

# Mill Road, Linlithgow, West Lothian: Archaeological Evaluation

Data Structure Report



by Douglas Gordon

issued 22<sup>nd</sup> May 2015

on behalf of McTaggart Construction Ltd

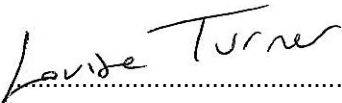
**RATHMELL**   
ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

## Quality Assurance

This report covers works which have been undertaken in keeping with the issued brief as modified by the agreed programme of works. The report has been prepared in keeping with the guidance of Rathmell Archaeology Limited on the preparation of reports. All works reported on within this document have been undertaken in keeping with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standards and Policy Statements and Code of Conduct.

Signed .....  ..... Date ...22<sup>nd</sup> May 2015.....

In keeping with the procedure of Rathmell Archaeology Limited this document and its findings have been reviewed and agreed by an appropriate colleague:

Checked  ..... Date ...22<sup>nd</sup> May 2015.....

Copyright Rathmell Archaeology Limited. All rights reserved.

No part of this report may be copied or reproduced by any means without prior written permission from Rathmell Archaeology Limited. If you have received this report in error, please destroy all copies in your possession or control and notify Rathmell Archaeology Limited.

This report has been prepared for the exclusive use of the commissioning party and unless otherwise agreed in writing by Rathmell Archaeology Limited, no other party may use, make use of or rely on the contents of the report. No liability is accepted by Rathmell Archaeology Limited for any use of this report, other than the purposes for which it was originally prepared and provided.

Opinions and information provided in the report are on the basis of Rathmell Archaeology Limited using due skill, care and diligence in preparation of the same and no explicit warranty is provided as to their accuracy. It should be noted and it is expressly stated that no independent verification of any of the documents or information supplied to Rathmell Archaeology Limited has been made.

## Contents

<b>Introduction .....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Historical and Archaeological Background .....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Project Works .....</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Findings.....</b>	<b>10</b>
Conventions.....	10
Natural Sediment .....	12
Anthropic Features .....	12
Finds.....	12
<b>Discussion .....</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Recommendations .....</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Conclusion .....</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>References .....</b>	<b>15</b>
Documentary .....	15
Cartographic.....	15
<b>Appendix 1: Trench Details.....</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Appendix 3: Discovery &amp; Excavation in Scotland .....</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>Contact Details .....</b>	<b>22</b>

## Figures

Figure 1a: John Adair's survey of West Lothian of 1682.....	6
Figure 1b: John Adair's survey of West Lothian of 1737.....	6
Figure 2a: Roy's Military Survey of 1752-55.....	8
Figure 2b: 1 <sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey 1856, six-inch, .....	8
Figure 3a: 1 <sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey 1856, six-inch .....	9
Figure 3b: 2 <sup>nd</sup> edition Ordnance Survey, 1888-1913 .....	9
Figure 4: Post-excavation layout of trenches .....	11
Figure 5a: Trench 3 .....	13
Figure 5b: Trench 5 .....	13

## Introduction

1. This Data Structure Report has been prepared for McTaggart Construction Ltd in respect to the proposed erection of new dwelling-houses on land at Mill Road, Linlithgow, West Lothian (NGR: NS 9867 7758). The archaeological works were designed to mitigate any adverse impact on the archaeological remains within the development area.
2. Rathmell Archaeology Limited were appointed by McTaggart Construction Ltd to undertake the implementation of archaeological investigative works prior to the development of the site. The project works were specified in the Method Statement (Matthews 2015), which was designed to meet the requirements of the West of Scotland Archaeology Service who advise West Lothian Council on archaeological matters (as per para 4.37 of the West Lothian Local Plan).
3. This report details the findings from the intrusive evaluation undertaken within the study area in keeping with the Method Statement.

