

APPENDIX 4

Avontoun, Linlithgow West Lothian Updated Heritage Assessment

AOC Project Number 22121
19th November 2015



ARCHAEOLOGY

HERITAGE

CONSERVATION

Avontoun, Linlithgow, West Lothian

Heritage Assessment

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1 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

- 1.1 AOC Archaeology Group was commissioned by AWG Property Ltd to undertake an update to a Heritage Assessment of land at Avontoun to the west of Linlithgow. The original report, in 2012, related to a much smaller area which did not include the Brookfield Metal Works. The current amended site boundary is articulated in (Figure 1).
- 1.2 Prehistoric and early historic remains (including cists) are known in the area surrounding the proposed development site. The area proposed for development lies within the boundaries of the Inventory Battlefield of the Battle of Linlithgow (1526), which was fought over the control of the person of King James V. It appears to include the potential location of the lines of the forces of the Earls of Arran and Angus (who held the king), south of Peace (or Pace) Hill, and to the immediate west are steep slopes where Arran's forces met the attacking forces of the Earl of Lennox, an area where the forces met in a '*push of pikes*'. In the post-medieval period the proposed development area contained a country house, Avontoun (**Site 11**), and was the location of agricultural activity, indicated by the recorded presence of a trough (**Site 42**). In the later 20th century, part of the proposed development area has been in use as a metal salvage works, an area overlying the former location of Avontoun (**Site 11**). The entire area is located within a former sand and gravel quarry.
- 1.3 Given the previous disturbance to the site, there is only limited potential for the recovery of archaeological or battle related remains. However, if areas which have not been previously disturbed can be identified, perhaps through site investigation works, there may be potential for small pockets of survival. If any such undisturbed areas can be identified, and in compliance with national and local planning policies, it is advised that an evaluation of the elements of the proposed development area where groundworks are proposed and that have not undergone quarrying, may be necessary.
- 1.4 Additionally, indirect impacts on the settings of designated heritage assets including Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, and the Inventory Battlefield of Linlithgow Bridge within c.200 m have been assessed. There is potential for development in the area to impact on the setting of Avon Viaduct, a Category A Listed Building that forms part of the northern boundary of the site, and the Category B Listed East Belsyde, Edinburgh and Glasgow Union Canal Bridge 47. The latter is part of the Union Canal which is a Scheduled Monument located to the south of the proposed development and also may incur impacts on its setting. It is likely that impacts on the settings of other designated heritage assets, including the Category C Listed Burgh Mill House and adjoining outbuilding and the Category B Listed Public Hall (Community Centre), Main Street, Linlithgow Bridge would be limited by topography and intervening trees and structures.
- 1.5 As the proposed development lies within the Inventory Battlefield site, there would be an impact on the landscape context of this asset, though the significance of this impact is lessened by the pre-existing impacts in the vicinity of the site, primarily resulting from the presence of a metal salvage works and gravel quarrying. While this assessment considers impacts upon the landscape context in terms of the battlefield, impacts on the landscape character of the area are specifically addressed in the Landscape Appraisal prepared by Energised Environments. However, it is suggested that any housing be located well back from the ridge which played such an important role in the outcome of the battle and be restricted in height. It is also suggested that a visual link and open pedestrian pathway should be maintained between the Lennox Memorial Cairn and the ridge to the northwest. Furthermore, an area

in the very north-east of the site, nearest the viaduct, should not form part of the proposed development footprint, as it is an area where Arran's troops are likely to have lined up to meet Lennox charging up the hill.

- 1.6 The magnitude and significance of potential impacts on the setting of the battlefield will be dependent on the design and density of proposed buildings. Development of the site could also increase the amenity of the battlefield by enhancing the provision of interpretation within the site and improving the path network. The developer is aware of community interest in projects surrounding the Battle of Linlithgow Bridge including, for example, The Battle of Linlithgow Bridge Project, which has been supported by Linlithgow Heritage Trust. Members of the project have been consulted as part of this update.
- 1.7 In implementing such design features and mitigation measures, the development would be in line with SHEP whereby change should be:

'managed carefully in an informed and sympathetic way that respects the value of battlefields and protects, conserves or enhances their key landscape characteristics and specific qualities'

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Development Site

- 2.1.1 The proposed development area comprises an area of largely open grass and scrub-covered land with a metal salvage works in its centre. The site has previously been the subject of quarrying in the late 20th century. The site lies beyond the western edge of the town of Linlithgow, West Lothian and covers approximately 14.3 ha centred on NGR: NS 9835 7650 of which 9.2ha forms the developable area. The site is bounded by open ground and woodland to the north and north-west, the grounds of Avontoun Lodge House to the west, the A706 to the south-east, and Mill Road to the east. The Burgh Mills lies beyond the railway to the north, and beyond this is Linlithgow Bridge. In the centre of the proposed development area is a metal salvage or recycling site, with brick buildings and areas of hardstanding. The proposed development area lies within the boundary of the Battle of Linlithgow Bridge, as defined by Historic Environment Scotland (Historic Scotland 2015).
- 2.1.2 The geology of the site includes bedrock comprising basaltic lava and basaltic tuff of the Bathgate Hills volcanic formation (British Geological Survey 2015). The overlying soils are largely of the Darvel Soil Association, fluvioglacial sands and gravels derived mainly from carboniferous rocks (Soil Survey of Scotland 1982). The superficial deposits largely comprise glaciofluvial ice contact deposits – these are ‘*sand and gravel, locally with lenses of silt, clay and organic material. Moundy topography is characteristic, but flat-topped mounds are common*’. There are also superficial sediments (British Geological Survey 2015). The gently undulating natural topography of the site varies between c.55 m AOD to the south-east, and c.65 m AOD to the west and north. The entirety of the site was included in a planning permission for sand and gravel extraction in the late 20th century. This has likely led to changes in the site’s topography.

2.2 Development Proposal

- 2.2.1 AWG Property Ltd and CEMEX UK Ltd commissioned AOC Archaeology Group to undertake an updated Heritage Assessment to inform a submission responding to the Proposed West Lothian Local Development Plan. The site is currently proposed for residential development although it is not allocated for such in the Proposed Plan.

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 Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979; both of which are modified by the Historic Environment (Amendment) (Scotland) Act 2011.
- 2.3.2 The implications of these acts with regard to planning policy are described within Scottish Planning Policy (SPP) (Scottish Government 2014) and, 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 expresses the following policy principles:

'The planning system should:

- *promote the care and protection of the designated and non-designated historic environment (including individual assets, related settings and the wider cultural landscape) and its contribution to sense of place, cultural identity, social well-being, economic growth, civic participation and lifelong learning; and*
- *enable positive change in the historic environment which is informed by a clear understanding of the importance of the heritage assets affected and ensure their future use. Change should be sensitively managed to avoid or minimise adverse impacts on the fabric and setting of the asset, and ensure that its special characteristics are protected, conserved or enhanced'* (Scottish Government 2014, Para 137).

2.3.3 SHEP (Historic Scotland 2011) sets out the Scottish Executive'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).

2.3.4 *Strategic Planning Policy: SES Plan*

At the regional level, strategic policy is provided by the Strategic Development Plan for Edinburgh and South-East Scotland (SES Plan) (2013). While detailed Historic Environment matters fall outside the remit of the Strategic Development Plan, it clearly respects Scottish Planning Policy which contains policies for the protection and enhancement of environmental resources including archaeological remains. Policy 1B of the SES Plan requires local authorities to insure within their own development plans 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...'* (SES Plan 2013, Policy 1B).

2.3.5 *Local Planning Policy: Local Plan*

Local Plans contain the Local Authority's policies for land-use and development control across a district. These plans are site specific and include maps showing land-use proposals. The policies included in the adopted West Lothian Local Plan (2009) relevant to cultural heritage conservation and the present proposed development are outlined below:

Policy HER 1

'The council will work in conjunction with the public, national agencies, government departments, charitable trusts, funding bodies, owners and others in the preservation, appreciation, promotion and enhancement of the built environment.'

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 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 14

'Where appropriate, the council will introduce special controls to protect scheduled monuments and their settings from unsympathetic development.'

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.'

Policy HER 19

'An application for planning permission or listed building consent for works affecting a conservation area must contribute to the preservation or enhancement of the character and appearance of the area and will require high standards of design, materials, siting and implementation. Full consideration will be given to the character of the area, the guidance provided in the Memorandum of Guidance on Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas and planning guidance issued by the Scottish Government...'

2.3.6 *Emerging Policy*

West Lothian Council is currently progressing a new Local Development Plan which, when adopted, will replace the current 2009 West Lothian Local Plan. The Local Development Plan will be used as the basis for making decisions on planning applications in West Lothian. The West Lothian Local Development Plan Proposed Plan was published on the 12 October 2015 for consultation (West

Lothian Council 2015). It contains the following proposed policies relevant to cultural heritage conservation and the proposed development:

Policy ENV 12 The Union Canal

‘Conservation, recreational and economic proposals associated with the Union Canal will be supported, especially at Linlithgow, Broxburn and Winchburgh, provided they:

- a. Sustain and enhance the natural and built heritage of the canal in its setting;*
- b. Allow opportunities for access and biodiversity promotion and improvement along the canal and emerging CSGN green network as a whole; and*
- c. Comply with other policies of the LDP and development briefs approved by the council.*

Development will not be permitted that impedes the unrestricted continuity of navigation of the canal (and associated towpath) at any point over its length through West Lothian.’

Policy ENV 28 Listed Buildings

‘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 considering proposals for development in the vicinity of listed buildings, the council will have particular regard to the settings of listed buildings. The layout, design, materials, scale, siting and use of any development which will affect a listed building or its setting should be appropriate to the building’s character, appearance and setting...

Additional controls (such as Article 4 Directions removing permitted development rights) will be introduced to protect the setting of listed buildings where such buildings are under threat from development.’

Policy ENV 31 Historic Battlefields: Battle of Linlithgow Bridge (1526)

‘Proposals for the sensitive management and interpretation of battlefield sites such as Linlithgow Bridge will be supported in principle.

There is a presumption against development within a site listed in the Inventory of Historic Battlefields where it would have a significant adverse affect upon the archaeology, character, appearance, setting or the key landscape features of the battlefield.

Where it can be demonstrated that the overall integrity of the battlefield will not be compromised and there will be no adverse impact on the archaeology, character, appearance, setting or the key landscape features of the battlefield, proposals and developments affecting battlefield sites will require an appropriate level of mitigation, and measures (to be agreed with the Planning Authority). The siting, scale and design of any new development, or extensions to existing buildings, must preserve, conserve or enhance the key characteristics of the battlefield. These may include landscape characteristics, key viewpoints that assist in the understanding of the battle and historic assets (particularly

archaeological deposits found in-situ). However, minor developments such as household extensions will in most cases be exempt.'

Policy ENV 32 Archaeology

'Development will not be permitted where it would adversely affect an identified regionally or locally important archaeological or historic site or its setting unless it can be demonstrated that:

- a. The proposal has been sited and designed to minimise damage to items or sites of archaeological and historic interest; and
- b. There is no alternative location for the proposal.

Archaeological remains should be preserved in situ. Where this is not possible, archaeological investigation and recording will be required and must be to the highest professional standards. These investigations will be carried out at the developer's expense, prior to the implementation of the development to include archaeological excavation, recording, analysis and publication of findings.'

Policy ENV 33 Scheduled Monuments

'There is a presumption against development which could have an adverse impact on a scheduled monument, or the integrity of its setting. Where appropriate, the council will introduce special controls such as Article 4 Directions removing 'permitted development' rights to protect scheduled monuments and their settings from unsympathetic development.

Where Scheduled Monument Consent has been granted for works in connection with a planning permission, conditions will be applied to ensure that development is sympathetic to the monument and its setting. Developers may be required to make appropriate and satisfactory provision for archaeological and/or standing building investigation and recording, assessment, analysis, publication and archiving in advance of development. Detailed requirements will be determined on a case by case basis and clearly specified.'

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).
- 2.4.2 The site falls within the Battle of Linlithgow Bridge Inventory boundary (**Site 1**). Effects on Inventoried Battlefields and their settings are a pertinent planning matter. SPP 2014 notes that:

'Planning authorities should seek to protect, conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the key landscape characteristics and special qualities of sites in the Inventory of Historic Battlefields' (Paragraph 149).

- 2.4.3 Note 2.30 of SHEP 2011 states that:

'Section 11 of the Historic Environment (Amendment) (Scotland) Act 2011 inserted new sections 32A and 32B in the 1979 Act which created a new statutory duty for Scottish

ministers to compile and maintain an inventory of gardens and designed landscapes and an inventory of battlefields which are in their view of national importance...Section 32A and Section 32B of the 1979 Act define...Battlefields as follows: Battlefields: "Battlefield" means an area of land over which a battle was fought; or an area of land on which any significant activities relating to a battle occurred (whether or not the battle was fought over that area). (Section 32B(2) of the 1979 Act).

2.4.4 SHEP 2011 describes Scottish Minister's policy for designating historic battlefields (SHEP 2011, paragraphs 2.76-2.89). It notes that:

'Section 32B(1) of the 1979 Act created a new statutory duty for Scottish ministers to compile and maintain an inventory of battlefields as appear to them to be of national importance. Under the new legislation a battlefield is defined as an area of land over which a battle was fought; or an area of land on which any significant activities relating to a battle occurred (whether or not the battle was fought over that area). (See note 2.30) A battle is an engagement involving wholly or largely military forces that had the aim of inflicting lethal force against an opposing army' (SHEP 2011, paragraph 2.77).

2.4.5 It also states:

'Battlefields are valued for a variety of reasons: marking the sites of significant events containing physical or archaeological remains associated with battles, or the remains of fallen combatants. Battles hold a significant place in our national consciousness and have a strong resonance in Scottish culture. The landscape of the battlefield may help to explain exactly why events unfolded as they did.

This policy provides specific measures for the protection through an inventory of battlefields, which identifies nationally important battlefields and provides information to aid their understanding, protection and sustainable management through the planning system, and in other relevant contexts, such as landscape and land-use management. Parts of some battlefields may have additional protection through other measures such as scheduling or listing of physical features, or designation as a conservation area or area of landscape value' (SHEP 2011, paragraphs 2.79-2.80).

2.4.6 SHEP 2011 outlines the following policies on the treatment of battlefields:

'The effect of proposed development on inventory battlefields is a material consideration in the determination of a planning application.

Scottish ministers expect planning authorities to have careful regard for the landscape characteristics and specific qualities of battlefields. Planning authorities should therefore extend protection to battlefields through the inclusion of appropriate policies in their development plans. They should also consider battlefields within their strategies and policies for landscape and land-use.

Planning authorities should use appropriate conditions and agreements to protect and enhance sites on the inventory. Planning authorities are encouraged to promote the development of management plans for battlefields as a useful way of engaging stakeholders, particularly owners and local communities, and of identifying management needs and how change can be best accommodated.

Change should be managed carefully in an informed and sympathetic way that respects the value of battlefields and protects, conserves or enhances their key landscape characteristics and specific qualities' (SHEP 2011, Paragraphs 3.82-3.85).

2.4.7 No Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas or designated Gardens and Designed Landscapes fall within the site boundary, although one Scheduled Monument (the Union Canal (**Site 38**)), and four Listed Buildings are located within 200 m of the proposed development site.

2.4.8 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.'

2.4.9 Paragraph 141 of Scottish Planning Policy notes the importance of preserving the settings of Listed Buildings, stating that, *'The layout, design, materials, scale, siting and use of any development which will affect a listed building or its setting should be appropriate to the character and appearance of the building and setting. Listed buildings should be protected from demolition or other work that would adversely affect it or its setting'*.

2.4.10 A new development must not impact upon the area of a Scheduled Monument without the prior formal consent of Historic Environment Scotland. A development may not have a direct, i.e. physical, impact 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 145:

'Where there is potential for a proposed development to have an adverse effect on a scheduled monument or on the integrity of its setting, permission should only be granted where there are exceptional circumstances. Where a proposal would have a direct impact on a scheduled monument, the written consent of Scottish Ministers via a separate process is required in addition to any other consents required for the development'.

2.5 Guidance

2.5.1 In 2011 Historic Scotland produced an Interim Guidance document, *'Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Historic Battlefields'*. This is *'intended to help local authorities, public bodies with responsibility for landscape, land-use and land management, and other interested parties, manage the impact of change on historic battlefields in a sympathetic way that respects their inherent value and*

their potential for providing social and economic benefit in the context of a dynamic and changing environment (Paragraph 1.2).

- 2.5.2 In describing the management of change it notes that *'Battlefields are designated areas with strong cultural resonance. As important aspects of the historic environment and local landscape, their protection, conservation and enhancement is a material consideration when change is proposed and must be a factor in change management processes'* (Paragraph 5.1).
- 2.5.3 The guidance at Paragraph 5.7 describes three stages in assessing the impacts of change on a battlefield:
- 'Stage 1: identify whether the proposed change is likely to affect understanding or appreciation of the battlefield;*
Stage 2: identify the nature of any impact on its landscape context, specific qualities, associated memorials, key inter-relationships and wider setting;
Stage 3: identify options for the protection, conservation and enhancement of the battlefield'.
- 2.5.4 Annex 1 notes that *'Before the impact of change can be assessed, it is essential to understand the battlefield landscape. The various elements set out below all contribute to our understanding and appreciation of a battlefield and the potential impact of change on each of them should be carefully assessed',* before listing Landscape Context; Specific Qualities; Memorials; Key Inter-Relationships; Intangible Qualities and Condition.
- 2.5.5 Consultation has recently closed on the Consultation Draft of an updated version of the guidance. This is likely to be adopted in 2015-6.

2.6 Consultation

- 2.6.1 As part of the update to this assessment, consultation was undertaken with Historic Environment Scotland (HES) and with members of the Battle of Linlithgow Bridge Project. The 2012 Heritage Assessment and the draft masterplan were sent to HES on 26th October 2015. A site visit was carried out with Mr Alan Young of the Battle of Linlithgow Bridge Project on 11th November 2015.

Historic Environment Scotland

- 2.6.2 Historic Environment Scotland were consulted as noted above. A response was received on the 5th November 2015 and HES provided the comments that they made to West Lothian Council in response to the Main Issues Report Consultation. These stated that:

'This proposed development site is located within the Battle of Linlithgow Bridge Inventory Battlefield; the Inventory entry for this battlefield can be seen at <http://data.historic-scotland.gov.uk/pls/html/db/f?p=2500:15:0:::BATTLEFIELD:linlithgowbridge>. This entry describes our current understanding of the battlefield and how it relates to the landscape and surrounding area. We assume that any development of this site is likely to begin adjacent to existing housing and infrastructure, at the east end of the site. As noted in the Inventory description, we currently believe that much of this area played a significant role in the battle and this should be considered when evaluating the deliverability of this allocation. Indeed, whilst we consider that there is capacity for some limited development of the site, in view of potential effects on the battlefield, it may not be possible to achieve the densities proposed.

2.6.3 HES considered that the issues raised during their consultation on the Main Issues Report remained relevant. AOC asked HES to clarify what capacity they felt the site had for development and to comment upon the proposed design measures set out in the 2012 Heritage Assessment, which were intended to limit impacts upon the Battlefield. HES responded on 11th November 2015 indicating that they did not think that it was appropriate to comment on detailed development proposals as they were currently consulting with West Lothian Council on the Proposed West Lothian Local Development Plan.

Battle of Linlithgow Bridge Project

2.6.4 The project aims to raise awareness about the Battle of Linlithgow Bridge and to provide interpretation and increase access to the battlefield. A trail is promoted through several mediums including the project's website and on site interpretation.

2.6.5 Around 2010, the project received funding and the Lennox Memorial Cairn and Garden were established at the junction of the A706 and B8029. The cairn itself has been moved to this location and interpretation boards and a memorial garden have been created by the project. AOC understand, through conversation with Mr Alan Young, that the project is now in the process of having another interpretation panel prepared. It is intended that this will be placed on the Avon Trail between Avontoun and Woodcockdale. The panel will be focused on the fording of the river near Manuel Priory and the charge of Lennox's men during the battle. Mr Young noted that following the erection of the new panel, the group's immediate interest would be to get indicators, likely in the form of sign postings, on the main roads in the vicinity of the trail to direct potential visitors to it.

2.6.6 AOC discussed the development proposals with Mr Young, and he indicated that if the development were to go ahead the group would like to see the development include some access proposals that would allow pedestrian access from the memorial cairn to the Avon Trail below. Mr Young also indicated that if the development were to go ahead, some trail improvements, especially on lower ground (in the area to be subject to a community management plan), would be beneficial given the often boggy and waterlogged nature of this area.

2.6.7 In addition to the above, Mr Young pointed out a viewpoint on high ground within the area currently proposed for allocation for residential development. This point is located to the west of Mill Road (B8029) and within the wall which surrounds the development site. This area of high ground effectively forms the western slope of Pace (or Peace) Hill where Arran's army is likely to have stationed themselves to meet Lennox's charging men. The location also affords an expansive view across the whole battlefield (Plate 5), contributing to our understanding of the battle and its outcome.

