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Wester Dalmeny Steading, Dalmeny Archaeological Evaluation & Baseline Building Survey

Report No. 725

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**Wester Dalmeny Steading, Dalmeny
Archaeological Evaluation
& Baseline Building Survey**

Report No. 725

Commissioned by bell grant
June 2002

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 General

1.1.1 This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation and base-line building recording survey carried out by CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) in May 2002 at Wester Dalmeny, Dalmeny (NGR: NT). The work was commissioned by bell grant to fulfil a planning condition based on a Project Outline for archaeological work produced by the City of Edinburgh Council Archaeology Service (CECAS). Information in the form of digital elevations and site plans were made available to CFA by bell grant.

1.1.2 The proposed development comprises the conversion of Wester Dalmeny steading to a series of modern dwellings. The buildings comprise a derelict farmstead on a traditional courtyard plan. The steading dates from the early 19th century, with later 19th and 20th century modifications. Documentary sources suggest that a motte associated with a 12th Century church may have been present close to or below the present steading.

1.2 Objectives

1.2.1 A base-line photographic survey was required in order to assess the nature and architectural significance of the steading.

1.2.2 A programme of archaeological work was required to determine the character, extent and quality of any archaeological remains associated with any earlier buildings or other archaeological remains within the application area.

1.3 Acknowledgements

1.3.1 CFA wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Mr Alan Bell for assistance and advice during the fieldwork. Mr John Lawson at CECAS is thanked for advice received concerning this project.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 General

2.1.1 An effective standard for this type of project has been established by previous research conducted by CFA. Recording of all elements was done following established CFA methodology and included standard upstanding building record sheets, sketch drawing, photographic and EDM survey. CFA follows the Codes and appropriate Standards set down by the Institute of Field Archaeologists.

2.2 Desk based assessment

2.2.1 CFA conducted a desk-based assessment prior to fieldwork. Sources consulted include:

2.2.2 *National Monuments Record of Scotland.* All relevant records relating to the site and its immediate vicinity were checked and bibliographic sources followed up.

2.2.3 *Early map coverage for the area.* An examination of all the Ordnance Survey 6" map editions was made, together with any other readily available cartographic information on pre-recent land use in the project area. A search was made of published documentary sources to provide information on the history of the development of the steading. The National Map Library and National Archive of Scotland were consulted.

2.2.4 *Aerial photographic coverage.* Available vertical aerial photographs were examined for cropmark traces and indications of geomorphological variations in the open ground areas around the steading, which might point to buried archaeological remains not visible on the ground.

2.2.4 *Historical Documentary Search.* Readily available documentary sources to the area, including antiquarian accounts and parish descriptions, were checked for relevant information. The results of the desk-based assessment are presented in Section 3.

2.3 Building recording

2.3.1 A rapid-building survey was undertaken on the steading with descriptive notes taken on their character of build, size of doors, windows, and any other features of architectural interest relating to the early phases and later functions of farm buildings. The results of this work are described in Section 4

2.4 Archaeological Evaluation

2.4.1 Eleven machine-dug trenches were placed randomly within the development area covering a total area of 540 square metres as specified in the Brief. The trenches were located to ensure wide sample coverage and targeting of areas where archaeological remains were most likely to survive. All excavation and on-site recording was carried out according to standard CFA procedures, principally by drawing, photography and by completing standard CFA record forms. A full account of this work is provided in Section 5.

3. DESK-BASED SURVEY RESULTS

Cartographic sources

- 3.1 The cartographic sources examined are listed in Section 8. Wester Dalmeny steading is first depicted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1853. This map shows the steading to comprise two individual ranges with buildings surrounding a central courtyard. Two opposed entrances leading into the courtyards were present on the east and west ranges. A hexagonal horse-engine was situated on the south side of the eastern complex. The Second Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1897 shows that a rectilinear byre was built on the eastern side of the east range. The north gable and walls are all that survive of the byre (See Figure 8). Part of the east range was demolished sometime during the early 1970's to build a large steel framed cattle shed. This building still survives and incorporates the west elevation of the east range.

Aerial photographic survey

- 3.2 The vertical aerial photograph shows the development of the steading between 1947 and 1988. The principal change between these dates was the demolition of three roofed buildings that were aligned east-west and situated within what was the eastern quadrangle. Entrances visible within Wall F may be related to this phase of building. The 1978 aerial photograph shows that these were demolished to build a large iron-framed cattle court. The free-standing byre on the east side of the development area was still roofed in 1978. Two dutch-barns were present on the south side of the horse-engine house. No traces of parch-marks or cropmarks relating to a motte could be identified on any of the aerial photographs.

National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS)

- 3.3 The NMRS holds one record (NT 17 NW 34) associated with Wester Dalmeny and in this it mentions the discovery of a motte associated with the nearby 12th century Dalmeny church. The record notes that a motte was discovered immediately west of the church, on Wester Dalmeny farm in 1906. The record further notes that there is no evidence of a motte immediately west of the church but a local does remember a tree ring at NGR: NT 1394 7738, measuring 15m across and 2m deep, being ploughed out during the Second World War. The NMRS record cites Chalmers (1906) who mentioned that mottes were closely associated with Norman churches, of which one was found to the west of the church. Chalmers offers no details on the exact location or on the nature of the archaeological remains associated with the motte.

- 3.4 *Historic Scotland (Listed Buildings)*

The *Statutory List* housed at Historic Scotland, Edinburgh has a record for Wester Dalmeny. The record (*Historic Building Number 5547*) describes the steading as a Category C (S) Listed Building comprising a 19th century single storey and loft steading with four segmental arched cartsheds with loft openings aligned above. A hexagonal horse mill is present with later additions, including the addition of a chimney and internal alterations associated with conversion to steam power.

Documentary sources

- 3.5 The *Statistical Account* and the *New Statistical Account* provide no information on Dalmeny Steading. A search for documentary sources within the National Archive of Scotland produced no relevant information on the history of the steading.

4. BUILDING SURVEY

4.1 General

4.1.1 The steading is described in a clockwise direction starting with Range A and the horse engine house through to Range E at the north end of the steading. An upstanding wall relating to the former demolished east range is briefly described (Wall F). Building elevations are described and supported by elevation drawings (Figures 1-7). Segments of the building are linked to photographs (Plates 1-56) that have been selected to reflect the character of internal and external features. Figure 8 is an annotated plan of the steading showing the present building layout. This plan also shows a reconstruction of the steading during the mid-19th century.

4.2 Range A and engine houses South Elevation (Figure 1, Plates 1-8)

4.2.1 The principal features within this elevation include a hexagonal horse engine house built centrally against a two-storey range. This range has been heavily modified internally to house a grain drying and storage facility. The western end of the range is fronted by a steel-framed barn housing two grain silos. The eastern end of the range adjoins a modern steel-framed cattle court.

4.2.2 The west end of the range is masked by the modern grain silo (Plates 1-2). Access for photography behind the silos was limited due to dense vegetation. The principal features identified at the upper level were two open square-headed windows measuring 1.60m by 1.60m with chamfered ashlar surrounds and sandstone sills and lintels (Plate 3). Towards the adjoining horse-engine house at the ground-level is another smaller window now blocked with red brick and measuring 0.60m by 0.60m (Plate 3).

Horse Engine House (Figure 1, Plates 4-6)

4.2.3 The horse engine house is constructed of randomly coursed sandstone rubble with well-dressed sandstone quoins surrounding the ventilation slits and doorways (Plates 4-5). The walls are 0.60 thick and the wall-heads stand to a height of 2.5m. Seven courses of sandstone surround three rectangular doorways that are 2.5m wide and 1.70m high. The lintels above the doorways are wooden and appear to be recent replacements. The horse engine house has been divided internally by the construction of a steam-engine house (Plate 44). Its southern wall is on an east-west alignment and stands to a height of 2.75m and is 6.5m in length. The wall is constructed of uncoursed rubble with well dressed ashlar surrounds. A brick-blocked window measuring 1m by 0.54m occupies the centre of the wall. The east wall has been pierced by the insertion of a flue with a segmented arch (Plate 42). The flue has an internal measurement of 0.80m high and 0.48m wide and 1.70m long and is lined with white fire-clay bricks leading up to the aforementioned chimney base. The bricks are stamped with *John Crievie Bank Park Fire Brick Works*. On the floor of the horse-engine house are the vestigial remains of wall footings some 6m in length and 0.40m wide (Plate 43). The relative position of this wall and its relation to the horse-engine structure is not clear.

Steam engine house and chimney base (Figure 1, Plate)

4.2.4 The steam engine house is accessed by a west-facing doorway measuring 0.90m wide and 2m high (Plate 44). The door has ashlar sandstone surrounds and lintel. The room has an internal concrete floor measuring 8m by 2.9m. The eastern end of the building has a dog-leg to incorporate the base of the chimney (Plate 6). A 0.70m long

wall has been tacked onto the wall where the northern doorway of the horse-engine house would have been present prior to its conversion. Three brick-built plinths mark the position of an oil tank. There is no internal blocking-work within the engine room walls that might relate to the position of shafts or pinion-gear for driving threshing machinery.

- 4.2.5 Situated on the eastern side of the horse-engine house is a square rubble and ashlar-built chimney base with sandstone moulded stack-base stands to a height of 4.4m (Plate 6). Within the corner and meeting the eastern side of the range is a wooden doorway leading into the engine room. Immediately to the right of this entrance is a large sliding bay doorway with sandstone ashlar surrounds (Plate 6). Approximately 2m to the right of this feature is a slit vent measuring 1.3m high by 0.13m wide (Figure 1). The end of the range is marked by sandstone ashlar quoins onto which is abutted the previously modern iron-framed cattle court (Plate 7).

Range A - North External Elevation within the courtyard (Figure 1, Plates 10-14)

- 4.2.6 The gable of the west range (cart-shed) stand to a height of approximately 7.6m (Plate 16). The gable of a rubble and brick-built lean-to building (sty) adjoins this gable (Plate 15). Four square-headed windows measuring 1.6m by 1m with ashlar sandstone surrounds, sill and lintel are present facing the courtyard (Plate 13). A ground-floor doorway has been blocked. The lean-to building has partially blocked the western-most ground floor window (Plate 14). Approximately 9m from the east end of the range is a doorway leading into the range that measures 2.4m by 1m (Plate 11). Immediately to the east of the entrance is a roof-raggle marking the exact position of the demolished east range (Figure 2, Plate 10). This feature shows that the east range had a lower roof height than the west range cart shed. A doorway with ashlar surrounds and blocked by uncoursed rubble is situated just off-centre of the apex of the former roof-line (Plate 10). This doorway once allowed access between the south and east range. Above this door on a level with the upper floor is another smaller blocked window. This window was a more recent insertion but is earlier than the east range.