## Historical and Archaeological Background

4. The proposed development area is located northern edge of Linlithgow just south of and adjacent to the M9 motorway. The proposed development area forms a rough triangle in shape, with the northernmost point abutting the edge of the M9 motorway. The north-western edge runs parallel to Mill Road, while the southern boundary is adjacent to the existing housing estate of Avalon Gardens; lying beyond the eastern boundary is open undeveloped land with additional houses beyond.
5. There were a number of triggers which indicated the archaeological potential of the proposed development area. The most obvious was the area designated by WoSAS which marks the location where a possible cist burial was recorded and a stone tool recovered (WoSAS Site ID: 17808). It covered the proposed development area and a portion of the Avalon Gardens housing estate to the south.
6. According to the information available '*human bones, a rough stone "axehead" and stone slabs*' were exposed by a mechanical digger in 1956. The arrangement suggested a cist although the location of this feature was not confirmed. Later examination of the stone tool suggested that it was '*comparatively recent tool, like a weaver's smoother.*' The RCAHMS record of the same (Canmore ID: 305567) suggests that the material was found while digging a drainage trench and that a number of other burials were found in the area at various times (Henshall 1957).
7. The area immediately around the proposed development area has been archaeologically examined several times in recent years. To the west of the proposed development area, on the opposite side of Mill Road, Headland Archaeology Ltd carried out an archaeological watching brief in 1999 (WoSAS Event ID: 1265), 2001 (WoSAS Event ID: 1304) and another in 2004 (WoSAS Event ID: 3153). These events were in response to the expansion of a nearby industrial estate. None of this work resulted in significant archaeological material being observed.
8. Two investigations were undertaken in 2005. A watching brief undertaken by AOC Archaeology Group (WoSAS Event ID: 3297) to the northwest of the site, revealed no significant archaeological material although disturbance was noted from the placement of modern drains and modern rubbish pits. In addition, CFA Archaeology Ltd (WoSAS Event ID: 3349) undertook an archaeological evaluation, also to the northwest, with similar results, no significant archaeology found.





Figure 1a: John Adair's survey of West Lothian of 1682



Figure 1b: John Adair's survey of West Lothian of 1737

9. Two archaeological events on the west side of Mill Road have resulted in significant archaeological material being uncovered. In 1998, also within the Mill Road Industrial Estate, an excavation carried out by AOC Archaeology Group (WoSAS Site ID: 18653) recorded a very large cist containing as many as five inhumations and a cremation. The cist is recorded as being 2.1m deep, 1.7m long by 1.34m wide, and the number and disarticulated nature of the remains suggested that it had been reopened multiple times for re-use.
10. To the immediate south-west of the proposed development area, workmen excavating a trench in 1990 for a pipe run uncovered at least three cists. The three confirmed examples which were disturbed by the work were found to contain human remains. The cists were constructed of sandstone slabs and contained no anthropic material. This, combined with the information above demonstrates the potential for prehistoric or early Christian human remains within the proposed development area.
11. Examination of the wider archaeological landscape further demonstrates the archaeological potential of the area. For example, lying approximately 500m to the south of the proposed development area is the site of the Battle of Linlithgow Bridge, which is included within the Inventory of Battlefields kept by Historic Scotland. No human remains have been found which can be linked with the battle but several cannon balls and other equipment have been found by metal detectorists.
12. Peace Hill, sitting roughly in the centre of the designated area which denotes the site of the battle (and possibly the location where the terms of peace were agreed) is also the site where several 'stone coffins' (WoSAS Site ID: 17810) were uncovered during the construction of the railway in 1840. Although the name of the hill is thought to relate to the battle, it is likely that the 'coffins' or cists are considerably earlier in date.
13. Several scheduled monuments, protected under the terms of the Ancient Monuments *and* Archaeological Areas Act 1979, exist in the surrounding area. Although none lie closer than 1km to the development area they serve to demonstrate the archaeological potential of the landscape. Sitting proximately 1km to the west are a group of cultivation terraces north north-west of Easter Manuel (Monument Number: 2570) with the site of the enclosure 750m north-east of Myrehead (Monument Number: 6484) just beyond.
14. The Union Canal, between the River Almond and the River Avon, (Monument Number: 8954) runs approximately 1km to the south of the development area and is indicative of the industrial heritage surviving around Linlithgow. Perhaps more significant is the site of Linlithgow Palace, Peel and Royal Park (Monument Number: 13099) approximately 1km to the east of the proposed development area. The scheduled area consists of Linlithgow Palace and the core of the Royal Park, including Linlithgow Loch, the ground beneath St Michael's Church and the church burial ground. The palace was built between 1424 and 1624 and is the largest non-defensive royal residence in medieval Scotland.