2.7 Limitations of Scope

2.7.1 This assessment is based upon data obtained from publicly accessible archives as described in the *Data Sources* in Section 4.2 and a walkover survey. Archaeological sites and monuments recorded both within the proposed development area and within a 200 m radius of the site boundary, including Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscapes and Inventory Battlefields were identified. This assessment retains data from the original assessment which was undertaken in 2012 for a smaller proposed development area. It also includes data on heritage assets located beyond 200 m west and north of the present proposed development. The HER data was examined online by AOC on 21st October 2015 and a full extract was received from West of Scotland Archaeology Service on 22nd October 2015. The National Monuments Record for

Scotland was accessed on 21st October 2015. The information presented in the gazetteer regarding known heritage assets is current to these dates.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The aim of this assessment is to identify the cultural heritage value of the site proposed for development, with particular emphasis on the Inventory Battle of Linlithgow Bridge. The evidence presented and the conclusions offered will provide a comprehensive basis for further discussion and decisions regarding heritage constraints on the future development of this site and for the formulation of a further mitigation strategy, should this be required.
- 3.2 The objectives undertaken in pursuing this study are focused on assessing the heritage significance of the land Avontoun to the west of Linlithgow by examining a variety of evidence for upstanding and buried remains of heritage interest including Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscapes, Inventory Battlefields and non-designated assets within 200 m of the potential development area.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Standards

- 4.1.1 The scope of this assessment meets the requirements of current planning regulations set out in SPP (Scottish Government 2014), SHEP (Historic Scotland 2011) and PAN 2/2011 (Scottish Government 2011). It takes into account Historic Environment Scotland guidance on battlefields and on setting as published in their *Managing Change in the Historic Environment* series of guidance notes.
- 4.1.2 AOC Archaeology Group conforms to the standards of professional conduct outlined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) Code of Conduct, the CIfA Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology, the CIfA Standards and Guidance for Desk Based Assessments, Field Evaluations etc., and the British Archaeologists and Developers Liaison Group Code of Practice.
- 4.1.3 AOC Archaeology Group is a *Registered Archaeological Organisation* of the CIfA. This status ensures that there is regular monitoring and approval by external peers of our internal systems, standards and skills development.
- 4.1.4 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 Heritage Assessment:

- National Monuments Record for Scotland (Historic Environment Scotland, Bernard Terrace, Edinburgh):

For NMRS data, aerial photographs, archaeological and architectural photographs, NMRS maps, various archaeological and historical publications, and unpublished archaeological reports;

- National Map Library (National Library of Scotland, Causewayside, Edinburgh):
For old Ordnance Survey maps (1st & 2nd Edition, small- and large-scale) and pre-Ordnance Survey historical maps;
- Historic Environment Scotland (Longmore House, Salisbury Place, Edinburgh):
For Battlefield Inventory data, scheduled monument data and listed building data; and,
- West of Scotland Archaeology Service Historic Environment Record
For Historic Environment Record 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, NMRS number, HER number, 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 Nos. The proposed development area is shown outlined.
- 4.3.3 All heritage assets located within a 200 m radius of the edge of the proposed development area have been included in the assessment. The aim of this is to help predict whether any similar hitherto unknown archaeological remains survive within the proposed development area.
- 4.3.4 All sources consulted during the assessment, including publications, archived records, photographic and cartographic evidence, are listed amongst the *References* in Section 8.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL EVIDENCE

5.1 Prehistoric (c.10000 BC-AD 43)

- 5.1.1 There are no prehistoric sites within the proposed development area. However, c.100 m to the south-west, there is a possible circular enclosure (**Site 19**), with a diameter of 70 m. This enclosure was identified from aerial photographic evidence and may be of prehistoric date. Archaeological evaluation (**Site 54**) in 2012 (Dalland 2013) found no trace of a ditch or any features associated with this putative enclosure, indicating it may have been ploughed out.
- 5.1.2 Archaeological works at Kettlestoun Mains (**Sites 54 & 57**), south of the proposed development site also identified two focuses of prehistoric activity. A group of six pits and post-holes (**Site 56**) were recorded and fragments of middle Neolithic pottery were recovered from three of these features. A second area of prehistoric activity comprised two cremation pits, both containing pottery fragments dating to the early Bronze Age. The two pits sat on a low mound and are likely to be part of a small cremation cemetery (**Site 55**) (Dalland 2013).

5.1.3 To the north of the proposed development site, a possible short cist including human bones and a putative, though uncertain, stone 'axehead' was encountered in the mid 20th century during mechanical excavations at Linlithgow Bridge (**Site 26**).

5.2 Roman (AD 43-410)

5.2.1 While no remains of Roman origin have been encountered within the proposed development area, the National Monuments Record for Scotland (NMRS) records that fragments of mortaria and other Roman pottery have been found in Linlithgow and that the presence of a Roman fort (**Site 27**) in the general area at the crossing of the River Avon is to be expected (Hanson 1980, 64).

5.3 Early Historic/Early Medieval (AD 410-1000)

5.3.1 Several cists containing human remains were dug up during railway construction in the mid-19th century at Pace Hill (**Site 14**). The area where the cists were discovered mainly lies to the north and west of the proposed development area, though the extreme north-eastern edge of the burial ground is located just within the redline boundary. Given their description as 'stone coffins', it is possible that these represent early medieval long cists. Further 'stone coffins', again possibly long cists, were found during the railway construction works at Manuelhaughs (**Site 24**), to the northwest of the proposed development. The NMRS also records two graves of medieval character, possibly long cists, at Linlithgow Bridge (**Site 25**).

5.4 Late Medieval (AD 1000-1560)

5.4.1 The proposed development site is located within the boundaries of the Inventory Battlefield of Linlithgow Bridge (**Site 1**). The battle took place in 1526.

5.4.2 To the south-east of the proposed development area a modern cairn, Lennox's Cairn (**Site 17**), (Plate 1) commemorates the site of the execution of the Earl of Lennox following the Battle of Linlithgow Bridge. This memorial apparently replaces an original monument removed during railway works.

5.4.3 Battle of Linlithgow Bridge

In 2011 the Battle of Linlithgow Bridge was added to the Inventory of Historic Battlefields. Its extent has been defined by Historic Environment Scotland (Figure 1), who has also provided a description of the battle and its significance (Historic Environment Scotland 2015), from which the following description is largely drawn. Historic Environment Scotland makes the following statement with regard to the significance of the battle:

'The Battle of Linlithgow Bridge is significant as the largest attempt to free the young James V from the control of the Earl of Angus by military means. James himself was forced to attend the battle on Angus' side, although he was able to delay his own arrival until after the fighting had concluded. The attempt was ultimately unsuccessful, leaving James in the hands of Angus' ever growing power, and leads to the death of the Earl of Lennox, James' close confidante and friend.'

5.4.4 On 4th September 1526 John Stewart, the Earl of Lennox, marched on Edinburgh from Stirling and confronted the forces of James Hamilton, the Earl of Arran, at Linlithgow Bridge, with the aim of gaining control of the 14-year old King James V from Archibald Douglas, the Earl of Angus. Arran held the

bridge over the Avon, forcing Lennox to move downstream to a ford (likely located south of the Nunnery near Manuel Hill). Lennox then moved from west to east towards Arran's forces, which appear to have occupied high ground in the east of the proposed development area. As Lennox's force attacked upslope, there was a long (two hours) push of pikes, followed by the routing of Lennox's army, possibly as the Earl of Angus arrived with fresh troops.

- 5.4.5 Historic Environment Scotland's description of the battle places Arran's force of 2,000 deployed on the east side of the Avon with his artillery covering the approaches from the west and a guard at the bridge. When Lennox's force of 12,000 moved to cross the Avon near Manuel Nunnery, Arran moved his men 'to face south on Peace Hill (formerly Pace Hill)' (Historic Environment Scotland 2012). It is possible that part of this defensive deployment would have been within the proposed development area, as is shown on the HES Inventory mapping, though the description of Arran's forces facing south might suggest that some of his troops were situated further north, towards Burgh Mills.
- 5.4.6 Before crossing the River Avon, it is possible that Lennox set up covering artillery on Manuel Hill to cover his movements. Although no artillery duel is recorded, cannon balls have been found in the river, suggesting there were artillery exchanges. On the east bank of the Avon, Lennox's main force formed up into two battles with a screen of arquebusiers and bowmen in front, but his forces lost formation as they advanced under fire across difficult ground, being funnelled into a narrow space, thus reducing the efficacy of their numerical advantage. The fire on them increased from cannon, arquebuses and arrows. As Lennox's army struggled up Peace Hill, Arran's forces charged down into them and in the ensuing struggle Arran's men gained the upper hand. The Earl of Angus arrived with 2,000 men from Edinburgh and may have been able to deploy his troops on Arran's left and to launch a flank attack on Lennox's forces, hemmed-in on the low ground below Peace Hill. Lennox's men broke and he was taken prisoner and executed, reputedly at the site of Lennox's Cairn (**Site 17**), a monument that now stands to the south-east of the proposed development (though neither its former nor its present location is in truth likely to be the actual place of his execution).
- 5.4.7 Historic Environment Scotland suggest that possible casualties were as high as 3,000-4,000 on Lennox's side and 500-1,000 on the side of Arran and Angus, though this is speculative and such figures are purely indicative. (Historic Environment Scotland 2015; Cooper 2004).
- 5.4.8 With regards to potential physical evidence for the battle, Historic Environment Scotland (2015) states:

'There were discoveries of bodies in the area in 1840, 1926 and 1956, but the way in which they were buried in stone cists suggest they were not the dead from this battle, and the exact locations of the remains are now unclear. It may be that many of the dead were buried at the nunnery, but most of the cemetery at the south side has been washed away by floods. Cannon balls have been found in the river, and a small cross and a spur which may have been lost during the battle have been discovered by metal detecting (Cooper 2004).

Given the nature of the fighting, there is the potential to find small items of military and personal equipment lost during the close quarter fighting; there is also the potential of arquebus balls and arrowheads given the presence of both arquebusiers and archers in Lennox's army. However, extensive quarrying and the action of the river may well have removed some evidence of the battle.'

- 5.4.9 Although Historic Environment Scotland (Historic Scotland 2012) suggest that the battle has left *'little impact culturally, unlike the later events of the reign of Mary Queen of Scots'*, there has been recent interest in its commemoration and interpretation, including the publication of *The Heart and the Rose* by Jon Cooper in 2004 and the activities of the Battle of Linlithgow Bridge Project. This project has set up a web-site on the battle and planted a memorial garden around the Lennox Cairn, which includes plants used as badges by the combatants such as roses, lilies, thistles and hawthorns. A battlefield trail has been established, with a series of display boards explaining the battle.
- 5.4.10 Historic Environment Scotland states that the battlefield, *'is reasonably well preserved given its proximity to the town of Linlithgow and the presence of a large quarry that has re-sculpted a large part of the general landscape into a nature reserve. However, the overall shape of the landscape remains, with the river valley still being crossed by bridges, while the slopes above the haughlands are still capable of indicating the level of difficulty posed to an advancing army. Despite the depredations of the River Avon, the general area of the crossing can be determined, marked by the presence of the Manuel nunnery, giving a good impression of the view presented to Lennox and his troops as they mustered to attack Arran's men.'*
- 5.4.11 Much of the area of Arran's deployment has been overbuilt, but the extent to which an element of the Peace Hill deployment continues into the proposed development area is unclear. Historic Environment Scotland note, *'The positions of Arran's men at the bridge and along the high ground at Peace Hill have been lost to housing, but if there was fighting to the south-west, some of this may well be preserved as the expansion of Linlithgow has not extended far in this direction'*.
- 5.4.12 The impact of quarrying (particularly to the north of, but also including the proposed development area) on understanding of the battlefield is dependent on the line of attack of Lennox's forces. Historic Environment Scotland note, *'The main impact upon the battlefield has been a large quarry that operated on the eastern bank of the river, running at the base of the scarp up to Peace Hill. Inevitably, this will have removed traces of any part of the action on this lower-lying ground. If the course of the battle was an advance by Lennox along the low-lying haughland to Peace Hill, with the assault being up the steep slopes of the hill, then the majority of this ground will have been lost. However, if the course of the battle was for Lennox to have tried to gain the higher ground near the river crossing, so that he could outflank Arran's men, then the quarry will have had relatively little impact on the battlefield.'*
- 5.4.13 HES also states that *'Much of the eastern bank below Peace Hill (formerly Pace Hill) was quarried away and has been restored as a nature reserve. However, the rising ground to the ridge where Arran's men were drawn up is still untouched and the overall landscape can still be understood. There is a steeply rising bluff enclosing the low lying land on the eastern side. This bluff rises to meet Peace Hill just before the bridge. The low lying land is funnelled from a width of 300 metres opposite the nunnery to 100 metres at the foot of Peace Hill (Cooper 2004). It is possible that the fighting took place on the slopes of Peace Hill, but the steepness of the slope makes this seem rather unlikely. An alternative explanation is that Lennox was attempting to reach the higher ground where the slope is less severe, hoping to come round the left flank of Arran's men at the bridge'*. While the varying topographic levels still indicate, and allow an appreciation of, the difference in level of the two armies which influenced the

battle's outcome, the land on top of the ridge, within which the proposed development is located, has been subject to sand and gravel extraction.

5.5 Post-medieval (AD 1560-1900)

- 5.5.1 Pont's map of c. 1580 (Figure 2) lacks detail but indicates the presence of '*Borrow Mill*', perhaps the site of the present Burgh Mills (**Site 15**), to the north of the proposed development area. Blaeu's map of c. 1654 (Figure 3) indicates '*Hole Mill*', perhaps the Burgh Mills. Moll's map of 1745 (not illustrated) does not provide further meaningful information, but Roy's map of 1752-5 (Figure 4), produced ten years later, records the presence of an area of woodland, named '*Glenstairs*' (**Site 52**), to the northwest of the proposed development area. It is possible that this represents an area of woodland still present today. However, it may also represent an orchard. The wood on Roy's map appears fairly regular in form, and an orchard is recorded on a '*Plan showing the lands of Avontoun, Middlefield, Kettlestone Mill and Drum belonging to Robert Blair Esq*' dated 1793 (not illustrated) in the Cowie and Seaton collection.
- 5.5.2 Roy's map also marks the location of a mill (**Site 35**) to the west of the proposed development area. This may be the same as Kettlestone Mill (**Site 48**), which appears in a similar location on the map in the Cowie and Seaton collection, or an earlier structure. The Cowie and Seaton map also indicates the presence of an associated Mill Lade (or Lead) (**Site 8**) and a Dam (**Site 49**).
- 5.5.3 The Cowie and Seaton map depicts the proposed development area as largely occupied by open areas labelled, '*Westfield*', '*Middlefield*' and '*Eastfield*', with stands of trees. A reverse C-shaped building, labelled '*Mansion House*' is shown on the northern edge of the proposed development site. This appears to be Avontoun House (**Site 11**) – a house at Avontoun is also shown on Thomson's map of c. 1832 (Figure 5).
- 5.5.4 The NMRS records the location of Avontoun House (**Site 4**) to the west of the proposed development area. However, study of historic maps indicates the presence of a group of buildings named '*Drum*' on Roy's mid-18th century map and on the late 18th century map in the Cowie and Seaton collection which accord more accurately with this location. The Cowie and Seaton map of 1793 also records the presence of a rectangular enclosure with a possible semi-circular enclosure attached to its north (**Site 50**), along the north boundary of the proposed development area; a group of buildings (**Site 51**) to the north, arranged in an approximate diamond layout, and a single small building further north, which was located just within the proposed development area (**Site 47**).
- 5.5.5 Thomson's map of 1832 (Figure 5) shows the location of Avontoun (**Site 11**) just within the proposed development area, and of Drum (**Site 4**) to the west of the proposed development area. It also marks the location of the Burgh Mills (**Site 15**) (as '*Mills*') to the north of the proposed development area.
- 5.5.6 The country house of Avontoun (**Site 11**) appears on both the Ordnance Survey maps of 1856 (Figure 6) and 1897 (Figure 7), in the north of the proposed development area. On the 1856 map a water pipe is marked adjacent to the house, and the house is associated with tracks which run through surrounding woodland. One of these tracks leads to Avontoun, Gate-Lodge (**Site 12**), which appears in the extreme south-east corner of the proposed development area in mapping of 1856 and into the mid 20th century. Avontoun, West-Gate Lodge (**Site 10**) is not clearly present on 19th century mapping. At the recorded location of Drum/Avontoun House (**Site 4**), to the west of the proposed development area,

a rectangular building with two blocks projecting from the south-west and north-east corners is present on the Ordnance Survey map of 1856 with gardens to the south. It is still roofed on the 1:2,500 map of 1897.

- 5.5.7 A building marked on the Cowie and Seaton map of 1793 just within the north of the proposed development area is identified as a 'Ruin' (**Site 47**) on the Ordnance Survey map of 1856, while there is no evidence on the map of 1856 for the building of Kettlestone Mill (**Site 48**) or the group of buildings (**Site 51**) to the north of the proposed development. Several features to the west of the proposed development area are associated with the control of water resources, including the Mill Lade (**Site 8**); a weir and sluice (with associated footbridge) (**Site 41**), and a weir and sluice (**Site 40**) on the River Avon. The lade and the weirs are also present on mapping of 1897.
- 5.5.8 The former locations of two troughs (**Sites 39 & 42**) are recorded on the 1856 map, indicating agricultural activity. The latter is located in the west of the proposed development area while the former is located to the west of, and outwith, the proposed redline boundary. Further evidence of the agricultural use of the area is the depiction of sheepfolds on the 1856 map. These lie to the north (**Site 46**) of the proposed development area and on its southern boundary (**Site 45**). Also recorded on this map is 'Chalybeate Spring' (**Site 44**) on the south bank of the River Avon, to the west of the proposed development.
- 5.5.9 The line of the early 19th century Union Canal (**Site 38**), which is a Scheduled Monument, is located to the south of the proposed development area. The East Belsyde, Edinburgh and Glasgow Union Canal Bridge 47 (**Site 37**) also stands to the south of the proposed development area, and is a Category B listed building as well as being part of the scheduled canal. Further Listed Buildings within c. 200 m of the proposed development include the late 18th century Category C Listed Burgh Mill House and Adjoining Outbuilding (**Site 34**) (Plate 2), to the north, and the Category A Listed Edinburgh to Glasgow Railway Viaduct, River Avon (Avon Viaduct) (**Site 16**) (Plate 3), dating to 1842.
- 5.5.10 In the mid 1990s, during watching brief works on gravel extraction, CFA Archaeology recorded a corn-drying kiln (**Site 5**), which contained pottery of probable 17th century date, to the north-west of the proposed development. The monitoring works also recorded the line of the post-medieval Mill Lade (**Site 8**).
- 5.5.11 The NMRS records several features associated with the Union Canal to the south and south-west of the proposed development area. These include Kettlestoun Drain (**Site 20**); East Belsyde Landing Stage (**Site 21**) and Woodcockdale Issues (**Site 22**).
- 5.5.12 Further undesignated heritage assets beyond the proposed development boundary include Avonstoun Cottage (**Site 9**) to the west, which is depicted as two roofed structures on the map of 1856. This cottage continues to appear on mapping into the 20th century. Also recorded is the cropmark of an oval enclosure at Manuelhaugh (**Site 23**), of unknown date, to the north of the River Avon. This crop mark also includes possible evidence for rig and furrow, suggesting a post-medieval or medieval date. Immediately south of the proposed development area, a milestone (**Site 43**) is recorded on the route of the present A706, marked on the Ordnance Survey map of 1856.

5.6 Modern (post AD 1900)

- 5.6.1 The country house at Avontoun (**Site 11**), in the north of the proposed development area, appears on maps of 1922 and 1951 (not illustrated) but it has clearly been demolished by the time of mapping of 1969-71 (not illustrated). Avontoun, Gate-Lodge (**Site 12**) also appears on mapping until 1922, though the 1951 map depicts three small structures, none of which appear to share the original lodge's footprint and no buildings are marked on maps of 1969-71 or on the 1:10,000 map of 1975 (Figure 8). Avontoun, West Gate Lodge (**Site 10**) appears as a square building immediately outside the proposed development area on maps of 1951 and 1975, and is accessed on these maps by a road from the northwest. The site of a former building recorded by the NMRS as Avontoun House (**Site 4**) to the west of the proposed development area (though perhaps actually Drum), is shown as largely unroofed in Ordnance Survey maps of 1922 and 1951 (not illustrated), though a small element to the east is roofed. Only walls are present on the 1:10,000 map of 1975.
- 5.6.2 Study of aerial photographic images from the mid-1940s onwards indicates that the proposed development area was largely covered by parkland associated with the former country house at Avontoun (**Site 11**) (e.g. Sortie 58/1713; Frame 100, dated 1955). Unwooded areas were under arable cultivation (e.g. Sortie 540/0718; Frames 5187 & 5188). Mapping of 1969-71 and of 1975 indicates that the country house at Avontoun (**Site 11**) had been demolished. The area around it and to the south (within the proposed development area) was replaced by an industrial site (the present day metal salvage works). By 1979 much of the area of former parkland around the house was clearly neglected (e.g. Sortie OS79-147; Frames 21 & 22). While AOC understands that the entire area proposed for development, with the exception of the salvage works, was included within the planning permission for gravel extraction, these works could not be seen on any aerial photographs or Ordnance Survey mapping.
- 5.6.3 Just beyond the 200 m study area, the Public Hall (Community Centre), Main Street, Linlithgow Bridge (**Site 36**) (Plate 4) is a Category B Listed Building, of Arts and Crafts design, dating to 1907. Undesignated heritage assets recorded in the vicinity of the proposed development area which date to the modern period include the late 20th century Community and Outdoor Education Centre, Low Port (**Site 18**), to the south-east, and a group of six flat-roofed courtyard houses, dated 1968, at 1 to 6 West View, Linlithgow Bridge (**Sites 28-33**), to the north. The NMRS records that a modern cairn, Lennox's Cairn (**Site 17**), situated to the south-east of the proposed development, replaced an original monument.

5.7 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

- 5.7.1 While no archaeological works have been undertaken within the present site boundary, there have been several watching briefs undertaken during gravel extraction works in the vicinity of the proposed development. In the mid 1990s, CFA undertook watching briefs at Kettlestoun Mains (**Sites 2, 3, 6, 7 & 13**) on the stripping of topsoil prior to gravel extraction. These works lie to the north-west of the present proposed development area. A corn-drying kiln (**Site 5**), which contained pottery of probable 17th century date, and the course of the post-medieval Mill Lade (**Site 8**) were recorded to the west of the currently proposed development area.
- 5.7.2 To the south of the proposed development area, on the south of the A706, a programme of archaeological works was undertaken by Headland between 2012 and 2013 at Kettilstoun Mains in advance of a planning application. This included the opening of geotechnical pits (**Site 57**), and evaluation and metal-detecting survey (**Site 54**) (Dalland 2013). The metal detecting survey produced a

small number of modern metal finds but no finds relating to the Battle of Linlithgow Bridge. Trenches were excavated across a putative enclosure (**Site 19**) recorded on aerial photographs, but no trace of a ditch or any associated features were encountered, indicating it may have been ploughed out. The evaluation identified two areas of prehistoric activity within the site. A group of six pits and post-holes (**Site 56**) were recorded near the northern edge of the evaluation area. Fragments of middle Neolithic pottery were recovered from three of these features. A second area of prehistoric activity was identified in the south of the evaluation area. It comprised two cremation pits less than 7 m apart, both contained pot fragments dating to the early Bronze Age. The two pits sat on a low mound and are likely to be part of a small cremation cemetery (**Site 55**). A watching brief undertaken in 2013 (**Site 54**) identified no further archaeological remains (Robertson 2014).

