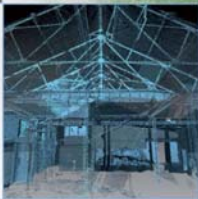


# Land at Main Street Dechmont West Lothian Desk Based Assessment

AOC Project Number 22706

March 2014



ARCHAEOLOGY

HERITAGE

CONSERVATION

## Dechmont, West Lothian

### Desk Based Assessment

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On Behalf of:

Clarendon Planning & Development Ltd  
Exchange Place 2  
5 Semple Street  
EH3 8BL

National Grid Reference (NGR):

NT 04545 70956

AOC Project No:

22706

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Date of Report:

21<sup>st</sup> March 2014

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

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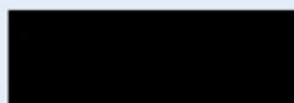
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## Contents

	Page
List of illustrations .....	4
List of plates .....	4
List of appendices .....	4
<b>1 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY .....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>2 INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>6</b>
2.1 Development site .....	6
2.2 Development proposal .....	6
2.3 Government and local planning policies .....	6
2.4 Planning considerations pertaining to the site .....	7
2.5 Limitations of scope .....	8
<b>3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES .....</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>4 METHODOLOGY .....</b>	<b>9</b>
4.1 Standards .....	9
4.2 Data sources .....	9
4.3 Report structure .....	9
<b>5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND (Figure 1) .....</b>	<b>10</b>
5.1 Undated Evidence .....	10
5.2 Prehistoric and Roman (10,000BC-AD410) .....	10
5.3 Early Historic (AD410 –AD1100) .....	10
5.4 Medieval (AD1100 - AD1500) .....	10
5.5 Post-medieval (AD1500-1900) .....	10
5.5 Modern (AD1900-present) .....	11
5.6 Cartographic Evidence .....	11
5.7 Previous Fieldwork .....	12
5.8 Walkover Survey .....	12
5.9 Aerial Photographs .....	12
<b>6 DEVELOPMENT IMPACT AND MITIGATION .....</b>	<b>13</b>
6.1 Direct impacts .....	13
6.2 Indirect Impacts .....	13
6.3 Mitigation of significant impacts .....	13
<b>7 REFERENCES .....</b>	<b>14</b>
7.1 Bibliographic references .....	14
7.2 Cartographic references .....	14
7.3 Photographic references .....	15

## List of illustrations

Figure 1: Location map showing heritage assets within study area

Figure 2: Extract from map by Roy, 1752-5

Figure 3: Extract from map by Forrest, 1818

Figure 4: Extract from Ordnance Survey, 1856

## List of plates

Plate 1: South facing view across proposed development site

Plate 2: North facing view banked boundary (**Site 31**)

Plate 3: West facing view banked boundary (**Site 33**)

Plate 4: Southwest facing view banked boundary (**Site 32**)

Plate 5: South facing view rig and furrow (**Site 34**)

Plate 6: East facing view small holding (**Site 29**).

## List of appendices

Appendix 1      Site Gazetteer

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## 1 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

- 1.1 AOC Archaeology Group was commissioned by Clarendon Planning and Development Ltd with regard to a proposal for residential development on land at Main Street, Dechmont, West Lothian.
- 1.2 The proposed development area comprises open fields on the eastern edge of the village of Dechmont at the junction of Main Street to its north and the A899 to its east. The site is centred on NGR NT 04545 70956. This report outlines the results of a desk-based assessment and assesses the potential for survival of cultural heritage remains within the proposed development area.
- 1.3 Potential direct impacts on known or unknown archaeological remains include the possibility of disturbing, removing or destroying *in situ* remains and artefacts during groundbreaking works (including excavation, construction and other works associated with the development). Although no remains or artefacts predating the post-medieval period have been identified on the proposed development site, earlier remains are recorded within the vicinity and the potential for such remains to be encountered during the development cannot be discounted.
- 1.4 Three banked field boundaries and a small area of rig and furrow were identified on the proposed development site during the walkover survey whilst cartographic evidence suggests that the remains of the pre-1850's West Port farmstead may survive on the eastern edge of the development. All of these are likely to be of either late medieval or early post-medieval date, and given that the rig and furrow runs parallel with one of the boundaries, they are likely to be broadly contemporary. Development would have the potential to impact on these features, as well as any unknown, possibly earlier, remains which might be present on the site.
- 1.5 There are no Scheduled Monuments, Inventoried Parks and Gardens or Inventoried Battlefields within 1 km of the proposed development although seven Listed Buildings, including the Category A Listed Houstoun House, stand within that buffer, as well as two Conservation Areas, Uphall (**Site 38**) and Bangour Village Hospital (**Site 27**). There will be no intervisibility of the development with any of the seven Listed Buildings, while the areas of trees that define the edges of both Conservation Areas would be the only aspects of these designations visible from the development.
- 1.6 National planning National planning policies on the historic environment are detailed in SPP (Scottish Government 2010) and SHEP (Historic Scotland 2011) while local policy is provided by the Strategic Development Plan (SESplan 2013) and the West Lothian Local Plan (West Lothian Council 2009) outlined in Section 2.3 of this report. These policies require a mitigation response that is designed to investigate the potential for archaeological remains within the development area and hence allow the preservation or recording of any significant remains. Any requirement for archaeological work either during or preceding development will be determined by the West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS) who advise West Lothian Council on archaeological matters, although they are likely to require that the earthworks identified on the site during the walkover survey are recorded if the development scheme requires their removal.
- 1.7 There will be no significant impacts on the settings of any designated heritage assets lying within 1 km of the proposed development. No mitigation will therefore be necessary.

## 2 INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Development site

2.1.1 The proposed development area comprises land to the south of Main Street and to the west of the A899 on the eastern edge of the village of Dechmont, West Lothian. The Dechmont Roundabout junction of the A899 and the A89 lies close to the southeast boundary of the site while Junction 3 (Livingston) of the M8 lies slightly further to the south. Centred on NGR NT 04545 70956, the application site comprises open fields; the southern part of the site is overgrown and in part boggy reflecting its former use as a curling pond.

### 2.2 Development proposal

2.2.1 The applicant proposes residential development for the application site on the land at Main Street, Dechmont (**Figure 1**).

### 2.3 Government and local planning policies

#### 2.3.1 *National Planning Policy Guidelines*

The statutory framework for heritage in Scotland is outlined in the *Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997*, as amended in the *Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997* and modified by the *Historic Environment (Amendment) (Scotland) Act 2011*.

The implications of the *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979* with regard to local government planning policy are described within *Scottish Planning Policy* (SPP) (Scottish Government 2010) and its latest draft revision (Scottish Government 2013), *Scottish Historic Environment Policy* (Historic Scotland 2011) and Planning Advice Notes (PAN) for Scotland. SPP, SHEP '*Scottish Historic Environment Policy*' and PAN 2/2011 '*Archaeology and Planning*' (Scottish Government 2011) deal specifically with planning policy in relation to heritage. The planning guidance expresses a general presumption in favour of preserving heritage remains *in situ*. Their '*preservation by record*' (i.e. through excavation and recording, followed by analysis and publication, by qualified archaeologists) is a less desirable alternative. SPP notes that with the exception of archaeology the historic environment can generally accommodate change that is '*informed and sensitively managed, and [that it] can be adapted to accommodate new uses whilst retaining its special character*' (Scottish Government 2010, Para 111).

SHEP (Historic Scotland 2011) sets out the Scottish Government's policy for the sustainable management of the historic environment. Key principles of the policy note that '*there should be a presumption in favour of preservation of individual historic assets and also the pattern of the wider historic environment; no historic asset should be lost or radically changed without adequate consideration of its significance and of all the means available to manage and conserve it*' (1.14.b).

#### 2.3.2 *SESplan Strategic Development Plan*

In June 2013 the Strategic Development Planning Authority for Edinburgh and South East Scotland (SESplan) produced the Strategic Development Plan 1 with modifications. The final approved Strategic Development Plan was produced in August 2013 (SESplan 2013). This document covers a wide area administered by several council areas including City of Edinburgh, East Lothian, Fife, Midlothian, Scottish Borders and West Lothian Councils, setting out a long term spatial strategy to guide future employment, housing and transport provision. The following policy is relevant to cultural heritage and the current proposed development:



**Policy 1B The Spatial Strategy: Development Principles**

Local Development Plans will:

...