Figure 2a: Roy's Military Survey of 1752-55



Figure 2b: 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey 1856, six-inch,





Figure 3a: 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey 1856, six-inch

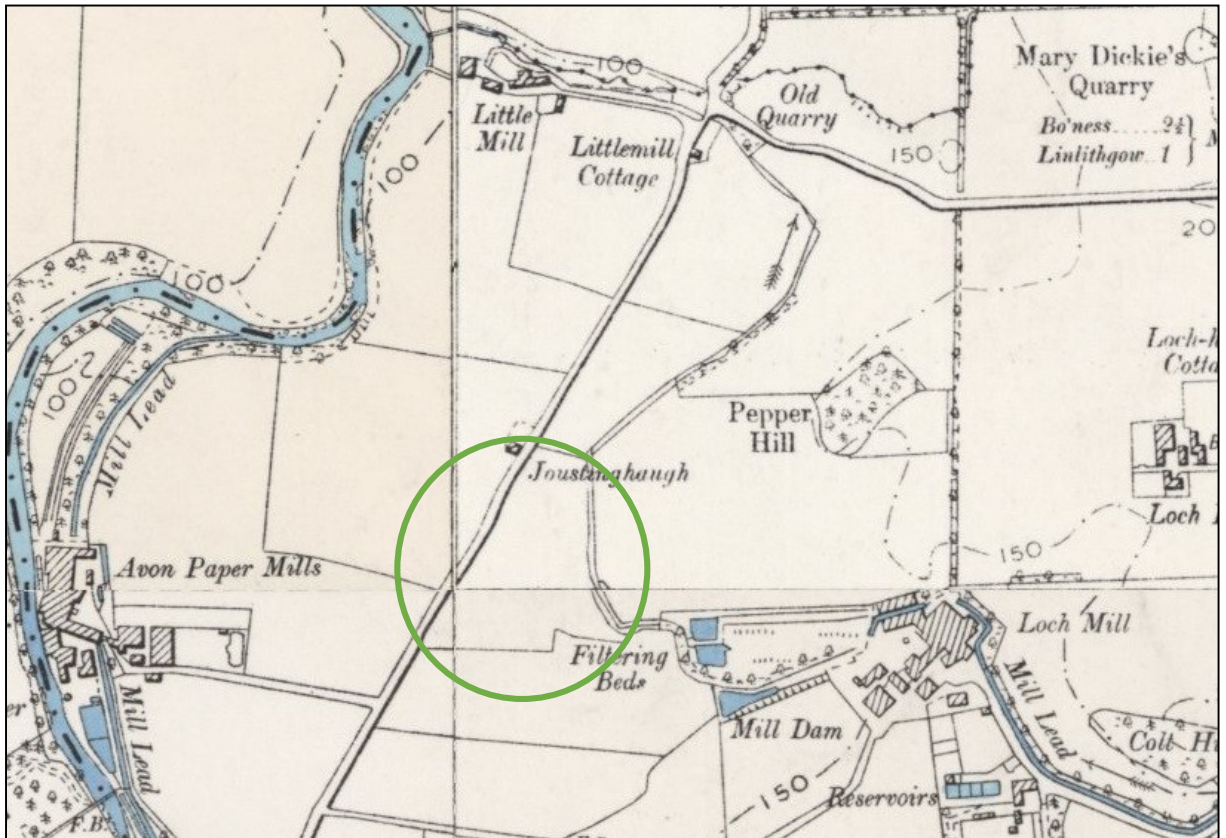


Figure 3b: 2<sup>nd</sup> edition Ordnance Survey, 1888-1913

## Project Works

15. This archaeological evaluation, which was undertaken between the 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> May 2015, was carried out in keeping with the methods detailed in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Matthews 2015) and the supporting Risk Assessment Method Statement (RAMS) (Matthews 2015). It consisted of the excavation of a series of intrusive trenches to expose an 8% sample of the initial phase of the development area (a minimum sample of 332m<sup>2</sup>) to be archaeologically examined. In total, 444m<sup>2</sup> of trenching of the available land was excavated, slightly exceeding the required 8% sample. The position of the trenches as machined is shown on the site plan (Figure 2).
16. The site consisted unused rough ground. During the archaeological works the weather in general was dry.
17. Due to variations in topography observed during the on-site works, Trench 6 was moved to give more coverage over the top of the rise. Trench 4 was also widened to help elucidate the extent and character of a possible archaeological feature found within the bed of the trench.
18. All works were conducted in accordance with the West of Scotland Archaeology Service Standard Conditions, the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standards and Policy Statements and Code of Conduct and Historic Scotland Policy Statements.