6 WALKOVER SURVEY

- 6.1 A walkover survey of the original proposed development area was undertaken on 25th April 2012 to investigate the condition and significance of known archaeology on the site with the aim of identifying any previously unknown remains. The walkover was undertaken in overcast and occasionally rainy weather, though visibility over the area was generally good. The original proposed development area comprised a mixture of woodland stands and unfarmed open ground, the latter covered in grass and scrub. Much of the ground had visibly been reduced in level due to the gravel extraction works of the late 20th century, leading to it having no potential for survival of buried archaeology. In these areas there was evidence of recent, indeed ongoing, tree planting. A large part of the quarried area, to the north of the proposed development area, is now under a landscaped pond. Gravel extraction has altered the topography of the Inventory Battlefield in the vicinity. The observer is however still able to appreciate how topography would have affected the course of the battle. In spite of the evidence for extensive ground reduction, it is still possible to perceive the way in which topography must have largely determined the outcome of the Battle of Linlithgow Bridge. The north of the present proposed development area comprises relatively high ground overlooking a steep slope that lies along the western edge of the area. Scooped edges towards the boundaries of the site, nearest the roads, indicate that this area has also been subject to gravel extraction. This was likely where at least an element of Arran and Angus's forces were deployed to meet Lennox's forces as they attempted to climb the slopes around Peace (or Pace) Hill. The sloping ground to the north of the proposed development boundary largely covered by woodland, indicates that it has not been much altered since the later 20th century at least.
- 6.2 While the original walkover survey identified that it was possible to discern the fundamental topography of the battle, few heritage assets were visible within the site boundary. A roughly west/east-aligned curvilinear drystone wall line (**Site 53**), which appeared to define a large gully was identified in woodland to the north-west of the original proposed development area. This lies beyond the currently proposed development area. The modern location of the Lennox Cairn (**Site 17**) was visited – this monument incorporates at least two stones from an earlier monument, but both the present and the former location of the cairn are unlikely to correspond to the site of Lennox's death.
- 6.3 The proposed development area was visited again on the 11th November 2015, to update the results of the previous desk-based assessment. Little change in site conditions was observed, though there was evidence of further tree planting across much of the western portion of the site. Additionally, interpretation panels describing the restoration of the site following quarrying had been erected at the

south-east corner of the site. A number sign posts pointing out public footpaths/rights of way were also evident.

7 CONCLUSION

7.1 Direct Impacts

- 7.1.1 Known archaeological remains within the proposed development include an important element of the Inventory Battlefield of the Battle of Linlithgow Bridge (**Site 1**) – including part of the likely deployment positions of Arran’s and Angus’s forces and the probable location of the ‘*push of pikes*’. While it is unlikely that ground disturbance would reveal structural remains relating to this short battle, there is clear potential for the survival of associated artefacts such as munitions and elements of weaponry or horsegear. Such remains can prove highly informative of the disposition of forces and the course and extent of troop movement. The location of the buried dead from the battle is unknown, but it may be in the vicinity of Manuel Nunnery, and therefore outside the site. Previous sand and gravel extraction across the site is likely to have removed the majority of remains associated with the battle which may have survived within the proposed development area. Groundworks therefore have a limited potential to directly impact on archaeological features and deposits associated with the battle, but a greater potential to impact directly on the ability to understand the landscape context of the battlefield.
- 7.1.2 In addition to the potential remains of the battle, there are a small number of heritage assets of medieval and post-medieval date, which primarily relate to former country houses and agricultural activity in the area. The extent of potential impacts on these heritage assets is limited by 20th century development of a metal salvage works, and by gravel extraction activities.
- 7.1.3 The house of Avontoun (**Site 11**) in the north of the proposed development area does not remain upstanding – its former location now appears to lie within the area of the metal salvage works. There is the potential that groundworks in this area might impact directly on buried structural remains. Elsewhere within the proposed development area there is the potential for the survival of remains, either subsurface or covered by undergrowth of a post-medieval trough (**Site 42**). Depending on the extent of earlier gravel extraction and the layout of groundworks for the proposed development, there is therefore the potential for direct impacts on each of these heritage assets.
- 7.1.4 In addition to known archaeological remains, there is a possibility that unknown and currently invisible remains could survive underground if there are areas where ground disturbance, either from gravel extraction or the salvage works have been limited. To the south of the A706, recent archaeological works (Dalland 2013) at Kettlestoun, or Kettlestoun Mains have identified two concentrations of prehistoric activity (**Sites 55 & 56**), including a possible Bronze Age cremation cemetery (**Site 55**). Additionally, there is evidence that burials in long cists (and perhaps also short cists) have been encountered near Peace (or Pace) Hill (**Sites 14, 24, 25 & 26**). There is a possibility that Roman defence works (**Site 27**) may be found somewhere in the vicinity of the River Avon, though little concrete evidence for Roman remains is evident.

7.2 Indirect Impacts

- 7.2.1 This Heritage Assessment has identified heritage assets within c.200 m of the proposed development area boundary. Designated heritage assets at a greater distance from the area were not considered as part of this assessment, although there are two Conservation Areas within Linlithgow and a large Scheduled Area associated with Linlithgow Palace.

- 7.2.2 The proposed development lies within the boundaries of the Inventory Battlefield of the Battle of Linlithgow Bridge (**Site 1**), and occupies an important, albeit altered, element of landscape context for this battlefield. The views commanded by the high ground in the south-east of the battlefield, overlooking the route of Lennox across the River Avon from Stirling, was of importance in the disposition of Arran and Angus's forces and in the subsequent outcome of the battle. Understanding of the battle is largely based on the topography of this particular element of the battlefield. The presence of a metal salvage works within the proposed development area and industrial-scale gravel extraction in its vicinity has caused an appreciable alteration to the battlefield and its landscape context. It is proposed that the north-eastern extent of the proposed development area, around Pace (Peace) Hill will be retained as open green space. Historic Environment Scotland considers that this area makes a significant contribution to the understanding of the battle and it is likely to have been the location of the deployment of at least some of Arran's troops. Retaining this area as green space would ensure that there would be no impact upon any archaeological remains associated with the battle in this area (should they have survived the former gravel extraction). It would also ensure that a key and strategic viewpoint that contributes to an understanding of the landscape context of the battle would be preserved. While residential development across the rest of the proposed development area, to the south and west, would likely have some limited impact upon the landscape context of the Battlefield, leaving the north-eastern corner undeveloped would ensure that the most important elements of the Battlefield, in terms of its landscape context, would be preserved.
- 7.2.3 Further designated heritage assets within c.200 m include the route of the Union Canal (**Site 38**) to the south. The canal is a Scheduled Monument of national importance, though in this part of its course it is commonly shielded by banks and mature trees along its edges, secluding it in part from the proposed development area. However, the proposed development would be visible from elements of this Scheduled Monument, which at this point is in a semi-rural urban edge setting. Although the canal is an industrial and communications feature, which owes its location to topographical and functional concerns, its visual setting contributes to an understanding of the monument. Development would therefore have a potential to impact indirectly on its setting. However, this would not materially affect an observer's ability to understand, appreciate and experience the canal and its cultural value. Effects upon the setting of the canal are unlikely to be significant.
- 7.2.4 East Belsyde, Edinburgh and Glasgow Union Canal Bridge 47 (**Site 37**), an element of the Scheduled Monument that is also a Category B Listed Building, overlooks the proposed development area, though it is partially shielded by trees in close proximity. Again, this is a communications feature, and its visual setting is not a primary concern in its location. However, the proposed development could indirectly impact on the setting of the monument, though it would not materially affect an observer's ability to understand and appreciate this structure or its cultural value. Effects upon the setting of the canal are unlikely to be significant.
- 7.2.5 To the north of the proposed development, The Avon Viaduct (River Avon, Edinburgh to Glasgow Railway Viaduct) (**Site 16**) is a Category A Listed Building. This is a communications structure associated with the growth of the railways in the 19th century. Although its presence in this location was not inspired by its visual setting, it is a striking feature of the landscape. The proposed development area is intervisible with the bridge, although mature woodland in close proximity to the bridge provides a partial screening. While the proposed development would indirectly impact on the setting of this feature, the significance of this impact would be tempered by the viaduct's location in a semi-urban

landscape and the intention to leave the north-eastern corner of the proposed development area as green space. The ability to understand and appreciate the bridge would not be materially affected.

- 7.2.6 Nearby stands the Category C Listed Burgh Mill Lane, Burgh Mill House and adjoining outbuilding (**Site 34**). The house faces north towards Burgh Mill Lane and away from the proposed development. In addition, views towards the proposed development (apart from upper floors) are interrupted by intervening buildings, walling and indeed the base of the railway viaduct. As such, a significant impact on the setting of this Listed Building is not predicted.
- 7.2.7 To the east of the proposed development area Linlithgow Bridge, Main Street, Public Hall (Community Centre) (**Site 36**), a Category B Listed Building, lies within the urban area of Linlithgow Bridge and would not be intervisible with the proposed development.

7.3 Mitigation

- 7.3.1 National planning policies and planning guidance, SPP (2014) and PAN 2/2011 (2011), as well as both strategic and local plan policies in the West Lothian Council Local Plan (2009) and SES Plan (West Lothian Council 2013), outlined in Section 2.3 of this report, state that where adverse effects upon heritage assets are likely to occur, a mitigation response is necessary. Any proposed mitigation should aim to avoid impacts upon the historic environment. Where this is not possible, mitigation should reduce or offset adverse effects. Where there is the potential for unknown archaeological remains to survive, mitigation which is designed to investigate the potential for archaeological sites within the development area and hence allow the preservation or recording of any significant remains, should be implemented.
- 7.3.2 Although it is possible that deposits have been removed in elements of the proposed development area due to the construction of a metal salvage works and by gravel extraction, there is potential for the survival of remains associated with known heritage assets within the proposed development area, including post-medieval structures such as the country house of Avontoun (**Site 11**). Additionally, there is potential for the survival of earlier deposits and features in undisturbed areas. To the south of the A706 at Kettlestoun Mains, two concentrations of prehistoric activity (**Sites 55 & 56**), including a possible Bronze Age cremation cemetery (**Site 55**) have been identified, while short cists and early historic long cists are also recorded in the vicinity of the proposed development. Although the Battle of Linlithgow Bridge is unlikely to have left remains of structural features such as camps or trench works, there is potential for the survival of artefacts associated with the battle. Groundworks therefore have the potential to impact both on the known heritage assets within the area and unknown archaeological features.
- 7.3.3 The extent of any archaeological mitigation required would need to be determined on the basis of extent of previous disturbance to the site. If no documentary record of the extent of the sand and gravel extraction can be found, it is recommended that an archaeological watching brief be undertaken on site investigation works. If any areas are revealed to have remained undisturbed following extraction, these areas may require to be evaluated both by non-intrusive (e.g. metal-detecting) and intrusive methods. Additionally, a watching brief might be required on ground works in undisturbed areas during construction, in particular, in the vicinity of known heritage assets such as the former location of Avontoun House (**Site 11**) where foundations may survive below current hardstanding and, the north-east of the proposed development area, near Pace (or Peace) Hill, in proximity to where long cists have

potentially been recorded, and the south of the area, near the A706, which is in relatively close proximity to two focuses of prehistoric activity (**Sites 55 & 56**). If significant features are encountered, further archaeological works, including full excavation and a programme of post-excavation works, may be required.

- 7.3.4 Indirect impacts on the settings of designated heritage assets include impacts on the landscape context of the Inventory Battlefield – construction on the relatively high ground of the proposed development area could constitute a visual imposition. However, the developer is aware of the sensitivities of the battlefield and intends to design any development in the east sector in an appropriate and sensitive manner. It is intended that the north-eastern extent of the proposed development area, nearest to the viaduct and around Pace Hill, would be left as open green space and that residential development would be concentrated to the south and east. This would allow for the preservation of a key landscape feature of the battle and for the preservation of the key viewpoint from high ground at Pace Hill to the west-north-west across the River Avon and towards Manuel Priory. Furthermore, the heights of buildings would be restricted in order to minimise visual intrusion on views from the lower ground where Lennox's forces advanced up to the top of the ridge where Arran's men were deployed. To aid interpretation of the battle it is intended to maintain pedestrian links across the development between the Lennox Cairn at the junction of the A706 and Mill Road and the Avon Trail to the north. This would ensure that the Battle of Linlithgow Bridge Project's Battlefield Trail would remain easily accessible to members of the public.
- 7.3.5 Indirect impacts on the setting of the Scheduled Union Canal (**Site 38**), including the Category B Listed Bridge 47 (**Site 37**), and the Avon Viaduct (**Site 16**) are possible, but they are unlikely to be significant.
- 7.3.6 In addition to the design features built into the development plan that would seek to manage change sensitively, the development would provide an opportunity to increase amenity and access to the battlefield and to the Battlefield Trail. This is achieved through increased provision of interpretation within the site. The developer is aware of community interest in projects surrounding the Battle of Linlithgow Bridge including for example, The Battle of Linlithgow Bridge Project, which has been supported by Linlithgow Heritage Trust. Having consulted The Battle of Linlithgow Bridge Project as part of updating this assessment, the developer has undertaken to maintain public footpaths throughout the site and to retain the north-eastern extent of the development area as open green space. The possible provision of further interpretation resources about the Battle of Linlithgow Bridge, which might be provided on site and could be included in the development proposal, would involve consultation with such groups.

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8.4 Photographic references

8.4.1 Vertical aerial photographs

Sortie	Frames	Scale	Date
541/A/0467	4001-4003	1:10,000	26/04/1945
106G/UK/0092	3117-3119	1:10,200	15/05/1946
CPE/UK/0216	3058-3059	1:10,000	22/06/1947
540/0718	5187-5188	1:10,000	29/04/1952
58/1713	100-102	1:10,500	13/04/1955
82/1236	163	1:10,000	11/07/1955
OS75-166	13	1:7,500	28/09/1975
OS79-147	21-22	1:7,800	18/10/1979

Figure 1:
 Location of Heritage Assets within 200 m of Proposed Development at Linihgow Bridge including approximate locations of features on Cowie & Seaton map of 1793

Legend

- Site Boundary
- 200 m Buffer
- Scheduled Monument
- Scheduled Monument polygons
- Inventory Battlefield
- Inventory Battlefield Boundary
- Listed Buildings
- Archaeological Events
- Archaeological Event polygons
- Non-designated Heritage Assets
- Kettlestone Mill on Cowie & Seaton map
- Dam on Cowie & Seaton map
- Drum on Cowie & Seaton map
- Mansion House on Cowie & Seaton map
- Buildings on Cowie & Seaton map
- HER polygons



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Project No.:	22121
Date:	November 2015
Scale at A3:	1:8,000



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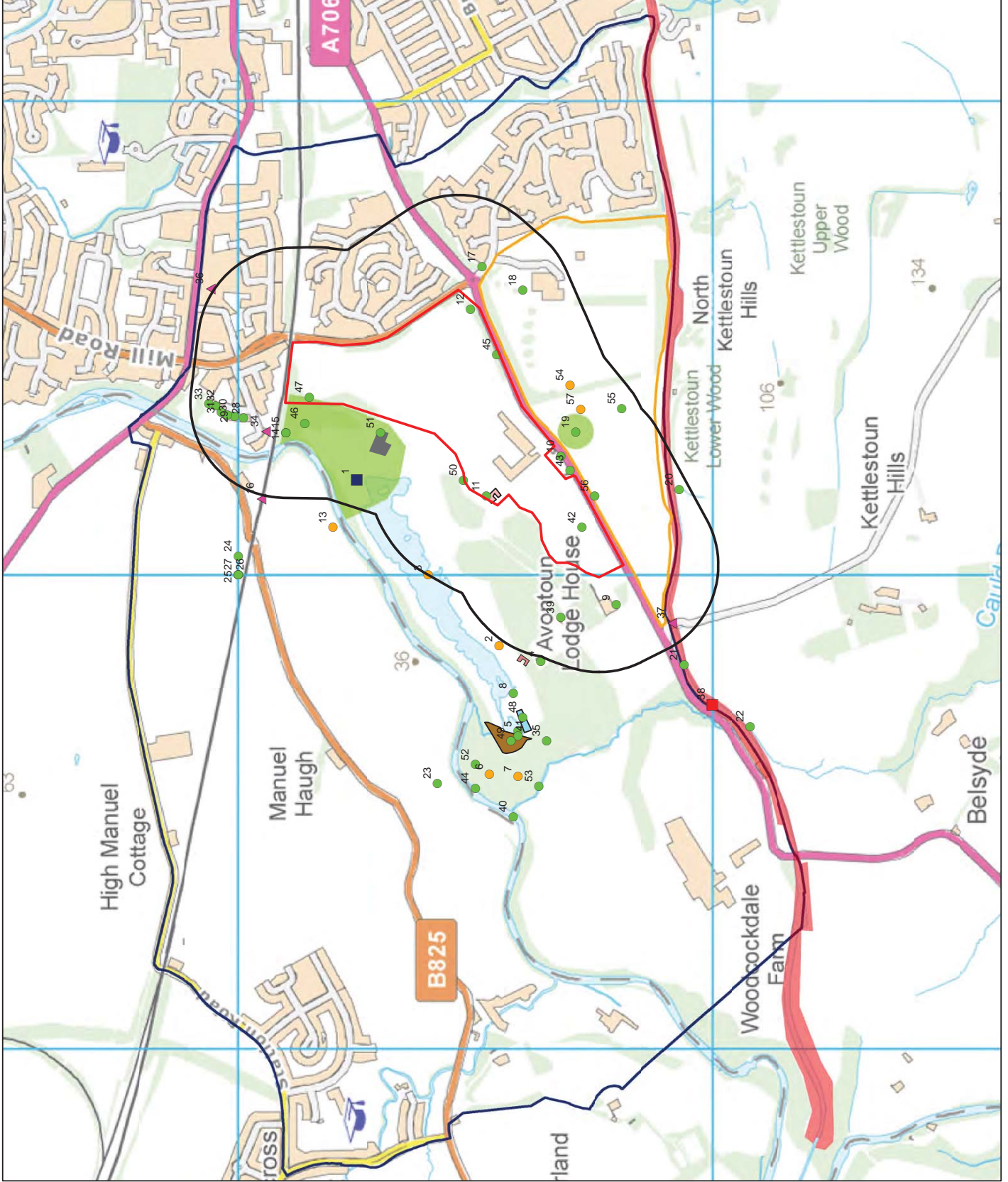


Figure 2:
Extract from map by
Pont, c. 1580



Legend

 Approximate Site Location



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Project No.:	22121
Date:	October 2015
Scale at A3:	1:10,000



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Figure 3:
Extract from map by
Blaeu, 1654

Legend

 Approximate Site Location



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Date:	October 2015
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Figure 4:
Extract from map by
Roy, 1752-5

Legend

 Site Boundary



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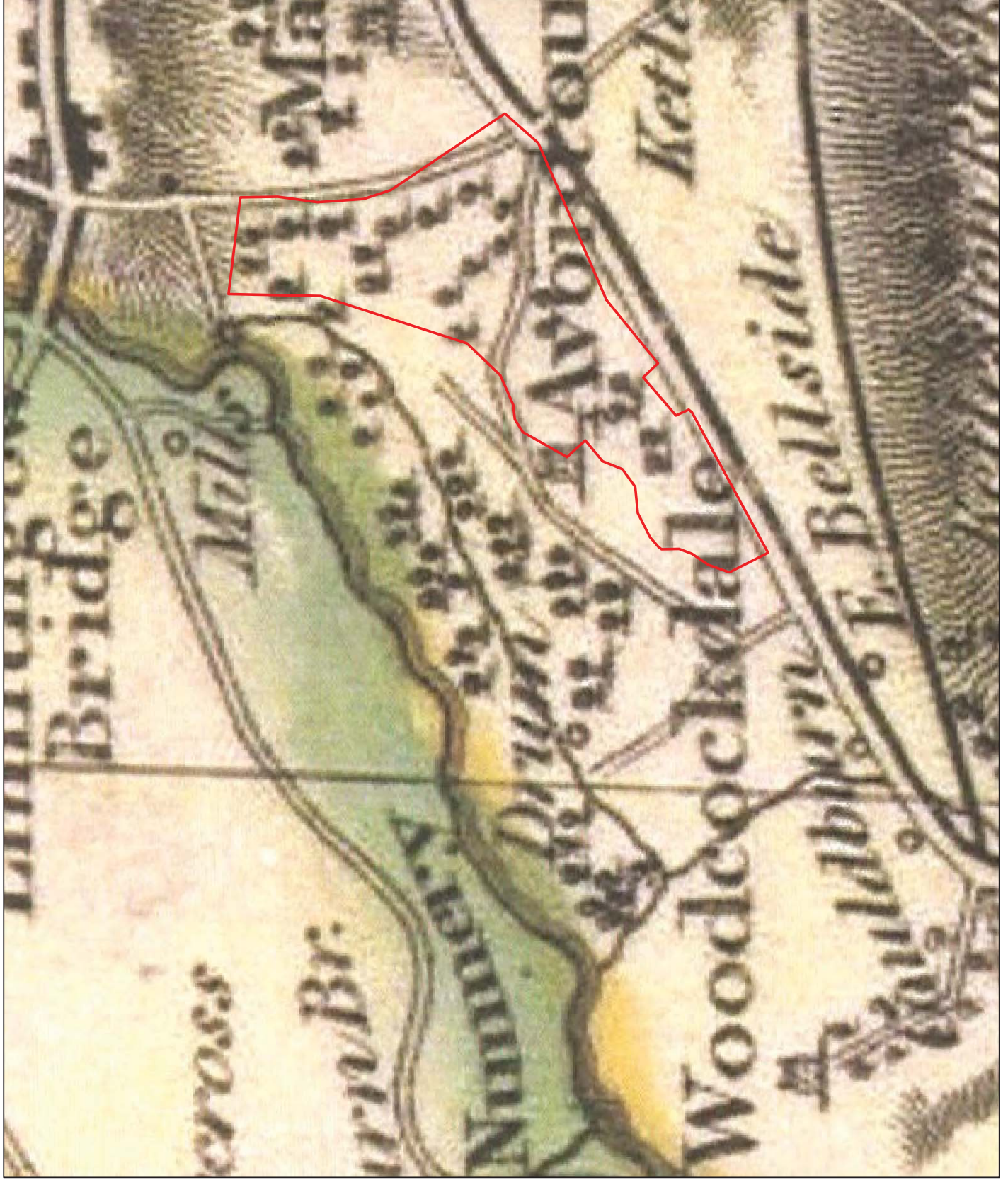