Range A Internal details (Plates 49-52)

- 4.2.7 The last phase of use of this building involved a major conversion from a series of individual stables to a grain-drying house. Three large drum-silos (Plate 52) extend up into the A-framed roof that incorporates vents for each of the three silos (Figure 2, Plate 51). A wooden inspection gantry runs the length of the interior of the north wall along its head. The floor of the stables have been replaced by concrete and incorporate a mesh-covered hopper at the eastern end of the range. There are the remains of cobble-flooring which are assumed to be from the original stable floor surviving at the east end of the range close to the grain feeder (Plate 49). The electric-driven grain feeder was made by Boswells' of Blairgowrie (Serial No.0066) and stands on a brick plinth (Plate 50). A series of drive-belts connected to an oscillating feed box that allowed grain to fall into the aforementioned hopper below the present floor. A blocked doorway is partially hidden by another grain silo at the east end. On the west internal elevation there is a wooden stair leading into the loft above the cart sheds. The internal south elevation has been heavily mortared and whitewashed masking much of the fabric detail with only two square windows present (Figure 1). The previously mentioned sliding door is the only feature at the south-east end of the range along with the slit-vent (Figure 1). The north internal wall contains the aforementioned open square-headed windows and a blocked door.

4.3 Range B (Figure 7, Plates 36-39)

West external elevation, cart shed (Figure 7)

- 4.3.1 Situated at the southern end of the west range is the gable of the steel-framed barn housing the two grain-silos (Plate 1). The barn has been built against a one-and-a half storey cart shed with slated roof and sandstone ridges (Plate 36). Four segmentally-arched cart-bays 2.6m wide and 2m high each have a square loft opening above (Plate 39). The surrounds of the cart-bays are of exceptionally high quality ashlar (plate 39). Coursed sandstone rubble has been used to construct the wall between the loft openings. A date stone of 1828 is present on the skewput below the ridge on the gable at the north end (Plate 37).

4.4 Range B, Cart Shed East Elevation (Figure 8, Plate 18)

- 4.4.1 The east elevation incorporates the remains of a lean-to building possibly used as a pig-sty. The roof is corrugated asbestos. Above the roof are two square-headed windows with ashlar surrounds lighting the loft above the cart shed (Plate 53).

Cart shed internal detail

- 4.4.2 The internal walls of the ground floor in the cart shed are masked by wooden panelling and recent plasterwork (Plate 40). The loft accessed by the stair in the south range has plastered walls and no details of interest. The wooden floor appears to be recent. The roof timbers are exposed and are A-frames sat directly on the wall heads (Plates 53-54).

4.5 Range C Tack-room, store and stable (Figure 7, Plates 33-35)

- 4.5.1 Situated 4.4m from the north gable of the cart shed is a single storey building forming the northern part of the steading. This building is 24m in length standing to a height of approximately 4.6m. The roof is pan-tiled with sandstone coped ridges on the south gable. The walls are of uncoursed rubble (Plate 35). A blocked window with ashlar surrounds is present at the south end of the building and situated above a large stone drinking trough (Plate 35). Seven metres from the window to the north is a doorway leading into what may have been a small workshop (Plate 34). The gable of Range E incorporates an upper square-headed window and lower door that is off-set with ashlar surrounds (Plate 33). The small windowless workshop has heavily plastered walls and no internal fixtures or fittings.

Tack-room and stable (Figure 8, Plates 25-27)

- 4.5.2 The tack-room faces onto the courtyard and has a large central opening measuring 2.15m by 2.76m (Plate 21). The room has a concrete floor with pine planking as wall panelling. A small cast-iron grate is present on the south wall. The walls contain a saddle rack and pegs for hanging tack. To the right of the tack-room entrance is a doorway leading into a stable (Plate 22). The stable adjoining the tack-room is lit by a square-headed window with ashlar surrounds (Plate 22 & 55) and has plastered walls. All internal wooden stalling has been removed (Plate 55). The floor has been laid with concrete and it is assumed that there was room for at least two horses.

4.6 Range D, South Elevation within the courtyard (Figures 5 & 8, Plates 25-27)

4.6.1 This elevation incorporates the gable of the tack room on the west range. The roof of Range D is an A-frame construction with joists resting on the wall-heads (see Plate 31) and covered with corrugated asbestos. A door is situated at the west corner of range and leads into a stable (Plate 25). The stable was lit by a window that is blocked by boarding. Immediately to the right of the blocked window is a large sliding door (Plate 26). Iron door hangers are present on the door surrounds showing that a large barn door was once present. Approximately 3.40m from the barn door is another smaller doorway (Plate 27). The lintel above the door is immediately below the wall head.

Interior details of Range D

4.6.2 The stable interior walls are featureless being heavily mortared. The internal detail of the rest of the building is also featureless. This large room makes up over two thirds of the range and was last used as a garage (Plate 28). The floors in both the stable and the larger compartment are concrete. There is no detail such as scaring on the walls to indicate the position of stalls. The original function of this room is not clear but given the size of the doorway it is highly likely that it was originally a cattle shed.

4.7 Range E, North Elevation (Figure 8, Plates 29-30)

4.7.1 The A-framed roof of Range E is slated. Two open square-headed windows measuring 1.56m by 0.92m and a doorway measuring 2.20m by 1.08m are present on the north elevation (Plate 29-30). The walls are of uncoursed rubble with ashlar window surrounds and quoins. The east gable is of coursed sandstone, the lower part of which has been plastered (Plate 24).

Internal detail

4.7.2 The internal north elevation of this building incorporates five square recesses each measuring 0.20m by 0.20m which may have acted as lantern shelves (Plate 32). It is presumed that an arrangement of stalls were present but have been since removed. At the eastern end of the building the southern portion of the floor is cobbled and this may well be a fragment of original byre flooring (Plate 31).

4.8 Wall F supporting modern cattle court (Figure 8, Plate 56)

4.8.1 This wall runs for a distance of 27.30m and was included in the survey on the grounds of its historical and archaeological interest. The wall incorporates five blocked doorways and an open doorway, three of the doors are blocked by rubble with the northern and southernmost wall blocked by red brick (Plate 47-48). Ashlar work forms the door surrounds. There are four recesses present adjacent to three of the doorways. It is assumed that these are lantern recesses. On the basis of the juxtaposition of the doors the wall was probably part of a series of small stables.

5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCHING

- 5.1.1 Eleven trenches, measuring 540 square metres in total, were excavated within the proposed development area. No sites had been identified by the desk-based assessment that required examination by trial trenching. Coverage was provided around and within the steading. Topographical variations were taken into account when deciding trench sizes, shapes and positions.
- 5.1.2 Topsoil was removed by a JCB equipped with a 2m wide smooth-bladed ditching bucket. This activity was conducted under constant archaeological supervision.
- 5.1.3 In all of the trenches occurring within the immediate vicinity of the steading buildings (i.e. all but trenches 7 and 9), a 0.2 to 0.4m deep layer of rubble overlay all other deposits. The rubble was a mixture of dark brown loamy clay, ash, blaze and large sub-rounded rocks, and appeared to be a relatively recent addition to the site, intended to provide firm, level ground. No topsoil had built up over this, although turf had formed in places. The ploughsoil in Trench 7, which lay in the field to the north of the steading, was a dark brown loamy clay 0.4m deep. The subsoil across the development area was an orange brown to grey boulder clay. The soil does not drain well naturally, and the majority of features encountered are related to drainage.
- 5.1.4 Appendix 2 contains tabulated summary trench dimensions and topsoil/rubble depths, and lists modern features encountered. Only the trenches in which features of archaeological interest were discovered are described below

5.2 Features of archaeological interest

Trench 3

- 5.2.1 In addition to two drainage features, Trench 3 contained two shallow, stone-filled pits of uncertain date. These may represent attempts to remove particularly boggy patches of ground. Three fragments of green-glazed pottery were recovered from the rubble layer immediately above the easternmost example.

Trench 8A

- 5.2.2 The vestiges of a low wall exhibiting a degree of curvature were detected in Trench 8A, buried beneath loamy clay and rubble. This did not appear on any cartographic coverage of the site. The wall initially appeared in the eastern section of the trench, apparently underlying the wall forming the western side of the small yard immediately to the north of the principal steading structures. It then continued northwards beyond the limits of the yard, curving slightly towards the NE. It survived to a maximum height of 1.1m and was approximately 0.9m wide. Several facing stones survived on the western side of the wall, but none was detected on the eastern side. The core material consisted of sub-rounded stones measuring 0.05 to 0.45m across. It is possible that, rather than having been a free-standing wall, this feature formed a revetment of some sort, as is suggested by the slight curvature and lack of facing stones on the east side. Two smashed bottles dating to the mid-19th century were uncovered against the base of one of the facing stones. No other datable evidence was recovered.

Trench 9

- 5.2.3 Trench 9 was positioned to investigate a large mound of earth lying immediately to the south-east of a cess pit. This proved to be loose earth built up to a depth of 1.7m,

containing articulated sheep and cattle remains, some wrapped in asbestos sheeting. These are clearly recent, and may relate to past disposal of dead animals. On the grounds of health and safety these were not investigated any further.

- 5.2.4 The wall encountered in Trench 8A appeared at the extreme south-eastern corner of the trench, surviving to a height of 1m.

Trench 10

- 5.2.5 Trench 10 cross-sectioned the yard enclosed by the steading buildings. It demonstrated that, from 2m from the southern building to at least the very edge of the northern range and probably under it, the subsoil had been largely removed down to bedrock (at a depth of c.1m below the surface) and replaced with large sub-rounded stones and c.20% dark grey clay. This was presumably intended to provide a solid, well-drained surface for the farmyard, and possibly a base on which to construct the east, west and north ranges. This rubble was not detected in trench 8B, which was sited immediately to the north of the north range.

6. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

6.1 Building Survey

6.1.1 The building survey has been successful in recording the major characteristics in the build and phase-layout of the steading. Internal photographic recording within the Range A was hampered by the position of the grain silos and to a lesser degree by wall plastering. Based on the cartographic evidence and the building survey itself, there is no evidence to suggest that there are any buildings on the site earlier than 1827. This theory is also supported by the archaeological evidence (see below). The building survey has highlighted that there are several major conversion phases evident and these are summarised as follows:

- Phase 1 The steading is constructed in 1827 based on a plan incorporating two quadrangles around two central courtyards. The hexagonal horse-engine house is in operation at this time.
- Phase 2 The horse-engine house is made redundant by the insertion of an internal steam boiler house and flue leading to an external chimney stack. This conversion probably occurred in second half of the 19th century.
- Phase 3 A free-standing rectangular byre is constructed on the east side of the steading (Building G on Figure 8) sometime between 1856 and 1897 according to the cartographic sources. This building was roofed until at least 1978 according to the vertical aerial photograph of that year.
- Phase 4 The quadrant of buildings on the east side of the present set of upstanding buildings was completely demolished. Three pitched roof buildings were constructed within the eastern quadrangle area. The buildings were aligned east-west and were present up until the early 1970s. By 1978 these buildings had been demolished to make way for the large steel-framed cattle-court.
- Phase 5 This phase represents a period of major internal modification to Range A with the removal of the floors and the construction of the silos and grain drying machinery. The external silos constructed adjacent to the horse-engine house are contemporary with the internal south range conversion.

6.1.2 The steading was built during a period of intensive high farming within the early 19th century a period that witnessed huge investments of capital into what would emerge as the 'home farm'. Here all aspects of farming were centralised to maximise production. It is at also at this period that there was a massive increase in agricultural improvement and farm technology. The shift to steam power for threshing and milling corn at Dalmeny Steading represents an increase in production that was probably geared to the demand of the local domestic market of Edinburgh during the late 19th and early 20th century. The reduction in size of the steading can best be explained as a lessening reliance on horse-power and an increased shift to mechanisation. Later alterations to Range A, including the construction of a batch-in-bin grain drying facility is typical of late 20th century alterations that were carried out to meet the demand by the local flour and brewing industry.

6.1.3 The archaeological evaluation has provided no evidence for the presence of any remains associated with a Norman motte that is reputed to have been present on the

site of Dalmeny Steading. The trenches on the south side of the steading (Trenches 1-3) confirm that a great deal of material including clay and rubble had been brought onto the site for levelling purposes. Trench 3 contained two shallow, stone-filled pits of uncertain date. These may represent attempts to remove particularly boggy patches of ground. Three fragments of green-glazed pottery were recovered from the rubble layer immediately above the easternmost example.

- 6.1.4 Two of the trenches to the north of the steading revealed the lower courses of a curving wall, which is suspected to have served a revetting function. Whilst it is possible that the wall was associated with the steading, its absence from the cartographic record makes this supposition by no means certain. Thus, it must remain a possibility that the wall is related to earlier occupation of the site. In the absence of a stratigraphic connection with the steading and a better understanding of its morphology it is, at present, impossible to provide a more meaningful interpretation.

7. CONCLUSION

- 7.1 The building survey has led to the recognition of at least five major phases in the historical use of the steading. Phase 1 relates to the construction of the farm steading that was completed in 1827 according to the date stone on the west elevation. Phases 2-5 relate to episodes of major internal alteration, building demolition and modification. The survey has also highlighted the shift from horse-power to steam power evidenced by the construction of a steam engine house and external chimney stack.
- 7.2 The archaeological excavation revealed the presence of two shallow, stone-filled pits of uncertain date in Trench 3. Three fragments of green-glazed pottery were recovered from the rubble layer immediately above the easternmost example. Traces of what may be a revetment wall were recovered in Trench 8B and Trench 9. The full extent of this wall is not known. In general the excavation demonstrated that ground below the steading has been truncated and new materials brought in to level the ground to provide hard standing for building construction. Any earlier building remains on the site of the steading are likely to have been removed during the ground preparation.
- 7.3 Further excavation should be carried out prior to any ground-breaking works in the area of Trench 3 and Trench 8B and 9.

8. REFERENCES

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8.2 Maps

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Blaeu, J. 1654 Lothian and Linlithgow

Forrest, W 1818 Linlithgow

Roy's Military Survey of Scotland 1747-55 Sheet 7/6.

Thompson, J. 1820 Atlas of Scotland

Ordnance Survey 1856 First Edition Sheet 3, 6" to the mile, Linlithgowshire

Ordnance Survey 1897 Second Edition Sheet 3, 6" to the mile, Linlithgowshire

8.3 Photographic

Aerial Photographs

Sortie	Frames	Date	Scale	RCHAMS Lib Ref/No.
CPE/Scot/UK 265A	5163-5162	14:8:1947	1:10 000	B169
58/RAF/1656	F21: 0169-0170	9:2:1955	1:10 000	B593
58/RAF/3544	F44: 0392-0393 F41:0192-0190	16:5:1960	1:10666	B483
05/63/159	097-098	22:7:1963	1:7500	-
OS/78/027	064-066	09:5:1978	1:7500	-
51988	114-115	7:6:1988	1:2400	C279

APPENDIX 1 – PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER

Building Survey

Film	Plate	Description	Taken From
1	1	Range A, S Elevation, grain silos	S
	2	Range A, S Elevation, entrance into the horse engine house	S
	3	Range A, S Elevation, window detail	S
	4	Range A, S Elevation, horse engine house and chimney base	S
	5	Range A, S Elevation, E side of horse engine house and chimney base	S
	6	Range A, E Elevation showing doorway into the steam engine house	E
	7	Range A, S Elevation, E. End	S
	8	South Elevation showing S gable of the modern cattle court	S
	9	Range A, N Elevation (part of) and Wall F supporting the modern cattle court	NW
	10	Range A, N Elevation and Wall F junction	N
	11	Range A, N Elevation main door	N
	12	Range A, N Elevation, W end showing vents for silos	N
	13	Range A, N Elevation, Blocked doorway and open windows	N
	14	Range A, N Elevation and Range B, E Elevation with lean-to building.	E
	15	Range A and the N gable of Range B	N
	16	Range A gable	NE
	17	Range A, E facing gable showing the position of a roof raggle and slit vents	E
	18	Ranges A and B with asbestos roofed pig-sty	E
	19	Range C, East Elevation and Range D, S Elevation	SE
	20	Range C, E Elevation, tack-room and stable	SE
	21	Range C, E Elevation tack-room and stable entrance	E
	22	Range C, E Elevation and junction of Range D, S Elevation	E
	23	Range D, S Elevation and E facing gable	S
	24	Range E, E Elevation gable	E
	25	Range D, S Elevation, entrance into stable	S
	26	Range D, S Elevation, large sliding door	S
	27	Range D, S Elevation, E end	S
	28	Range D, Interior detail	W
	29	Range E, N Elevation	NW
	30	Range E, N Elevation, main door and window	N
	31	Range E, Interior detail on roof timbers and floor	W
	32	Range E, Interior detail of roof timbers and N entrance	SW
	33	Range D, W Elevation gable	W
	34	Range C, W Elevation, entrance to the storeroom	W
	35	Range C, W elevation and S facing gable	SW

	36	Range B, Cartshed and N facing gable	NW
Film 2	37	Range B, W Elevation showing date stone detail	W
	38	Range B, W Elevation cart bays and loft openings	W
	39	Range B, W Elevation cart bay, ashlar detail	W
	40	Range B, Internal detail	NE
	41	Range A, Horse-engine house, internal roof detail	W
	42	Range A, Horse-engine, internal detail of the flue leading to the chimney base	W
	43	Range A, Horse-engine house, internal floor detail	E
	44	Range A, Horse-engine house interior showing the corner of the steam-engine house	
	45	Range A, Interior detail of the steam-engine house	W
	46	Range A, Interior detail of the horse-engine house	E
	47	Wall F, support wall of the modern cattle court with blocked doors and windows	E
	48	Wall F, showing blocked and open doorway	E
	49	Range A, Internal detail of the grain silo machinery	E
	50	Range A, Detail on grain feeder built by Boswell's of Blairgowrie	N
	51	Range A, Detail on grain feeder and rectangular grain silo at E end of the range	W
	52	Range A, Interior, detail on large grain silos	E
	53	Range B, Loft area above the cart sheds	S
	54	Range B, Loft area above cart sheds	N
	55	Range C, Stable interior	W
	56	Interior of modern cattle court	S

Trial Trenching

Film	Shot	Description	Taken From
35mm			
Film 1	1-21	Used elsewhere	
	22-23	Trench 4 general	S
	24-25	Trench 1 general	N
	26-27	Trench 1 feature 1/1	E
	28-29	Trench 1 feature 1/2	W
	30-31	Trench 2 general	W
	32-33	Trench 2 feature 2/1	N
Film 2	1-2	Trench 2 feature 2/2	NW
	3-4	Trench 2 feature 2/3	NS
	5-6	Trench 3 feature 3/1 west-facing section	W
	7-8	Trench 3 feature 3/1 north-facing section	N
	9-10	Trench 3 feature 3/2 north-facing section	N
	11-12	Trench 3 feature 3/3 north-facing section	N
	13-14	Trench 3 general	E
	15-16	Trench 3 general	W
	17-18	Trench 3A general	N
	19-20	Trench 7 general	SW
	21-22	Trench 6 general	SW
	23-24	Trench 5 general	N
	25-26	Trench 8B general	NW
	27-28	Trench 10 general, sondage in foreground	S

	29-30	Trench 10 west-facing section, showing cut into subsoil	W
	31-32	Trench 9 wall	S
	33-34	Trench 9 SW end gen	W
	35-36	Trench 9 NW end gen	W
Film 3	1-2	Trench 9 wall	SE
	3-4	Trench 9 wall NW-facing section	NW
	5-6	Trench 9 wall in plan	E
	7-8	Trench 9 NW part post-ex	SE
	9-10	Trench 9 extreme NW end showing sheep and asbestos sheeting in section	S
	11-12	Trench 8A general	S
	13-21	Trench 8A wall	Various
	22-end	Trench 8A and 9 walls, showing curvature.	Various

APPENDIX 2 – SUMMARY OF EXCAVATION RESULTS

Trial trenches

Trench no.	size (m)	Rubble/ploughsoil (P) depth	features
1	2 x 25	0.25-0.40	3 x ditches with stone-rich fills (F1/1, F1/2 F1/3)
2	2 x 35	0.25-0.40	3 x ditches with stone-rich fills (F2/1, F2/2, F2/3)
3	2 x 35	0.25-0.40	2 x ditches with stone-rich fills (F3/2, 3/3) 2 x irregular pits with charcoal and stone-rich fills (F3/3(sampled), F3/4).
4	2 x 25	0.25-0.50	Approx.8 x drains running from cattle byre to cess pit.
5	2 x 25	0.25-0.35	4 x modern field drains 1 x modern test pit
6	7 x 7	0.35-0.55	3 x modern field drains
7	2 x 25	0.25-0.45 (P)	
8A	2 x 10	0.30-0.35	Wall/revetment wall
8B	2 x 15	0.3-0.45	
9	2 x 30	N/A	Wall/revetment wall Modern animal burials 3 x soaks running steading to cess pit
10	2 x 20	0.4-0.6	Subsoil removed to bedrock and replaced with rubble.