## Findings

19. In total, 6 evaluation trenches were excavated across the available portion of the development area, using a tracked 360° mechanical excavator with a toothless 2m ditching bucket.
20. All putative features identified within the bed of each trench were investigated in accordance with the RAMS and WSI with many consequently being discounted as products of bioturbation or geological anomalies rather than anthropic features. Those that were determined to be anthropic in origin are described below.
21. A standardised description of each trench is contained within the *Appendix 1: Trench Summaries* at the rear of this report; all trenches are also depicted on Figure 2. *Appendix 2* contains the registers for context description, photography, drawing, sampling and finds from the project.

### Conventions

22. Where significant features are discussed their location will normally be quoted as a distance along the relevant trench (such as +23m). This distance was measured from the end of the trench quoted first for the orientation of the trench in the *Trench Summaries* in Appendix 1.
23. All depths given for features are given from the base of the trench after the removal of topsoil and/or modern overburden unless otherwise stated. The reader should presume a homogenised topsoil was present in all trenches over the upper surface of the drift geology unless an alternative description is provided. Where a number of cut features were identified in close proximity, they have been described together as Feature Groups – while this may reflect an association between them, at the current time the only definite association is physical proximity.
24. The context is the basic archaeological unit of description relating to either a structure, cut or sediment of common characteristics. Structures (such as walls or built surfaces) and cut features (normally identified as they cut the underlying subsoil) are denoted by squared brackets (e.g. [040]). Sediments, including the fills of cut features, are denoted by rounded brackets (e.g. (041)).





Figure 4: Post-excavation layout of trenches

25. When discussing features which are broadly circular in plan, our general approach is to consider those features over 500mm in diameter to be pits while those under 500mm are postholes. The difference in size is an indication only of a possible function; a posthole requires to be large enough to hold a post and associated stone packing. While a pit, which is larger, may have been dug, for example, to extract sand & gravel, to create an obstacle or for the purpose of rubbish disposal. Where clear evidence of function is present, such as packing stones, post-pipes and ramps, then such features will be described by inferred function regardless of size.

#### *Natural Sediment*

26. The topsoil (001) consisted of mid brown sandy silt with frequent grass rootlets. In general the topsoil measured about 300mm in depth although it was up to 400mm deep in places. The subsoil revealed represented three variants of Glaciofluvial Ice Contact deposits: the first, (003), comprised small stone gravel within an orange and silty coarse sand matrix, (005) was small stone gravel with an orange and silty coarse sand matrix with frequent large rounded stone inclusions and (007) which was orange brown sand with occasional rounded and sub-rounded stones.

#### *Anthropic Features*

27. Within Trenches 1-3 a linear feature was recorded, aligned west to east and measuring 800mm wide. It was greater than 1m in depth with vertical sides and its fill comprised redeposited natural subsoil.. Also evident at the eastern ends of Trenches 1 and 2 was a layer of redeposited natural (002) between the topsoil (001) and the undisturbed subsoil (003).
28. Trench 5 revealed a large disturbance within the subsoil which was noted as running over a length of 4m within the trench and which measured at least 2m wide. It had redeposited topsoil and natural as its fill. It was also noted that the topsoil at the western end of Trench 5 had been disturbed and contained plastic, wooden stakes, glass and modern ceramic building material (008).

#### *Finds*

29. No significant archaeological artefacts were revealed in the course of the evaluation. However modern detritus was observed generally throughout the evaluation trenches in the form of glazed white earthenware ceramic. Within the western end of Trench 5 the topsoil contained modern building detritus, such as plastic sheeting, wooden stakes, and fragments of large ceramic sewage pipe.

### **Discussion**

30. No significant archaeological features were uncovered in the course of the evaluation, with those features that were revealed appearing to be modern in origin. The linear feature (004), given its vertical sides and redeposited natural fill, appeared to be a modern service trench, most likely created for drainage as its course heads downhill to a nearby watercourse. Feature (006) given its form and nature is a modern test pit most likely from Site Investigation works.
31. The deposit of re-deposited natural evident in the northern ends of Trenches 1 and 2 most likely related to the construction of the drainage culvert which was situated within 5m of Trench 3. It probably represents spoil from the excavation for the culvert that couldn't be backfilled, which was spread out the area in close proximity instead. The disturbed topsoil at the western end of Trench 5 appeared to contain modern building detritus which may also relate to the construction of the culvert or to the housing along the southern boundary of the site.