Figure 5:
Extract from map by
Thomson, 1832

Legend
□ Site Boundary



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Date:	October 2015
Scale at A3:	1:5,000



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Figure 6:
Extract from map by
Ordnance Survey, 1856



Legend

□ Site Boundary



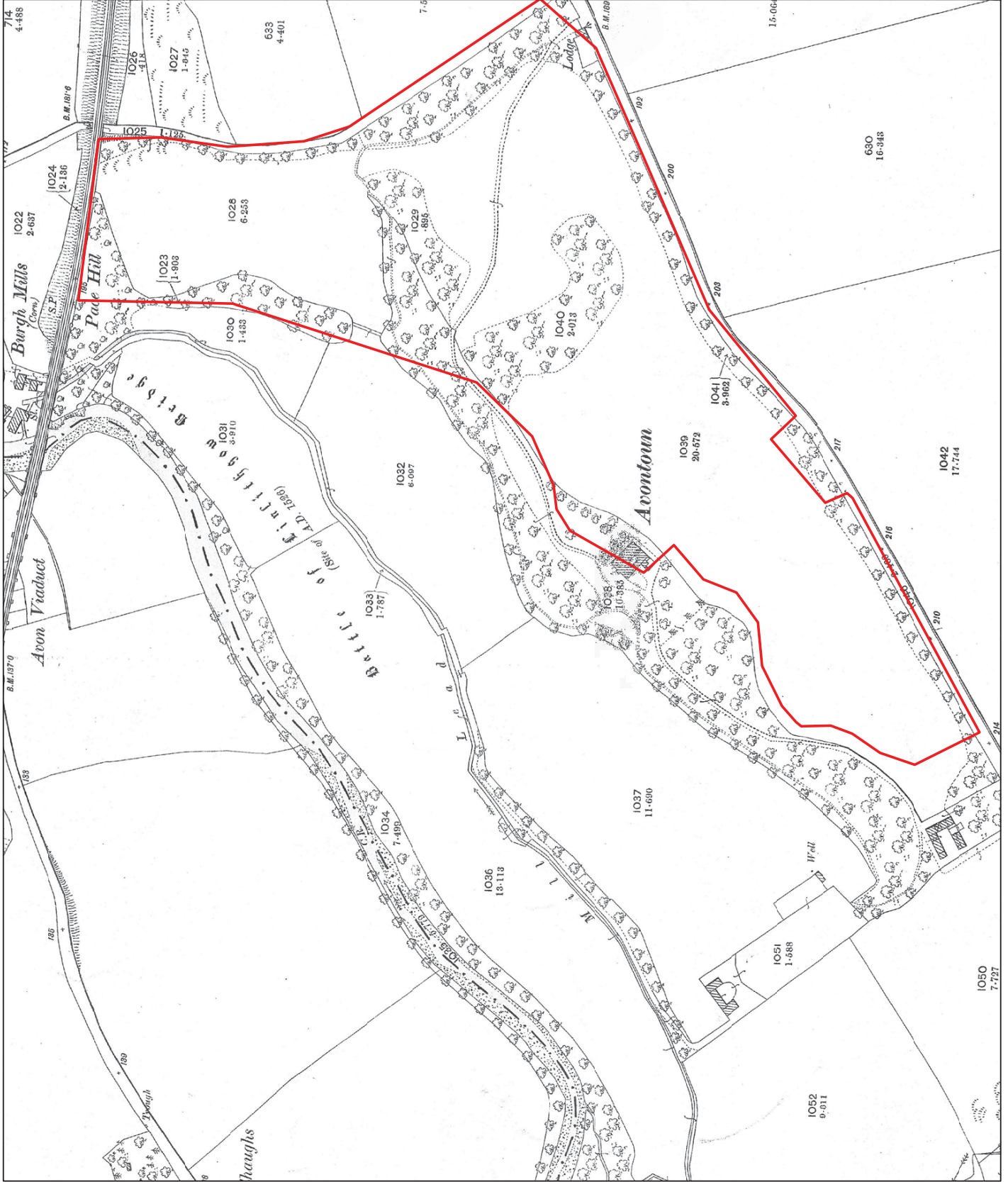
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Date:	October 2015
Scale at A3:	1:3,600



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Figure 7:
Extract from map by
Ordnance Survey, 1897



Legend

Site Boundary



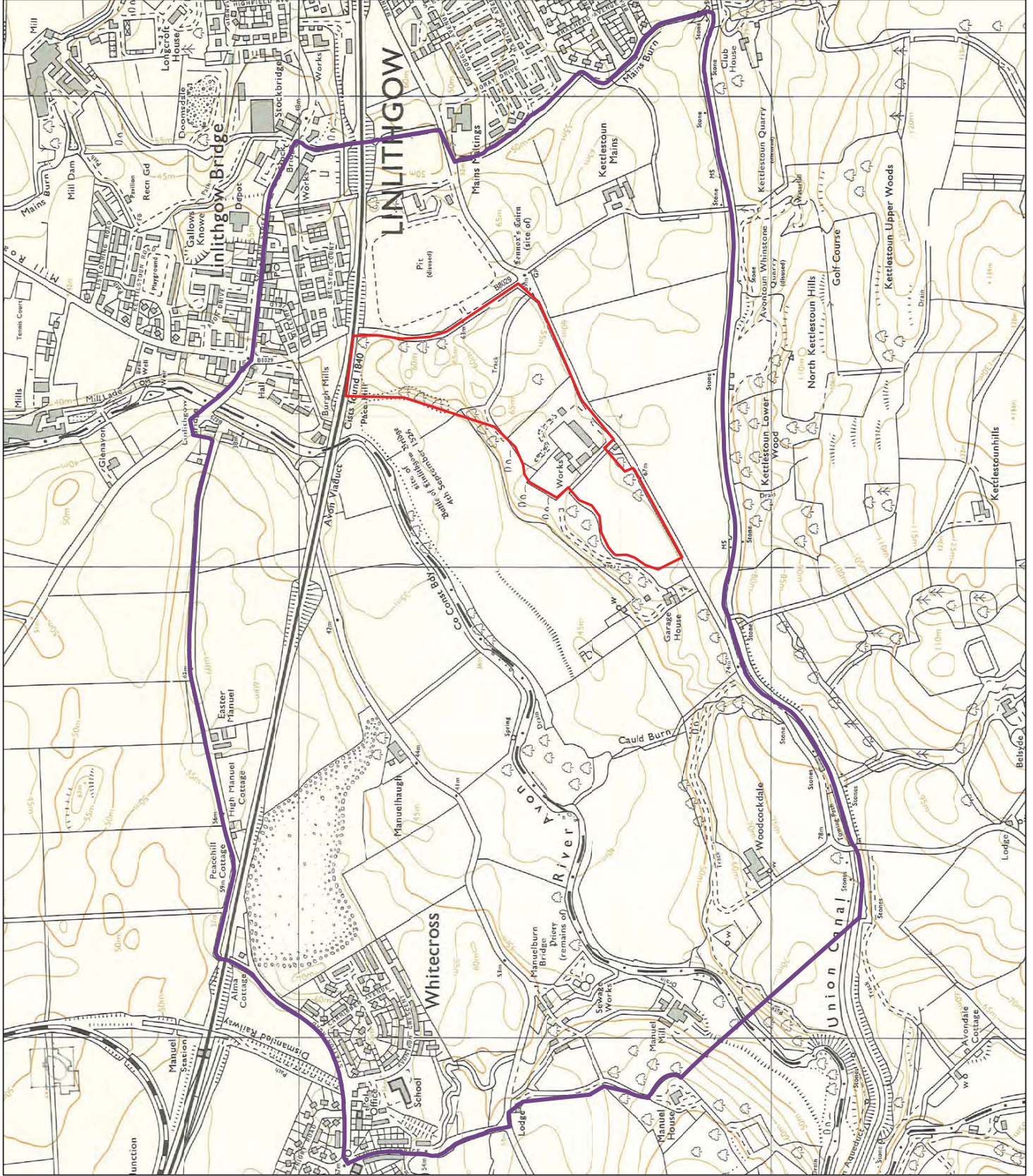
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Scale at A3:	1:3,000



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Figure 8:
Extract from map by
Ordnance Survey, 1975



Legend

- Site Boundary
- Invented Battlefield Boundary



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Scale at A3:	1:8,000



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Plate 1: Modern Lennox's Cairn (Site 17)



Plate 2: Burgh Mill House and Adjoining Outbuilding (Site 34)



Plate 3: Edinburgh to Glasgow Railway Viaduct, River Avon (Avon Viaduct) (Site 16) from east



Plate 4: Public Hall (Community Centre), Main Street, Linlithgow Bridge (Site 36)



Plate 5: View across the Inventory Battlefield from the north-eastern edge of the proposed development area

Avontoun, West Lothian Heritage Assessment

Appendix 1: Site Gazetteer

Site Number	1
Site Name	Battle of Linlithgow Bridge
Type of Site	Battle Site; Cist(s)
NMRS Number	NS97NE 9
HER Number	17831
Status	Inventory Battlefield
Easting	298200
Northing	676750
Parish	Linlithgow
Council	West Lothian; Falkirk
Description	NS97NE 9 9820 7675

(NS 9820 7675) Site of the Battle of Linlithgow Bridge AD 1526 (NR)
OS 6" map (1958)

The Battle of Linlithgow Bridge was fought on 4th September 1526 between the Earls of Angus and Lennox, the latter attempting to remove the young King James V from the power of the Douglases. Lennox, with his army arrived at Linlithgow Bridge, to find it so well guarded by artillery that he was forced to ford a difficult part of the River Avon, near Manuel Priory. The Battle was fought between there and the Bridge, the Lennox party being totally defeated.

The Ordnance Survey Name Book (ONB) adds that several 'stone coffins', containing human remains have been found in the locality.
Name Book 1856; NSA 1845 ; W C Dickinson 1958.

NMRS References:

Dickinson, Donaldson and Milne, W C, G and I A (eds. (1958) Source book of Scottish history, Vol.1: Earliest times to 1424; Vol.2: 1424-1567; Vol.3: 1567-1707. 2nd. Page(s): Vol.2, 30
NSA. (1834-1845) The new statistical account of Scotland by the ministers of the respective parishes under the superintendence of a committee of the society for the benefit of the sons and daughters of the clergy, 15v. Edinburgh. Page(s): Vol.2 (Linlithgow), 172 RCAHMS Shelf Number: B.2.2.STA
Ordnance Survey (Name Book. Object Name Books of the Ordnance Survey (6 inch and 1/2500 scale). Page(s): Book No.43, 21-4 RCAHMS Shelf Number: Ref

Battle of Linlithgow Bridge

Summary

Category:
N/A

Date Added:
30/11/2011

Last Date Amended:
14/12/2012

Location
Local Authority:
Falkirk, West Lothian

National Grid Reference

NGR

NS 97883 76573

Coordinates

297883, 676573

Overview and Statement of Significance

The Battle of Linlithgow Bridge is significant as the largest attempt to free the young James V from the control of the Earl of Angus by military means. James himself was forced to attend the battle on Angus' side, although he was able to delay his own arrival until after the fighting had concluded. The attempt was ultimately unsuccessful, leaving James in the hands of Angus' ever growing power, and leads to the death of the Earl of Lennox, James' close confidante and friend.

The Battle of Linlithgow Bridge was fought between the Earl of Lennox and the Earl of Arran on 4 September 1526 as part of an ongoing struggle for control over the 14-year old King James V. Lennox was marching on Edinburgh to free the King from the control of the Earl of Angus, when he encountered an army under the Earl of Arran at Linlithgow Bridge. As the bridge over the Avon was held against him, he marched downstream to a ford from where he attacked upslope, hoping to deal with Arran's men before reinforcements could arrive from Edinburgh. However, he was unsuccessful and after a long push of pikes, his men broke as Angus arrived with fresh troops.

In the rout that followed, Lennox was taken prisoner, disarmed and then killed. Angus remained in control of the young King for another two years until James escaped from Edinburgh and began to reign directly; Angus was forced to flee to England as his lands were confiscated.

Inventory Boundary

The Inventory boundary defines the area in which the main events of the battle are considered to have taken place (landscape context) and where associated physical remains and archaeological evidence occur or may be expected (specific qualities). The landscape context is described under battlefield landscape: it encompasses areas of fighting, key movements of troops across the landscape and other important locations, such as the positions of camps or vantage points. Although the landscape has changed since the time of the battle, key characteristics of the terrain at the time of the battle can normally still be identified, enabling events to be more fully understood and interpreted in their landscape context. Specific qualities are described under physical remains and potential: these include landscape features that played a significant role in the battle, other physical remains, such as enclosures or built structures, and areas of known or potential archaeological evidence.

The Inventory boundary for the Battle of Linlithgow Bridge is defined on the accompanying map and includes the following areas:
Peace/Pace Hill, which was where the eastern end of the bridge was defended by Arran's men.

Easter Manuel, where Lennox's force approached the bridge initially and where Lennox's potential artillery may have been located.

The Manuel nunnery, which marks the rough location of Lennox's crossing point of the River Avon at the ford.

The south-eastern slopes of Manuel Hill and the area around Whitecross, marking Lennox's line of approach and his subsequent movement to the ford.

The area of the bridge across the Avon, in a similar place to the current bridge of the A803.

The area around Kettilstoun and Linlithgow Leisure Centre, where some of the fighting between Lennox and Arran's forces may have occurred and through which Angus and his force

arrived to the battlefield.

Historical Background

The Earl of Lennox advanced from Stirling towards Edinburgh at the head of an army of around 12,000 men. At Linlithgow Bridge, he encountered the Earl of Arran with around 2,000 men, who held the crossing of the River Avon against him. Arran was deployed on the east side of the Avon with his artillery covering the approaches and a guard at the bridge. Lennox decided to outflank Arran and bypass the bridge; he knew that more troops were coming from Edinburgh and he wanted to act before they arrived. He decided, based on the reports of his scouts, to cross at the Manuel nunnery. Once he realised Lennox's intention to ford the river, Arran deployed his troops to face south on Peace Hill (formerly Pace Hill). This left the Earl of Angus, who was racing from Edinburgh with another 2,000 men to support Arran, enough space to deploy his troops on Arran's left when he arrived and to launch a flank attack on Lennox's hemmed-in forces.

Lennox's vanguard made for the ford under heavy fire and crossed by the nunnery; however the difficult crossing slowed them and left them unable to attack the hill quickly. Lennox's main force then crossed the river and formed up into two battles with a screen of arquebusiers and bowmen in front. As the two battles advanced, they began to lose their formation, while the fire on them increased from Arran's men. As Lennox's army struggled up hill, Arran's forces charged down into them and a melee began which would last for some time. Eventually, Arran's men gained the upper hand and Lennox's men broke, possibly with the arrival of Angus, but certainly before the King arrived. Lennox himself was killed, possibly at the hand of Sir James Hamilton of Finnart, the illegitimate son of Arran.

The Armies

John Stewart, Earl of Lennox, commanded the forces seeking to liberate the King. James Douglas, Earl of Angus, and James Hamilton, Earl of Arran, commanded those seeking to hold him.

Numbers

Lennox: According to Pitscottie, Lennox gathered 10,000 men at Stirling, where he was joined by James Beaton from Fife and Killmaurs (Glencairn) from Ayrshire with another 2,000, giving a total of 12,000. They left Stirling divided into three battles and with artillery. Lawson says that 1,000 of Lennox's men were volunteers from the Highlands (Lawson 1849). Another source numbers Lennox's force at 10,000 (Waldie 1868).

Angus / Arran: According to Pitscottie, the Earl of Arran had 2,000 men and Angus brought another 2,000. Another 3,000 Edinburgh militia were en route (Pitscottie 1899).

Lawson says that 1,000 of Lennox's men were volunteers from the Highlands (Lawson 1849). Another source numbers Lennox's force at 10,000 (Waldie 1868). Very different figures were given by Albany, an adversary of the Douglasses, who paints a picture of an outnumbered Lennox force of 4,000 being surprised and defeated by the 6-7,000 of Arran and Angus (Cooper 2004).

Losses

The sources do not quantify the losses. Pitscottie says that many were slain on both sides, in particular Lennox with many gentlemen from the west, while Glencairn was mortally wounded and many of his friends and servants slain with many gentlemen of Fife also slain or captured (Pitscottie 1899).

An extrapolation of losses from the battles of Pinkie and Flodden suggests that a casualty rate of 25% would not be unreasonable for the losing side, with a much lower percentage for the victorious side who would not have suffered the losses of a rout. This would give 3,000-4,000 casualties on Lennox's side and 500-1,000 on the side of Arran and Angus (Cooper 2004). However, this is speculative because there is no certainty about the figures from Pinkie or Flodden, and the figures remain purely indicative.

Action

There are a number of different accounts of the battle, and although there is no divergence on the result, the sources differ on when Angus arrived on the battlefield and what part his forces played. A very detailed modern study of the battle uses the sources and informed speculation to paint a picture of the likely course of the battle. In this version Arran deployed his troops on the east side of the Avon with his artillery covering the approaches and a guard at the bridge. The artillery could only cover along the Falkirk road, which approached from the south-west close to the nunnery, as far as the crest below East Manuel farm. At some point Lennox rode forward to certify the reports from his cavalry scouts. He knew that Arran was waiting, had fortified the bridge and had troops gathered on the Peel at Linlithgow. He then decided, with Glencairn, to outflank Arran and bypass the bridge; he knew that more troops were coming from Edinburgh and he wanted to act before they arrived but a frontal attack across the river and up the hill against a fortified position at the bridge was likely to be unsuccessful, or, at best, successful but costly. Forcing a crossing downstream meant being hemmed in against Linlithgow Loch and the Binns (the hills to the north) even if he could find a place to cross. Upstream he would have to go a long way round towards Bathgate to avoid the Manuel Gorge, thus exposing his rear and enabling Arran to cut him off from Stirling. He decided, based on the reports of his scouts, to cross at the Manuel nunnery, but it is not clear if he understood the state of the land on the other side. It is possible that he set up artillery on Manuel Hill to cover his movements. There is no report in the accounts of an artillery duel although cannon balls found in the river suggest there were artillery exchanges. Hamilton's 200 men at the bridge were involved in skirmishing all day with Glencairn's cavalry. Arran now had forces to his front and a flanking movement under way; he had three choices 'to withdraw through the town, redeploy along the bluffs and form a skirmishing line, or he could maintain cohesion, minimise his redeployment, turn south and face Lennox's attack. Lennox could not leave a force the size of Arran's to his flank and rear, especially with Angus's reinforcements coming along the road from Edinburgh. Once he realised Lennox's intention to ford the river, Arran deployed his troops to face south on Peace Hill (formerly Pace Hill). This left Angus space to deploy his troops on Arran's left when he arrived and launch a flank attack on Lennox's hemmed in forces. However, the combined forces of Arran and Angus would still be outnumbered three to one.

Lennox's vanguard, consisting of the horse and perhaps 2,000 foot made for the ford under heavy fire, crossing by the nunnery, but lost shape and coherence, losing the momentum required to successfully storm the heights. Lennox's main force then crossed the river and formed up. This took time because of the troops' inexperience, harassing fire from the heights and the marshy ground. Two battles were formed, with the standards and their guard at the centre, surrounded by pike men up to 20-30 ranks deep. The professional and most loyal household troops would be in front, with the rest of the levy grouped around this central block. In front was a screen of arquebusiers and bowmen. As the two battles advanced, the difficult ground and the lie of the land caused them to lose shape, funnelling them together in a narrow space, thus reducing the number who could attack abreast and reducing the numerical advantage. The fire on them increased from both cannon and arquebuses and arrows. As Lennox's men struggled up the hill Arran's forces charged down with pike and bill. A fierce close quarter struggle ensued 'at push of pike' which lasted two hours. Finally, Arran's men were left in control of the ridge, and the fighting broke up into a series of smaller actions where Lennox's men stood and fought, in groups such as Glencairn's. Finally, Lennox's men broke, possibly with the arrival of Angus's men, but certainly before the King arrived. Lennox died, possibly at the hand of Sir James Hamilton of Finnart (Cooper 2004).

The historical sources differ one from another on several points of detail. Pitscottie gave the most detailed contemporary account of the battle and the events before and after it (although he dated it to 1520 by mistake). He was in no doubt that Angus was involved from the start. He said that word reached Edinburgh that Lennox was within a mile of Linlithgow with three great hosts and artillery, and was marching on Edinburgh. George Douglas, Angus' brother, urged the King to rise and ride to the help of the outnumbered Angus with the Edinburgh militia, but the King delayed his departure as long as he could. He eventually rode out of Edinburgh with 3,000 men. When they reached the crags at Corstorphine, they could hear the artillery at the battle sounding like thunder. Douglas urged the King to ride faster so that they could rescue and help Angus. News reached them that the fighting was taking place two miles west of Linlithgow and that

'the Earle of Angus and the Earle of Glencairneis was zokit [yoked] together and the Lord Hamilltounis and the Earle of Lennox in lyke maner and baitht fightand furieouslie.'

