Interior	E
70	Steading, Unit 1, detail of loft door	Interior	S
72-75	Steading, Unit 2	Interior	W
76-77	Steading, Unit 2	Interior	N
78	Steading, Unit 2, entrance	Interior	E
79	Steading, Unit 2, detail	Interior	S
80	Steading, Unit 3, vegetation	Interior	SW
81-82	Steading, Unit 3 oblique	Interior	SE
83	Steading , Unit 4	Interior	S
84	Steading , Unit 4	Interior	W
85	Steading , Unit 4	Interior	N
86	Steading , Unit 4	Interior	E
87	Steading , Unit 4, detail of troughs	Interior	E
88	Steading , Unit 5, detail of door	Interior	SW
89	Steading , Unit 5, , detail of loft door	Interior	SW
90	Steading , Unit 5, detail of joist sockets	Interior	S
91	Steading , Unit 5, interior vegetation	Interior	W
92	Steading , Unit 5, view of doorway	Interior	NW
93	Steading , Unit 5, view of side door	Interior	E
94-99	Steading, west to east panorama	Exterior	S
100	Steading, general view	Exterior	SE
101	Steading, general view	Exterior	SE
102	Steading, Unit 5, detail	Interior	N
103	Steading, west and central range detail,	Exterior	SE
104-105	Steading, central range west to east sequence	Exterior	S

Evaluation

Photo No.	Description		Taken From
734	Trench 180, structures in centre of trench	Dull	W
735	Trench 180, structures in centre of trench	Dull	S
736-7	Trench 181, general view showing furrow running below steading wall	Dull	S
738	Trench 181, general view showing furrow running below steading wall	Dull	E
739-40	Trench 180, Wall 1800 at S end exposed	Dull	E
741	Trench 180, Wall 1800 at S end exposed	Dull	SE
742-3	Trench 180 general view including wall 1800	Dull	S
744-7	General site view showing flooded trenchess	Dull	W + S
748-50	Trench 182, furrow 1822 section	Dull	SSE
751	Trench 185	Dull	S
752	Trench 185, stones 1854	Dull	SE
753	Trench 185	Dull	N
754	General view of the south ends of trenches 180 and 185 showing the location of wall 1800 and stones 1855	Dull	N
755-6	Trench 180, sondage to the W of wall 1800 showing soil overlying natural subsoil. No floor	Dull	N
757-61	General views of site flooding	Dull	Various
762-4	General views of the site being scraped to remove mud	Bright	S

Photo No.	Description		Taken From
765-6	Trench 180 excavated by machine prior to full exposure of wall 1800	Dull	S
767	Trench 180, general view	Dull	N
768-9	Trench 180, structures in centre of trench	Dull	W

APPENDIX 4: Context Register

Context No.	Trench No.	Description
1800	180	Wall, opposite Evaluation Trench 126 & Excavation Trench 1
1801	180	Grey-black gritty silt under 1800
1802	180	Cut for plastic sewer
1803	180	Plastic pipe and backfill
1804	180	Brick-lined cut: possible septic tank
1805	180	Cut for possible septic tank
1806	180	Parallel alignment of stones with foul water drain between
1807	180	Foul water ceramic drain and associated pipes and boxes
1808	180	Flat stones under 1807
1809	180	Linear cut for ceramic drain 1807/stones 1806
1810	181	Cut for probable furrow, highly truncated, cut by 1812
1811	181	Natural deposit
1812	181	Cut for foul water drains
1813	181	Foul water drains: plastic pipes, backfill soil, stones and bricks
1814	184	Eastern steading wall
1815	181	Cut for furrow
1816	181	Fill of 1815, dark yellow-brown clayey-silt
1817	181	Northern steading wall
1818	181	Southern steading wall
1820	182	Small sub-rectangular cut
1821	182	Fine flat sandstone slab in centre of 1820
1822	182	Cut for furrow. Same as 1815/1830
1823	182	Dark yellow-brown clayey silt
1830	183	Cut for furrow. Same as 1815/1822
1831	183	Dark yellow-brown clayey silt
1840	184	Cut for furrow, badly truncated
1841	184	Dark yellow-brown clayey silt
1850	185	Cut for plastic duct
1851	185	Plastic duct pipe
1852	185	Cut for plastic foul water drain
1853	185	Plastic pipe and pea-gravel
1854	185	Orange blaes
1855	185	Sandstone boulders
1856	185	Greenish-black compact clayey silt below 1855, cut by 1857
1857	185	Cut for brick water pipe; cuts 1856
1858	185	Backfill and plastic pipe
1859	185	Brick structure
1860	185	Gravel/crushed tarmac within 1859