Figure 5a: Trench 3



Figure 5b: Trench 5

## Recommendations

33. No significant archaeological features were uncovered in the course of the evaluation, with the only anthropic material observed indicative of modern activity on the site. This would reasonably suggest that there are no extensive archaeological sites or features within the proposed development area.
34. In terms of planning guidance, the intrusive evaluation has shown that there are no identifiable archaeological sites present and that development of this ground is compatible with the Archaeological; policies within the Development Plan and national guidance (PAN 02/2011 Planning & Archaeology).
35. However, a solitary cist by its nature is a small, discrete structure that may only be located when intersected by works. Hence, while no significant archaeology was revealed during these particular works, no evaluation can, given the presence of several cists sites in the immediate surroundings, exclude the possibility of the presence of cists within the study area.
36. In essence this is the scenario envisaged by the Section on *Discovery of Archaeological Remains During Development* within PAN 02/2011 (paras 31-32) excepting that we can recognise that the most likely event would be encountering a stone cist during works.
37. As such Rathmell Archaeology recommends that in anticipation of this scenario the applicant should:
  - ❖ appoint a retained archaeological organisation that would be ready to provide archaeologists to site on an as-needed basis;
  - ❖ implement training through the retained archaeological organisation for ground workers to recognise and understand the appropriate course of action should a cist be encountered – normally through Tool Box talks; and
  - ❖ use the retained archaeological organisation to respond to any exposure of cists or comparable archaeological features in a manner that is in keeping with national guidance, legislation and good archaeological practice.
38. In terms of training the ground workers should be informed as to what cists are and how to recognise them. In addition they should be informed of the legal position in regards to disturbing human remains (*violation of sepulchres*). This training could be done as part of their site induction or as a tool box talk prior to any ground works taking place. Should a cist or a suspected cist be identified then the retained archaeological organisation can be called out to assess the feature and - if it is found to be genuine – to determine whether it can be preserved in situ or, where this is not possible and removal is legally sound, to excavate and record the feature as a poorer alternative (as per SHEP, PAN 02/2011 and Policy HER16 of West Lothian Local Plan).
39. The acceptability of these works needs to be confirmed with WoSAS and West Lothian Council.

## Conclusion

40. A programme of archaeological investigative works was carried out for McTaggart Construction Ltd in respect to the erection of new dwelling-houses on land at Mill Road, Linlithgow, West Lothian (NGR: NS 9867 7756). The archaeological works were designed to determine the archaeological potential of the development area and hence inform the specification for mitigation of the impact on the archaeological remains within the development area.
41. The archaeological investigative works consisted of an intrusive evaluation which was designed to assess an 8% sample of the proposed development area. The works were carried out between 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> May 2015, with a total of 6 trenches excavated.
42. The works did not identify any significant archaeology present within the Trenches.

## References

### *Documentary*

Henshall, A S., 1957, *Linlithgow Bridge*, Discovery Excavation Scotland, Page 37

HM Government, 1997, Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act, HMSO

Historic Scotland, 2008, Scottish Historic Environment Policy

Museum of London, 1994, Archaeological Site Manual

Museums and Galleries Commission, 1992, Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections

Scottish Government, 2008, Treasure Trove in Scotland: A code of Practice

Scottish Government, 2010, *Scottish Planning Policy*

Scottish Government, 2011, Planning Advice Note 2/2011: Planning & Archaeology

Watkinson & Neal, 1998, *First Aid for Finds*

### *Cartographic*

John Adair's survey of West Lothian, 1682

John Adair's survey of West Lothian, 1737

Roy, W., 1752-55, Military survey of Scotland

1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey 1856, six-inch

2<sup>nd</sup> edition Ordnance Survey, 1888-1913



## Appendix 1: Trench Details

Within this appendix a standardised set of data pertaining to the evaluation trenches is presented.

All measurement distances quoted along the trench measure based on the quoted orientation of the trench.