- *Ensure that there are no significant adverse impacts on the integrity of international and national built or cultural heritage sites in particular World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, Royal Parks and Sites listed in the Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes...*

**2.3.3 Local Plan**

Local Plans contain the Local Authority policies for land-use and development control across a district. These plans are site specific and include maps showing land-use proposals. The West Lothian Local Plan (WLLP) was adopted by the Council on the 13<sup>th</sup> of January 2009 (West Lothian Council 2009). Historic environment matters are addressed by Policies HER 1 – HER 25, of which Policies HER 2, 10, 12, 13, 15 and 16 could potentially pertain to this site:

**Policy HER 2**

*The council will protect listed buildings and will have particular regard for their special architectural, historic features and, where appropriate, archaeological interest in considering proposals for their alteration, extension or change of use. In doing so, there will be a presumption against the partial or total demolition of a listed building. In considering proposals for development within the vicinity of listed buildings, the council will have particular regard to the setting of listed buildings*

**Policy HER 10**

*Additional controls will be introduced to protect the setting of listed buildings where they are under threat from development.*

**Policy HER 12**

*Proposals for development which would adversely affect the historic interest, character and setting of scheduled monuments will not be approved.*

**Policy HER 13**

*In the case of a planning permission involving work relating to a scheduled monument or its setting where Historic Scotland has approved its alteration, excavation and recording to the highest possible professional standards will be required prior to the implementation of development proposals. Planning conditions will be applied to ensure that development is sympathetic to the monument.*

**Policy HER 15**

*Significant archaeological sites will be protected from development which will have a detrimental effect on the sites or their settings.*

**Policy HER 16**

*Applicants will be required to provide an archaeological assessment in advance of determination of a planning application where the council considers this appropriate. Where preservation of archaeological remains proves unfeasible, archaeological investigation and recording to the highest professional standards will be required at the developer's expense prior to the implementation of the development.*

(West Lothian Council 2009, 49-62)

**2.3.4 Emerging Policy: Local Development Plan**

A Local Development Plan (LDP) is in the process of production that will, once adopted, replace the 2009 Local Plan and set out detailed policies and proposals to guide development within West Lothian. Adoption is anticipated for the autumn of 2016 and a draft plan is yet to be published.

**2.4 Planning considerations pertaining to the site**

2.4.1 The Local Planning Authority is advised on all archaeological matters by the West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS). Any requirement for archaeological work either during or preceding development will be determined by WoSAS acting as West Lothian Council's advisor on archaeological matters.

2.4.2 The setting of Listed Buildings is a competent planning matter; Section 14.2 of the *Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1997* states that when determining applications for development which could impact upon the setting of a Listed Building:

*'...the planning authority or the Secretary of State, as the case may be, shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses'*

2.4.3 A new development must not impact upon the area of a Scheduled Monument without the prior formal consent of Historic Scotland. A development may not have a direct, i.e. physical, effect upon a Scheduled Monument without Scheduled Monument Consent. The setting of Scheduled Monuments is also a key consideration when determining applications. This principle is outlined in *Scottish Planning Policy* Paragraph 118:

*'Where works requiring planning permission affect a scheduled monument, the protection of the monument and its setting are important considerations. Development which will have an adverse effect on a scheduled monument or the integrity of its setting should not be permitted unless there are exceptional circumstances'* (SPP 2010).

2.4.4 The Scottish Government is currently consulting on a revised draft of Scottish Planning Policy. Paragraph 118 of the consultation draft differs from the current adopted version stating:

*'Where planning permission and listed building consent are sought for development affecting a listed building, special regard must be given to the desirability of preserving and enhancing the building, its setting and any features of special architectural or historic interest...'*

2.4.5 Paragraph 120 goes on to add:

*'Where there is potential for development to affect a scheduled monument, the planning authority should protect the monument in situ and in an appropriate setting, unless there are exceptional circumstances'* (Scottish Government, 2013, 52)'.

## 2.5 Limitations of scope

2.5.1 This assessment is based upon data obtained from publicly accessible archives as described in the *Data Sources* in Section 4.2.

## 3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 The aim of this assessment is to identify the potential impact of the development proposals upon both archaeological remains and designated cultural heritage assets. All heritage assets known within 1 km of the proposed development (Red Line Boundary) along with all designated assets within the same radius will be considered in this assessment.



## 4 METHODOLOGY

### 4.1 Standards

- 4.1.1 AOC Archaeology Group conforms to the standards of professional conduct outlined in the Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct, the IfA Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology, the IfA Standards and Guidance for Desk Based Assessments, Field Evaluations etc., and the British Archaeologists and Developers Liaison Group Code of Practice.
- 4.1.2 AOC Archaeology Group is a *Registered Archaeological Organisation* of the IfA. This status ensures that there is regular monitoring and approval by external peers of our internal systems, standards and skills development.
- 4.1.3 AOC is ISO 9001:2008 accredited, in recognition of the Company's Quality Management System.

### 4.2 Data sources

- 4.2.1 The following data sources were consulted during preparation of this assessment:
- National Monuments Record for Scotland (RCAHMS, Bernard Terrace, Edinburgh):  
For NMRS data, aerial photographs, archaeological and architectural photographs, NMRS maps, various archaeological and historical publications, and unpublished archaeological reports;
  - West of Scotland Archaeology Service  
For Historic Environment Record data and unpublished archaeological reports;
  - National Map Library (National Library of Scotland, Causewayside, Edinburgh):  
For old Ordnance Survey maps (1<sup>st</sup> & 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition, small- and large-scale) and pre-Ordnance Survey historical maps;
  - Historic Scotland (Longmore House, Salisbury Place, Edinburgh):  
For Scheduled Monuments data and Listed Buildings data;

### 4.3 Report structure

- 4.3.1 Each heritage asset referred to in the text is listed in the Gazetteer in Appendix 1. Each has been assigned a 'Site No.' unique to this assessment, and the Gazetteer includes information regarding the type, period, grid reference, HER number, statutory protective designation, and other descriptive information, as derived from the consulted sources.
- 4.3.2 Each heritage asset referred to in the text is plotted on the location map (**Figure 1**) at the end of the report, using the assigned Site Numbers.
- 4.3.3 All known heritage assets located within a 1 km radius of the edge of the proposed development area (the Red Boundary) have been included in the assessment. The aim of this is to help predict whether any similar hitherto unknown archaeological remains are likely to be impacted by the development. Designated assets including Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas and Scheduled Monuments within 1 km of the proposed development have also been identified.

- 4.3.4 All sources consulted during the assessment, including publications, archived records, photographic and cartographic evidence, are listed amongst the References in Section 7.

## 5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND (Figure 1)

### 5.1 Undated Evidence

- 5.1.1 A cropmark (**Site 23**) was noted on a 1947 aerial photo to the west of the proposed development, during the preparation of a desk-based assessment for the former Bangour Village Hospital (Roberts 2005); the cropmark is undated, although its sub-rectangular shape could indicate a post-prehistoric date.

### 5.2 Prehistoric and Roman (10,000BC-AD410)

- 5.2.1 No prehistoric remains or artefacts are reported within 1 km of the proposed development.
- 5.2.2 An *antoninianus* (coin) of Gordian III (AD 238-44) was discovered beside a small burn on Uphall Golf Course (**Site 8**). This does not, however, necessarily indicate Roman activity within the area as it is possible that it represents later loss.

### 5.3 Early Historic (AD410 –AD1100)

- 5.3.1 Six long cists were reportedly discovered during 1864 in a field at Burnhouse (**Site 14**) where a number of similar cists had previously been found. Details of the discovery are vague although a small pit was reportedly found at the same time. Audrey Henshall suggests a 5<sup>th</sup> to 9<sup>th</sup> AD century date for the long cists (Henshall 1958).

### 5.4 Medieval (AD1100 - AD1500)

- 5.4.1 No medieval remains or artefacts are reported within 1 km of the proposed development.

### 5.5 Post-medieval (AD1500-1900)

- 5.5.1 A small farmstead 'West Port' (**Site 15**) is recorded extending eastwards on the eastern edge of the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition 6 inch to the mile Ordnance Survey map of 1856 (**Figure 4**). At least two of the structures are ruined suggesting that it may have fallen out of use by this time.
- 5.5.2 Houstoun House (**Site 1**) a Category A Listed L-plan mansion dated to 1600 stands 785m to the east of the proposed development, shielded by planting within its policies. Owned until 1945 by the descendants of Sir John Sharp, advocate, who had acquired its lands in 1569, the house was altered in 1737 and again during the 19<sup>th</sup> century. It was also known as the 'Woman House'. Other Listed buildings and structures associated with the house and its policies include a sundial (**Site 2**, Category C), the Houstoun Dooct (**Site 3**, Category C) and the coach house and stables (**Site 4**, Category B). Houstoun House and its policies lie at the western end of the Uphall Conservation Area (**Site 26**). A second Listed country house, Knightsridge (**Site 5**, Category B) to the south of the site is much later, dating from 1851.
- 5.5.3 Other post-medieval sites, structures and buildings recorded within 1 km of the proposed development include the site of Houstoun Colliery (**Site 9**) worked between the 17<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries; unlisted workers cottages at Houstoun House (**Site 11**); a farmstead at Forkneuk Farm (**Site 10**); the historic core

of Dechmont, including a mill dam, saw mill and smithy (**Site 16**); the site of a railway station at Bangour Junction (**Site 17**), and the site of a now demolished lodge at Knightsridge (**Site 24**).

## 5.5 Modern (AD1900-present)

- 5.5.1 The former Bangour Village Hospital (**Site 22**) stands amongst trees on a rural site to the west of the proposed development. The entirety of the hospital complex has been designated as a Conservation Area (**Site 27**) and many of its buildings are Listed, although only two of the dormitory blocks (**Sites 6 and 7**, both Category C) stand within 1 km of the proposed development. The hospital was constructed between 1898 and 1907 to the designs of Hippolyte J. Blanc. Although built for the Edinburgh Lunacy Board and used as a psychiatric hospital for the greater part of its life, it was requisitioned by the War Office for treating wounded soldiers during both world wars. The high casualty levels during the First World War, necessitated the construction of a railway spur onto the site in order to enable the hospital trains to deliver their patients directly to the hospital doors. Although the railway was lifted in 1921, its embankment (**Site 24**) still curves immediately to the south of the proposed development.
- 5.5.2 Other modern features recorded within 1 km of the proposed development area include two golf courses (**Sites 13 and 20/21**) a golf course car-park (**Site 12**) and the recently built Iron Mountain Warehouse (**Site 19**).