APPENDIX 3 - LIST OF CONTEXTS

TRENCH	CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION
1	101	Rubble layer
1	102	Subsoil
1	103	Fill of F1/1
1	104	Cut of F1/1
1	105	Fill of F1/2
1	106	Cut of F1/2
2	201	Rubble layer
2	202	Subsoil
2	203	Fill of F2/1
2	204	Cut of F2/1
2	205	Fill of F2/2
2	206	Cut of F2/2
2	207	Fill of F2/3
2	208	Cut of F2/3
3	301	Rubble
3	302	Subsoil
3	303	Fill of F3/1
3	304	Cut of F3/1
3	305	Fill of F3/2
3	306	Cut of F3/2
3	307	Fill of F3/3
3	308	Cut of F3/3
3	309	Fill of F3/4(unexc)
4	401	Rubble
4	402	Brown loamy clay underlying rubble
4	403	Subsoil
5	501	Rubble
5	502	Brown loamy clay underlying rubble
5	503	Subsoil
6	601	Rubble
6	602	Brown loamy clay
6	603	Subsoil
7	701	Brown loamy clay ploughsoil
7	702	Subsoil
8A	801	Rubble
8A	802	Subsoil
8A	803	Not used
8A	804	Dirty dark grey loamy clay overlying subsoil built up against west side of wall, covering SF2
8A	805	As 804, but on east side of wall
8A	806	Wall
8B	801	Rubble
8B	802	Dark brown loamy clay
8B	803	Subsoil
9	901	Rubble, at east end only
9	902	Subsoil
9	903	Wall
9	904	Loose earth dump, west end of trench
9	905	Cut filled filled with 904
10	1001	Rubble

10	1002	Subsoil
10	1003	Cut into subsoil
10	1004	Rubble fill of cut

APPENDIX 4 Finds

SF no.	Trench	Context	Description
1	3	301	3 sherds green glazed pot
2	8A	804	Mixed fragments of 2 smashed bottles

APPENDIX 5 Drawings register

Drawing No	Trench	Description
1	1	Section F1/1
2	1	Section F1/2
3	2	Section F2/1
4	2	Section F2/2
5	2	Section F2/3
6	3	Plan F3/1
7	3	Section F3/1
8	3	Section F3/2
9	3	Section F3/3
10	8A	West-facing section of trench
11	8A	Plan of wall
12	9	Plan of wall

Figure 1 - Range A and Horse Engine House, South Elevation

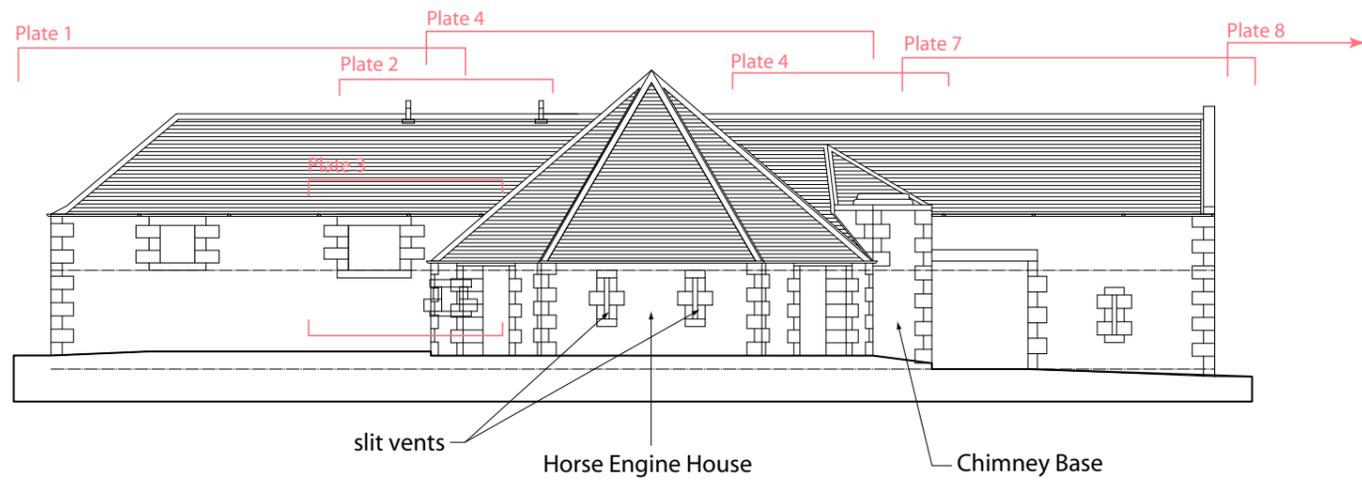


Figure 2 - Range A and B (gable end), North Elevation within courtyard

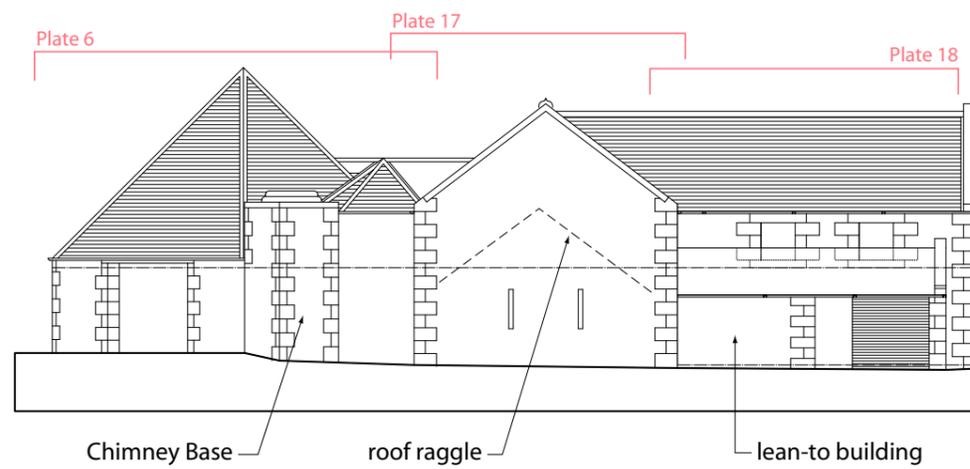
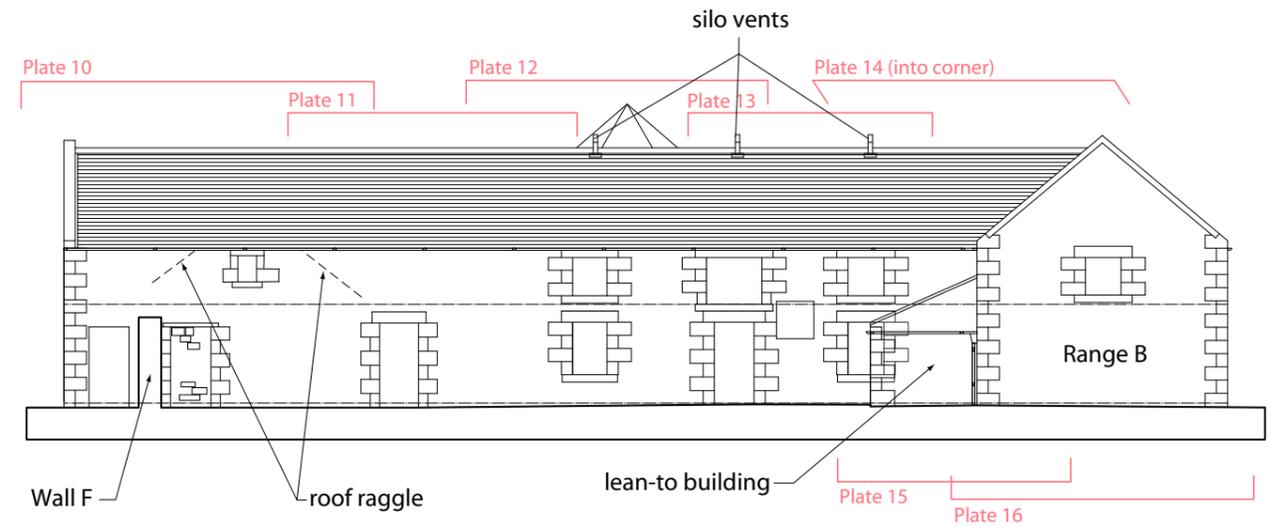


