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Land East of Carriden Brae, Muirhouses, Falkirk

Archaeological Evaluation
Report No. 3926

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**Land East of Carriden Brae,
Muirhouses,
Falkirk**

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 General

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) in December 2019 for a proposed residential development at Land East of Carriden Brae, Muirhouses (NGR: NT 02104 80597) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Stewart Milne Group (Stewart Milne).

A Project Design (PD) dated 13 November 2019 was produced by CFA on behalf of Stewart Milne. The PD was designed to fulfil the requirements of the Keeper of Archaeology and Local History (the Keeper of Archaeology), archaeological adviser to Falkirk Council, and was agreed in advance of work.

1.2 Background

An application has been submitted for Planning Permission in Principle (P/19/0566/PPP) for a residential development with associated landscaping, access and infrastructure at Land East of Carriden Brae, Muirhouses (site listed in planning application as Land to South of Inner Lodge, Carriden, Carriden Brae, Bo'ness). It was agreed in consultation with the Keeper of Archaeology that a predetermination trial trenching evaluation should be carried out prior to a full planning application being determined.

An Environmental Assessment (EA) produced by CFA in August 2019 (Hastie 2019) for this proposed development identified a number of Cultural Heritage Assets within close proximity to the proposed development area. Of particular significance was the World Heritage Site of the Antonine Wall, the site buffer for which bordered the eastern edge of the proposed development area. The Antonine Wall terminates close to the nearby Carriden House where there was a Roman fort and extramural settlement, while to the west of the proposed development area there was a temporary Roman camp close to Holland Cottage.

More recent features adjacent to the site included the site of a twelfth century church which is recorded as having remained in use until 1766. This church was part of the monastic estate of Carriden, which had been granted to Holyrood Abbey. The church had an associated graveyard, which is thought to date to the seventeenth century but may have had earlier origins. A village recorded to the south of the church site may also be medieval in date.

The proposed development area formed part of the design landscape associated with Carriden House, but there is no formal designation associated with this site in the Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes in Scotland.

Early Ordnance Survey map editions depict a track bisecting the southern end of the site from south-west to north-east (Fig. 15). A sketch plan of Carriden Estate labels this track 'Old Kirk Road', this is locally known as the "Coffin Road" and it is thought that it was used to transport coffins to the graveyard near Carriden House. The antiquity of this road is unknown, but the earliest marked grave within the graveyard is

dated 1600 and the medieval date for the church may indicate that it was in use prior to this.

When this trial trenching evaluation was undertaken in December 2019, the site consisted of improved pasture. Towards the southern end of the area there was a dried up pond, depressions in the surface led away from this both in eastern and western direction and stone box-drains were visible leading to these depressions (Fig. 8). This pond was first depicted on the 1897 Ordnance Survey map edition (Fig. 15). The probable route of the Coffin Road was visible as a slight hollow way (Figs 1 & 7) crossing the area in a south-west to north-east direction.

1.3 Objectives

The project's aims and objectives were:

- To establish the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological features or deposits within the proposed development area through trial trenching evaluation.
- To establish the vulnerability of any archaeological features to the proposed development;
- To propose mitigation measures where appropriate to avoid, reduce or offset any predicted negative impacts on the archaeological resource.

1.4 Acknowledgements

CFA would like to thank Geoff Bailey, the Keeper of Archaeology and Local History, for the advice and information provided to the field team during the Evaluation.

2. WORKING METHODS

2.1 General

CFA Archaeology Ltd follows the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct, Standards and Guidance as necessary.

2.2 Evaluation

Thirty-eight trenches (Tr. 1-38) (Fig. 1) were excavated with a total combined area of c.3474m² (c.5% of the 69500m² site). Trenches were aligned N-S and overlapping as it was considered that features of most interest that might survive in the area were likely to cross the site on an E-W alignment and this trench array was considered to give the best chance of intersecting with features on such an alignment. The northern edge of the field sloped fairly steeply down to the north and at the time of the evaluation the ground conditions were very wet. It proved very difficult to excavate trenches in this area without causing significant damage to the field and danger to the plant operator. Following consultation with the Keeper for Archaeology it was agreed that some of the trenches which were to be located in that area could be moved to elsewhere on the site.