## 5.6 Cartographic Evidence

- 5.6.1 The earliest maps of the area are schematic and lack detail, making it impossible to locate the proposed development site on them, although settlements are shown at *Dechmont* and *Little Dechmont* on Timothy Pont's map of 1583-96 (not illustrated) and *Dechmont* on Adair's maps of 1684 and 1737 (not illustrated), suggesting that settlement at Dechmont is long established.
- 5.6.2 Although it is still to an extent schematic, Roy's Lowland Survey of 1752-55 (**Figure 2**), is more detailed, showing the site as open ground with fields surrounding Houstoun House to its east and the settlement of *Little Dightmont* (Dechmont) to the southwest. Johnstone's subsequent map of 1788 (not illustrated) is completely schematic and does not show the site in detail although it does depict Houstoun and the Broxburn Bathgate road (the current A899).
- 5.6.3 Forrest's map of 1818 (**Figure 3**) is comparatively detailed, showing both the West Port (**Site 15**) farmstead on the eastern edge of the proposed development site and the boggy ground which still occupies its southern tip. Ainslie's map of 1821 (not illustrated) is again schematic and lacking in detail, while Thomson's subsequent Atlas of 1832 (not illustrated) again shows both West Port and the boggy area, suggesting that it may have been copied from Forrest's map.
- 5.6.4 Detailed Ordnance Survey Mapping commenced with the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition 6 inch to the Mile map, surveyed during 1854-5 and published in 1856 (**Figure 4**). The Ordnance Survey map records the proposed development area as divided in two, with a single large field to the north and an area of boggy ground, separated by a burn, to the south. This division survives on the site to this day. With the exception of the ruins of the West Port farmstead (**Site 15**), which straddles the eastern boundary, the proposed development site appears clear of buildings and features. The proposed development area is shown unaltered on the 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition 6 inch to the mile map of 1897, surveyed in 1895 (not illustrated) although the remains of the West Port Steading had been removed by this time.

5.6.5 The 1922 Ordnance Survey map continues to show the proposed development as open ground. The only changes visible are the laying of the hospital railway to its south (**Site 21**) and the excavation of a curling pond (**Site 28**) in the southern part of the site. By the time of the 1952 Ordnance Survey map (not illustrated; surveyed 1948) two small farmsteads had been erected fronting on Main Street, one located within (**Site 29**) and the other (**Site 30**) located slightly to the west of the proposed development site. Both these farmsteads remain. The modern A899 link road had been built along the site's eastern boundary prior to 1976-95 Ordnance Survey mapping (not illustrated).

## 5.7 Previous Fieldwork

5.7.1 No archaeological investigations have previously been recorded on the proposed development site. The West Lothian Historic Environment Record records a desk-based assessment (**Site 22**) prepared in 2005 for the site of the Bangour Village Hospital to the west of the proposed development (Roberts 2005).

## 5.8 Walkover Survey

5.8.1 The proposed development area was visited on the 13<sup>th</sup> of March 2014 in clear dry weather. The majority of the site is covered open pasture fields subdivided by fences (**Plate 1**), the exception being the south east corner of the site, which contains areas of wet and boggy ground, one of which was formerly used as a curling pond (**Site 28**).

5.8.2 Three linear bank boundaries, aligned north-northwest/south-southeast (**Sites 31 (Plate 2)** and **33 (Plate 3)**) and east/west (**Site 32 (Plate 4)**) were visible; these represent field boundaries recorded on the 1856 Ordnance Survey map. Three lines of rig and furrow cultivation (**Site 34 (Plate 5)**) survive in the extreme southeast corner of the site, running on parallel north-northwest/south-southeast alignments to **Site 33**.

5.8.3 An abandoned 20<sup>th</sup> century smallholding (**Site 29**) stands in the middle of the proposed development site's northern boundary, fronting on Main Street.

## 5.9 Aerial Photographs

5.9.1 A review of vertical aerial photographs held by the RCAHMS dating from 1946 to 1988 indicates that, with the exception of the smallholding (**Site 29**), the proposed development area has been open ground throughout the post war period (Section 7.3).

5.9.2 No archaeological features, remains or sites are recorded on any of the aerial photographs, although a range of recent features, contemporary with the photographs, are shown including an area of modern ground disturbance (**Site 35**, image B0058 5148), a succession of structures (**Site 36**) within the rear curtilage of **Site 29** (images B0136 2125, B0058 5145, B0182 5492, C0184 023 and OS68-118 017) and an area small square features, either hay bales or chicken coops (**Site 37**).

## 6 DEVELOPMENT IMPACT AND MITIGATION

### 6.1 Direct impacts

- 6.1.1 Potential direct impacts on known or unknown archaeological remains include the possibility of disturbing, removing or destroying *in situ* remains and artefacts during groundbreaking works (including excavation, construction and other works associated with the development).
- 6.1.2 Although no remains or artefacts predating the post-medieval period have been identified on the proposed development site, earlier remains are recorded within the vicinity and the potential for such remains to be encountered during the development cannot be discounted.
- 6.1.3 Three banked field boundaries and a small area of rig and furrow were identified on the proposed development site during the walkover survey whilst cartographic evidence suggests that the remains of the pre-1850's West Port farmstead may survive on the eastern edge of the development. All of these are likely to be of either late medieval or early post-medieval date, and given that the rig and furrow runs parallel with one of the boundaries, they are likely to be broadly contemporary. Development would have the potential to impact on these features, as well as any unknown, possibly earlier, remains which might be present on the site.

### 6.2 Indirect Impacts

- 6.2.1 In cultural heritage terms, an indirect impact refers to any change in the baseline condition of a designated heritage asset resulting from a development beyond the boundaries of the asset. Indirect impacts can be positive as well as adverse. Indirect impacts could include potential visual effects on the setting of protected monuments, i.e. Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas and Scheduled Monuments, in the vicinity. The majority of the protected sites within the assessment area would be unaffected by the proposed development.
- 6.2.2 There are no Scheduled Monuments, Inventoried Parks and Gardens or Inventoried Battlefields within 1 km of the proposed development, although seven Listed Buildings, including Category A Listed Houstoun House lie within that buffer as well as two Conservation Areas, Uphall (**Site 38**) and Bangour Village Hospital (**Site 27**). There will be no intervisibility of the development with any of the seven Listed Buildings, while the areas of trees that define the edges of both Conservation Areas would be the only aspects of these designations visible from the development.

### 6.3 Mitigation of significant impacts

- 6.3.1 National planning National planning policies on the historic environment are detailed in SPP (Scottish Government 2010) and SHEP (Historic Scotland 2011) while local policy is provided by the Strategic Development Plan (SESplan 2013) and the West Lothian Local Plan (West Lothian Council 2009) outlined in Section 2.3 of this report. These policies require a mitigation response that is designed to investigate the potential for archaeological remains within the development area and hence allow the preservation or recording of any significant remains. Any requirement for archaeological work either during or preceding development will be determined by the West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS) who advise West Lothian Council on archaeological matters, although they are likely to require that the earthworks identified on the site during the walkover survey are recorded if the development scheme requires their removal.

- 6.3.2 There will be no significant impacts on the settings of any designated heritage assets lying within 1 km of the proposed development. No mitigation will therefore be necessary.

## 7 REFERENCES

### 7.1 Bibliographic references

HMSO 1979 *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979*.

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Ordnance Survey 1897 *Linlithgowshire* Sheet X.NW, 1:10,560

Ordnance Survey 1922 *Linlithgowshire* Sheet n VIII, 1:10,560

Ordnance Survey 1952 *Linlithgowshire* Sheet n VIII, 1:10,560

Ordnance Survey mapping 1961-1995, accessed at <http://www.old-maps.co.uk/maps.html> on 11<sup>th</sup> March 2014

### 7.3 Photographic references

#### *Vertical aerial photographs showing the application site*

Library Reference	Sortie	Frames	Date
B0058	106G/UK/0014	5143, 5146, 7143	1946
B0136	CPE/UK/0216	3125, 3158	1947
B0182	CPE/UK/076	5492	1947
B0191	CPE/UK/0269	5069	1947
B0265	541/A/0467	3203, 3205	1949
B0483	58/3544	0205-0210	1960
B0489	543/0840	0460-0470	1960
C0008	106G/UK/1266	2006	1946
C0016	106G/UK/0014	6147	1946
C0062	CPE/UK/0193	6268	1946
C0110	58/3544	0030	1960
C0128	540/A/0455	5062, 5064, 5115, 5118	1950
C0184	39/4547	023	1974
C0279	ASS/519/88	205-210	1988
OS66-173	OS66-173	031-35	1966
OS66-174	OS66-174	119-120	1966
OS68-118	OS68-118	010-018	1968
OS73-399	OS73-399	195-200	1973
OS80-034	OS80-034	255-260	1980