At this the King started to ride faster, but fresh news reached them that Lennox's men had fled and he had lost. The King ordered his followers and servants to ride to the field and stop the slaughter and in particular to save Lennox if he were still alive. Sir Andrew Wood of Largo went on to the field but found Lennox dead, slain by Sir James Hamilton after he had been taken prisoner and disarmed by the Laird of Pardovan. Hamilton, Pitscottie claims, killed Lennox without mercy and did the same with everybody he overtook in the rout that day. Wood continued to try to save anybody he could and came upon Glencairn, with 30 surviving followers, still standing and fighting. Wood removed him from the fighting and took him to a place where neither the Douglasses nor the Hamiltons could do him harm. Returning to the field. Wood came upon the Earl of Hamilton standing beside the body of Lennox, his nephew, lamenting,

'The wyssist man, the stoutest man, the hardiest man that ewer was brede in Scotland was slain that day'. Hamilton placed his scarlet cloak over the body and ordered a guard to be put upon it until the King's servants came to bury it (Pitscottie 1899).

Lesley gave a rather different version, describing Arran fighting alone, without Angus. In his account, Arran, having received Lennox's refusal to withdraw, did not wait for the King coming with Angus, but met Lennox on the west side of Linlithgow where vicious fighting took place with spear, sword and gun. Lennox and many of his followers were slain, but there is no mention of how Lennox died. The King and Angus arrived after the fighting was finished because of the King's attempts to delay, by pretending to be sick and riding slowly. The slowness of the King's horse made George Douglas so furious that he drove the horse on, and 'spairet nocht proud wordis to the Kingis selfe'. The King never forgot nor forgave this and later banished him (Cooper 2004).

In Lawson's version, Angus arrived after the fighting had started, but his forces played a key role in the victory. In this account, Lennox, who knew when Angus and Arran were due to meet, set off intending to cut off the Hamiltons, but Arran knew this and seized the bridge across the Avon, little more than a mile westward of Linlithgow. He stationed a strong force there and took up position on rising ground nearly opposite the priory of Manuel. Lennox's men, who were weary from their march, had to ford the Avon. Arran tried again to get Lennox to turn back, but he refused and split his army into three to attack the Hamiltons. The Lennox vanguard 'imprudently made too much haste' when advancing against the Hamilton troops on the heights and were out of breath when they came to close quarters. The Hamiltons 'stood their ground and charged with such fury as to drive them back to their second line.' At this critical moment a detachment of the forces of Angus came up shouting 'A Douglas, A Douglas'. Immediately the army of Lennox gave way and a total rout ensued, which was marked by a considerable slaughter (Lawson 1849).

Buchanan paints a similar picture. Lennox, hearing that the Hamiltons had gathered at Linlithgow to prevent his march, decided to attack them before they were joined by the Douglasses. The Hamiltons were informed of his intention to leave Stirling and sent for the Douglasses from Edinburgh. The Hamiltons, threatened with the approach of their enemy and expecting the assistance of their friends, drew up their forces in order of battle, at a bridge over the river Avon, about a mile beyond Linlithgow, and having placed a small guard upon the bridge, posted the rest along the tops of the hills, which they knew the enemy must pass. Lennox, being prevented from crossing the bridge, ordered his troops to ford the river at a shallower place, a little farther up near Manuel nunnery, and drive the Hamiltons from the hills before the Douglasses joined them. The Lennox men marched rapidly through a rugged road, annoyed by the stones thrown from the heights, and had just reached the enemy, when a shout announced the arrival of the Douglasses, who, rushing from the road into the midst of the battle, quickly decided the fortune of the day. The Lennox party was forced to fly with great loss. The Hamiltons, but particularly Sir James Hamilton, the illegitimate son of Arran, were ruthless in victory and slaughtered the defeated without mercy. William Cunningham, the Earl of Glencairn's son, was severely wounded, but his life was spared by the Douglasses, on account of his relationship. John Stewart, the Earl of Lennox, was killed, greatly lamented by the Earl of Arran, his uncle, and even by Douglasses, but above all by the King, who, when he heard by the

tumult and noise that the battle had commenced, sent Sir Andrew Wood of Largo, his favourite, ahead to endeavour to save his life, but he arrived too late.

In this account the King, delayed the progress of the Edinburgh reinforcements by getting up later than normal, travelling slowly, and often turning aside upon the journey, endeavouring by every means in his power, to delay their progress until at last the exasperated and angry George Douglas, bluntly told him 'Before the enemy shall take thee from us, if thy body be torn in pieces, we shall have a part.' (Buchanan 1827).

In another account in which Angus arrived in time to take part in the battle and the King arrived later with Sir George Douglas, more detail is given about the nature of the battlefield.

'Arran held the bridge over the Avon, below which for some distance the passage of the river was not easily practicable, with the steep banks which bend round Manuel Haugh, above; and Lennox was under the double disadvantage of fording the river and forcing the heights between Manuel Convent and the bridge.'

This account echoes Pitscottie in having Angus opposing the division under the Earl of Glencairn, and the Hamiltons opposing the division under Lennox. Glencairn's life was saved by Sir Andrew Wood of Largo, who was despatched by the King to stop the slaughter, but Lennox, after having surrendered to the Laird of Pardovan, was slain by Sir James Hamilton of Finnart (Waldie 1868).

Aftermath & Consequences

The crushing victory won by Angus and Arran strengthened Angus's control over the King and his grasp on the reins of power. Having already placed his relatives in powerful positions in the royal household, he took the chancellorship for himself in 1527, after the resignation of Beaton, and appointed his uncle, Archibald Kilspindie, first as treasurer then also as keeper of the privy seal. The concentration of power became narrower as Angus could not trust or appeal to Lennox supporters, and a split also developed between him and Arran with whom the ward of the Lennox Earldom had been distributed equally after the battle. In 1528, when the King reached the age of sixteen and Angus's failure to govern effectively was becoming apparent, James escaped to Stirling and with the support of his mother and other magnates assumed power himself and proceeded to take his revenge on the Douglasses (Cameron 1998). The Douglasses were proscribed and forbidden from coming within seven miles of the King. Angus escaped to England, where he remained until the death of James V in 1542.

Events & Participants

Archibald Douglas, Earl of Angus, was one of the most powerful Scottish nobles of the sixteenth century. He first came to prominence on 6 August 1514 when he married Margaret, the Dowager Queen, widow of James IV, mother of James V and elder sister of Henry VIII of England. The marriage was instrumental in breaking the fragile peace in Scotland as Margaret's regency was to last until James V came of age or she re-married. She had been holding a delicate balance between the pro-French and pro-English factions at Court, but her marriage to Angus gave impetus to the pro-French group to push her out and install the Duke of Albany as regent. She eventually fled to England, leaving Angus in Scotland, where he promptly took a mistress and started spending Margaret's money. The ensuing enmity between the couple coloured Scottish politics for years to come. Angus was charged with high treason by the Duke of Albany, and was sent as a prisoner to France in 1522. He escaped to London in 1524 and then returned to Scotland with the support of Henry VIII. In 1524, Margaret made an alliance with the Earl of Arran and Angus had to take refuge in his ancestral home of Tantallon Castle. However, with the influence of Henry VIII from south of the border, Angus was able to force his way back into power and was appointed to the Council of Regency, which looked after the King in rotation despite Margaret's declaration in 1524 of his majority. Angus was the first of the council to have physical custody of the King, but refused to hand him over at the end of his three month period. He imposed himself as the Chancellor of Scotland, filled all positions of authority with Douglas family members and supporters and kept the young King effectively a prisoner. The Battles of Darnick and Linlithgow Bridge were both attempts to wrest control of the King from Angus. Despite his victory in both battles, Angus would only retain his control for another two years. James V escaped his custody in 1528 and began to rule on his own account,

with his first order of business the removal of Angus, who had retreated to Tantallon again. Despite considerable effort on the part of James, Angus held out until 1529 when he was able to escape to England under a treaty between James and Henry VIII. Angus remained in England until James' death in 1542, at which point he returned on a mission from Henry to arrange a marriage between the infant Mary Queen of Scots and the future Edward VI. However, in 1544 he was in open conflict with the Earl of Arran, son of his ally in 1526, and imprisoned briefly. The English Rough Wooing (1543-1550), which attempted to coerce the Scots into accepting the marriage between Mary and Edward, hit Douglas lands hard and caused Angus to settle with Arran and the two fought together at the Scottish victory of Ancrum Moor and the defeat at Pinkie in 1547. He eventually died in 1557.

James Hamilton, Earl of Arran, was a significant figure in the politics and wars of James IV. He was a grandson of James II and nephew of James III. He was as much a mariner as a soldier in his early career, commanding a Scottish fleet that helped the Danes defeat a Swedish rebellion in 1502, then led a fleet to put down a rebellion in the Western Isles in 1504. He commanded the Scottish navy in actions against the English in 1513, attacking the main English base in Ulster at Carrickfergus before heading to France to support the French King; however, before he arrived, James IV had been killed at Flodden, and Arran had to return home. He was accompanied by the representative of John Stewart, Duke of Albany, who would later become regent, but Arran initially acted against Albany and was besieged and in the end Hamilton had to make terms with the Regent. In 1516, on the death of the infant Alexander, James V's brother, Arran was declared next in line to the throne. He had constant antagonism with Angus, leading to the Cleanse the Causeway incident when Angus and his supporters drove Arran out of Edinburgh on 30 April 1520; however, by the following year, Arran had re-taken control of the city. In 1524, he supported Margaret as she declared James to have reached his majority; he was one of the Council that was to rotate custody of the King, and was supposed to take custody from Angus when the latter refused to hand over James. Despite this, Arran considered that his interests would be best served by allying with Angus and thus it was that he found himself defending the approach to Edinburgh against Lennox on behalf of Angus. Despite this, when James V escaped from Angus in 1528, Arran was a close advisor of the King until the Earl died in 1529.

James V, King of Scots, was crowned on 21 September 1513, at the age of just eighteen months, following the death of his father James IV at the Battle of Flodden on 9 September 1513. He was a pawn in the politics of the period, being moved around as a symbol of the authority of whichever magnate was in the ascendancy. He was variously a guest of his mother Margaret, of his step-father the Earl of Angus and of the Regent, the Earl of Albany, all of whom acted in their own interests but in his name. In 1526, James began to actively seek a means of escape from the control of Angus, who was essentially holding him prisoner. At Darnick, James asked Walter Scott of Buccleuch to attempt to free him, and although James played no part in the subsequent battle, he seems likely to have witnessed it from the safety of a nearby tower. By the time of the Battle of Linlithgow Bridge, the fourteen-year old James was put in charge of 3,000 Edinburgh militia and sent to aid his captors against his friend the Earl of Lennox, again seeking to free him from Angus control. On the way, he was roundly abused by Sir George Douglas of Pittendreich, the Earl of Angus' brother, who was supervising him; this was yet another slight to be avenged once James achieved his independence from Angus. Lennox's defeat and death meant that James was forced to endure a further two years under the control of Angus. In May 1528, he was able to escape from Edinburgh and appeared in Stirling, where his mother Margaret had her powerbase. He now started to rule on his own account, dismissing many of the Douglas partisans from the offices given by Angus, and he ordered Angus to go into ward north of the Spey; when he refused, he was declared a traitor and his lands forfeit. This was ineffectual, however, and the subsequent military action against the Douglas family entirely unproductive. James concluded a treaty with Henry VIII, on whom Angus relied for support, in December 1528 that allowed Angus and his brothers to go into exile in England.

Context

James IV's death at Flodden in September 1513 left his infant son as the new king, James V. This required a regency, which initially was straightforward as his mother, Margaret Tudor (Henry VIII's sister) was declared regent in accordance with James IV's wishes. However, in 1514 she married Archibald Douglas, 6th Earl of Angus, and was disqualified from the regency,

ceding the position to John Stewart, Duke of Albany. In May 1524, Margaret staged a coup d'état and ended Albany's regency; he was far more interested in France and gave little resistance to her manoeuvring. Margaret now relied for support on James Hamilton, Earl of Arran, and John Stewart, the Earl of Lennox. The relationship between Margaret and Arran was strengthened by a shared dislike of Angus; Arran and Angus were long term enemies, while Margaret had discovered that Angus had installed a mistress in one of her castles and was spending her money on the mistress and the daughter they had produced. Margaret had the regency declared at an end. This meant that James V theoretically governed in his own right, though in practice power would be controlled by a Council of Regency, led by his mother.

At this point, in 1525, Angus returned from exile with the strong backing of Margaret's brother, Henry VIII of England. Although Margaret tried to keep him out of Edinburgh by threatening to fire on him with the cannons of Edinburgh Castle, Angus used the backing of Henry to ensure he was a member of the Council of Regency. It was agreed amongst the Council that there should be a scheme for the physical custody of the young King to be rotated between each of four groups every three months; the rotation scheme reflected the main divisions between the magnates. Angus was one the leaders of the first group and Arran one of the leaders of the second. James Beaton, Archbishop of St Andrews, was one of the leaders of the third, and Lennox one of the leaders of the fourth. Angus effected a coup d'état by refusing to hand James over to Arran at the end of the first quarter, and in June 1526 set about legitimising this position. Parliament declared that James was now 14 years old, had reached his majority and hence was of an age to exercise his royal authority personally. All prior delegations of authority were annulled; this meant that the agreement of July 1525 was rescinded.

The King was now technically responsible for his own decisions, and did not need to have physical guardianship shared between the magnates. In truth, he was effectively a prisoner in Edinburgh controlled by Angus and a royal household filled with Douglas adherents who were effectively his jailers. This may not have been just a bid by Angus for sole power but a means of preserving his position as one of the lords of Scotland. By holding onto the King and declaring his majority, a tactic which Margaret's supporters had used in 1524, Angus acquired not just a cloak of legitimacy but also a degree of protection, as an attack on him could be interpreted also as an attack on the King. The most likely source of that attack was his former wife Margaret.

The first challenge to Angus came in January 1526 at Linlithgow when there was confrontation between Angus and Arran, but Arran backed down. On 21 June, a secret council was appointed in parliament to advise James. Its members included Angus, Argyll, Lennox, Morton, Glencairn, Lord Maxwell and Gavin Dunbar, Archbishop of Glasgow. Five days later, James secretly obliged himself to Lennox, his uncle, agreeing to take the Earl's advice on all important occasions 'fyrst and befor ony man'. A second challenge to Angus came in June 1526 with an unsuccessful attempt by Walter Scott of Buccleuch to abduct the King (Cameron 1998).

The third challenge to Angus was mounted by Lennox in September 1526, by which time Arran had dropped his opposition to Angus and instead given him the support of the Hamiltons. Lennox called a meeting at Stirling with his supporters including Queen Margaret, Argyll, Cassillis, Beaton, Glencairn, Moray, Home and Ruthven at which he put forward a proposal for freeing the King. They all agreed and marched on Edinburgh (Buchanan 1827). Arran had joined Angus because he offered Arran a share in his administration and also because he was worried about Lennox; James intended to declare Lennox his heir, which would disregard the rights of the house of Hamilton (Lawson 1849).

Pitscottie, a contemporary writer, in his own individual style, says that Lennox's challenge was at the behest of the young King

'The King hierand thir wordis send for the Earle of Lennox and spak with him and gaif him commissioun to raise his leigis as he pleissit to that effect that he sould com to Edinburgh witht all the powar that he might be and tak the Kingis out of the Douglassis handis perforce. The Earle of Lennox heirand this charge and commissioun of the King was weill contentit to obey the samin and to that effect gaderit all that he might in Fyfe, Angus, Streeerne, Stirlingschyre and all the haill wastland and come to Stirling witht the number of ten thowsand men quhair bischope James Bettone mett him witht all the gentillmen of Fyfe and thair accompaned witht

him to the effect foresaid and also the Master of Killmaris come to him out the wast, Kyle, Carrick, Cunninghame, quhilk was in number 2000 men, and tuk his wangaird in hand to come forward to the toun of Edinburgh.'

Angus, hearing of this, rallied his forces to meet Lennox's challenge:

'he 'tuic sic curage and hardement that he knew weill thair was no remedie bot ether to do or die, and send incontenent to all his kin and freindis and in spetiall to the lorde of Home and Fairnihirst and the laird of Cesfurde, ' also he send to the Lord Hamilltoun schawand his enemies the Earle of Lennox was to come ' witht ane airmie to tak the King from him beseikand him that he wald concur witht him and support him in that cause quhilk was ffor his awin weill; sayand 'gif that the Earle of Lennox owercome him that the next day he wald do siclyke witht him, thairfor best it war to debait witht baitht thar powaris and strengthis in tyme'. Of this desyre lord Hamilltoun was weire weill contentit and promist to metitt the Earle of Angus witht all his kin and freindis at Lythgow.'

When Angus heard that Lennox was on the march he asked the King to raise the militia in Edinburgh but James prevaricated in the hope of buying time for Lennox

'Sa schone as the Earle of Angus knew of thair coming he went and schew the King the maner of how it stude, desyrand his grace gar mak procliamatioun baitht in Leytht and Edinburgh that all maner of man betuix sextie and sexten zeiris sould ryse incontenient to follow the King and debait his grace. They hierand thir wordis of the Earle of Angus and knew the matter how it stude gaif bot lytill ansuer agan wnto the Earle of Angus. The Earle seand that the King was slaw in the matter wist weill thair was nothing bot ether do or die and thairfor maid him manfullie to the feildis and caussit his friend Archibald Douglas, provost of Edinburgh to ring the common bell and put the toun in order and command thame to ryse and come witht the King in all haist to defend him aganis his enemis and left his brother George witht the King to cause him ryse and come fordwart for to support him ffor he wald pase incontenient forward to meit the Lord Hamilltoun quho was abone Lythgow in redynes witht ane great number of 2000 men , and the Earle of Angus himself witht the Homes and the Karis quhilk was in the number of 2000 men' (Pitscottie 1899).

Lesley says that once Arran was at Linlithgow at Angus's summons he tried to get Lennox, who was his nephew, to drop his challenge, otherwise he would not consider him his sister's son, but an enemy to him and to the realm. Lennox refused, saying he would march to Edinburgh or die in the attempt 'Arran thocht this ouer proud a ansuer til his syster sone: quhairfor quhom he culd not lay with wordis, he labouris to stay with swordis' (Lesley 1830).

Battlefield Landscape

The battlefield is reasonably well preserved given its proximity to the town of Linlithgow and the presence of a large quarry that has re-sculpted a large part of the general landscape into a nature reserve. However, the overall shape of the landscape remains, with the river valley still being crossed by bridges, while the slopes above the haughlands are still capable of indicating the level of difficulty posed to an advancing army. Despite the depredations of the River Avon, the general area of the crossing can be determined, marked by the presence of the Manuel nunnery, giving a good impression of the view presented to Lennox and his troops as they mustered to attack Arran's men.

Location

Nothing visibly remains of the Linlithgow Bridge of 1526 although it is known that the bridge was on the site of the modern road to Polmont. The site of Manuel nunnery is known (NS97NE 19), although little remains today. The River Avon has eroded the banks and washed away the majority of the buildings and the associated cemetery. It was always a small establishment, and in 1552 had a prioress and four nuns. Much of the eastern bank below Peace Hill (formerly Pace Hill) was quarried away and has been restored as a nature reserve. However, the rising ground to the ridge where Arran's men were drawn up is still untouched and the overall landscape can still be understood. There is a steeply rising bluff enclosing the low lying land on the eastern side. This bluff rises to meet Peace Hill just before the bridge. The low lying land is funnelled from a width of 300 metres opposite the nunnery to 100 metres at the foot of Peace

Hill (Cooper 2004). It is possible that the fighting took place on the slopes of Peace Hill, but the steepness of the slope makes this seem rather unlikely. An alternative explanation is that Lennox was attempting to reach the higher ground where the slope is less severe, hoping to come round the left flank of Arran's men at the bridge.

Lennox appears to have been using an older Medieval route to the bridge past the Manuel nunnery when he found the bridge blocked by Arran's men. They then returned to the nunnery, where there was a ford. From here, the older route climbed up to the high ground that is now the location of the Union canal before heading towards Linlithgow.

Terrain

Despite its proximity to the town of Linlithgow, the battlefield has been relatively unaffected by urban development. Peace/Pace Hill stands above the haughland of the River Avon, and there is a road bridge and a rail bridge to cross the river valley. The slopes of the hill are very steep and present a major challenge to any attacking force, and it is easy to see why Lennox decided to go downstream to find another crossing point. The course of the river Avon has changed a few times over the centuries, and it is difficult to know where exactly the crossing was made. It is likely that the river is less easy to ford now, because the crossing took place near the nunnery, which has been largely washed away by river action. The land rising up from the area of the nunnery is relatively gently sloping; downstream, the slopes become very steep and form somewhat of a gorge, while upstream the slopes again become steeper.

Condition

The positions of Arran's men at the bridge and along the high ground at Peace Hill have been lost to housing, but if there was fighting to the south-west, some of this may well be preserved as the expansion of Linlithgow has not extended far in this direction. The main impact upon the battlefield has been a large quarry that operated on the eastern bank of the river, running at the base of the scarp up to Peace Hill. Inevitably, this will have removed traces of any part of the action on this lower-lying ground. If the course of the battle was an advance by Lennox along the low-lying haughland to Peace Hill, with the assault being up the steep slopes of the hill, then the majority of this ground will have been lost. However, if the course of the battle was for Lennox to have tried to gain the higher ground near the river crossing, so that he could outflank Arran's men, then the quarry will have had relatively little impact on the battlefield.

Archaeological & Physical Remains and Potential

There were discoveries of bodies in the area in 1840, 1926 and 1956, but the way in which they were buried in stone cists suggest they were not the dead from this battle, and the exact locations of the remains are now unclear. It may be that many of the dead were buried at the nunnery, but most of the cemetery at the south side has been washed away by floods. Cannon balls have been found in the river, and a small cross and a spur which may have been lost during the battle have been discovered by metal detecting (Cooper 2004).

Given the nature of the fighting, there is the potential to find small items of military and personal equipment lost during the close quarter fighting; there is also the potential of arquebus balls and arrowheads given the presence of both arquebusiers and archers in Lennox's army. However, extensive quarrying and the action of the river may well have removed some evidence of the battle.