Trench	Orientation	Size	Topsoil Depth	Subsoil Character	Modern Features	Significant Features	Artefacts
1	N to S	2m by 41.6m 83.2m <sup>2</sup>	0.3m	<p>Subsoil of trench was characterised by abundant small stones within an orange, silty coarse sand matrix (003), for the entirety of the trench.</p> <p>From +0m to +5m deposit (002) - sub rounded to rounded river stones (measuring less than or equal to 0.08m) within brown/grey sandy silt matrix (0.06m thickness) sat below (001) and above (003).</p>	Modern drain/service (004) present at +31.5m, orientated west to east.	None	None.
2	NNE to SSW	2m by 30m 60m <sup>2</sup>	0.3m to 0.33m	<p>Up to +4.7m the subsoil was characterised by frequent large rounded stones and small stone gravel within orange sand matrix (005).</p> <p>From +4.7m to +17.3m subsoil was characterised by abundant small stones within an orange, silty, coarse sand matrix (003).</p> <p>From +17.3m to the end of the trench the subsoil was (005).</p>	Modern drain/service (004) present at +3.5m, orientated west to east.	None.	None.



Trench	Orientation	Size	Topsoil Depth	Subsoil Character	Modern Features	Significant Features	Artefacts
3	North-east to south-west	2m by 40.8m  81.6m <sup>2</sup>	0.2m to 0.28m	Subsoil of trench was characterised by orange/brown silty sand with occasional rounded and sub-rounded stones (007) for the entirety of the trench.  From +23m to the end of the trench deposit (002) sub rounded to rounded river stones (measuring less than or equal to 0.08m) within brown/grey sandy silt matrix (0.1m thickness) sat below (001) and above (007).	Modern drain/service (004) present at +10.5m, orientated west to east.	None.	None.
4	North-west to south-east	2m by 21.1m  42.2m <sup>2</sup>	0.24m to 0.25m	Subsoil of trench was characterised by abundant small stones within an orange, silty, coarse sand matrix (003) for the entirety of the trench.	None.	None.	None.
5	East to west	2m by 41.6m  83.2m <sup>2</sup>	0.23m to 0.4m	Up to +21.2m the subsoil was characterised by frequent large rounded stones and small stone gravel, within orange sand matrix (005).  From +21.2m to the end of the trench subsoil was characterised by abundant small stones within an orange, silty, coarse sand matrix (003).	Modern test pit (006) present at +12.2m, located at northern side of trench.  From +37m to the end of the trench deposit (008) redeposited topsoil (001), containing plaster, wooden stakes, modern glass and ceramics sat above (003).	None.	None.

Trench	Orientation	Size	Topsoil Depth	Subsoil Character	Modern Features	Significant Features	Artefacts
6	West to east	2m by 42m 84m <sup>2</sup>	0.26m to 0.34m	<p>Up to +29.2m the subsoil was characterised by frequent large rounded stones and small stone gravel, within orange sand matrix (005).</p> <p>From +29.2m to the end of the trench the subsoil was characterised by abundant small stones within an orange, silty, coarse sand matrix (003).</p>	None.	None.	None.

## Appendix 2: Registers

### Context Register

Context No.	Area/ Trench	Type	Description	Interpretation
001	-	Deposit	Mid brown sandy silt, with frequent grass rootlets; 300m thickness.	Topsoil.
002	Trench 1, 3	Deposit	Sub rounded to rounded river stones (measuring less than or equal to 80mm) within brown/grey sandy silt matrix.	Redeposited natural subsoil.
003	-	Deposit	Gravel within an orange, silty, coarse sand matrix.	Natural subsoil.
004	Trench 1, 2, 3	Cut/Fill	Linear on plan, orientated west to east. Vertical sides, measured 800mm wide by greater than 1m depth. Filled by redeposited natural subsoil.	Modern service/drain.
005	-	Deposit	Frequent large rounded stones and small stone gravel, within orange sand matrix.	Natural subsoil.
006	Trench 5	Cut/Fill	Approximately 4m by 2m evident within the trench with vertical sides and filled by large rounded river stones (measuring less than or equal to 200mm) within a topsoil matrix.	Modern test pit.
007	Trench 3	Deposit	Orange/brown silty sand with occasional rounded and sub-rounded stones.	Natural subsoil.
008	Trench 5	Deposit	Disturbed topsoil (001), containing plaster, wooden stakes, modern glass and ceramics.	Disturbed topsoil.