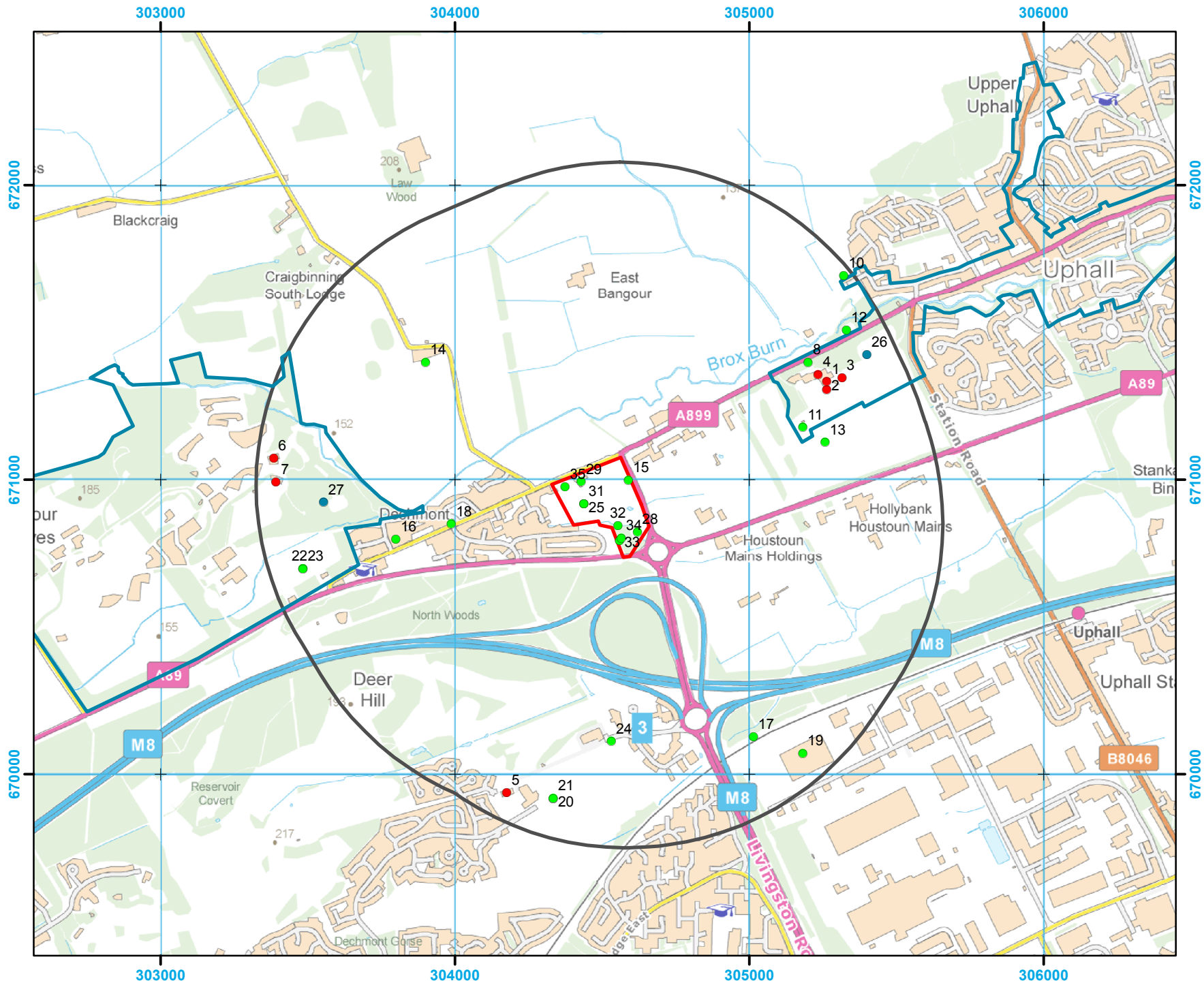
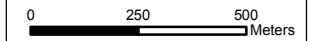


Figure 1: Location map showing heritage assets within study area

- Conservation Area
- Listed Building
- Not Designated
- Site Boundary
- Conservation Area
- 1km Buffer

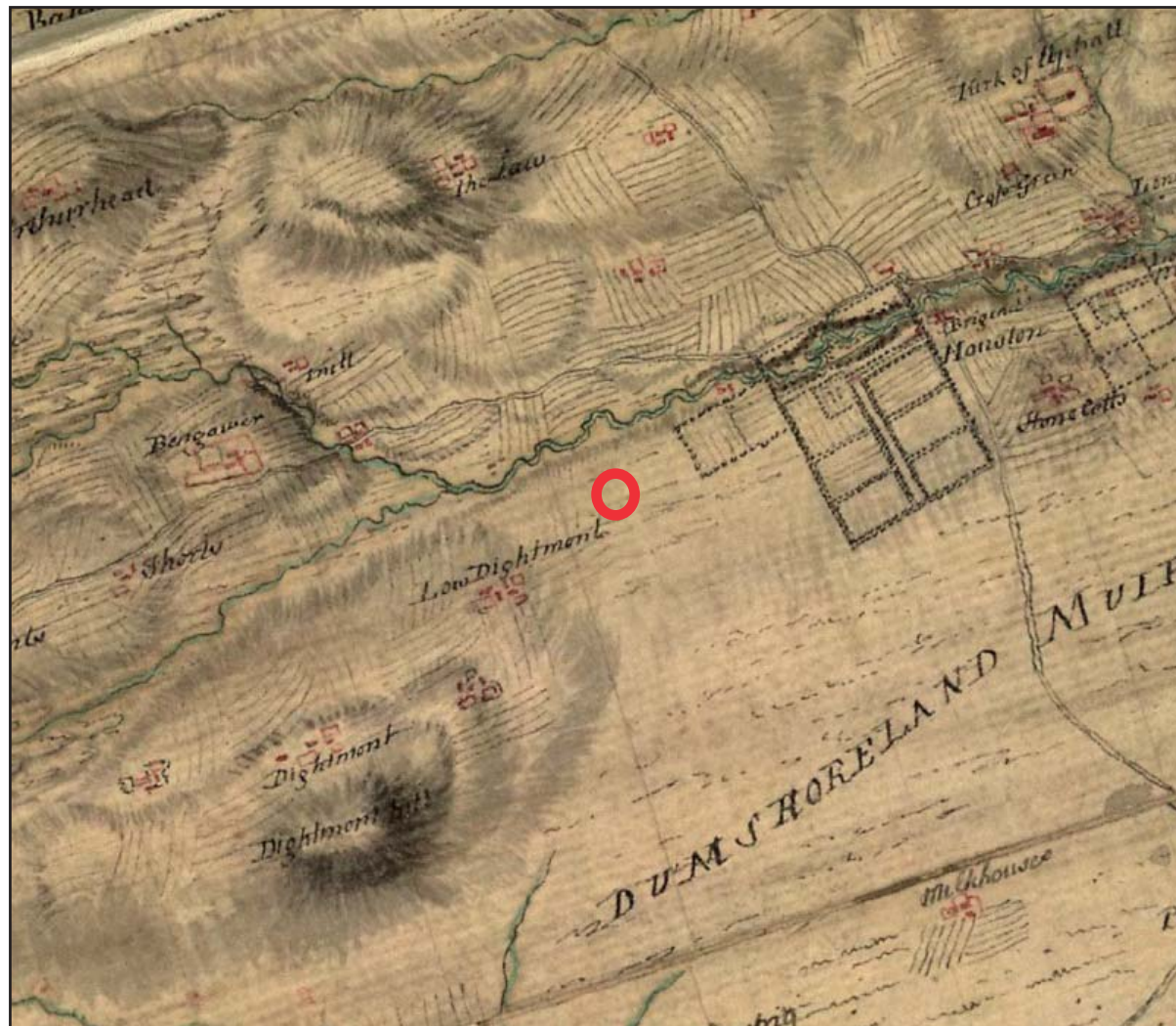


Cartographic data derived from OS OpenData. Crown Copyright. Contains Ordnance Survey data and public sector information. (C) Crown copyright and database right 2014

<b>Project No.:</b>	22706
<b>Date:</b>	21.03.2014
<b>Scale at A4:</b>	1:17,500



(c) AOC Archaeology 2014



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 Approximate Site Location

Figure 2: Extract from map by Roy 1752-5





Reproduced with the kind permission of the Trustees of the National Library of Scotland