Figure 3 - Range A, B (gable end) and Horse Engine House, East Elevation

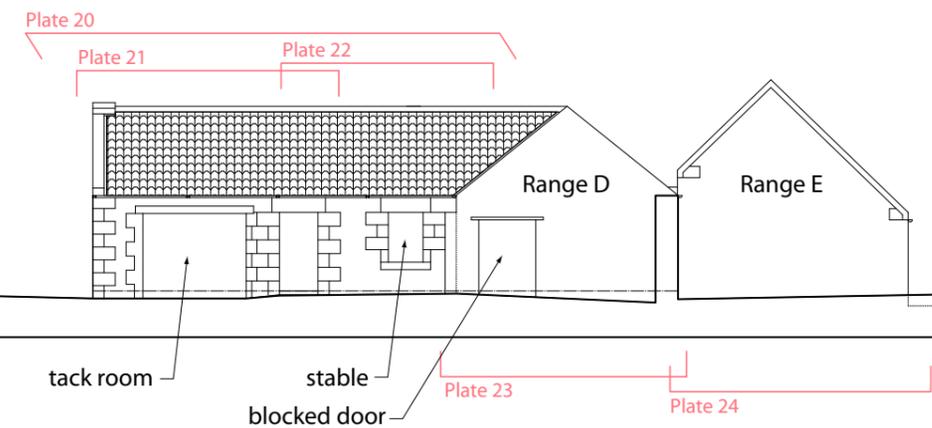


Figure 4 - Range C, D (gable end) and E (gable end), East Elevation

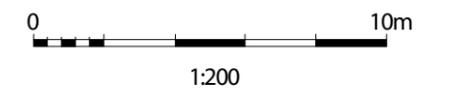


Figure 5 - Ranges C and D, South Elevation within Courtyard

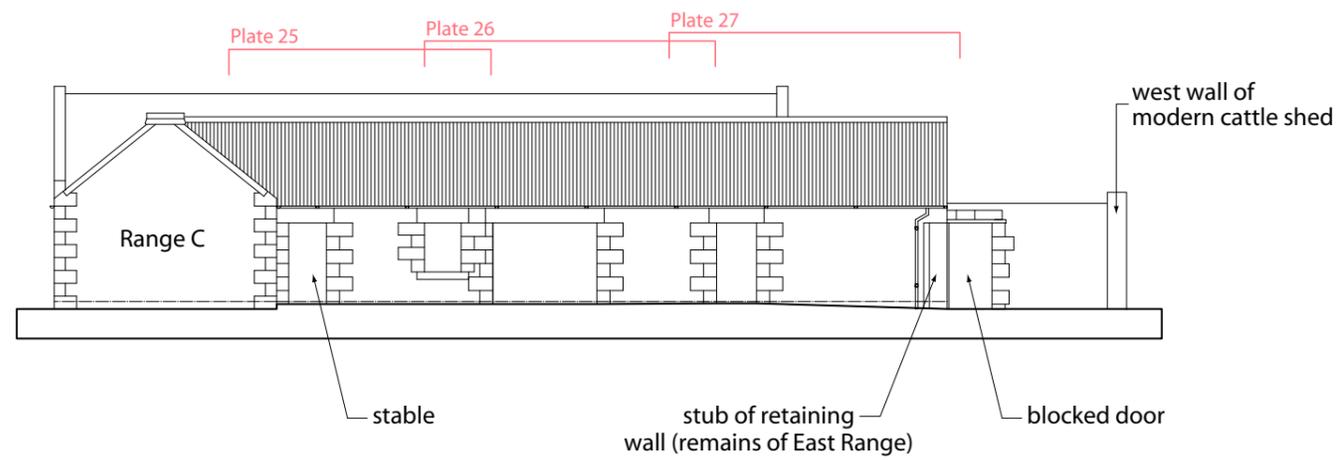


Figure 6 - Range E, North Elevation

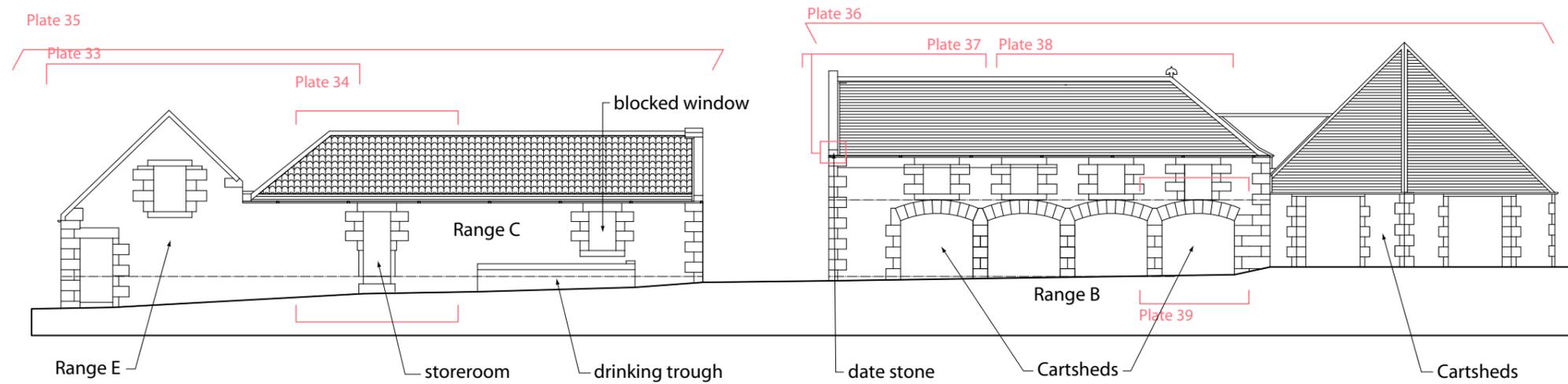
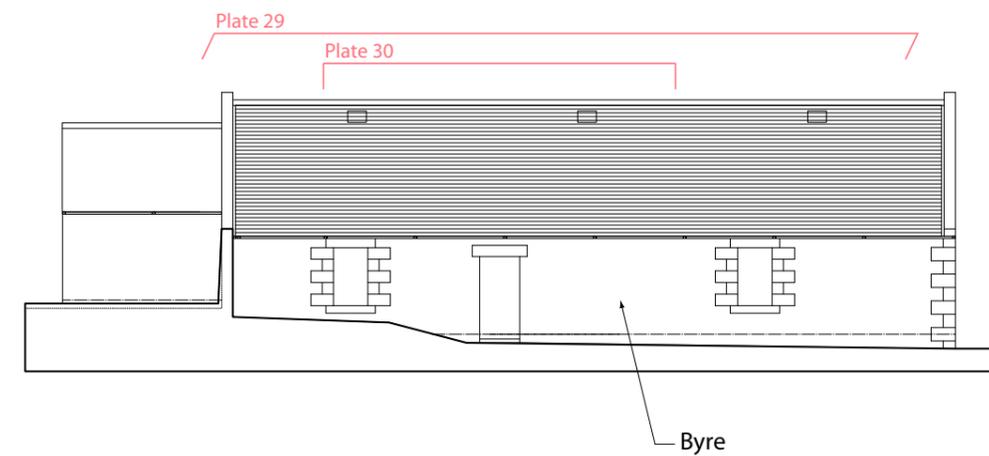


Figure 7 - Ranges A, B, C and E, West Elevation

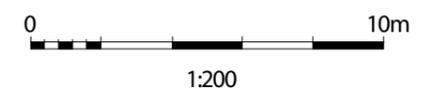
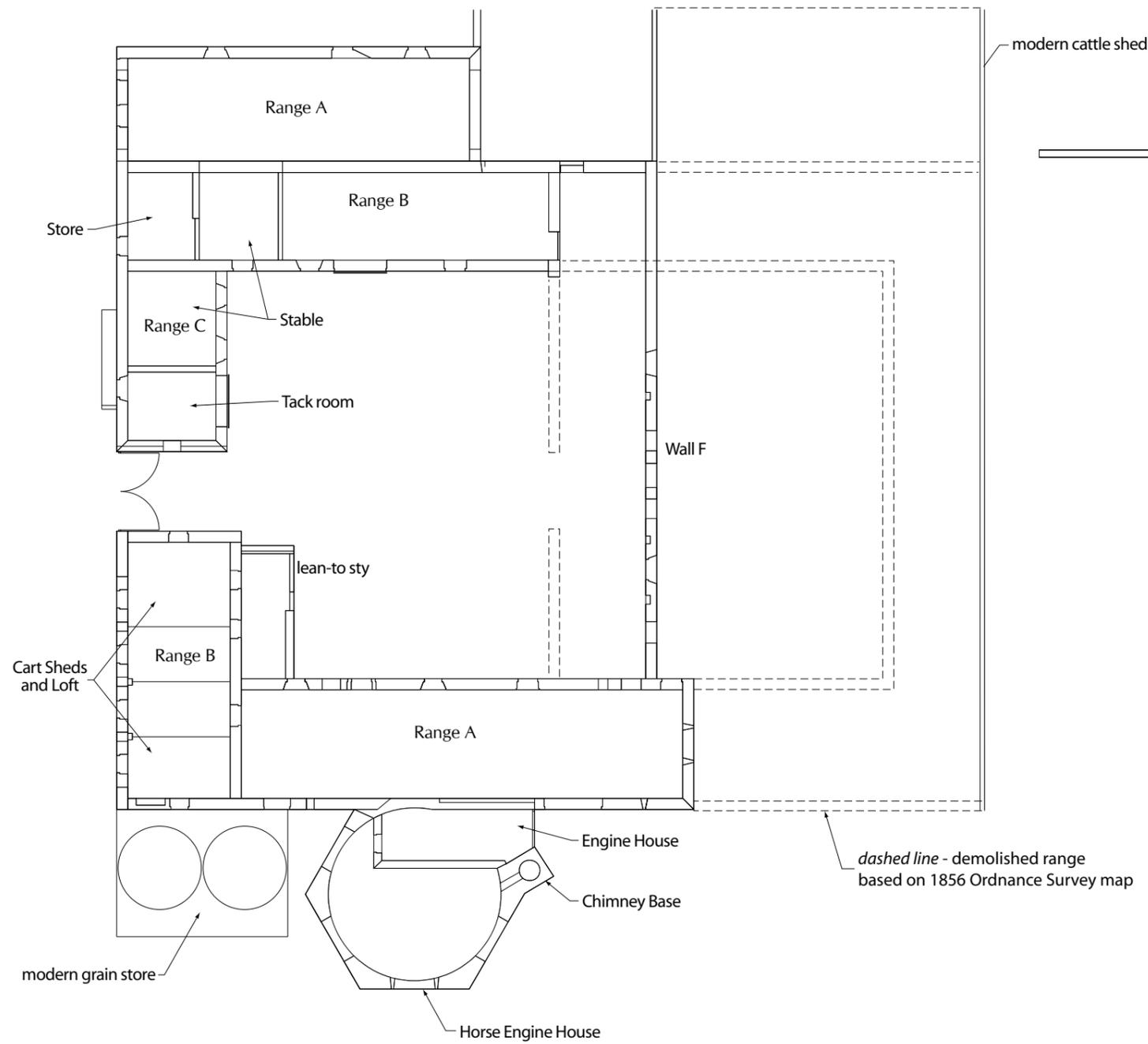
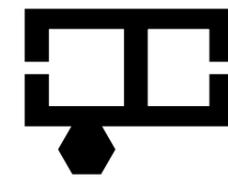