Modern overburden was removed by a 13 tonne tracked mechanical excavator equipped with a 1.8m wide smooth-bladed ditching bucket. All groundbreaking work was carried out under constant archaeological supervision. As far as was practicable, field drains were left undamaged in situ hence the staggering of some trenches such as Tr 1.

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

The stratification of all excavated areas was recorded whether or not significant archaeological deposits were identified.

Trench positions were surveyed using industry standard electronic surveying equipment and were backfilled upon completion of archaeological recording.

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

3.1 General

Numbers in bold refer to contexts, a full list of which is contained in Appendix 2.

3.2 Trial Trenching

The deposits across the area had depths varying between 0.35m and 0.9m and predominantly consisted of grey-brown silt topsoil (**001**) and orangey-brown silty sandy-clay subsoil (**002**) overlying mottled orange-brown sandy-clay natural (**003**). Throughout the area field drains of the horseshoe, cylinder and rubble types provided evidence of recent land improvements.

In Trenches 6, 30 and 32 large features between 4.9 and 7m across filled with grey-brown silty-clay with shale and coal inclusions were identified. one of these features in Tr 6 was found to cut two field drains suggesting that they were comparatively modern in date. Due their probable modern date and concerns that they may be backfilled mining features they were not investigated further; old shafts are shown just to the west of the site on the 1897 OS mapping (Fig. 15).

In Tr. 7 a narrow linear feature (**701**) was identified cutting across the trench on a NNE –SSW alignment. It ran in to the trench from the SSW and terminated within the trench although given its shallow depth this could have been due to truncation. It had a single fill and was 0.2m wide x 0.09m deep. Its topsoil like fill suggested that it was probably relatively recent and possibly agricultural in origin.

Traces of the Coffin Road were found in Trenches 29 and 26b these survived in a hollow way that was partially visible on the surface. This hollow way seemed to broadly follow the route of the Coffin Road as it was shown on the early OS mapping (Fig. 15). A possible cobbled surface in Tr. 13 could also have been associated with the Coffin Road and a ditch which may have been associated with the Coffin Road was identified within Trench 14, possible road side ditches were also identified in Trenches 29 and 26b.

Details of trenches where archaeological features worthy of more detail were identified (13, 14, 26, 29) are provided in the following paragraphs and a summary of all the excavated trenches is contained within Appendix 3.

Trench 13

Trench 13 measured 50m long by 1.8m wide. At the southern end of this trench on the probable alignment of the Coffin Road a rough stone surface (**1303**) (Fig. 2) was identified at a depth of c.0.8m below the current ground surface. This was sealed by 0.3m of subsoil (**002**) and 0.5m of topsoil (**001**), this surface measured >5m wide north to south by c.0.2m thick, and consisted of rough, unevenly sized, flattish stones (one of which possibly had a small circular hole drilled into it) (Fig. 9). These stones were set within a matrix of dark grey-brown silty-clay (**1304**). The survival of this feature was rather intermittent, with it appearing to peter out towards the eastern edge of the trench, and there were a number of large gaps between the stones where natural (**003**) was visible directly below the surface.

Trench 14

Trench 14 measured 50m by 1.8m. Towards the southern end of the trench a NE to SW aligned ditch (**1401**) was identified (Figs 3 and 10). The ditch had a V-shaped profile with steeply sloping sides, and measured 1.64m wide by 0.89m deep. It contained two fills, with an upper fill (**1402**) consisting of greyish-brown silty clay and a lower fill (**1403**) consisting of bluish-grey clay. Given the alignment and position this ditch may have been a roadside ditch associated with the Coffin Road. If this was the case then it would have been located on its northern side, given its position in relation to the mapped alignment of the road (Figs 1 & 15). Evidence of the Coffin Road was not identified within this trench and there was no evidence of an extension of the ditch into Trenches 13 15, or 27, where it might have been expected to be intercepted if it was present.

Trench 26

Trench 26 measured 50m by 1.8m, but was divided into two parts in order to avoid cutting through a possible drain leading to the pond first depicted on the 1897 Ordnance Survey map.