 Approximate Site Location

Figure 3: Extract from map by Forrest, 1818



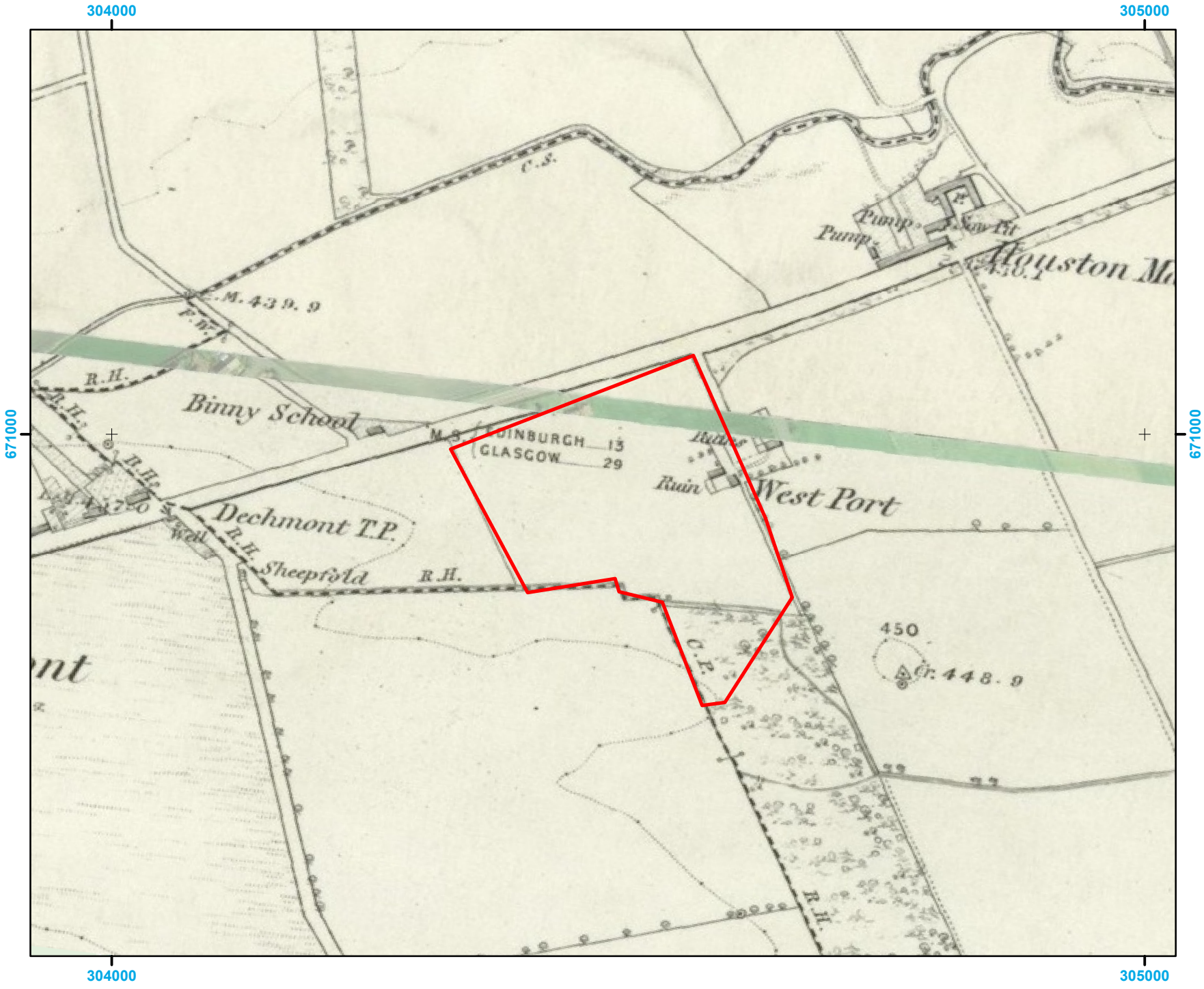

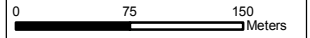


Figure 4: Extract from Ordnance Survey, 1856

 Site Boundary



Cartographic data derived from OS OpenData, Crown Copyright

<b>Project No.:</b>	22706
<b>Date:</b>	21.03.2014
<b>Scale at A4:</b>	1:5,000



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Plate 1: South facing view across the proposed development site



Plate 2: North facing view banked boundary (Site 31)





Plate 3: West facing view banked boundary (Site 33)



Plate 4: Southwest facing view banked boundary (Site 32)





Plate 5: South facing view rig and furrow (Site 34)



Plate 6: East facing view small holding (Site 29)

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**Dechmont, West Lothian  
Desk Based Assessment  
Appendix 1: Gazetteer**

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<b>Site Number</b>	1
<b>Site Name</b>	HOUSTOUN HOUSE (Ref:14243)
<b>Type of Site</b>	Country House
<b>NMRS Number</b>	NT07SE.10
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Listed Building
<b>Easting</b>	305264
<b>Northing</b>	671334
<b>Parish</b>	Uphall
<b>Council</b>	West Lothian
<b>Description</b>	This building is in the West Lothian Council and the Uphall Parish. It is a category A building and was listed on 22/02/1971.

Group Items: N/A, Group Cat: N/A, Map Ref: N/A.

#### Description

Begun 1600 as an L-plan mansion. N.W. arm extended and returned north east wards and scale and platt stair inserted between old and new N.E. arms in 1737 (date over entrance) 4 storeys and garret. Harled corble-step-gabled. Slated roof. Good interiors panelled in Memel Pine. Vaulted 1st storey. 19th cent. Additions on N.E. and S.E. to N.W. is a court bounded on NE and SW by walls and on NW by 2-storey offices (built c1600; vaulted 1st storey) known as the 'Woman House'.

#### Notes

Built for Sir John Shairp, advocate, who had acquired lands of Houston 1569. Thomas Shairp of Houston, Commissioner for Linlithgowshire in last Scottish Parliament. Opposed Treaty of Union. John Campbell Shairp. (1809-85) author of 'The Bush aboon Traquair' was born here. Houston passed out of hands of Shairp family 1945.

#### References

N.S.A. Groome Inv. 398 C. & D. Arch, V, p. 512-4 (plan; ill.) Small 'Castles and Mansions'

---

<b>Site Number</b>	2
<b>Site Name</b>	Sundial at Houstoun House
<b>Type of Site</b>	Sundial
<b>NMRS Number</b>	NT07SE.10.01
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Listed Building
<b>Easting</b>	305263
<b>Northing</b>	671308
<b>Parish</b>	Uphall
<b>Council</b>	West Lothian
<b>Description</b>	

---

This building is in the West Lothian Council and the Uphall Parish. It is a category C building and was listed on 25/06/1980.

Group Items: N/A, Group Cat: N/A, Map Ref: N/A.

#### Description

1757. Baluster-type. Circular base.

#### Notes

#### References

Inv. 398 C. & D. Arch., V, p. 498 (ill.)

---

<b>Site Number</b>	3
<b>Site Name</b>	HOUSTOUN DOOCOT
<b>Type of Site</b>	Doocot
<b>NMRS Number</b>	NT07SE.03
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Listed Building
<b>Easting</b>	305315
<b>Northing</b>	671348
<b>Parish</b>	Uphall
<b>Council</b>	West Lothian
<b>Description</b>	<p>This building is in the West Lothian Council and the Uphall Parish. It is a category C building and was listed on 25/06/1980.</p> <p>Group Items: N/A, Group Cat: N/A, Map Ref: N/A.</p> <p>Description</p> <p>17th cent. Small. Oblong. Rubble, partly harled. On plinth of boulders. Roofless. Landing-ledge, interior: 2 chambers, 225 and 193 nest-holes.</p> <p>Notes</p> <p>References</p> <p>Niven Robertson 'Old Dovecotes'</p>

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<b>Site Number</b>	4
<b>Site Name</b>	HOUSTOUN COACH-HOUSE & STABLES
<b>Type of Site</b>	Stables/ Dower House

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<b>NMRS Number</b>	NT07SE.10.01
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Listed Building
<b>Easting</b>	305234
<b>Northing</b>	671359
<b>Parish</b>	Uphall
<b>Council</b>	West Lothian
<b>Description</b>	<p>This building is in the West Lothian Council and the Uphall Parish. It is a category B building and was listed on 22/02/1971.</p> <p>Group Items: N/A, Group Cat: N/A, Map Ref: N/A.</p> <p>Description</p> <p>Dated 1736. Originally 1 1/2 storeys (Upper floor, now removed). Coursed rubble. Corbie-step-gabled. Date over loft door. Lean-to additions at rear.</p>

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<b>Site Number</b>	5
<b>Site Name</b>	KNIGHTSRIDGE HOUSE. (Ref:7416)
<b>Type of Site</b>	Country House
<b>NMRS Number</b>	NT06NW 5
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Listed Building
<b>Easting</b>	304176
<b>Northing</b>	669939
<b>Parish</b>	Livingston
<b>Council</b>	West Lothian
<b>Description</b>	<p>KNIGHTSRIDGE HOUSE. (Ref:7416)</p> <p>This building is in the West Lothian Council and the Livingston Parish. It is a category B building and was listed on 21/02/1971.</p> <p>Group Items: N/A, Group Cat: N/A, Map Ref: N/A.</p> <p>Description</p> <p>1851. Georgian. 2 storeys and basement; 3 windows wide. Coursers. Piended slated roof. Central chimney. Cornice and blocking course. Corniced ground floor windows. Pedimented portico; square piers.</p> <p>Notes</p> <p>Built for Alexander Gray of Heiff, replacing former mansion which stands 100 yards to N.E.</p>

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<b>Site Number</b>	6
<b>Site Name</b>	BANGOUR VILLAGE HOSPITAL, DORMITORY BLOCK

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Type of Site	Hospital Building
NMRS Number	NT07SW 18.07
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building
Easting	303384
Northing	671075
Parish	Ecclesmachan
Council	West Lothian
Description	This building is in the West Lothian Council and the Ecclesmachan Parish. It is a category C building and was listed on 17/05/2012.

Group Items: See Notes, Group Cat: A, Map Ref: NT 03384 71075.