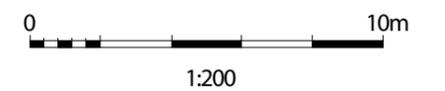
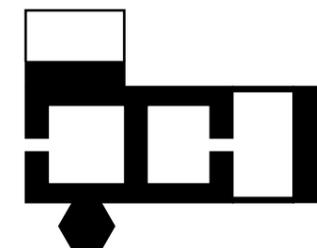
Figure 8 - Plan of Dalmeny Steading



① 1st Edition OS 1856



② 2nd Edition OS 1897



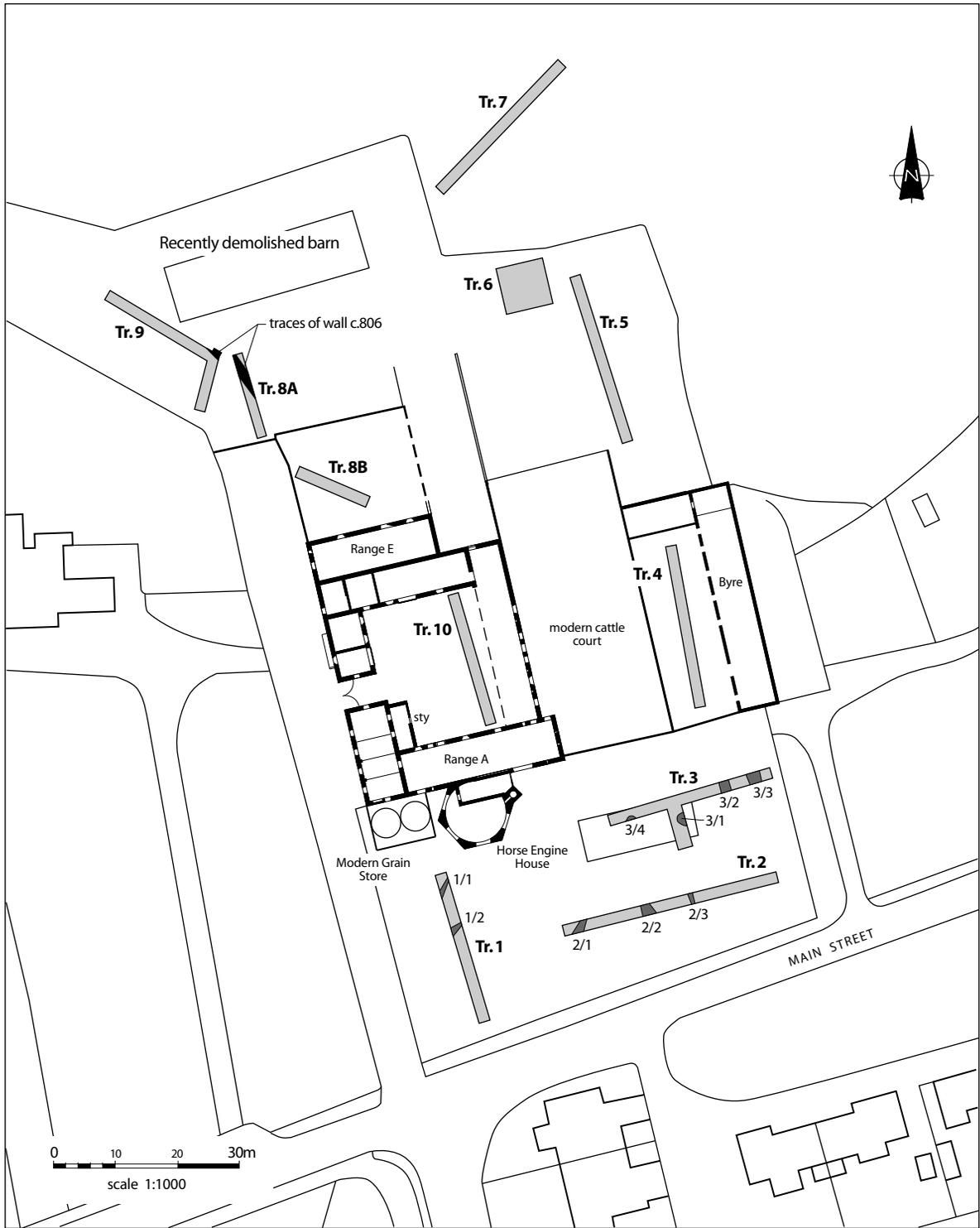


Figure 9 - Wester Dalmeny Steading with archaeological evaluation trenches.



Plate 1 - Range A, South elevation. Modern grain silos.



Plate 2 - Range A, South elevation. Entrance into the horse engine house.

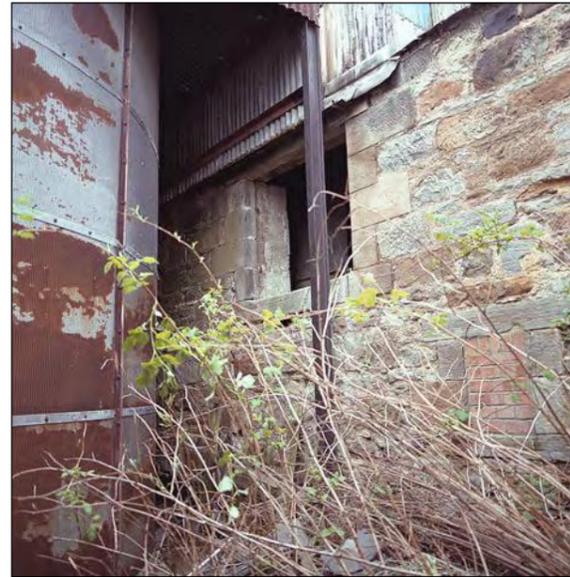


Plate 3 - Range A, South elevation. Window detail.



Plate 4 - Range A, South elevation. Horse engine house and chimney base.



Plate 5 - Range A, South elevation. East side of horse engine house and chimney base.

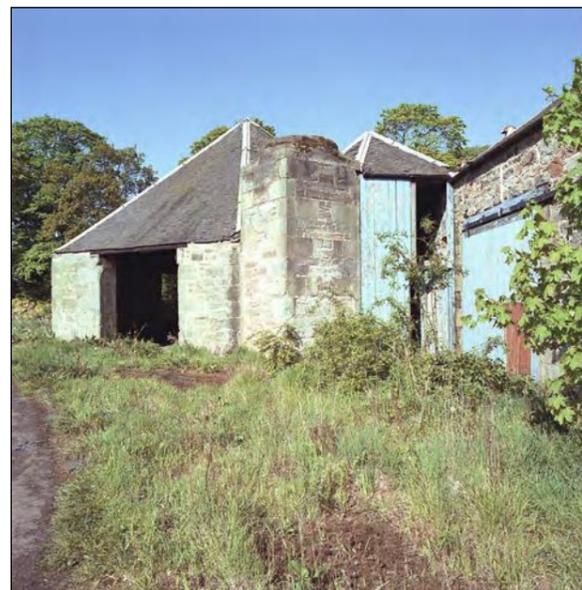


Plate 6 - Range A, East elevation showing doorway into the steam engine house.

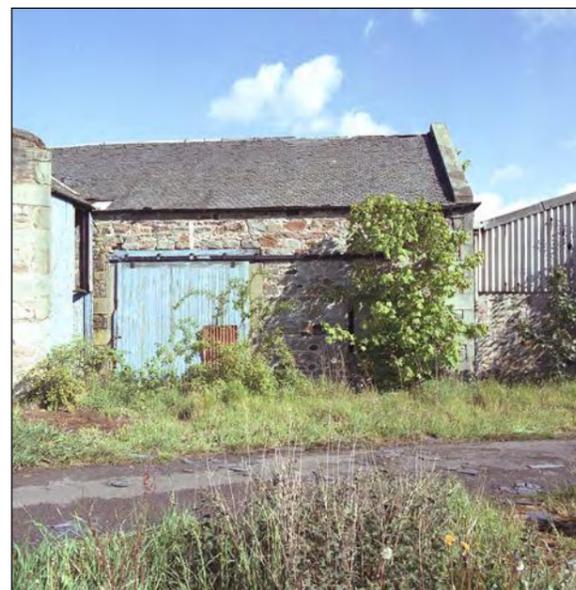


Plate 7 - Range A, South elevation, east end.



Plate 8 - South aspect of modern cattle court, south gable.

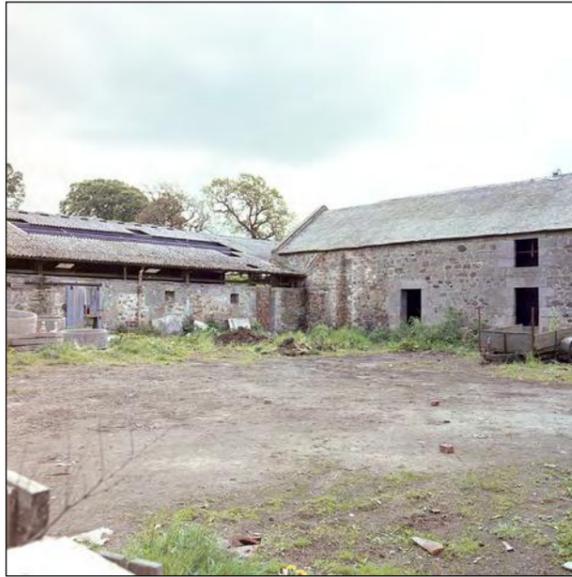


Plate 9 - Range A, North elevation (part of) and Wall F supporting the modern cattle court.



Plate 10 - Range A, North elevation and Wall F junction. The roof raggle above the blocked door can be seen.

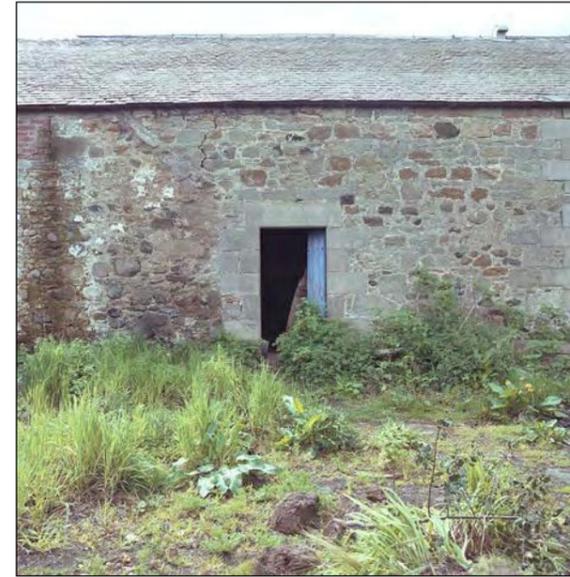


Plate 11 - Range A, North elevation main door.