Cultural Association

A cairn is known to have stood on Kettleston Farm in 1856, and was later moved to the entrance of the Kettleston Housing Estate, which was built on what had been the farmland. It serves as a monument of the battle, and more specifically is said to have marked the spot where Lennox was killed; it is unlikely that there is any truth in this suggestion, since the spot was not marked in 1526, and it is unlikely that the idea is anything more than wishful thinking. Many of the roads in the local housing estates are named after the key protagonists in the fighting and legend has it that the property on Linlithgow Bridge High Street named Borestone House has in its back garden the stone where Douglas was said to have raised his banner at the battle (Cooper 2004).

There has been much recent activity devoted to commemorating and interpreting the battle. A book devoted purely to the battle, *The Heart and the Rose* by Jon Cooper, appeared in 2004, and a local group, the Battle of Linlithgow Bridge Project, has a web-site on the battle. A battlefield trail has been established, with a series of display boards explaining and picturing the battle. The Battle of Linlithgow Bridge Project has also planted a 'Lennox rose' on the cairn site and has established a memorial garden round the cairn incorporating plants used as badges by the combatants such as roses, lilies, thistles and hawthorns.

There are no known ballads, tunes or songs that commemorate the battle. It has left little impact culturally, unlike the later events of the reign of Mary Queen of Scots.

Commemoration & Interpretation
No further information.

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The Battle of Linlithgow Bridge Project:
www.bolb.org.uk/index.php?option=com_content&view=frontpage&Itemid=1 [Last accessed: 27/11/2012]

Information on Sources null

Robert Lindsay of Pitscottie (c1532-c1586) completed his *Historie and Chronicles of Scotland* by 1579, covering the period 1436-1565 and some of the events he recorded were contemporary. His language has been praised as the flower of sixteenth century Scots prose and his chronicle has greatly influenced conceptions of Scottish history. However, his work has also been criticised on several grounds including for getting some of his facts wrong.

John Lesley (1527-1596), the Catholic Bishop of Ross from 1565, was a supporter of Mary Queen of Scots and it was to her that he presented his *History of Scotland*, from The Death of King James the First in the year MCCC.XXXVI to the year MD.LXI in 1571. He is likely as a result to have been more sympathetic to Arran, whose son was allied to Mary of Guise and led the pro-French faction after James V's death.

George Buchanan (1506-1582), a distinguished scholar in various European universities, was at various times in his life tutor to James V's son, denounced as a heretic for satires on the friars (which James V encouraged him to write), imprisoned by the Inquisition in Portugal, classical tutor to Mary Queen of Scots against whom he later gave evidence, Moderator of the General Assembly and Lord Privy Seal. His bust is included in the 'Hall of Heroes' in the Wallace Monument. His *History* which relates the history of Scotland from its origins to the death of the Regent Lennox in 1571 was dedicated to James VI with whose education he had been entrusted and was completed in the year of his death.

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(Historic Scotland 2015).

Site Number	2
Site Name	Archaeological watching brief, Kettlestoun Mains, West Lothian
Type of Site	Archaeological Watching Brief
NMRS Number	NS97NE 111
HER Number	Ev 1250
Status	Event
Easting	297850
Northing	676450
Parish	Linlithgow
Council	West Lothian
Description	NS97NE 111 Centred 9785 7645

Centred on NS 9785 7645 and NS97NE 112 In 1995, the third year of a six year programme of gravel extraction, an area c 225 x 175m was stripped of topsoil. This was located to the NE of the area which had been stripped during 1993 and 1994 (CFA 1994). In 1996 an area c 200m x

190m was stripped of topsoil, located to the NE of the area which had been stripped in the previous year. No new archaeological features were evident.
Sponsor: Scottish Aggregates Ltd (Strachan 1996).

NMRS References:

CFA. (1994k) Kettlestoun Mains (Linlithgow parish): watching brief', Discovery Excav Scot, 1994. Page(s): 49

Strachan, R. (1996b) Kettlestoun Mains (Linlithgow parish), watching brief', Discovery Excav Scot, 1996. Page(s): 103

Context:

In 1995, the third year of a six year programme of gravel extraction, an area c 225 x 175m was stripped of topsoil. This was located to the NE of the area which had been stripped during 1993 and 1994 (CFA 1994).

Results:

No report.

Notes:

See also Events 1251 and 1306.

WoSASPIN 17756 (WoSAS).

Site Number	3
Site Name	Archaeological watching brief, Kettlestoun Mains, West Lothian
Type of Site	Archaeological Watching Brief
NMRS Number	NS97NE 112
HER Number	Ev 1251
Status	Event
Easting	298000
Northing	676600
Parish	Linlithgow
Council	West Lothian
Description	NS97NE 112 Centred 980 766

Centred on NS97NE 111 and NS 980 766 In 1995, the third year of a six year programme of gravel extraction, an area c 225 x 175m was stripped of topsoil. This was located to the NE of the area which had been stripped during 1993 and 1994 (CFA 1994). In 1996 an area c 200m x 190m was stripped of topsoil, located to the NE of the area which had been stripped in the previous year. No new archaeological features were evident.
Sponsor: Scottish Aggregates Ltd (Strachan 1996).

NS 981 768 (centre) In 1997 a watching brief was conducted during the topsoil stripping of an area c 180 x 170m located to the NE of areas which were subject to monitoring between 1993-6 (CFA 1994; Strachan 1996). No archaeological features were identified.
Sponsor: Scottish Aggregates Ltd (Glendinning 1997).

NMRS References:

CFA. (1994k) Kettlestoun Mains (Linlithgow parish): watching brief', Discovery Excav Scot, 1994. Page(s): 49

Glendinning, B. (1997) Kettlestoun Mains (Linlithgow parish), watching brief', Discovery Excav Scot, 1997. Page(s): 83

Strachan, R. (1996b) Kettlestoun Mains (Linlithgow parish), watching brief', Discovery Excav

Scot, 1996. Page(s): 103

Context:

In 1996 an area c 200m x 190m was stripped of topsoil, located to the NE of the area which had been stripped in the previous year.

Results:

No new archaeological features were evident.

Notes:

See also Events 1250 and 1306.

WoSASPIN 17757 (WoSAS).

WoSASPIN 17757

NS97NE 112 Centred 980 766

Centred on NS97NE 111 and NS 980 766 ,In 1996 an area c 200m x 190m was stripped of topsoil, located to the NE of the area which had been stripped in the previous year. No new archaeological features were evident.

Sponsor:Scottish Aggregates Ltd.

R J Strachan 1996

Report date for the above text 18/12/1998

NS 981 768 (centre) In 1997 a watching brief was conducted during the topsoil stripping of an area c 180 x 170m located to the NE of areas which were subject to monitoring between 1993-6 (CFA 1994; Strachan 1996). No archaeological features were identified.

Sponsor:Scottish Aggregates Ltd.

B Glendinning 1997

Report date for the above text 18/12/1998

Site Number	4
Site Name	Avontoun House
Type of Site	House
NMRS Number	NS97SE 126
HER Number	
Status	Not Designated
Easting	297818
Northing	676362
Parish	Linlithgow
Council	West Lothian
Description	NMRS NOTES Architect: 18th century (Pearson, Robertson & Maconochie 1956).

This point appears in a similar location to a group of buildings named Drum on Roy's map of 1752-5 and on the 1793 map in the Cowie and Seaton Collection, and a settlement at 'Drum' shown on Thomson's map of 1832.

A rectangular building with two blocks projecting south-east from the south-west and north-east ends is visible on the 1:10,560 Ordnance Survey map of 1856. This map also shows gardens to the south-west. The building is still roofed on Ordnance Survey mapping of 1897, but by 1922, and again in 1951, the Ordnance Survey mapping shows only a block in the east still roofed. The 1:10,000 map of 1975 indicates some remaining walls.

Site Number	5
Site Name	Kettlestoun Mains
Type of Site	Corn Drying Kiln
NMRS Number	NS97NE 100
HER Number	18388
Status	Not Designated
Easting	297670
Northing	676410
Parish	Linlithgow
Council	West Lothian
Description	NS97NE 100 9767 7641

In the first year's monitoring of a six-year programme of gravel extraction the remains of grain-drying kiln and a mill lade were identified. The kiln recessed into a natural terrace, had been effectively sectioned by the machine. Its uncoursed rubble-built funnel was 1.5m wide at the bottom increasing to 2.3m at the surviving upper level. The paved NE side of the kiln base, adjacent to the entrance, was covered with a layer of burnt organic material, a sample of which produced 50 to 100 oat grains and several thousand pieces of oat chaff. The entrance to the kiln faced NE and appears to have been capped by a lintel at a height of 0.8m. The grey silt and rubble infill of the kiln contained sherds of Scottish reduced greeware, probably dating to the 17th century, and part of an iron vessel (CFA 1993).

NMRS References:

Alexander, D. (1998i) Excavation of a grain-drying kiln and mill lade at Kettlestoun Mains, Linlithgow, West Lothian', *Glasgow Archaeol J*, vol. 20, 1996-97. Page(s): 83-92

CFA. (1993t) Kettlestoun Mains (Linlithgow parish): grain-drying kiln and mill lade', *Discovery Excav Scot*, 1993. Page(s): 62

Site Number	6
Site Name	Archaeological Watching Brief, Kettlestoun Mains
Type of Site	Watching Brief
NMRS Number	
HER Number	Ev 3055
Status	Event
Easting	297580
Northing	676470
Parish	Linlithgow
Council	West Lothian
Description	Context:

A six year programme of work was undertaken to monitor topsoil stripping in advance of gravel extraction

Results:

No new archaeological features were evident. The line of the mill lade had been recorded the previous year was visible running through the stripped area.

Notes:

In the second year of gravel extraction, an area approximately 120m long by 80m wide was stripped of topsoil. This was located to the NE of the more extensive area which had been stripped during 1993 where a grain-drying kiln and a mill lade were recorded (supra). The region was inspected after it had been stripped of topsoil down to gravel subsoil but no new archaeological features were evident. The line of the mill lade had been recorded the previous year was visible running through the stripped area. Full report with the NMRS.

Sponsor: RMC Technical Services Ltd (CFA 1994).

Site Number	7
Site Name	Archaeological Watching Brief, Kettlestoun Mains
Type of Site	Watching Brief
NMRS Number	
HER Number	Ev 3035
Status	Event
Easting	297575
Northing	676410
Parish	Linlithgow
Council	West Lothian
Description	<p>Context:</p> <p>A six year programme of work was undertaken to monitor topsoil stripping in advance of gravel extraction.</p> <p>Results:</p> <p>In the 1st season of work, the remains of a corn-drying kiln and a mill lade were identified.</p> <p>Notes:</p> <p>WoSASPIN 18502 NS97NE 101 975 764 to 982 769</p> <p>In the first year's monitoring of a six-year programme of gravel extraction the remains of a grain-drying kiln (NS97NE 100) and a mill lade were identified.</p> <p>The line of the lade, which supplied the Burgh Mills at Linlithgow, is marked on OS 1st edition six-inch map. A section excavated through the lade at NS 9775 7642 revealed a 2.6m wide, 0.3m to 0.4m deep channel lined with roughly built, drystone walls. A sherd of green glaze pottery, similar to those recovered from the kiln, was found between the stones of the retaining wall. Further post-excavation work is under way and results will be lodged with NMRS.</p> <p>Sponsor: RMC Technical Services Ltd (OS 6-inch map, Linlithgowshire, 1st ed. (1856), sheet v; CFA 1993).</p>

Site Number	8
Site Name	Kettlestoun Mains
Type of Site	Lade
NMRS Number	NS97SE 101
HER Number	18502

Status	Not Designated
Easting	297750
Northing	676420
Parish	Linlithgow
Council	West Lothian
Description	NGR Description From NS 9749 7640 to NS 9825 7699

NS97NE 101 975 764 to 982 769

In the first year's monitoring of a six-year programme of gravel extraction the remains of a grain-drying kiln (NS97NE 100) and a mill lade were identified.

The line of the lade, which supplied the Burgh Mills at Linlithgow, is marked on OS 1st edition six-inch map. A section excavated through the lade at NS 9775 7642 revealed a 2.6m wide, 0.3m to 0.4m deep channel lined with roughly built, drystone walls. A sherd of green glaze pottery, similar to those recovered from the kiln, was found between the stones of the retaining wall. Further post-excavation work is under way and results will be lodged with NMRS.

Sponsor: RMC Trechnical Services Ltd (OS 6-inch map, Linlithgowshire, 1st ed. (1856), sheet v; CFA 1993).

In the second year of gravel extraction, an area approximately 120m long by 80m wide was stripped of topsoil. This was located to the NE of the more extensive area which had been stripped during 1993 where a grain-drying kiln and a mill lade were recorded (supra). The region was inspected after it had been stripped of topsoil down to gravel subsoil but no new archaeological features were evident. The line of the mill lade had been recorded the previous year was visible running through the stripped area. Full report with the NMRS.

Sponsor: RMC Technical Services Ltd (CFA 1994).

NMRS References:

CFA. (1993t) Kettlestoun Mains (Linlithgow parish): grain-drying kiln and mill lade', Discovery Excav Scot, 1993. Page(s): 62-3

CFA. (1994k) Kettlestoun Mains (Linlithgow parish): watching brief', Discovery Excav Scot, 1994. Page(s): 49

The Lade appears on the 1793 map of Kettlestone Mill in the Cowie & Seaton Collection as 'Mill Lead' . It is marked on Ordnance Survey maps from 1856 to 1951, and an element of its western end appears as an earthwork on the 1:10,000 map of 1975.

Site Number	9
Site Name	Avontoun Cottage
Type of Site	Cottage; Stables
NMRS Number	NS97NE 54
HER Number	17816
Status	Not Designated
Easting	297937
Northing	676203
Parish	Linlithgow
Council	West Lothian
Description	NS97NE 54 9793 7620

For Avontoun House see NS97NE 190 NS9816 7647.

WoSASPIN 17816
NS97NE 54 9793 7620 (WoSAS).

Two buildings, one L-shaped and the other rectangular, appear on the 1:10,560 map of 1856. These two buildings continue to appear on Ordnance Survey mapping and are marked 'Garage House' on the 1:10,000 map of 1975. A further square building is marked c. 40 m to the north in 1975.

Site Number	10
Site Name	Avontoun, West Gate Lodge
Type of Site	Gate Lodge
NMRS Number	NS97NE 190.01
HER Number	
Status	Not Designated
Easting	298250
Northing	676320
Parish	Linlithgow
Council	West Lothian
Description	<p>The building identified as the West Lodge from Collection Items CSE1920/42/1 is shown on the current 1:2500 map, but not on the OS 1899 or 1921 1:10 560 editions.</p> <p>A square structure appears in this location (c.NS 98250 76320) on Ordnance Survey mapping of 1951 and 1975.</p>

Site Number	11
Site Name	Avontoun
Type of Site	Country House
NMRS Number	NS97NE 190
HER Number	
Status	Not Designated
Easting	298167
Northing	676477
Parish	Linlithgow
Council	West Lothian
Description	<p>NS97NE 190.00 98167 76477</p> <p>NS97NE 190.01 9825 7632 West Lodge NS97NE 190.02 9856 7651 Lodge</p> <p>Avontoun appears on OS 1st Edition 1:10 560 Linlithgowshire Sheet 5 published 1865. It has been demolished.</p> <p>The building identified as the West Lodge from Collection Items CSE1920/42/1 is shown on the current 1:2500 map, but not on the OS 1899 or 1921 1:10 560 editions. The other Lodge</p>

appears on the 1865, 1899 and 1921 editions, but not on the current OS map (AC 4 March 2001) (Pearson, Robertson & Maconochie 1956).

NMRS References:

Jaques and McKean, R and C. (1994) West Lothian: an illustrated architectural guide, RIAS/Landmark Trust series. Edinburgh. RCAHMS Shelf Number: D.7.3.JAC

Pearson, Robertson and Maconochie. (1956) Avontoun House, West Lothian: {sale particulars}, Typescript. RCAHMS Shelf Number: D.7.33.AVO.S

A reverse C-shaped building appears on the Cowie & Seaton collection map of 1793, labelled 'Mansion House'. A house at Avontoun is shown on Thomson's map of c. 1832.

The house appears as a courtyard structure on Ordnance survey mapping from 1856 to 1951, though it is not marked on the 1:10,000 map of 1975. The 1:10,560 map of 1856 identifies a 'Water Pipe' on the south-west corner.

The mapping identifies a series of tracks associated with this building and its associated grounds and structures.

Site Number	12
Site Name	Avontoun, Gate-Lodge
Type of Site	Gate Lodge
NMRS Number	NS97NE 190.02
HER Number	
Status	Not Designated
Easting	298560
Northing	676510
Parish	Linlithgow
Council	West Lothian
Description	<p>Study of historic mapping indicates that a single building, marked 'Lodge', with a track running from it towards the north-west, is present on the Ordnance Survey map of 1856. The lodge is present on later mapping, though by 1951, mapping indicates the presence of three small structures in close proximity, none of which appears to have the same footprint as the original lodge.</p> <p>No buildings are marked on the 1:10,000 map of 1975.</p>

Site Number	13
Site Name	Archaeological watching brief, Kettlestoun Mains, West Lothian
Type of Site	Watching Brief
NMRS Number	
HER Number	Ev 1306
Status	Event
Easting	298100
Northing	676800
Parish	Linlithgow

Council	West Lothian
Description	<p>Context: In 1997 a watching brief was conducted during the topsoil stripping of an area c 180 x 170m located to the NE of areas which were subject to monitoring between 1993-6 (CFA 1994; Strachan 1996).</p> <p>Results: No archaeological features were identified.</p> <p>Notes: See also Events 1250 and 1251.</p> <p>NS 981 768 (centre) In 1997 a watching brief was conducted during the topsoil stripping of an area c 180 x 170m located to the NE of areas which were subject to monitoring between 1993-6 (CFA 1994; Strachan 1996). No archaeological features were identified. Sponsor:Scottish Aggregates Ltd (Glendinning 1997).</p>

Site Number	14
Site Name	Pace Hill
Type of Site	Cists; Battle Site or Skirmish
NMRS Number	NS97NE 29
HER Number	17810
Status	Not Designated
Easting	298300
Northing	676900
Parish	Linlithgow
Council	West Lothian
Description	<p>WoSASPIN 17810 NS97NE 29 983 769.</p> <p>Several "stone coffins" (cists) containing human remains were dug up on Peace Hill when the railway was being built (in 1840). Peace Hill (called "Pace Hill" on OS 6" 1958 - name: NS 983 769) is described as a small hill on the E side of the River Avon, with the Avon Viaduct starting from its W side, the railway passing right over its summit. The name was said to derive from peace having been made there after the Battle of Linlithgow Bridge (Name Book 1856, 17) (WoSAS).</p> <p>NMRS Reference: Ordnance Survey (Name Book. Object Name Books of the Ordnance Survey (6 inch and 1/2500 scale). Page(s): Book No.43, 17 RCAHMS Shelf Number: Ref</p>

Site Number	15
Site Name	Linlithgow, Burgh Mills
Type of Site	Flour Mill, Watermill(s)
NMRS Number	NS97NE 154
HER Number	50039
Status	Not Designated

Easting	298300
Northing	676900
Parish	Linlithgow
Council	West Lothian
Description	NS97NE 154 c. 983 769

Burgh Mills: These mills are situated S of Linlithgow Bridge on the E bank of the River Avon and close to the base of the Avon Viaduct (NS97NE 61). They consist of a flour mill and one for grinding oats and barley. The former is three storeys high and is worked by water and steam power. The engine is of 10 horse power and the water wheel is 16ft by 4ft. The latter mill is only one storey high and worked by a water wheel 14ft by 4ft. They are the property of the town of Linlithgow (Name Book (Linlithgowshire), 1856, 19).

NMRS References:

Ordnance Survey (Name Book. Object Name Books of the Ordnance Survey (6 inch and 1/2500 scale). Page(s): Book No.43, 19 RCAHMS Shelf Number: Ref

Mills are marked at ths location on Thomson's map of 1832 and on Ordnance Survey maps.

Site Number	16
Site Name	River Avon, Edinburgh to Glasgow Railway Viaduct
Type of Site	Railway Viaduct
NMRS Number	NS97NE 61
HER Number	17819
Status	Listed Building; Category A
Easting	298160
Northing	676951
Parish	Linlithgow; Muiravonside
Council	West Lothian; Falkirk
Description	H.B. No. 12985.

Description

Grainger and Miller engineers, 1842. 26 arch span with 20 segmental arches and 3 semi-circular arches to each end. Cream squared and coursed sandstone ashlar, rusticated piers. Impost banding to each arch, band course at parapet.

Statement of Special Interest

Built for the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway.

References

Bibliography

Gordon Biddle and O S Nock THE RAILWAY HERITAGE OF BRITAIN (1983) p148.

Linlithgow Bridge

The village of Linlithgow Bridge grew after the establishment, in 1786, of a calico-printing works, which soon employed 200 workmen. But its fortunes fluctuated, and scant trace survives. The bridge, completed in 1960, replaced one of 1660, built by Alexander, Earl of Linlithgow. Overshadowing all is the magnificent railway viaduct, 1841, by John Miller, which strides across the Avon Valley, its 23 arches, some up to 90ft high, overshadowing the remains of the Manuel Nunnery.

Taken from "West Lothian: An Illustrated Architectural Guide", by Stuart Eydmann, Richard Jaques and Charles McKean, 2008. Published by the Rutland Press <http://www.rias.org.uk>

NS97NE 61 98160 76951

NMRS References:

Engineer: John Miller (1838).

(Undated) information in NMRS.

The Avon Viaduct which spans the valley of the Avon between Linlithgow and Manuel Stations, is an original feature of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway opened in 1842. It is 442yds long and consists of a main arcade of twenty segmental arches each with a span of 50ft, with a subsidiary one containing three arches of 20ft span which rise from the sloping end of the E abutment. The river runs under the fourth and fifth arches from the E end of the main arcade, the springing-line being 66ft, the underside of the arches 82ft and the top of the masonry 92ft above the water level. The masonry of the piers is block-in-course, and they measure 28ft by 7ft above the intake that occurs just above the ground at the W end and is repeated throughout the arcade at the same level; the ends of the main arcade are emphasised by shallow buttresses applied to the westernmost pier and to the junction between the easternmost pier and the adjoining 20ft arch. The piers have plain capitals, and a string-course runs from end to end at the wall-head; above this rises the brickwork that retains the road-bed and a heavy iron railing (RCAHMS 1963, Vol.2, 415, no.472 Pl. 229A, visited 6 March 1953).