#### Description

Hippolyte J. Blanc, begun 1898, completed, 1907 with later, single-storey, 3-bay extension to S. 2-storey with breaking-eaves dormers, 5- by 4-bay, gabled, restrained Scots Renaissance style hospital villa. Rendered snecked sandstone rubble with contrasting ashlar margins and alternate quoins. Base course, cornice; raised margins, shouldered gables. Pedimented and round-arched dormer heads. Some bi-partite windows. S (PRINCIPAL) ELEVATION: largely symmetrical 5-bay section with advanced gabled ends. Later, central, advanced, 3-bay flat-roofed single-storey extension with central canted window and further flat-roofed extension to E. 4-light canted window to ground at left. All window openings bricked up. Red roof tiles with decorative ridge tiling. Raised skewes with plain skewputts. Wallhead stacks. INTERIOR: not seen (2011).

#### Notes

A Group with Bangour Village Hospital Former Administration Block and Wards 1 & 2, Former Memorial Church, Former Nurses' Home, Former Hospital Block with Wards 4, 5 & 6, Former Recreation Hall, Honeysuckle Cottage, Villas 7, 8, & 10 and Villas 18, 19, 20 & 21 and Former Power Station Complex. Bangour Village Hospital is the best surviving example in Scotland of a psychiatric hospital created in the village system of patient care, a revolutionary concept in the late 19th century. This is one of a group of 4 four villas which are situated around the former administration building (see separate listing) of the complex. The villa has some plain Renaissance detailing in the round-arched dormerheads, ridge tiling and contrasting colour in the building materials (although later painted and rendered) and it is a significant component in the overall integrity of the site. Built in a restrained Scots Renaissance style, it was used initially as accommodation for patients who required close supervision. The buildings of the hospital sit within their original rural setting and remain largely externally unaltered. There were originally 8 of these closed villas proposed, but only 4 were built. 2 styles were used for them and this one is in a similar style to Villa No 7 (see separate listing). There were single rooms in some of these villas and there was 2 padded rooms if required. These are mentioned by the architect as being the only padded rooms in the whole complex. The villa originally had a verandah to the S. The later extension to the S is depicted on the Ordnance Survey Map of 1952. The ward was used to accommodate brain injury patients in the 1940s. Designed in a restrained Scots Renaissance style, Bangour Village Hospital is an outstanding remaining example of a psychiatric hospital built as a village and espousing a complete philosophy of care. The village system of patient care, exemplified by the Alt-Scherbitz hospital, near Leipzig in Germany in the 1870s encouraged psychiatric patients to be cared for within their own community setting, where there were few physical restrictions and where village self-sufficiency was encouraged. This was in contrast to the large contemporary asylum buildings. This philosophy had been gradually developing in a number of Scottish institutions, but Bangour saw its apotheosis, specifically in relation to psychiatric patients. Two other hospitals were built in Scotland for psychiatric patients, Kingseat, to the north of Aberdeen (built in 1904) and Dykebar Hospital in Paisley, 1909 (see separate listing). These have not survived as completely as Bangour. The hospital was built by the well-known Edinburgh architect Hippolyte J Blanc as a result of a competition begun in 1898 and was the first of the new thinking in psychiatric provision to be conceived in Scotland. The Edinburgh Lunacy Board had

concluded that a new psychiatric hospital was required to cater for the increasing numbers of patients from Edinburgh and the hospital was opened in 1906, with some of the buildings still to be completed. It was designed with no external walls or gates. The utility buildings were positioned at the centre of the site, the medical buildings for patients requiring medical supervision and treatment were to the E and there were villas to the W of the site which could accommodate patients who required less supervision and were able to work at some sort of industry. The complex also included a farm to the NW (not part of current site) and had its own water and electricity systems and also had its own railway. The hospital was commissioned by the War Office in WWI for wounded soldiers and extra temporary structures were erected. Most of these were dismantled after the War although some timber ones were retained by the hospital. The railway too was dismantled in 1921. The patients returned in 1922. The hospital was commissioned again for WWII. At this time many temporary shelters were erected to the NW of the site and this became the basis of the Bangour General Hospital (now demolished). Bangour Village Hospital continued as a psychiatric hospital until 2004. Hippolyte Blanc (1844-1917) was an eminent and prolific Edinburgh-based architect who was perhaps best known for his Gothic revival churches. He was also a keen antiquarian and many of his buildings evoke an earlier historic Scottish style.

#### References

Photograph from West Lothian Archive, circa 1906 Ref D 14. Ordnance Survey Map, (1915). Ordnance Survey Map, 1952. H J Blanc, 'Bangour Village Asylum' RIBA Journal, Vol XV, No10, 21 March 1908 pp308-326. J Keay, 'Bangour Village', Journal of Mental Science, April 1911, 57 pp408-411. J K and A M, 'Edinburgh War Hospital, Bangour', Edinburgh Medical Journal, March 1916 pp3-17. C McWilliam, Lothian, Buildings of Scotland, 1978 pf90. F Hendrie and D A D Macleod, The Bangour Story, 1991. Information from Dictionary of Scottish Architects [www.scottisharchitects.org.uk](http://www.scottisharchitects.org.uk) (accessed 26-07-11).

<b>Site Number</b>	7
<b>Site Name</b>	BANGOUR VILLAGE HOSPITAL, DORMITORY BLOCK
<b>Type of Site</b>	Hospital Building
<b>NMRS Number</b>	NT07SW 18.08
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Listed Building
<b>Easting</b>	303392
<b>Northing</b>	670994
<b>Parish</b>	Ecclesmachan
<b>Council</b>	West Lothian
<b>Description</b>	his building is in the West Lothian Council and the Ecclesmachan Parish. It is a category C building and was listed on 22/01/1993.

Group Items: See Notes, Group Cat: A, Map Ref: NT 03392 70994.

#### Description

Hippolyte J. Blanc, begun 1898, completed 1907. 2-storey with breaking-eaves dormers, 6- by 4-bay L-plan, gabled, restrained Scots Renaissance style hospital villa. Roughly coursed and snecked cream sandstone with contrasting red sandstone ashlar margins. Base course, cornice. Shouldered gables. Round-arched dormer heads. Some bipartite windows. Some gabled bays with slit openings to gable apex. S (PRINCIPAL) ELEVATION: near symmetrical. Slightly advanced shouldered gable end bays. Advanced, single-storey, flat-roofed section to ground at right with bi-partite windows and moulded, round-arched doorway to far right. Many windows boarded. Some 12-pane glazing in timber sash and case windows. Grey slates with decorative red ridge tiling. Raised skewers with plain skewputts. Ridge and wallhead stacks. INTERIOR: not seen (2011).

## Notes

A Group with Bangour Village Hospital Former Administration Block and Wards 1 & 2, Former Memorial Church, Former Nurses' Home, Former Hospital Block with Wards 4, 5 & 6, Former Recreation Hall, Honeysuckle Cottage, Villas 7, 8 & 9 and Villas 18, 19, 20 & 21 and Former Power Station Complex. Bangour Village Hospital is the best surviving example in Scotland of a psychiatric hospital created in the village system of patient care, a revolutionary concept in the late 19th century. This is one of a group of 4 four villas which are situated around the former administration building (see separate listing) of the complex. The villa has some plain Renaissance detailing in the round-arched dormerheads, ridge tiling and contrasting colour in the building materials and it is a significant component in the overall integrity of the site. Built in a restrained Scots Renaissance style, it was used initially as accommodation for patients who required close supervision. The buildings of the hospital sit within their original rural setting and remain largely externally unaltered. There were originally 8 of these closed villas proposed, but only 4 were built. 2 styles were used for them and this one is in a similar style to Villa No 8 (see separate listing). There were single rooms in some of these villas, there was 2 padded rooms if required. These are mentioned by the architect as being the only padded rooms in the whole complex. The villa originally had a verandah to the S. Designed in a restrained Scots Renaissance style, Bangour Village Hospital is an outstanding remaining example of a psychiatric hospital built as a village and espousing a complete philosophy of care. The village system of patient care, exemplified by the Alt-Scherbitz hospital, near Leipzig in Germany in the 1870s encouraged psychiatric patients to be cared for within their own community setting, where there were few physical restrictions and where village self-sufficiency was encouraged. This was in contrast to the large contemporary asylum buildings. This philosophy had been gradually developing in a number of Scottish institutions, but Bangour saw its apotheosis, specifically in relation to psychiatric patients. Two other hospitals were built in Scotland for psychiatric patients, Kingseat, to the north of Aberdeen (built in 1904) and Dykebar Hospital in Paisley, 1909 (see separate listing). These have not survived as completely as Bangour. The hospital was built by the well-known Edinburgh architect Hippolyte J. Blanc as a result of a competition begun in 1898 and is the first of the new thinking in psychiatric provision to be conceived in Scotland. The Edinburgh Lunacy Board had concluded that a new psychiatric hospital was required to cater for the increasing numbers of patients from Edinburgh and the hospital was opened in 1906, with some of the buildings still to be completed. It was designed with no external walls or gates. The utility buildings were positioned at the centre of the site, the medical buildings for patients requiring medical supervision and treatment were to the E and there were villas to the W of the site which could accommodate patients who required less supervision and were able to work at some sort of industry. The complex also included a farm to the NW (not part of the current site) and had its own water and electricity systems and also had its own railway. The hospital was commissioned by the War Office in WWI for wounded soldiers and extra temporary structures were erected, most of which were dismantled after the War although some timber ones were retained by the hospital. The railway too was dismantled in 1921. The patients returned in 1922. The hospital was commissioned again for WWII. At this time many temporary shelters were erected to the NW of the site and this became the basis of the Bangour General Hospital (now demolished). Bangour Village Hospital continued as a psychiatric hospital until 2004. Hippolyte Blanc (1844-1917) was an eminent and prolific Edinburgh-based architect who was perhaps best known for his Gothic revival churches. He was also a keen antiquarian and many of his buildings evoke an earlier Scottish style. List description revised, 2012. Villa formerly listed at category A as part of a single listing covering Bangour Village listing. Category changed to C(S) following listing review, 2012.