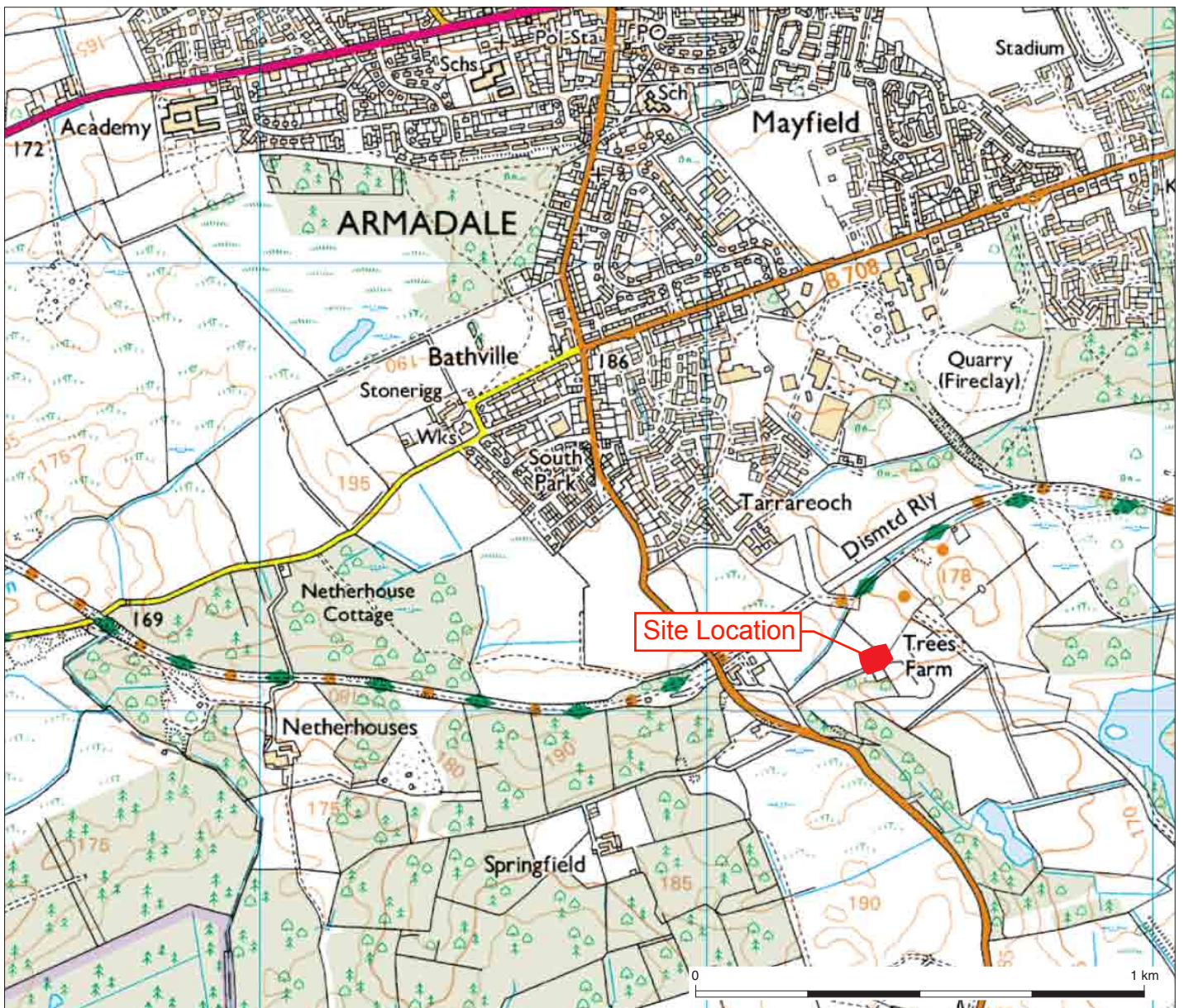
APPENDIX 5: Drawings Register

Drawing No.	Scale	Description
145	1:40	Trenches 181, 182, 183, 184 general plan. Drawn as dug with furrows and wall alignments in plan
146	1:20	Trench 180, general plan
147	1:20	Trench 180, west facing section showing ceramic foul; drain 1809 over stone slabs 1808
148	1:10	Trench 182, furrows 1822, 1824 section
149	1:20	Trench 180, profile over wall 1800 including deposit 1801
150	1:40	Trench 185, general plan