### Photographic Register

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
001	001	Post-excavation shot, trench 1.	S	07/05/15
002	002	Post-excavation shot, trench 2	NNE	07/05/15
003	003	East facing section of (004).	E	07/05/15
004	004	Post-excavation shot, trench 3.	NE	07/05/15

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
005	005	General shot, manhole cover.	-	07/05/15
006	006	General shot, showing open trenches.	-	07/05/15
007	007	General shot, showing open trenches.	-	07/05/15
008	008	General working shot.	-	07/05/15
009	009	Post-excavation shot, trench 4.	SE	08/05/15
010	010	Post-excavation shot, trench 5.	E	08/05/15
011	011	Post-excavation shot, trench 6.	W	08/05/15
012	012	Trench 3, backfilled.	-	08/05/15
013	013	Trench 5, backfilled.	-	08/05/15
014	014	Trench 6, backfilled.	-	08/05/15
015	015	Trench 2, backfilled.	-	08/05/15
016	016	Trench 4, backfilled.	-	08/05/15
017	017	Trench 1, backfilled.	-	08/05/15

### *Drawing Register*

Drawing No.	Sheet No.	Area/ Trench	Drawing Type	Scale	Description	Drawer	Date
001	Sheet 1	Trench 1	Plan	1:100	Post excavation plan of Trench 1.	DG	07/05/15
002	Sheet 1	Trench 2	Plan	1:100	Post excavation plan of Trench 2.	DG	07/05/15
003	Sheet 1	Trench 3	Plan	1:100	Post excavation plan of Trench 3.	DG	07/05/15
004	Sheet 1	Trench 4	Plan	1:100	Post excavation plan of Trench 4.	DG	08/05/15
005	Sheet 1	Trench 5	Plan	1:100	Post excavation plan of Trench 5.	DG	08/05/15
006	Sheet 1	Trench 6	Plan	1:100	Post excavation plan of Trench 6.		08/05/15



## Appendix 3: Discovery & Excavation in Scotland

<b>LOCAL AUTHORITY:</b>	West Lothian
<b>PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:</b>	Mil Road, Linlithgow
<b>PROJECT CODE:</b>	RA15034
<b>PARISH:</b>	Linlithgow
<b>NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	Douglas Gordon
<b>NAME OF ORGANISATION:</b>	Rathmell Archaeology Limited
<b>TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:</b>	Evaluation
<b>NMRS NO(S):</b>	-
<b>SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):</b>	None
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS:</b>	None
<b>NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)</b>	NS 9867 7756
<b>START DATE (this season)</b>	7 <sup>th</sup> May 2015
<b>END DATE (this season)</b>	8 <sup>th</sup> May 2015
<b>PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)</b>	-
<b>MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION:</b> (may include information from other fields)	A programme of archaeological investigative works was carried out for McTaggart Construction Ltd in respect to the erection of new dwelling-houses on land at Mill Road, Linlithgow, West Lothian (NGR: NS 9867 7756). These consisted of an intrusive evaluation which comprised an 8% sample of the proposed development area. The works were carried out between 7 <sup>th</sup> and 8 <sup>th</sup> May 2015, with a total of 6 trenches excavated. No significant archaeology was present within the trenches.
<b>PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:</b>	Yes
<b>CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:</b>	None
<b>SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:</b>	McTaggart Construction Ltd
<b>ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	Unit 8 Ashgrove Workshops, Kilwinning, Ayrshire KA13 6PU
<b>EMAIL ADDRESS:</b>	contact@rathmell-arch.co.uk
<b>ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)</b>	Report to West of Scotland Archaeology Service and archive to RCAHMS Collections.

## Contact Details

Rathmell Archaeology can be contacted at our Registered Office or through the web:

Rathmell Archaeology Ltd    [www.rathmell-arch.co.uk](http://www.rathmell-arch.co.uk)

Unit 8 Ashgrove Workshops

Kilwinning    t.:    01294 542848

Ayrshire    f.:    01294 542849

KA13 6PU    e.:    [contact@rathmell-arch.co.uk](mailto:contact@rathmell-arch.co.uk)

The West of Scotland Archaeology Service can be contacted at their office or through the web:

West of Scotland Archaeology Service    [www.wosas.org.uk](http://www.wosas.org.uk)

231 George Street    t.:    0141 287 8330

Glasgow    e.: [enquiries@wosas.glasgow.gov.uk](mailto:enquiries@wosas.glasgow.gov.uk)

G1 1RX

End of Document