Plate 12 - Range A, North elevation, west end, showing open windows and vents for silos along roof ridge.



Plate 13 - Range A, North elevation, blocked doorway and open windows.

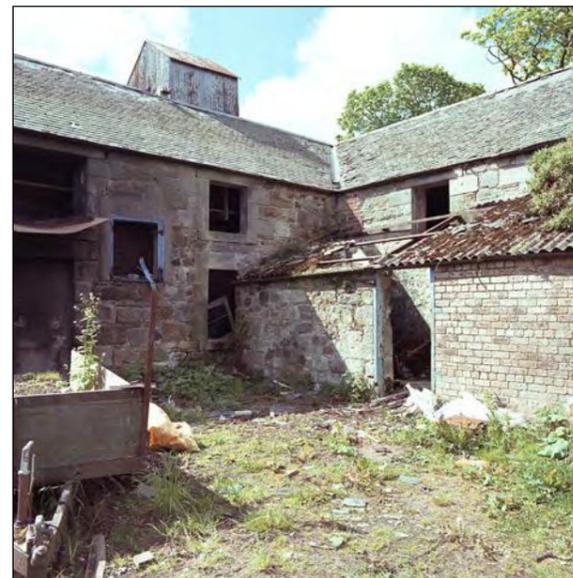


Plate 14 - Range A, North elevation, and Range B east elevation with lean-to building.

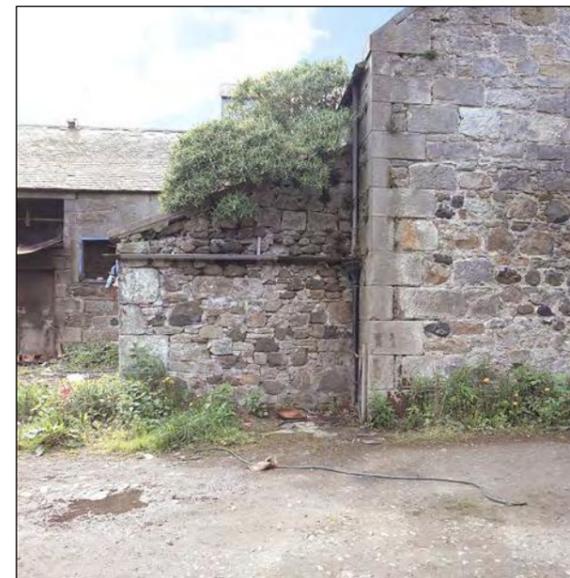


Plate 15 - Range A, and the north gable of Range B.



Plate 16 - Range A, North facing gable end.



Plate 17 - Range A, East facing gable, showing position of the roof rafter and slit vents.



Plate 18 - Range A and B with asbestos roofed pig-sty.



Plate 19 - Ranges C and D looking north-west and courtyard area.



Plate 20 - Range C, South facing gable end and east elevation of tack-room and stable.



Plate 21 - Range C, East elevation of tack-room and stable entrance.



Plate 22 - Range C, East elevation window and junction of Range D.



Plate 23 - Range D, East facing gable end and surviving northern wall of demolished East Range.

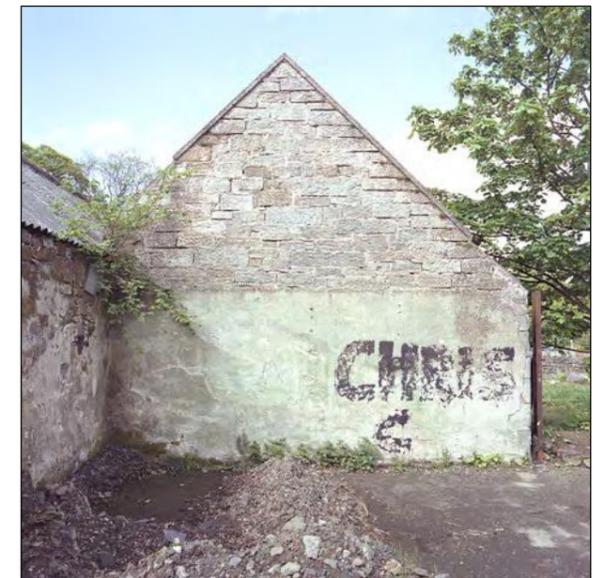


Plate 24 - Range E, East facing gable end with Range D to left of picture.



Plate 25 - Range D, South elevation and entrance to stable with blocked window.



Plate 26 - Range D, South elevation with large entrance and sliding door.

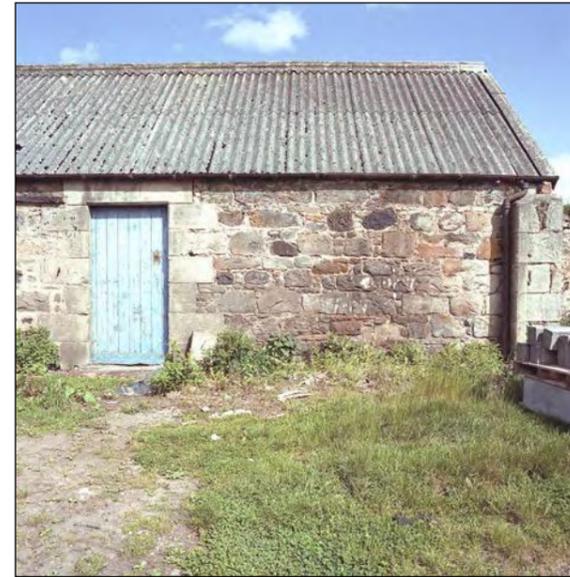


Plate 27 - Range D, South elevation east end. The remains of an entranceway to the demolished East Range is visible at right of picture.



Plate 28 - Range D, interior detail.



Plate 29 - Range E, North elevation.

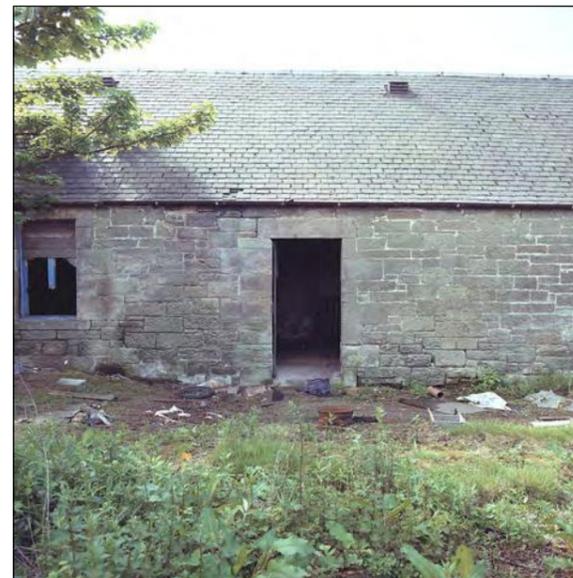


Plate 30 - Range E, North elevation main entrance and window.



Plate 31 - Range E, Interior detail on roof timbers and floor.

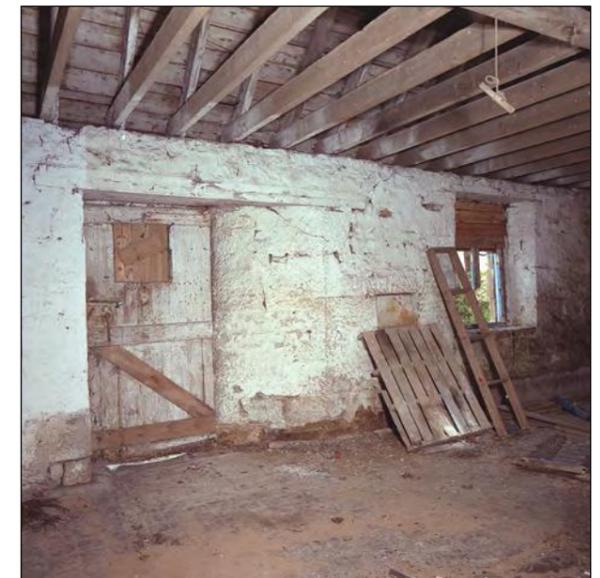


Plate 32 - Range E, Interior of north facing doorway.



Plate 33 - Range D, West gable end.



Plate 34 - Range C, West elevation entrance to storeroom.



Plate 35 - Range C, West elevation and the south facing gable end.

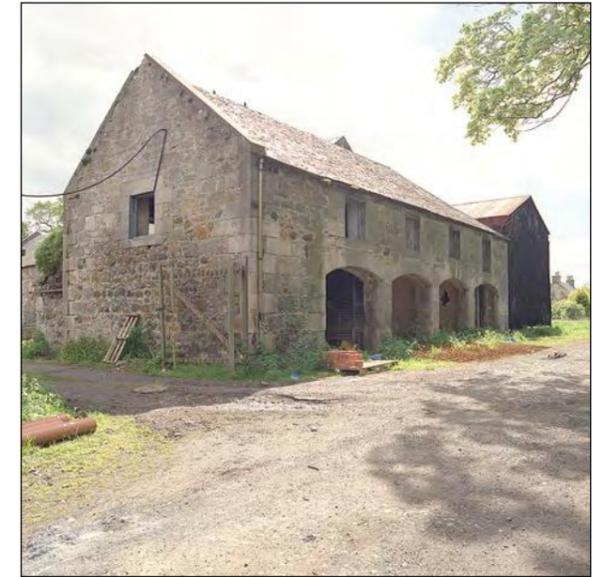


Plate 36 - Range B, North facing gable end and the arched entrances to cart sheds.