## References

Photograph from West Lothian Archive, circa 1906 Ref D 14. Ordnance Survey Map, (1915). H J Blanc, 'Bangour Village Asylum' RIBA Journal, Vol XV, No10, 21 March 1908 pp308-326. J Keay, 'Bangour Village', Journal of Mental Science, April 1911, 57 pp408-411. J K and A M, 'Edinburgh War Hospital, Bangour', Edinburgh Medical Journal, March 1916 pp3-17. C McWilliam, Lothian, Buildings of Scotland, 1978 pf90. F Hendrie and D A D Macleod, The Bangour Story, 1991. Information from Dictionary of Scottish Architects [www.scottisharchitects.org.uk](http://www.scottisharchitects.org.uk) (accessed 26-07-11).

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<b>Site Number</b>	8
<b>Site Name</b>	UPHALL GOLF COURSE
<b>Type of Site</b>	COIN (ROMAN)
<b>NMRS Number</b>	NT07SE 24
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Not Designated
<b>Easting</b>	305200
<b>Northing</b>	671400
<b>Parish</b>	UPHALL
<b>Council</b>	WEST LOTHIAN
<b>Description</b>	Alternative Names An antoninianus of Gordian III, AD 238-44, found on Uphall Golf Course, beside a small burn. A S Robertson 1984

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<b>Site Number</b>	9
<b>Site Name</b>	Uphall Houston Colliery
<b>Type of Site</b>	COLLIERY
<b>NMRS Number</b>	NT07SE 96
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Not Designated
<b>Easting</b>	3051500
<b>Northing</b>	67143
<b>Parish</b>	UPHALL
<b>Council</b>	WEST LOTHIAN
<b>Description</b>	<p>Houston Colliery: 'A coal pit on the road side immediately north of Houston House (NT07SE 10), the property of Major Shairp and worked by Messrs Hardie and Co., Falkirk'. (The associated engine house, pump, and old shaft are depicted on the 1st edition of the 6-inch map (Linlithgowshire, 1856, sheet 6). Ordnance Survey Name Book, 1855</p> <p>This coal mine was worked in the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries. No record exists as to when it was first operated as such, but the Houston Coal is mentioned in a charter of February 1603. The mine working occupied part of what is now the golf course, on the north side of the burn, and ran eastward for a short distance before turning southward until the coal seam met the Middleton Hall Fault, where it vanishes. It reappears at Millbank, where it runs under the burn to Upper Uphall, and towards Ecclesmachan. It then appears near Carledubs, runs down past Uphall church until it again meets the Middleton Hall Fault. There is a great deal of unrecorded workings in the Houston Coal. Plans which still exist show that the depth of the mine was over 300 feet. The mine workings consisted of galleries at several levels. The mine employed about twelve pickmen, plus, of course, women and children to carry the coal up to the surface. Houston Colliery was owned by the Shairp family, who leased it out for working. Some documents record the following:</p> <p>3 October 1793 - 'Petition of Thomas Shairp to the Justices of the Peace of West Lothian for judgement against John Tait, miner and collier at Houston, for damaging pit at Houston and selling coals to which he had no right'</p> <p>28 September 1796 - 'Proposals by John Gibson for taking Houston Colliery'</p>

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25 October 1803 - 'Tack by Thomas Shairp to Thomas Russell, residing at Houston of the coals in the ground of the lands of Houston for 5 years'

27 October 1805 - 'Tack by Thomas Shairp to Christopher Armstrong, of the coal in the grounds of the estate of Houston, with ten colliers houses, for 30 years'

This lease was unsuccessful as seen by the following entry.

27 February 1811 - 'Tack by Thomas Shairp to George Foster and Matthew Foster of the coal in the grounds of the lands of Houston, with 10 colliers houses thereon, George and Matthew Foster paying to Thomas Shairp one-ninth of the gross produce of coal'

25 April 1816 - 'Petition by James Hastie, grocer, Uphall, to the Justices of the Peace for Linlithgowshire, to grant warrant to imprison Peter Rae, collier at Houston, for payment of debt due to him to said James Hartie'

The colliery was probably difficult to work and this caused the lack of profits. Houston Colliery closed on 16th November, 1855 and the depiction on the 1st edition OS map shows the situation at this time.

Some thirty years later, light was shed on the cause of the lease-holders problems. The Linlithgow Oil Company attempted to extract coal from the seam in a pit at Little Ochiltree in 1884-5. The coal was found to be of bad quality, being pyritous and very dirty. The pit was closed, even although the price of coal at that time was high.

The Burntisland Oil Company drove a mine in search of Broxburn Shale, and accidently broke into the old Houston Coal workings. They found the coal to be 'an inferior seam 13" thick, and full of iron pyrites'. The coal mine was laid out 'in stoop and room workings'. Its roof and pavement consisted of clay. The clay roof was said to be bad, and the pavement soft.

Information from P Caldwell c.1997 via Mr I Fleming

#### Books and References

Caldwell, P (1997?) Strathbrock Castle and the history of Uphall, [S.l.]  
Page(s): 86-7 Held at RCAHMS D.7.23.UPH

Ordnance Survey (Name Book) Object Name Books of the Ordnance Survey (6 inch and 1/2500 scale)  
Page(s): Book No.58, 6 Held at RCAHMS Ref

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**Site Number** 10  
**Site Name** Forkneuk Farm  
**Type of Site** Farmstead  
**NMRS Number** NT07SE 113  
**HER Number**  
**Status** Not Designated  
**Easting** 305322  
**Northing** 671695  
**Parish** Uphall  
**Council** West Lothian  
**Description**

**Site Number** 11  
**Site Name** ⒺHOUSTOUN HOUSE, WORKERS' COTTAGES  
**Type of Site** ESTATE COTTAGE(S)

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**NMRS Number** NT07SE 10.03  
**HER Number**  
**Status** Not Designated  
**Easting** 305182  
**Northing** 671180  
**Parish** UPHALL  
**Council** WEST LoTHIAN  
**Description**

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**Site Number** 12  
**Site Name** UPHALL GOLF COURSE, CAR PARK  
**Type of Site** Car Park  
**NMRS Number** NT07SE 149  
**HER Number**  
**Status** Not Designated  
**Easting** 305330  
**Northing** 671510  
**Parish** UPHALL  
**Council** WEST LoTHIAN  
**Description**

**Site Number** 13  
**Site Name** HOUSTON MAINS, UPHALL GOLF COURSE  
**Type of Site** Golf Course  
**NMRS Number** NT07SE 193  
**HER Number**  
**Status** Not Designated  
**Easting** 305257  
**Northing** 671129  
**Parish** UPHALL  
**Council** WEST LoTHIAN  
**Description**

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**Site Number** 14  
**Site Name** Burnhouse  
**Type of Site** LONG CIST(S)  
**NMRS Number** NT07SW 10

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<b>HER Number</b>	18193
<b>Status</b>	Not Designated
<b>Easting</b>	303900
<b>Northing</b>	671400
<b>Parish</b>	ECCLESMACHAN
<b>Council</b>	WEST LOTHIAN
<b>Description</b>	<p>Six long cists were found in 1864 in a field at Burnhouse (NT 039 714), where similar cists had been found from time to time. A small built-up pit was found at the same time. Miss Henshall suggests a 5th-9th century date for the long cists. R Hutchison 1868; A S Henshall 1958</p> <p>No further information. Visited by OS (DWR) 28 March 1974</p> <p>Books and References</p> <p>Henshall, A S (1958a) 'The long cist cemetery at Lasswade, Midlothian', Proc Soc Antiq Scot, vol.89 Page(s): 269, 279</p> <p>Hutchison, R (1868) 'Notice of stone cists discovered near the "Catstane", Kirkliston', Proc Soc Antiq Scot, vol.6 Page(s): 187</p>

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<b>Site Number</b>	15
<b>Site Name</b>	DECHMONT
<b>Type of Site</b>	FARMSTEAD
<b>NMRS Number</b>	NT07SW 24
<b>HER Number</b>	50169
<b>Status</b>	Not Designated
<b>Easting</b>	304590
<b>Northing</b>	671000
<b>Parish</b>	UPHALL
<b>Council</b>	WEST LOTHIAN
<b>Description</b>	<p>Archaeological Notes</p> <p>NT07SW 24 0459 7100</p> <p>A farmstead comprising one unroofed building annotated Ruin, one partially roofed L-shaped building annotated Ruins, two roofed buildings and two incomplete enclosures is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Linlithgowshire 1856, sheet 10), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1976). Information from RCAHMS (SAH) 31 October 2000</p>

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<b>Site Number</b>	16
<b>Site Name</b>	Dechmont