Within the southern part of the trench (Fig. 11), on the alignment of the hollow way, a rough cobbled surface (**2603**) within a matrix of orangey-brown gritty clay-silt (**2621**) was identified (Fig. 4) at a depth of 0.2m below the current ground surface. Sealed by 0.1m of subsoil (**002**) and 0.1m of topsoil (**001**). This surface measured 3.9m north to south by 0.1 to 0.2m thick and consisted of numerous fairly small rounded cobble stones. Two parallel shallow grooves (**2607** and **2609**) were identified within the surface of the cobbling. These were situated c.1.8m apart and are thought to represent wheel ruts. They measured c.0.2m – 0.3m wide by 0.05m – 0.1m deep.

Immediately below cobbled surface **2603** there was a layer of grey silty sand and clay (**2619**), which overlay compacted mixed clay, coal fragments and cinders, which appeared to contain burn oil shale (**2618**). This directly overlay the natural (**003**). This material sat within a slight hollow (the hollow way) (**2616**). It is unclear if this hollow

way was deliberately cut or if it was simply worn to this depth through usage prior to being filled with surfacing deposits.

A ditch (**2601**) was identified running apparently parallel with the southern edge of the track. It measured 1.4m wide by 0.4m deep and had a steeply sloping profile on the southern side and a gently sloping profile on the northern side. It contained two fills, with the lower fill (**2602**) consisting of grey-brown gritty clay-silt and the upper fill (**2614**) consisting of light grey-brown silt.

Another shallow cut feature (**2611**) was identified in the west facing section just to the south of Ditch **2601** but it was not identified in the opposite section of the trench so was probably just a small isolated feature. It measured 0.6m wide by 0.2m deep, and had a concave profile. The lower fill (**2612**) of this feature consisted of grey-brown gravel and the upper fill (**2613**) consisted of orange-brown clay-silt

On the northern side of the track another ditch (**2604**) was identified this measured 1.56m wide by 0.55m deep and had sloping sides and a concave base (Figs.5 and 13). The lower fill (**2606**) of this ditch consisted of dark-brown silty-clay and the upper fill (**2605**) consisted of mottled orange-brown sandy-clay. Fragments of a c.19th century bottle and a similarly dated ceramic sherd were recovered from the lower fill of this feature. The position of this section of ditch appears to align with a field boundary depicted on the 1856 Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 15), which ran roughly east-west across the site before turning through 90° and extending northwards as far as the current field boundary which marks the northern edge of the proposed development area.

Trench 29

Trench 29 measured 50m by 1.8m. Towards the northern end of this trench on the alignment of the hollow way a rough stone surface (**2901**), which was presumed to be the surface of the Coffin Road, was identified at a depth of 0.26m below the current ground surface (Fig. 6 and 14). This surface measured 2.9m wide by c.0.2m thick and consisted of rounded cobbles. It was overlain by a 0.1m thick deposit of greyish-brown gritty clay-sand (**2906**), 0.06m of subsoil and 0.1m of topsoil.

The cobbled surface, **2901**, overlay a 7m wide deposit of compacted mixed clay, coal fragments and cinders which appeared to contain burn oil shale (**2904**), which sat within the hollow way (**2905**). This was the same as identified in Tr26. The hollow-way was only really pronounced on the northern side. As in Trench 26, it was unclear if this was a deliberate cut or simply worn to this depth through usage. A few sherds of c.19th century pottery and other late finds were recovered from between the cobbles forming surface (**2901**). This would certainly indicate that the surface was exposed at around that date.

To the north of the Coffin Road, a ditch (**2902**) with a width of 1.8m was identified. This ditch was not fully excavated as this part of the trench rapidly filled with water, but the recorded section identified that it was filled with dark-brown sandy-clay (**2903**) which was almost indistinguishable from the subsoil (**002**). This material extended beyond the confines of the ditch towards the edge of the road indicating that the ditch was probably open at around the same time as the exposed road surface. Several sherds

of post-medieval pottery were recovered from this deposit, although these were likely residual in nature. A more recent field drain had been cut into the fill of the ditch, while a hollow presumably left after the initial infilling of the ditch appears to have been filled at a later date with mid-brown sandy-clay (**2908**).