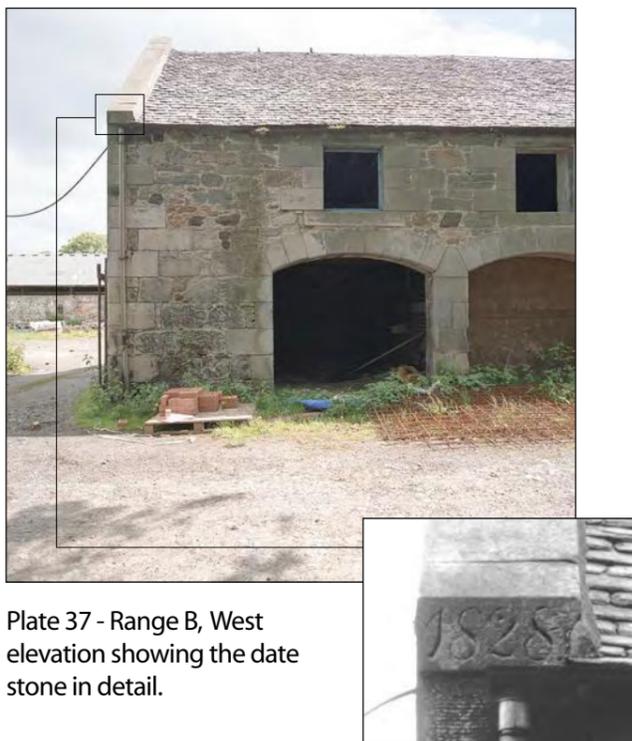


Plate 37 - Range B, West elevation showing the date stone in detail.



Plate 38 - Range B, West elevation with cart bays and loft openings above.



Plate 39 - Range B, West elevation, cart bay and surrounding ashlar detailing.



Plate 40 - Range B, cart bay internal detail.

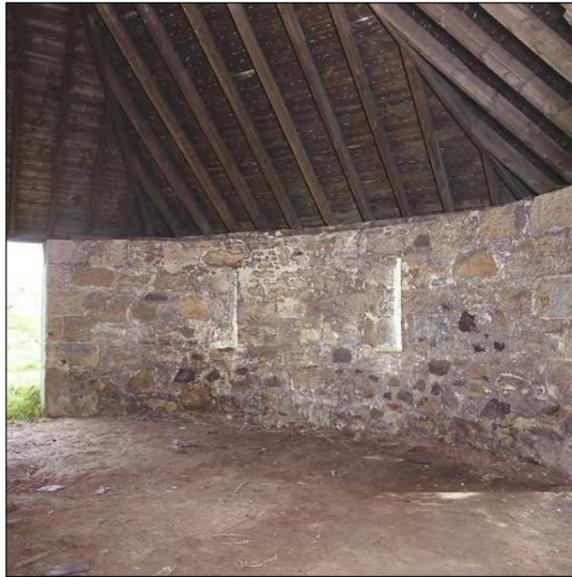


Plate 41 - Range A, Horse Engine House slit vents looking south east.

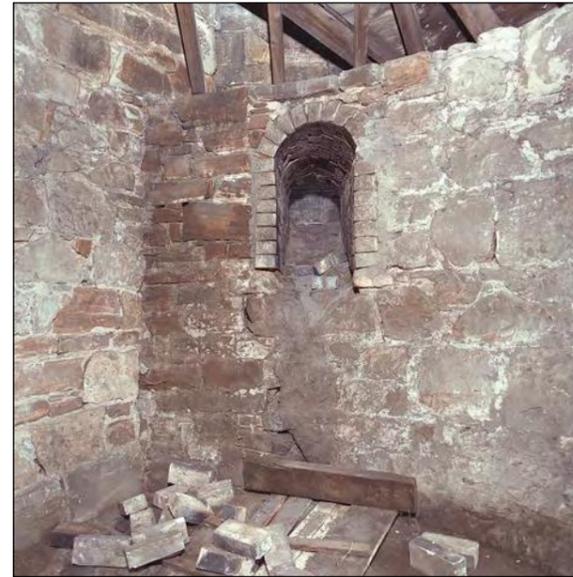


Plate 42 - Range A, Horse Engine House detail of flue leading to chimney base.



Plate 43 - Range A, Horse Engine House floor and roof, looking west.



Plate 44 - Horse Engine House interior showing the entrance to the Steam Engine House.



Plate 45 - Range A, Interior of the Steam Engine House, looking east.

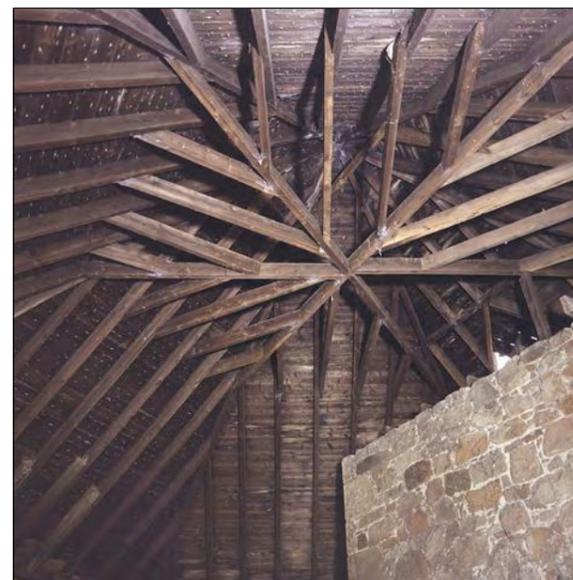


Plate 46 - Interior roof detail of the Horse Engine House, with the Steam Engine House in the foreground.



Plate 47 - Wall F. Support wall of the modern cattle court and remaining east wall of the demolished East Range.



Plate 48 - Wall F. Support wall showing blocked doors and windows.

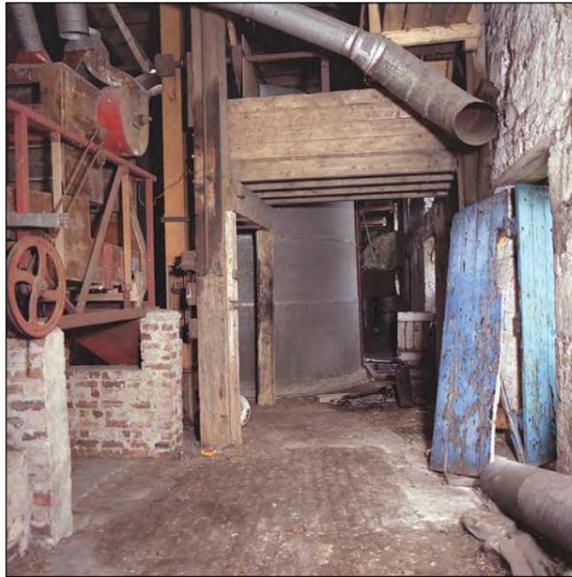


Plate 49 - Range A, Interior detail of the grain silos machinery, looking west.



Plate 50 - Range A, Detail on the grain feeder, built by Boswell's of Blairgowrie.

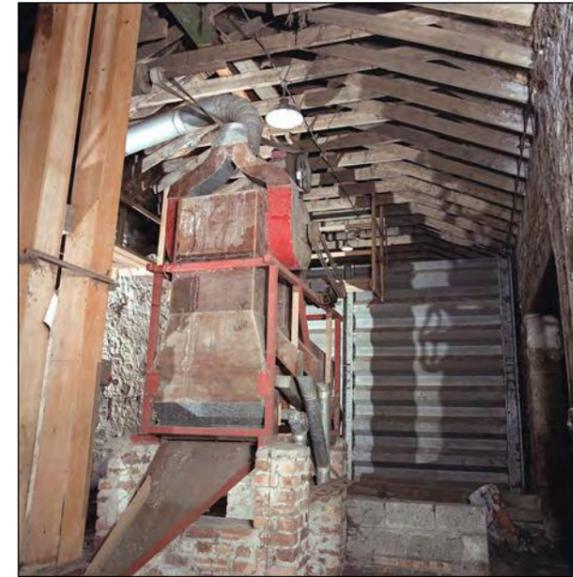


Plate 51 - Range A, Detail on the grain feeder and a rectangular grain silos at east end.



Plate 52 - Detail on large grange silos and south wall of Range A, looking west.



Plate 53 - Range B, Loft area above cart sheds, looking north.

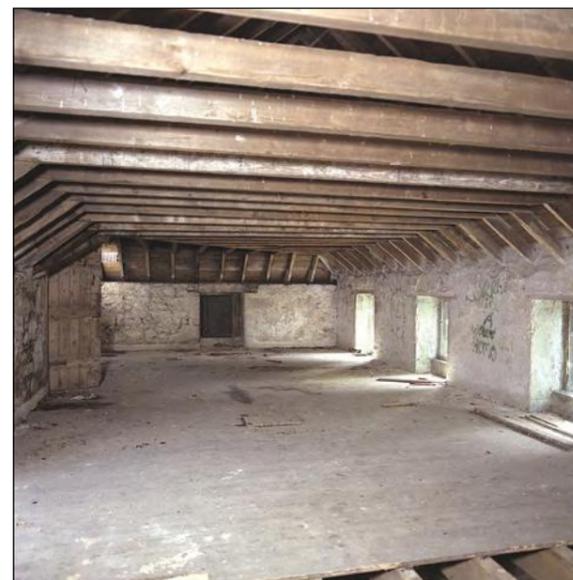


Plate 54 - Range B, Loft area above cart sheds, looking west with entrance to left.

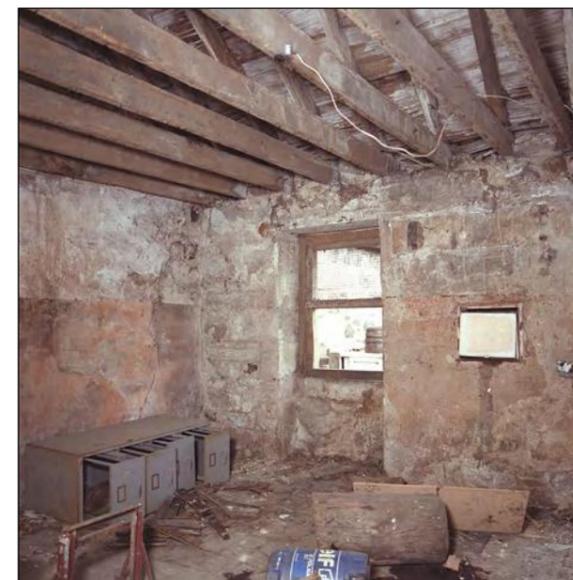


Plate 55 - Range C, Interior of stable, looking east to window.



Plate 56 - Interior of modern cattle court, looking south.