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<b>Type of Site</b>	Mill Dam, Saw Mill, Smithy, Village
<b>NMRS Number</b>	NT07SW 25
<b>HER Number</b>	50170
<b>Status</b>	Not Designated
<b>Easting</b>	303800
<b>Northing</b>	670800
<b>Parish</b>	LIVINGSTON
<b>Council</b>	WEST LOTHIAN
<b>Description</b>	There is a saw mill, driven by water, north of the village of Dechmont. Ordnance Survey Name Book, 1856

A village comprising one unroofed building annotated Ruin, sixteen roofed buildings, of which one is a Smithy and another is a Saw Mill, their associated enclosures and a Mill Dam is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Linlithgowshire 1856, sheet 10). The larger modern village of Dechmont is shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1976). Information from RCAHMS (SAH) 31 October 2000

#### Books and References

Ordnance Survey (Name Book) Object Name Books of the Ordnance Survey (6 inch and 1/2500 scale)  
Page(s): Book No.50, 10 Held at RCAHMS Ref

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<b>Site Number</b>	17
<b>Site Name</b>	BANGOUR JUNCTION
<b>Type of Site</b>	
<b>NMRS Number</b>	NT07SE 115
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Not Designated
<b>Easting</b>	305015
<b>Northing</b>	670128
<b>Parish</b>	LIVINGSTON
<b>Council</b>	WEST LOTHIAN
<b>Description</b>	Bangour Junction is depicted on the OS 1:2500 scale map (Linlithgowshire, Sheet 10, 1951-52) and is no longer in use. Information from RCAHMS (S.C.), April 2002.

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<b>Site Number</b>	18
<b>Site Name</b>	DECHMONT, GENERAL
<b>Type of Site</b>	Village
<b>NMRS Number</b>	NT07SW 30
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Not Designated

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**Easting** 303988  
**Northing** 670851  
**Parish** LIVINGSTON  
**Council** WEST LoTHIAN  
**Description**

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**Site Number** 19  
**Site Name** Iron Mountain Warehouse  
**Type of Site** Warehouse  
**NMRS Number** NT07SE 201  
**HER Number**  
**Status** Not Designated  
**Easting** 305182  
**Northing** 670072  
**Parish** LIVINGSTON  
**Council** WEST LoTHIAN  
**Description** Newly created site of the Iron Mountain Warehouse.

**Site Number** 20  
**Site Name** KNIGHTSRIDGE, STEADING  
**Type of Site** GOLF COURSE  
**NMRS Number** NT06NW 90  
**HER Number**  
**Status** Not Designated  
**Easting** 304335  
**Northing** 669920  
**Parish** LIVINGSTON  
**Council** WEST LoTHIAN  
**Description**

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**Site Number** 21  
**Site Name** KNIGHTSRIDGE, GOLF COURSE ROAD  
**Type of Site** GOLF COURSE  
**NMRS Number** NT06NW 90  
**HER Number**  
**Status** Not Designated  
**Easting** 304335

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**Northing** 669920  
**Parish** LIVINGSTON  
**Council** WEST LOTHIAN  
**Description**

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**Site Number** 22  
**Site Name** Bangour Village Hospital, West Lothian  
**Type of Site** Event: Desk-Based Assessment  
**NMRS Number**  
**HER Number**  
**Status** Not Designated  
**Easting** 303484  
**Northing** 670700  
**Parish** Ecclesmachan  
**Council** West Lothian  
**Description** WSP Environmental UK  
Collin, H  
Year :  
2005  
Council:  
☒  
An archaeological desk-based assessment and walk over survey prior to a residential development at Bangour Village Hospital, West Lothian.  
  
Results:  
The proposed development area contains no Scheduled Ancient Monuments.  
  
Notes:  
The construction of the proposed development will directly impact upon two known cultural heritage sites and has the potential to destroy or damage currently unknown archaeological remains. A programme of archaeological works is proposed to be implemented in consultation with WoSAS to fully evaluate the impacts of the development.  
Archive Holdings  
  
Roberts, M , WSP Environmental UK, An archaeological desk-based assessment at Bangour Village Hospital, West Lothian.(2005)

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**Site Number** 23  
**Site Name** Bangour  
**Type of Site** Cropmark  
**NMRS Number**  
**HER Number** 53726  
**Status** Not Designated  
**Easting** 303484  
**Northing** 670699

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<b>Parish</b>	Ecclesmachan
<b>Council</b>	West Lothian
<b>Description</b>	Sub-rectangular cropmark identified from aerial photographs in 1947. The feature is not visible on any subsequent aerial photographs. Nature and date unknown. Roberts, M. Desk-based Assessment, Bangour Village Hospital, West Lothian, 15/02/05 Entered WoSAS (MO'H) 17/10/2007

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<b>Site Number</b>	24
<b>Site Name</b>	Knightsridge
<b>Type of Site</b>	Lodge
<b>NMRS Number</b>	NT07SW
<b>HER Number</b>	18794
<b>Status</b>	Not Designated
<b>Easting</b>	304532
<b>Northing</b>	670113
<b>Parish</b>	Livingston
<b>Council</b>	West Lothian
<b>Description</b>	This is the location of a lodge associated with Knightsridge farm/house according to the 1st ed. Map. This site is unmarked on the current OS 1:10000 map, however a small enclosure for the lodge still exists at this site at the corner of Knightsbridge(sic) rd. S.J. 05/03/98.

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<b>Site Number</b>	25
<b>Site Name</b>	Railway Embankment
<b>Type of Site</b>	Railway Embankment
<b>NMRS Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Not Designated
<b>Easting</b>	304438
<b>Northing</b>	670920
<b>Parish</b>	LIVINGSTON
<b>Council</b>	WEST LOTHIAN
<b>Description</b>	Route of former World War I hospital railway

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<b>Site Number</b>	26
<b>Site Name</b>	Uphall Conservation Area
<b>Type of Site</b>	Conservation Area
<b>NMRS Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	

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**Status** Conservation Area  
**Easting** 305400  
**Northing** 671427  
**Parish** LIVINGSTON  
**Council** WEST Lothian  
**Description**

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**Site Number** 27  
**Site Name** Bangour Conservation Area  
**Type of Site** Conservation Area  
**NMRS Number**  
**HER Number**  
**Status** Conservation Area  
**Easting** 303553  
**Northing** 670925  
**Parish** LIVINGSTON  
**Council** WEST Lothian  
**Description**

**Site Number** 28  
**Site Name** Curling Pond  
**Type of Site** Curling Pond  
**NMRS Number**  
**HER Number**  
**Status** Not Designated  
**Easting** 304621  
**Northing** 670824  
**Parish** LIVINGSTON  
**Council** WEST Lothian  
**Description**

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**Site Number** 29  
**Site Name** Main Street, Dechmont  
**Type of Site** Steading  
**NMRS Number**  
**HER Number**  
**Status** Not Designated

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**Easting** 304429  
**Northing** 670995  
**Parish** LIVINGSTON  
**Council** WEST LOTHIAN  
**Description**

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**Site Number** 30  
**Site Name** Main St. Dechmont  
**Type of Site** Steading  
**NMRS Number**  
**HER Number**  
**Status** Not Designated  
**Easting**  
**Northing**  
**Parish** LIVINGSTON  
**Council** WEST LOTHIAN  
**Description**

**Site Number** 31  
**Site Name** Banked Boundary  
**Type of Site** Boundary  
**NMRS Number**  
**HER Number**  
**Status** Not Designated  
**Easting** 304438  
**Northing** 670920  
**Parish** LIVINGSTON  
**Council** WEST LOTHIAN  
**Description** NNW-SSE aligned banked field boundary recorded on 1856 OS

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**Site Number** 32  
**Site Name** Banked Boundary  
**Type of Site** Boundary  
**NMRS Number**  
**HER Number**  
**Status** Not Designated  
**Easting** 304554

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<b>Northing</b>	670846
<b>Parish</b>	LIVINGSTON
<b>Council</b>	WEST LOTHIAN
<b>Description</b>	E-W aligned banked field boundary recorded on 1856 OS

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<b>Site Number</b>	33
<b>Site Name</b>	Banked Boundary
<b>Type of Site</b>	Boundary
<b>NMRS Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Not Designated
<b>Easting</b>	304559
<b>Northing</b>	670795
<b>Parish</b>	LIVINGSTON
<b>Council</b>	WEST LOTHIAN
<b>Description</b>	NNW-SSE aligned banked field boundary recorded on 1856 OS

<b>Site Number</b>	34
<b>Site Name</b>	Rig and Furrow
<b>Type of Site</b>	Rig and Furrow
<b>NMRS Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Not Designated
<b>Easting</b>	304566
<b>Northing</b>	670803
<b>Parish</b>	LIVINGSTON
<b>Council</b>	WEST LOTHIAN
<b>Description</b>	

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<b>Site Number</b>	35
<b>Site Name</b>	Area of Disturbance
<b>Type of Site</b>	Ground Disturbance
<b>NMRS Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Not Designated
<b>Easting</b>	304374
<b>Northing</b>	670977

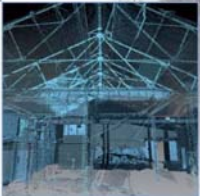
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Parish	LIVINGSTON
Council	WEST LOTHIAN
Description	

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