APPENDIX 6: Discovery and Excavation in Scotland Entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	West Lothian
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Trees Farm, Armadale, West Lothian
PROJECT CODE:	AMEV
PARISH:	Bathgate
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Stuart Mitchell and Ian Suddaby
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	CFA Archaeology Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Standing Building Survey, Evaluation, Excavation
NMRS NO(S):	
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Buildings, Draw-Well, pit, water management and agricultural features
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NS 9400 6720
START DATE (this season)	April 2011
END DATE (this season)	November 2011
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	<p>A programme of work has been undertaken within the Armadale Station Masterplan Area between April and November 2011.</p> <p>The first phase of evaluation comprised trial trenching which covered 6442m² (8%) of three areas (Areas 1-3). No features of archaeological significance were identified although the remains of rig-and-furrow cultivation were identified on the better drained areas within the development sites.</p> <p>The second phase of evaluation comprised trial trenching which covered 5231m² (8%) of each of the areas (Areas 4-7). Features recorded included the remains of a building, a curving ditch, and a large pit. Rig-and-furrow cultivation remains were identified in the better drained areas within the development areas.</p>

	<p>A phase of mitigation excavation work followed on from this at Trees Farm, Armadale. Eight trenches were excavated. Three examined agricultural features, concentrating on changes in furrow alignments and intersections. One trench fully excavated a large post-medieval pit. One trench fully exposed a deposit of broken stone and a curvilinear ditch. The deposit was natural and the ditch cut a second ditch which contained post-medieval pottery. An 18th/19th century building, apparently roofed until the 1970s, was fully excavated. A feature on the First Edition OS Map was located and recorded and a Draw Well was recorded.</p> <p>A Level 1 Standing Building Survey was undertaken of Trees Farm prior to its demolition. Trees Farm comprised a two storey house and a steading to the rear. The house had modern extensions and had been badly damaged by fire. The steading comprised three joined ranges which together with the house surround a small yard.</p> <p>Once demolished, an evaluation of the footprint and surrounding area aimed to ascertain the presence of any underlying structures as a settlement is shown in this location on General Roy's map of 1745-55. Agricultural furrows were recorded under the buildings. A stretch of wall was also recorded but no buildings were present.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	None
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	EMA Architecture + Design Ltd <i>per</i> EWP Investments.
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	CFA Archaeology Ltd, Old Engine House, Eskmills Park, Musselburgh, EH21 7PQ.
EMAIL ADDRESS:	cfa@cfa-archaeology.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Archive to be deposited in NMRS, Reports lodged with SMR and NMRS.



Key:



Fig. No: 1 Revision: A Client: EMA Architecture + Design Ltd per EWP Investments

Title: Location Map

Project: Trees Farm, Armadale, West Lothian

Scale:

CFA
ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

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Drawn by: BB Checked: Report No: 1957



Fig 2 - View of house from south-east



Fig 3 - View of house and steading from east



Fig 4 - House Units 7 & 14, west-facing elevation



Key:		Fig. No: 2-4	Revision: A	Client: EMA Architecture + Design Ltd per EWP Investments	 <p>CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD</p> <p>CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD The Old Engine House Eskmills Park Musselburgh East Lothian, Eh21 7PQ</p> <p>t: 0131 273 4380 f: 0131 273 4381 e: info@cfa-archaeology.co.uk w: www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk</p>	
		Title:				
		Project: Trees Farm, Armadale, West Lothian				
Scale at A4:				Drawn by: GC	Checked:	Report No: 1957