This lengthy and impressive viaduct carries the main ('Direct') railway line between Edinburgh and Glasgow (Queen St station) over the River Avon, which here defines the boundary between the parishes of Muiravonside (to the W) and Linlithgow (to the E). It remains in regular use by passenger traffic.

The cited location refers to the midpoint of the structure. The available map evidence indicates that it extends from NS c. 97980 76989 to NS c. 98324 76918.

Information from RCAHMS (KD), September 2002.

NMRS References:

Jaques and McKean, R and C. (1994) West Lothian: an illustrated architectural guide, RIAS/Landmark Trust series. Edinburgh. Page(s): 29 RCAHMS Shelf Number: D.7.3.JAC

RCAHMS. (1963) The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland. Stirlingshire: an inventory of the ancient monuments, 2v. Edinburgh. Page(s): Vol.2, 415, no.472 Pl. 229A RCAHMS Shelf Number: A.1.1.INV/16

WoSASPIN 17819

NS97NE 61 9798 7698 to 9833 7691

The Avon Viaduct which spans the valley of the Avon between Linlithgow and Manuel Stations, is an original feature of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway opened in 1842. It is 442yds long and consists of a main arcade of twenty segmental arches each with a span of 50ft, with a subsidiary one containing three arches of 20ft span which rise from the sloping end of the E abutment. The river runs under the fourth and fifth arches from the E end of the main arcade, the springing-line being 66ft, the underside of the arches 82ft and the top of the masonry 92ft above the water level. The masonry of the piers is block-in-course, and they measure 28ft by 7ft above the intake that occurs just above the ground at the W end and is repeated throughout the arcade at the same level; the ends of the main arcade are emphasised by shallow buttresses applied to the westernmost pier and to the junction between the easternmost pier and the adjoining 20ft arch. The piers have plain capitals, and a string-course runs from end to end at the wall-head; above this rises the brickwork that retains the road-bed and a heavy iron railing. Visited by RCAHMS 6 March 1953 (RCAHMS 1963).

Site Name	Linlithgow, Lennox's Cairn
Type of Site	Cairn
NMRS Number	NS97NE 8
HER Number	17828
Status	Not Designated
Easting	298650
Northing	676486
Parish	Linlithgow
Council	West Lothian
Description	NS97NE 8 9870 7652

(NS 9870 7652) Lennox's Cairn (NR) (Site of) OS 6" map (1958).

See also NS97NE 29.

Traditionally, this is the spot where the Earl of Lennox was killed by Sir James Hamilton after the Battle of Linlithgow Bridge in 1526 (NS97NE 9). A cairn of stones long marked this spot, where he was also buried, but all traces of it have disappeared. Macdonald states that Lennox's Cairn was opened when the Avon Viaduct was being built, and the railway now passes through its site. A sword found during the excavation is in Linlithgow Burgh Museum. (Macdonald's statement would site this cairn some distance from the OS position; he may be referring to the cists found at Pace Hill - see NS97NE 29). NSA 1845, 172; Name Book 1856, 32; A Macdonald 1941, 155).

Linlithgow Museum is now defunct. No further information.
Visited by OS (JP) 18 July 1974.

NMRS References:

Macdonald, A. (1941) The place names of West Lothian. Edinburgh. Page(s): 155

NSA. (1834-1845) The new statistical account of Scotland by the ministers of the respective parishes under the superintendence of a committee of the society for the benefit of the sons and daughters of the clergy, 15v. Edinburgh. Page(s): Vol.2 (Linlithgow), 172 RCAHMS Shelf Number: B.2.2.STA

Ordnance Survey (Name Book. Object Name Books of the Ordnance Survey (6 inch and 1/2500 scale). Page(s): Book No.43, 32 RCAHMS Shelf Number: Ref

RCAHMS. (1963) The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland. Stirlingshire: an inventory of the ancient monuments, 2v. Edinburgh. Page(s): No.370 RCAHMS Shelf Number: A.1.1.INV/16

Grid Reference: 298646, 676493 This is the location of the modern cairn memorial on the OS Mastermap. A modern cairn memorial is located at NS 9864 7649 (WoSAS).

Site Number	18
Site Name	Linlithgow, Low Port, Community and Outdoor Education Centre
Type of Site	Community Centre; Sports Centre
NMRS Number	NS97NE 267

HER Number**Status** Not Designated**Easting** 298600**Northing** 676400**Parish** Linlithgow**Council** West Lothian**Description** Recording Your Heritage Online
Linlithgow Leisure Centre, McGinley Way, 1995, West Lothian Council
A pleasantly angular composition in blockwork and metal cladding on the town's edge.

Taken from "West Lothian: An Illustrated Architectural Guide", by Stuart Eydman, Richard Jaques and Charles McKean, 2008. Published by the Rutland Press <http://www.rias.org.uk>

Site Number 19**Site Name** Kettlestoun Mains**Type of Site** Enclosure (possible)**NMRS Number** NS97NE 56**HER Number** 17817**Status** Not Designated**Easting** 298301**Northing** 676288**Parish** Linlithgow**Council** West Lothian**Description** Grid Reference: 298301, 676288 NGR from mapped location on aerial photos.

WoSASPIN 17817
NS97NE 56 983 763

Cropmarks of a circular enclosure some 70m in diameter are visible on aerial photographs taken by the RCAHMS in 1981. The feature is visible as a narrow ditch or slot on its western, southern and eastern sides, but its northern edge is less pronounced. There is some suggestion of a possible second circular enclosure attached to the SW quadrant of the first, but this is less clearly defined. The enclosure appears to be crossed by a linear feature running from the NE corner of the field; this could represent a later pipeline. Entered WoSAS (MO'H) 28/04/2011 (WoSAS).

Six trenches targeted the crop-mark situated towards the north edge of the site. Although being a well-defined crop-mark there was no evidence of any circular feature in the trenches.

HER Reference:

Dalland, M., 'Kettilstoun Mains, Linlithgow: Metal detector survey and archaeological evaluation', Headland Archaeology Ltd, 2012

Excavation (12 December 2012 - 20 December 2012)

An evaluation and metal-detecting survey was carried out at Kettilstoun Mains, Linlithgow on behalf of West Lothian Council in advance of a planning application. The site lies within the boundary of the site of the Battle of Linlithgow Bridge (1526). The metal detecting survey produced a relatively small number of modern metal finds and no finds relating to the Battle of

Linlithgow Bridge were located. Aerial photographs of the site taken in 1981 show a circular cropmark located on the northern edge of the development area. Six trenches were excavated across the circular cropmark and two trenches were excavated inside it. No trace of a ditch or any associated features were encountered. Given the shallow nature of the topsoil in some of the trenches it is possible that the feature has been ploughed out during the 30 years since the photograph was taken. The evaluation identified two areas of prehistoric activity within the site. A group of six pits and post-holes were discovered near the northern edge of the site. Fragments of middle Neolithic pottery were recovered from three of these features. The second prehistoric site was located some 190m to the south-east. It comprised two cremation pits less than 7m apart, both contained pot fragments dating to the early Bronze Age. The two pits sat on a low mound and are likely to be part of a small cremation cemetery.

Information from Oasis (headland1-118530) 19 November 2012

Site Number	20
Site Name	Union Canal, Kettlestoun Drain
Type of Site	Sluice; Canals
NMRS Number	NS97NE 167
HER Number	49985
Status	Not Designated
Easting	298180
Northing	676070
Parish	Linlithgow
Council	West Lothian
Description	NS97NE 167 NS 9818 7607.

On the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1989) and on the OS Basic Scale digital map (2000) this drainage feature is seen leaving the S bank of the canal to the E of Bridge 47 (NS97NE 62.05) and to the W of Kettlestoun Basin (NS97NE 166).

Information from RCAHMS (MD) 5 April 2001.

Kettlestoun drain

01-04-2010

The main text suggests that this drain is leaving the canal at this point. Given the topography of the area, it is more likely that the drain is entering the canal here as the drainage is quite steeply from south to north along this section of the canal.

Contributed by AlastairG

Site Number	21
Site Name	Union Canal, East Belsyde Landing Stage
Type of Site	Landing Stage; Canals
NMRS Number	NS97NE 168
HER Number	49986
Status	Not Designated
Easting	297810

Northing 676060
Parish Linlithgow
Council West Lothian
Description NS97NE 168 NS 9781 7606.

This landing stage is marked on the 2nd edition of the OS 6-inch map (Linlithgowshire 1899, sheet 5NW). It is situated on the N bank of the canal, just W of Bridge 47 (NS97NE 62.05). Information from RCAHMS (MD) 5 April 2001.

The Landing Stage is marked on 1:10,560 mapping of 1951.

Site Number 22
Site Name Union Canal, Woodcockdale Issues
Type of Site Sluice; Canals
NMRS Number NS97NE 169
HER Number 49987
Status Not Designated
Easting 297680
Northing 675920
Parish Linlithgow
Council West Lothian
Description NS97NE 169 NS 9768 7592.

A concrete structure belonging to a defunct canal water intake is visible on the S side of the canal, just to the E of Woodcockdale (NS97NE 69). This intake was linked to a burn which was virtually parallel to the canal at this point and which ran below the canal when not required (Brown 1997, 39).

This drainage feature, which lies to the S of the canal, is visible on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1989) and on the OS Basic Scale digital map (2000). Information from RCAHMS (MD) 5 April 2001.

NMRS References:
Brown, H. (1997) Exploring the Edinburgh to Glasgow canals. Edinburgh. Page(s): 39 RCAHMS Shelf Number: J.6.11.BRO

Site Number 23
Site Name Manuelhaugh
Type of Site Drains(s); Enclosure (Possible); Rig and Furrow
NMRS Number NS97NE 281
HER Number
Status Not Designated
Easting 297560
Northing 676580

Parish Muiravonside
Council Falkirk
Description NS97NE 281 9756 7658

What may be an oval enclosure, measuring about 10m NE-SW by about 5m, has been recorded as cropmarks on oblique aerial photography (RCAHMSAP 2000) lying on the N bank of the River Avon.
Linear cropmarks can be seen to the W of the enclosure.
Information from RCAHMS (KMM), 2 July 2004.

Site Number 24
Site Name Manuelhaughs
Type of Site Cist(s)
NMRS Number NS97NE 26
HER Number
Status Not Designated
Easting 298040
Northing 677000
Parish Muiravonside
Council Falkirk
Description NS97NE 26 9804 7700

(NS 9804 7700) Stone Coffins containing human remains found here AD 1840 (NAT)
OS 6" map (1865)

There is no entry in the Ordnance Survey Name Book (ONB) relating to this find, and it is merely noted by the RCAHMS, quoting the above as authority. The New Statistical Account (NSA 1845), recording that a number of "stone coffins" have been found at Linlithgow Bridge, is probably referring to this find. The NSA (Falkirk parish) notes that work on the railway began in that parish in 1839, and was expected to finish in 1842; possibly the cists were found during the construction of the railway (NSA 1845a, 210, 33; RCAHMS 1963, 64, No.28).

Noted as possible long cists (RCAHMS 1978, 30, No. 81).

NMRS References:

NSA. (1834-1845) The new statistical account of Scotland by the ministers of the respective parishes under the superintendence of a committee of the society for the benefit of the sons and daughters of the clergy, 15v. Edinburgh. Page(s): Vol.8 (Stirling), 210, 33 RCAHMS Shelf Number: B.2.2.STA

RCAHMS. (1963) The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland. Stirlingshire: an inventory of the ancient monuments, 2v. Edinburgh. Page(s): 64, No.28 RCAHMS Shelf Number: A.1.1.INV/16

RCAHMS. (1978b) The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland. The archaeological sites and monuments of Clackmannan District and Falkirk District, Central Region, The archaeological sites and monuments of Scotland series no 1. Edinburgh. Page(s): 30, No.81 RCAHMS Shelf Number: A.1.2.ARC(1)

Site Number 25
Site Name Linlithgow Bridge

Type of Site	Cist(s)
NMRS Number	NS97NE 28
HER Number	
Status	Not Designated
Easting	298000
Northing	677000
Parish	Linlithgow
Council	West Lothian
Description	NS97NE 28 c. 98 77.

Two graves of medieval character have been found near to Linlithgow Bridge (NS 98 77). (However, c/f NT07NW 2, in which J G Callendar, in 1926, describing long cists, dates them as medieval, so possibly the RCAHMS reference may be to two long cists (RCAHMS 1929, 233, No.365, visited 1926).

No further information.
Visited by OS (JP) 16 July 1974

NMRS References:
RCAHMS. (1929) The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments and Constructions of Scotland. Tenth report with inventory of monuments and constructions in the counties of Midlothian and West Lothian. Edinburgh. Page(s): 233, No.365 RCAHMS Shelf Number: A.1.1.INV/10

Site Number	26
Site Name	Linlithgow Bridge
Type of Site	Cist(s) (Possible); Axehead (Stone)(Possible)
NMRS Number	NS97NE 27
HER Number	
Status	Not Designated
Easting	298000
Northing	677000
Parish	Linlithgow
Council	West Lothian
Description	NS97NE 27 c. 98 77.

Human bones, a rough stone 'axehead' and stone slabs which suggested a short cist were seen by a passer-by during the operations of a mechanical digger at Linlithgow Bridge (NS 98 77). Workmen stated that other such remains had been found in the same field during the operations. The 'axehead' is now in Falkirk Museum (cf NS97NE 26 and NS97NE 29) (Hunter 1956).

The precise site of this cist is not known.
Visited by OS (JP) 18 July 1974

The date and purpose of the 'axehead' are both doubtful; it may be a comparatively recent tool, like a weaver's smoother (Falkirk Museum 1957, 6).

NMRS References:

Falkirk Museum. (1957) Guide to Falkirk Museum. Page(s): 6
Hunter, D M. (1956a) Linlithgow Bridge', Discovery Excav Scot, 1956.

Site Number	27
Site Name	Linlithgow
Type of Site	Roman Fort (Roman)(Possible)
NMRS Number	NS97NE 53
HER Number	
Status	Not Designated
Easting	298000
Northing	677000
Parish	Linlithgow
Council	West Lothian
Description	NS97NE 53 c. 98 77.

"A fort on the crossing of the River Avon might be expected, possibly in the vicinity of Linlithgow, despite the short distance from Mumrills (c. 4.5 Roman miles). The discovery of two fragments of first-century mortaria and other Roman pottery in the town (see NT07NW 10) would seem to provide some archaeological support" (Hanson 1980, 64).

NMRS References:

Dennison and Coleman, E P and R. (2000a) Historic Linlithgow: the architectural implications of development, The Scottish burgh survey. Edinburgh. Page(s): 11-12 Fig. 4 RCAHMS Shelf Number: D.7.33.LIN
Hanson, W S. (1980a) Agricola on the Forth-Clyde isthmus', Scot Archaeol Forum, vol. 12, 1980. Page(s): 64

Site Number	28
Site Name	Linlithgow Bridge, 1 West View
Type of Site	Term Pending
NMRS Number	NS97NE 299
HER Number	
Status	Not Designated
Easting	298331
Northing	676989
Parish	Linlithgow
Council	West Lothian
Description	Recording Your Heritage Online 23 West View, 1968, Lawrence Alexander

Six flat-roofed courtyard houses in brick and black-stained timber. Burghmill House is plain and substantial; would be much improved by the restoration of its harling.

Taken from "West Lothian: An Illustrated Architectural Guide", by Stuart Eydmann, Richard Jaques and Charles McKean, 2008. Published by the Rutland Press <http://www.rias.org.uk>

Site Number	29
Site Name	Linlithgow Bridge, 2 West View
Type of Site	Term Pending
NMRS Number	NS97NE 300
HER Number	
Status	Not Designated
Easting	298334
Northing	677008
Parish	Linlithgow
Council	West Lothian
Description	23 West View, 1968, Lawrence Alexander Six flat-roofed courtyard houses in brick and black-stained timber. Burghmill House is plain and substantial; would be much improved by the restoration of its harling.

Taken from "West Lothian: An Illustrated Architectural Guide", by Stuart Eydmann, Richard Jaques and Charles McKean, 2008. Published by the Rutland Press <http://www.rias.org.uk>

Site Number	30
Site Name	Linlithgow Bridge, 3 West View
Type of Site	Term Pending
NMRS Number	NS97NE 301
HER Number	
Status	Not Designated
Easting	298337
Northing	677023
Parish	Linlithgow
Council	West Lothian
Description	23 West View, 1968, Lawrence Alexander Six flat-roofed courtyard houses in brick and black-stained timber. Burghmill House is plain and substantial; would be much improved by the restoration of its harling.

Taken from "West Lothian: An Illustrated Architectural Guide", by Stuart Eydmann, Richard Jaques and Charles McKean, 2008. Published by the Rutland Press <http://www.rias.org.uk>

Site Number	31
Site Name	Linlithgow Bridge, 4 West View
Type of Site	Term Pending
NMRS Number	NS97NE 302
HER Number	

Status	Not Designated
Easting	298343
Northing	677036
Parish	Linlithgow
Council	West Lothian
Description	Recording Your Heritage Online 23 West View, 1968, Lawrence Alexander Six flat-roofed courtyard houses in brick and black-stained timber. Burghmill House is plain and substantial; would be much improved by the restoration of its harling.

Taken from "West Lothian: An Illustrated Architectural Guide", by Stuart Eydman, Richard Jaques and Charles McKean, 2008. Published by the Rutland Press <http://www.rias.org.uk>

Site Number	32
Site Name	Linlithgow Bridge, 5 West View
Type of Site	Term Pending
NMRS Number	NS97NE 303
HER Number	
Status	Not Designated
Easting	298357
Northing	677048
Parish	Linlithgow
Council	West Lothian
Description	Recording Your Heritage Online 23 West View, 1968, Lawrence Alexander Six flat-roofed courtyard houses in brick and black-stained timber. Burghmill House is plain and substantial; would be much improved by the restoration of its harling.

Taken from "West Lothian: An Illustrated Architectural Guide", by Stuart Eydman, Richard Jaques and Charles McKean, 2008. Published by the Rutland Press <http://www.rias.org.uk>

Site Number	33
Site Name	Linlithgow Bridge, 6 West View
Type of Site	Term Pending
NMRS Number	NS97NE 304
HER Number	
Status	Not Designated
Easting	298361
Northing	677062
Parish	Linlithgow
Council	West Lothian

Description Recording Your Heritage Online
23 West View, 1968, Lawrence Alexander
Six flat-roofed courtyard houses in brick and black-stained timber. Burghmill House is plain and substantial; would be much improved by the restoration of its harling.

Taken from "West Lothian: An Illustrated Architectural Guide", by Stuart Eydmann, Richard Jaques and Charles McKean, 2008. Published by the Rutland Press <http://www.rias.org.uk>

Site Number 34
Site Name Burgh Mill Lane, Burgh Mill House and Adjoining Outbuilding
Type of Site House (18th Century)
NMRS Number NS97NE 200
HER Number
Status Listed Building; Category C
Easting 298303
Northing 676942
Parish Linlithgow
Council West Lothian
Description H.B. No. 7474.

Description

Late 18th century. 2-storey, 3-widely spaced bays, symmetrical rectangular plan house. Cream sandstone rubble, ashlar margins.

N (ENTRANCE) ELEVATION: fanlit door to centre flanked by windows. Regular fenestration at 1st floor.

E (SIDE) ELEVATION: blocked gablehead window.

S (REAR) ELEVATION: door to outer right, door blocked as window to centre. 2 windows at 1st floor.

4-pane sash and case windows. Grey slate roof, ashlar coped skews, skewputts, modern rooflights to N and S, brick gable stacks.

INTERIOR: central winding stair with cast-iron balustrade and wooden handrail.

OUTBUILDING: single storey, rectangular plan. Cream sandstone rubble. Door at centre to N elevation; window to S elevation, blocked window to E elevation. Building heightened; line of former gable visible on W elevation. Modern pantiled roof, slates at eaves, ashlar coped skews, skewputts.

Statement of Special Interest

Sited at the foot of the railway viaduct. These buildings are in the process of being repaired (July 1990), two new dwellings have been built to the right (E) of the Mill House (Listed Building report).

Recording Your Heritage Online

Avonmill House

Splendid Gothic cottage with dormer windows and good window bays, somewhat overwhelmed by its later neighbour. Standing marooned by the entrance to Bo'nness Road is a tall yellow-stone 1913 block of shops and flats.

Taken from "West Lothian: An Illustrated Architectural Guide", by Stuart Eydmann, Richard Jaques and Charles McKean, 2008. Published by the Rutland Press <http://www.rias.org.uk>

Site Number	35
Site Name	Mill
Type of Site	Mill
NMRS Number	
HER Number	
Status	Not Designated
Easting	297650
Northing	676350
Parish	Linlithgow
Council	West Lothian
Description	A 'Mill' is marked on Roy's map of 1752-5. Given the schematic nature of the map, it is uncertain whether this represents the late 18th century Kettlestone Mill or a separate, earlier mill.

Site Number	36
Site Name	Linlithgow Bridge, Main Street, Public Hall (Community Centre)
Type of Site	Hall
NMRS Number	NS97NE 189
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building; Category B
Easting	298603
Northing	677058
Parish	Linlithgow
Council	West Lothian
Description	H.B. No. 12977.

Sir Robert Lorimer, 1907. Single-storey, Voyseyesque Arts and Crafts, T-plan hall with lower projecting entrance porch to street (N) elevation, 4-bay hall, services in wider block at rear. Harled, painted white with cream sandstone base course, margins and lower half of porch. Battered walls to porch and buttresses, projecting flat-roofed porches to N, W, and E elevations with band course at wallhead, long ogee-roofed dormerheaded windows to each side bay, swept and overhanging wooden eaves.

HALL:

N (STREET) ELEVATION: gabled with thermal window over porch masonry arrowslit to gablehead with sandstone apex detail; porch with 2-leaf boarded doors on both returns, window to N

Elevation, band course at wallhead rising in semi-circular motif over doors and window.