Fig 5 - Steading west range entrance from south



Fig 6 - Steading entrance to Unit 26






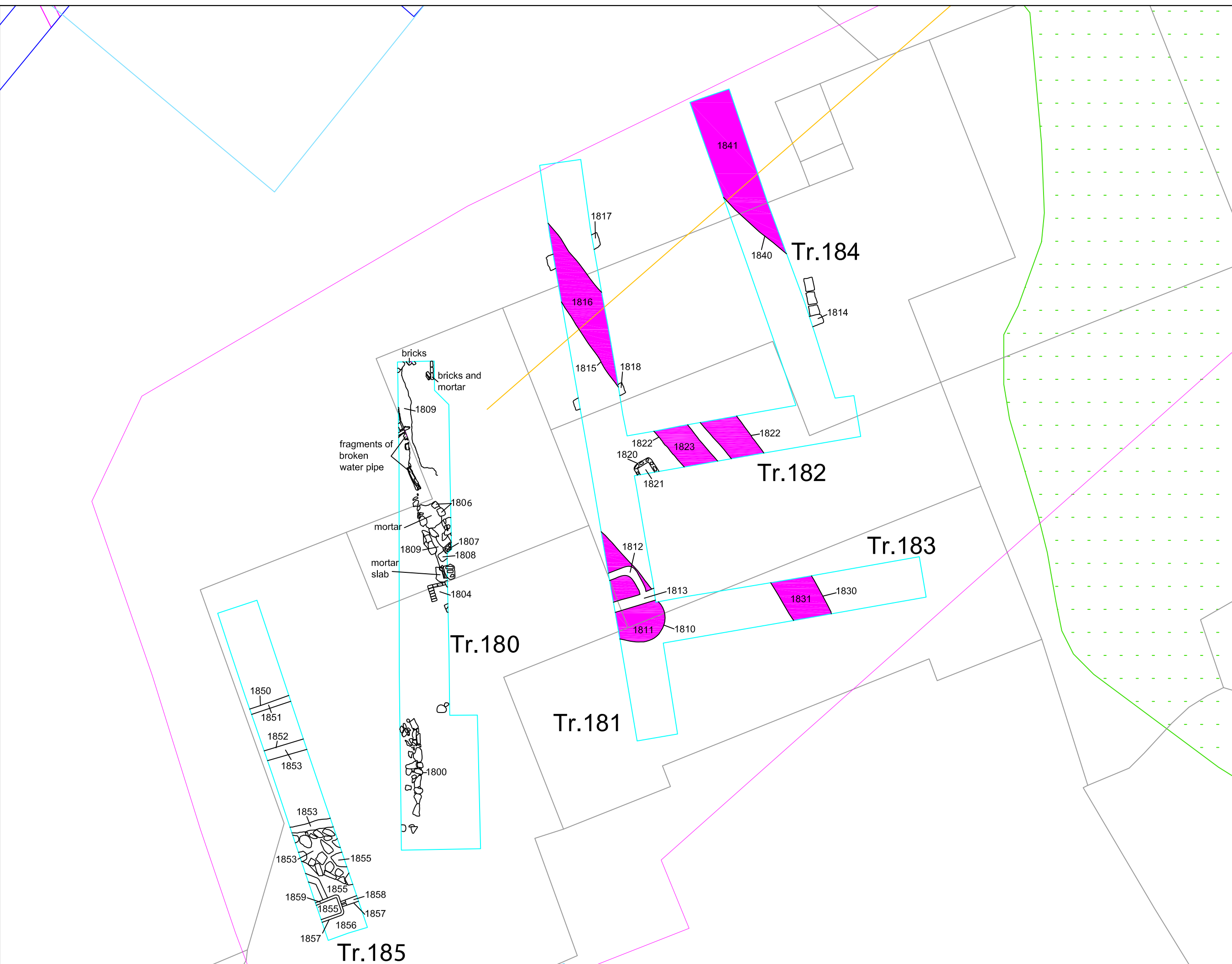
Fig 7 - Steading west range from west

Key:		Fig. No: 5-7	Revision: A	Client: EMA Architecture + Design Ltd per EWP Investments	 <p>CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD The Old Engine House Eskmills Park Musselburgh East Lothian, EH21 7PQ t: 0131 273 4380 f: 0131 273 4381 e: info@cfa-archaeology.co.uk w: www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk</p>		
		Title:					
Scale at A4:		Project: Trees Farm, Armadale, West Lothian			Drawn by: GC	Checked:	Report No: 1957



Key:

-  CFA Evaluation Trenches
-  Archaeological Features
-  Rig & Furrow



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Fig. No: **8** Revision: **A**

Title:
Mitigation trenches excavated at Trees Farm

Project:
Armadale Station, Armadale, West Lothian

Client:
EMA Architecture + Design Ltd per EWP Investments

Scale:
1:150 A3

Drawn by: **GC** Checked: **LW** Report No: **1957**





Fig 9 - Shot of Trench 180 showing wall 1800



Fig 10 - Shot of Trench 180 showing culvert 1806 with later ceramic drain 1807 inserted

Key:



Fig. No: 9-10 Revision: A Client: EMA Architecture + Design Ltd per EWP Investments

Title:

Project:

Trees Farm, Armadale, West Lothian



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Checked:

Report No:

1957



AMEV-3



AMEV-5



AMEV-6



AMEV-7



AMEV-8



AMEV-9



AMEV-12



AMEV-13



AMEV-14



AMEV-15



AMEV-16



AMEV-17



AMEV-18



AMEV-19



AMEV-20



AMEV-22



AMEV-23



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AMEV-25



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AMEV-29



AMEV-32



AMEV-33



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AMEV-104



AMEV-105



AMEV-106