W (SIDE) ELEVATION: 4 symmetrical bays divided by buttresses, porch to re-entrant angle of T with door to N elevation and window to side elevation.

E (SIDE) ELEVATION: mirror image of above with later flat-roofed addition added to N elevation of porch.

BLOCK AT REAR:

W AND E (SIDE) ELEVATIONS: 2 windows.

S (REAR) ELEVATION: 5 bays; 3 closely spaced and advanced windows to centre, window to outer right and left, modern flat-roofed addition on left return.

18-pane sash and case windows (12-pane to rear block). Grey slate roof, triangular vents to hall, pitched roof to rear block, rendered stacks.

Low sandstone plinth to street, railings removed.

References:

Dr Peter Savage LORIMER AND THE EDINBURGH ARTS AND CRAFTS DESIGNERS (1980).

Recording Your Heritage Online

Chalmers Buildings, 2-14 Main Street, 1907, Sir Robert Lorimer

Good example of Lorimer's cottage style, for papermill workers, in white harl and swept slate roofs. Prow-shaped dormers are slate-clad and hung - with the usual diamond motif. Gables hipped and eyebrow-eaved. The Public Hall (community centre), across the road, is also by Lorimer in 1907: a harled rectangle, the sides consist of four huge windows with ogee-roofs rising into the roof, punctuated by battered buttresses. The gable to the street has a lunette window rising above the entrance porch.

Taken from "West Lothian: An Illustrated Architectural Guide", by Stuart Eydman, Richard Jaques and Charles McKean, 2008. Published by the Rutland Press <http://www.rias.org.uk>

Site Number	37
Site Name	East Belsyde, Edinburgh and Glasgow Union Canal Bridge 47
Type of Site	Bridge
NMRS Number	NS97NE 62.05
HER Number	18517
Status	Listed Building; Category B (also Scheduled)
Easting	297898
Northing	676085
Parish	Linlithgow
Council	West Lothian
Description	H.B. No. 7480. Also Scheduled as part of Union Canal (Site 38).

Description:

Hugh Baird engineer, circa 1820. Segmental-arched bridge. Coursed whinstone rubble with parapet rebuilt in brick. Numbers beside keystone.

Statement of Special Interest

The Edinburgh and Glasgow Union Canal, begun in 1818 and opened in May 1822, completed the inland waterway link between Scotland's two major cities by connecting Edinburgh to the Forth and Clyde Canal near Falkirk. Designed by Hugh Baird with advice from Telford on the three main aqueducts. The canal when completed was 31 and a half miles long, 5ft deep, 37ft wide at the surface and 20ft wide at the bottom.

The Union Canal is a Scheduled Ancient Monument, SAM No. 4170, Scheduled on 15 December 2003.

References:

Jean Lindsay THE CANALS OF SCOTLAND (1969).

Notes:

The Edinburgh and Glasgow Union Canal, begun in 1818 and opened in May 1822, completed the inland waterway link between Scotland's two major cities by connecting Edinburgh to the Forth and Clyde Canal near Falkirk. Designed by Hugh Baird with advice from Telford on the three main aqueducts. The canal when completed was 31 and a half miles long, 5ft deep, 37ft wide at the surface and 20ft wide at the bottom.

The Union Canal is a Scheduled Ancient Monument, SAM No. 4170, Scheduled on 15 December 2003.

NS97NE 62.05 NS 9790 7608.

[This bridge carries a road leading to Williamcraigs Farm over the Union Canal (built 1818-22, designer Hugh Baird). A typical bridge is described on NS97NW 61.02, q.v.] (Undated) information in NMRS.

This bridge, access to which is partially cobbled, is incorrectly designated 45 in the carving on the E side. However, the carving on the W side displays the correct number, 47. It is a small bridge which has frequently undergone repairs and carries the minor road leading to Williamcraigs (B & B) (Brown 1997, 39).

On the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Linlithgowshire 1856, sheet 5) and on the 2nd edition of the OS 6-inch map (Linlithgowshire 1899, sheet 5NW) this bridge carries a track over the canal. However, it is a minor road which traverses the canal on this bridge as shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1989) and on the OS Basic Scale digital map (2000). Information from RCAHMS (MD) 5 April 2001.

NMRS Reference:

Brown, H. (1997) Exploring the Edinburgh to Glasgow canals. Edinburgh. Page(s): 39 RCAHMS Shelf Number: J.6.11.BRO

Site Number	38
Site Name	Union Canal, River Almond to River Avon
Type of Site	Canal
NMRS Number	NS87NE 62
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	297725
Northing	676000
Parish	Linlithgow
Council	West Lothian

Description

SAM 8954.

Description

The monument comprises that stretch of inland waterway, 13 miles (20km) long, forming part of the Union Canal falling within the bounds of the former county of West Lothian. The monument runs from the west end of the Lin's Mill Aqueduct over the River Almond (on the east) to the east end of the aqueduct over the River Avon (on the west).

The monument includes the entire length of canal in water together with the banks on either side, the towing path running along one side, all overflows, distance markers and kicking stones. In addition, the monument includes the following canal structures:

- [1] Bridges 19 - 22;
- [2] Bridge 23, including stable on its NE side;
- [3] Aqueduct over the Caw Burn;
- [4] Bridge 24;
- [5] Aqueduct over the Beugh Burn;
- [6] Bridge 25;
- [7] Aqueduct over the Brox Burn;
- [8] Wharf at Port Buchan, Broxburn;
- [9] Bridges 28 - 30;
- [10] Aqueduct over the Niddry Burn;
- [11] Bridges 31 - 32;
- [12] Aqueduct S of Bridge 33;
- [13] Bridge 33;
- [14] Aqueduct over the Swine Burn;
- [15] Bridges 34 - 39;
- [16] Aqueduct over the Pardovan Burn;
- [17] Aqueduct at Philpstoun;
- [18] Bridge 40 - 42;
- [19] Aqueduct over B9080;
- [20] Aqueduct at Staney Road, Linlithgow;
- [21] Bridge 43 and adjacent stables;
- [22] Bridge 44;
- [23] Bridge 46;
- [24] Aqueduct over the Mains Burn;
- [25] Aqueduct at Kettlestoun Quarry;
- [26] Bridge 47;
- [27] Aqueduct over the Cauld Burn;
- [28] Bridge 48.

The monument excludes all modern fences, walls and landing stages, as well as the following structures:

- [1] Railway Bridge S of the M8;
- [2] Culvert under the M8;
- [3] British waterways office and yard beside Bridge 23;
- [4] Road Bridge (A89);
- [5] Road Bridge (A899);
- [6] New road bridge (Bridge 27A) at Greendykes Road (B8020);
- [7] Footbridge, E of Winchburgh Cottage;
- [8] Footbridge, S of Bridge 32;
- [9] Road Bridge (Bridge 45) at Preston Road, Linlithgow;
- [10] Pipes W of Mains Burn Aqueduct;
- [11] Stables near Woodcockdale Farm.

The area to be scheduled varies in width from 25m to 50m, as marked in red on the accompanying map extract.

National Importance

The monument is of national importance because, as an integral part of the Union Canal, it

represents a superlative achievement of Georgian civil engineering. Designed by the noted Scots engineer, Hugh Baird, and built 1818-23, its continuous watercourse, over 31 miles long, was without need of a single lock, and was graced by three major aqueducts inspired by another great Scots civil engineer, Thomas Telford.

Other Information

RCAHMS records this monument as NS87NE 62.

Site Number	39
Site Name	Trough, Well
Type of Site	Trough; Well; Roofed Structure
NMRS Number	
HER Number	
Status	Not Designated
Easting	297910
Northing	676320
Parish	Linlithgow
Council	West Lothian
Description	A rectangular structure, identified as a 'Trough', is marked on the Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 map of 1856. A roofed rectangular structure with a well to the immediate east is marked on the 1:2,500 map of 1897. By 1922 only the well is shown, though both a well and a square building appear on the map of 1975.

Site Number	40
Site Name	Weir and Sluice
Type of Site	Weir; Sluice
NMRS Number	
HER Number	
Status	Not Designated
Easting	297490
Northing	676420
Parish	Linlithgow
Council	West Lothian
Description	A weir, with a sluice to the south, appears on the Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 map of 1856. These continue to be marked on 1:2,500 mapping of 1897, though later maps only indicate the weir.

Site Number	41
Site Name	Weir, Sluice and Footbridge
Type of Site	Weir; Sluice; Footbridge

NMRS Number**HER Number****Status** Not Designated**Easting** 297660**Northing** 676410**Parish** Linlithgow**Council** West Lothian**Description** A weir, sluice and footbridge are marked at the confluence of a small stream and the Mill Lade on the Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 map of 1856. The weir only is marked on the 1:2,500 map of 1897.

These features are located in close proximity to the dam marked on the 1793 map in the Cowie and Seaton Collection.

Site Number 42**Site Name** Trough**Type of Site** Trough**NMRS Number****HER Number****Status** Not Designated**Easting** 298100**Northing** 676275**Parish** Linlithgow**Council** West Lothian**Description** A trough is marked on the Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 map of 1856.

Site Number 43**Site Name** M.S.**Type of Site** Milestone**NMRS Number****HER Number****Status** Not Designated**Easting** 298220**Northing** 676300**Parish** Linlithgow**Council** West Lothian**Description** A milestone, 'M.S.', is marked on the Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 map of 1856.

Site Number	44
Site Name	Chalybeate Spring
Type of Site	Spring
NMRS Number	
HER Number	
Status	Not Designated
Easting	297550
Northing	676500
Parish	Linlithgow
Council	West Lothian
Description	The location of Chalybeate Spring, on the south bank of the River Avon, is marked on the Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 map of 1856.

Site Number	45
Site Name	Sheepfold
Type of Site	Sheepfold
NMRS Number	
HER Number	
Status	Not Designated
Easting	298465
Northing	676455
Parish	Linlithgow
Council	West Lothian
Description	The location of a sheepfold is marked on the Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 map of 1856.

Site Number	46
Site Name	Sheepfold
Type of Site	Sheepfold
NMRS Number	
HER Number	
Status	Not Designated
Easting	298320
Northing	676860
Parish	Linlithgow
Council	West Lothian
Description	The approximate location of a sheepfold is marked on the Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 map of 1856.

Site Number	47
Site Name	Ruin
Type of Site	Ruin
NMRS Number	
HER Number	
Status	Not Designated
Easting	298375
Northing	676850
Parish	Linlithgow
Council	West Lothian
Description	The approximate location of a 'Ruin' is marked on the Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 map of 1856. This may be the remains of a small rectangular structure marked in this area on the 1793 map in the Cowie and Seaton Collection.

Site Number	48
Site Name	Kettlestone Mill
Type of Site	Mill
NMRS Number	
HER Number	
Status	Not Designated
Easting	297700
Northing	676400
Parish	Linlithgow
Council	West Lothian
Description	A building block labelled Kettlestone Mill is marked adjacent a Mill Lead on the 1793 map in the Cowie and Seaton Collection.

Site Number	49
Site Name	Dam
Type of Site	Dam
NMRS Number	
HER Number	
Status	Not Designated
Easting	297650
Northing	676425
Parish	Linlithgow
Council	West Lothian
Description	A dam is marked adjacent a Mill Lead on the 1793 map in the Cowie and Seaton Collection.

Site Number	50
Site Name	None available
Type of Site	Enclosure (Possible)
NMRS Number	
HER Number	
Status	Not Designated
Easting	298200
Northing	676525
Parish	Linlithgow
Council	West Lothian
Description	A rectangular enclosure with a possible semicircular enclosure attached to its north (the latter area containing trees) is marked on the 1793 map in the Cowie and Seaton Collection.

Site Number	51
Site Name	None available
Type of Site	Buildings
NMRS Number	
HER Number	
Status	Not Designated
Easting	298300
Northing	676700
Parish	Linlithgow
Council	West Lothian
Description	A group of buildings arranged to form a rough diamond-shaped courtyard, is marked on the 1793 map in the Cowie and Seaton Collection.

Site Number	52
Site Name	Glenstairs
Type of Site	Wood; Orchard (Possible)
NMRS Number	
HER Number	
Status	Not Designated
Easting	297600
Northing	676500
Parish	Linlithgow
Council	West Lothian
Description	An area of woodland named 'Glenstairs' appears on Roy's map of 1752-5. It is shown as a square area and could be a managed woodland such as an orchard.

Site Number	53
Site Name	None available
Type of Site	Drystone boundary
NMRS Number	
HER Number	
Status	Not Designated
Easting	297554
Northing	676366
Parish	Linlithgow
Council	West Lothian
Description	During walkover survey in April 2012, the line of a curvilinear drystone boundary feature was identified, largely covered by undergrowth in woodland. The boundary was c. 1m wide and at least 0.5 m high and ran from west to east. It appears to correlate with a curvilinear boundary visible on the Ordnance Survey map of 1856.

Site Number	54
Site Name	Archaeological Evaluation and Metal Detector Survey: Kettilstoun Mains, Linlithgow
Type of Site	Cremation Pit(s) (bronze Age), Pit(s) (neolithic), Post Hole(s) (neolithic), Unidentified Pottery(s)
NMRS Number	NS97NE 333
HER Number	Ev 4907
Status	Event
Easting	298400
Northing	676300
Parish	Linlithgow
Council	West Lothian
Description	<p>Excavation (12 December 2012 - 20 December 2012)</p> <p>An evaluation and metal-detecting survey was carried out at Kettilstoun Mains, Linlithgow on behalf of West Lothian Council in advance of a planning application. The site lies within the boundary of the site of the Battle of Linlithgow Bridge (1526). The metal detecting survey produced a relatively small number of modern metal finds and no finds relating to the Battle of Linlithgow Bridge were located. Aerial photographs of the site taken in 1981 show a circular cropmark located on the northern edge of the development area. Six trenches were excavated across the circular cropmark and two trenches were excavated inside it. No trace of a ditch or any associated features were encountered. Given the shallow nature of the topsoil in some of the trenches it is possible that the feature has been ploughed out during the 30 years since the photograph was taken. The evaluation identified two areas of prehistoric activity within the site. A group of six pits and post-holes were discovered near the northern edge of the site. Fragments of middle Neolithic pottery were recovered from three of these features. The second prehistoric site was located some 190m to the south-east. It comprised two cremation pits less than 7m apart, both contained pot fragments dating to the early Bronze Age. The two pits sat on a low mound and are likely to be part of a small cremation cemetery.</p> <p>Information from Oasis (headland1-118530) 19 November 2012</p>

Watching Brief (30 April 2013 - 3 May 2013)

NS 984 763 A watching brief was undertaken, 30 April – 3 May 2013, during investigations on a potential development site at Kettilstoun Mains. A previous trial trench evaluation (DES 2013, 182) had identified two Early Bronze Age cremation pits and a group of six Neolithic pits and postholes.

A total of 32 trial pits and 2 trenches were excavated but no archaeological remains were recorded. It is likely that the investigation avoided any surviving archaeology, as the relatively deep soil profile would have protected features cut into the natural geology from truncation by ploughing or landscaping. There remains the potential for settlement remains to exist in areas outwith those excavated during this phase of work.

Archive: RCAHMS (intended). Report: WoSAS (intended)

Funder: West Lothian Council

Alistair Robertson, Headland Archaeology Ltd, 2013

(Source: DES)

NMRS References:

Dalland, M. (2013) Linlithgow, Kettilstoun Mains, Linlithgow, Metal detector survey and evaluation, *Discovery Excav Scot, New*, vol. 14, 2013. Cathedral Communications Limited, Wiltshire, England.

Robertson, A. (2014) Linlithgow, Kettilstoun Mains, Linlithgow, Watching brief, *Discovery Excav Scot, New*, vol. 14, 2013. Cathedral Communications Limited, Wiltshire, England. Page(s): 187

Name:

Archaeological Evaluation and Metal Detector Survey: Kettilstoun Mains, Linlithgow

Organisation :

Headland Archaeology Ltd

Director(s) :

Dalland, M.

Year :

2012

Council:

West Lothian

Context:

An evaluation and metal-detecting survey was carried out at Kettilstoun Mains, Linlithgow. The site lies within the boundary of the site of the Battle of Linlithgow Bridge (1526). Aerial photographs show a circular cropmark within the development area

Results:

The evaluation identified two areas of prehistoric activity within the site. A group of six pits and post-holes were discovered near the northern edge of the site. The second site comprised two cremation pits, which were located on a low mound.

Notes:

An evaluation and metal-detecting survey was carried out at Kettilstoun Mains, Linlithgow on behalf of West Lothian Council in advance of a planning application. The site lies within the boundary of the site of the Battle of Linlithgow Bridge (1526). The metal detecting survey produced a relatively small number of modern metal finds. No finds relating to the Battle of Linlithgow Bridge were located. Aerial photographs of the site taken in 1981 show a circular cropmark located on the northern edge of the development area. Six trenches were excavated across the circular cropmark and two trenches were excavated inside it. No trace of a ditch or any associated features were encountered. Given the shallow nature of the topsoil in some of the trenches it is possible that the feature has been ploughed out during the 30 years since the photograph was taken. The evaluation identified two areas of prehistoric activity within the

site. A group of six pits and post-holes were discovered near the northern edge of the site. Fragments of middle Neolithic pottery were recovered from three of these features. The second prehistoric site was located some 190m to the south-east. It comprised two cremation pits less than 7m apart, both contained pot fragments dating to the early Bronze Age. The two pits sat on a low mound and are likely to be part of a small cremation cemetery.

Draft DES Entry from Headland Archaeology Ltd data structure report (WoSAS Report).

Site Number	55
Site Name	Kettilstoun Mains
Type of Site	Cremation Pit; Cremation Cemetery
NMRS Number	
HER Number	66678
Status	Not Designated
Easting	298351
Northing	676191
Parish	Linlithgow
Council	West Lothian
Description	WoSAS Pin 66678 NS 9835 7619

A small cremation pit was located near the middle of an area that was subject to evaluation trenching. The pit was 0.52m in diameter and 0.21m deep. The fill contained charcoal, burnt human bone and fragments of prehistoric pot. Additional trenches were excavated to the north and the south and a second cremation pit was found some 7m to the south. This pit contained a sherd of collared urn laid above the cremated bones, with the pyre debris above. The pit had been backfilled with re-deposited natural gravel.

Six sherds of pottery were recovered, representing two vessels that date to the early Bronze Age. They were found sitting within or upon cremated bone. The two decorated sherds from the second cremation are from a Collared Urn dating between c 2000 bc - 1600/1550 bc (Sheridan 2003; Sheridan 2007). Collared Urns are a pot type commonly used as containers for human cremation deposits. This example is decorated with twisted cord to the collar, body and rim bevel. The sherds from the first cremation are more fragmentary but are likely to be from a similar type of vessel. The sherd decoration is consistent with this dating and they too were found in association with cremated bone.

The early Bronze Age finds all appear to relate to the use of the area for ritual cremation deposition. Cremations were a common method for disposing of the dead during the early Bronze Age. They often occur in groups and can either be found interred within an urn or loose in a pit. It is interesting that the cremations at Kettilstoun are not contained within urns but seem to have token sherds from urns included within the cremated material. It seems unlikely that an urn could have been used and subsequently destroyed as this would have resulted in a great many more sherds being found and a much greater disturbance of the cremation deposit itself. There was in fact no disturbance apparent in the cremation and thus it seems likely that the sherds recovered were the only pieces originally interred with it.

It is possible that the cremations are part of a larger cremation cemetery. A number of contemporary cemetery sites are known in the general area, including urned cremations, unurned cremations, and cist burials (e.g. Mill Road, Linlithgow, Cook 2000; Pace Hill, NS 983 769; Kinneil Mill, Stirlingshire, Marriot 1967-8).

HER References:

Dalland, M., 'Kettilstoun Mains, Linlithgow: Metal detector survey and archaeological evaluation', Headland Archaeology Ltd, 2012

Site Number	56
Site Name	Kettilstoun Mains
Type of Site	Pits; Post Holes
NMRS Number	
HER Number	66677
Status	Not Designated
Easting	298167
Northing	676248
Parish	Linlithgow
Council	West Lothian
Description	WoSAS Pin 66677 NS 9816 7624

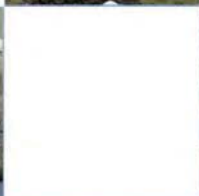
Evaluation identified a group of six pits and post-holes were discovered in a trench excavated on the west side of a small rise near the northern edge of the site. Over 1m deep deposits of colluvium had accumulated at the base of the slope in the west part of the trench. A number of features protected by the colluvium were found in the west half of this trench. This included two large post-holes, two smaller post-holes and two pits. Prehistoric pottery was recovered from the two large post-holes and one of the pits. A second trench was excavated to the south of the original, to see if the features extended in this direction. A shallow oval pit was exposed in the north half of the trench but it did not contain any artefacts.

Fragments of middle Neolithic pottery were recovered from three of these features. The 65 sherds from this trench represent the earliest finds in the assemblage. Three vessels could be identified as belonging to the modified carinated bowl tradition of the middle Neolithic, dating to around 3600 bc. They take the form of round based bowls with short everted rims and uneven surfaces, one with a fairly sharp carinations, though little of them now remain. They are similar both in form and fabric to vessels from Balfarg, Fife (Cowie 1993b), Barbush Quarry, Perthshire (Cowie 1993a) and Powmyre Quarry, Angus (Sheridan forthcoming), all of which are middle Neolithic in date. Several of the bowls had organic residue on the interiors, indicating their use for cooking.

HER References:
Dalland, M., 'Kettilstoun Mains, Linlithgow: Metal detector survey and archaeological evaluation', Headland Archaeology Ltd, 2012

Site Number	57
Site Name	Archaeological Watching Brief: Geotechnical Test Pits, Kettilstoun Mains, Linlithgow
Type of Site	Archaeological Watching Brief
NMRS Number	
HER Number	Ev 5260
Status	Event
Easting	298349

Northing	676278
Parish	Linlithgow
Council	West Lothian
Description	The HER records that in 2013 Headland Archaeology undertook Geotechnical Test Pits at Kettilstoun Mains.



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