3.3 Finds by Christina Hills

A small number of finds were recovered on site, these are summarised below in table 1 and detailed in Appendix 4.

Find type	Spotdate	Number	Weight (g)
CBM	Modern	3	426
Glass	Modern	7	712
Pottery	Modern	4	19
Pottery	15th–18th c.	3	167

Table 1. Summary of finds by type and spotdate.

The majority of the finds were modern in date and included green bottle glass, white and red earthenware pottery and CBM fragments. These artefacts came from the lower fill of Ditch **2604** and cobbled road surface **2901**.

Three sherds of Scottish post-medieval reduced ware pottery were recovered from deposit **2903** which also filled Ditch **2902**. The sherds included a handle fragment and a decorated body sherd and there was a minimum of 2 vessels present.

4. SUMMARY & CONCLUSIONS

An archaeological trial trenching evaluation was carried out in advance of a planning application for a residential development at Land East of Carriden Brae, Muirhouses.

The features identified through trial trenching comprised:

- large features between 4.9 and 7m across filled with grey-brown silty-clay with shale and coal inclusions were identified in Trenches 6, 30 and 32. One of these features in Tr 6 was found to cut two field drains suggesting that they were comparatively modern in date. It is considered possible that these were mining related features;
- Stone cobbled surfaces were found within a hollow way in Trenches 29 and 26b. The surfaces lay over deposits of mixed clay, coal fragments and cinders (which appeared to contain burn oil shale), that in turn lay over the natural. The industrial nature of this deposit suggested that the surfaces were not that old. The recovery of c.19th century finds from between the stones forming the surface in Trench 29 indicated that the surface was exposed at that time or later. This surface probably formed part of the Coffin Road, which may later have formed part of the designed landscape. It was not possible to ascertain if the hollow way, which was not continuous across the site, was excavated or created through erosion resulting from continuous use of the route over time;
- A rough stone surface in Trench 27 may also have formed part of the Coffin Road, as it was on the correct alignment;
- A length of undated Ditch in Trench 14 may have been associated with the Coffin Road. It could have been part of a plantation boundary for the trees that

once lined the road, as shown on the early OS mapping. It was not definitely located in any other trench, although other lengths of ditch were found to the north of the road in Trenches 26b and 29;

- A length of ditch on the north side of the Coffin Road in Trench 26b may have been associated with the road or the adjacent plantation but its location appeared to more closely match that of a field boundary that extended west from the road as shown on the 1856 OS map. 19th Century glass and ceramic was found in its basal fill indicating it was certainly open at that time. It does not appear on the 1897 map perhaps suggesting it has ceased to be a feature by that time;
- A length of ditch on the south side of the Coffin Road in Trench 26b may have been associated with the road. it could have been part of a plantation boundary for the trees that once lined the road, as shown on the early OS mapping. It was not definitely located in any other trench, although other ditches were found to the north of the road in Trenches 26b and 29 and possibly 14;
- A length of undated Ditch in Trench 29 may have been associated with the Coffin Road. it could have been part of a plantation boundary for the trees that once lined the road, as shown on the early OS mapping. It was not definitely located in any other trench, although other lengths of ditch were found to the north of the road in Trenches 26b and possibly 14;
- A narrow shallow linear feature in Tr. 7 was likely agricultural in origin as its fill was topsoil like and did not appear to be a well silted feature as would be expected from an older archaeological feature.

It is considered that the evaluation did not identify any features on the site that were of sufficient significance to warrant preservation in situ, and thus to merit refusal of a future application on Cultural Heritage grounds.

The decision regarding further mitigation lies with Falkirk Council as advised by the Keeper of Archaeology.

The project archive, comprising all CFA record sheets, maps and reports, will be deposited with the National Record of the Historic Environment and copies of reports will be lodged with Falkirk Council Sites and Monuments Record.

A summary statement will be submitted for publication in *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* and will also be reported on through *OASIS Scotland*.

5. REFERENCES

Cartographic

Ordnance Survey 1st Edition (1856) Linlithgowshire 1.12 (Carriden), 25 inch to 1 mile

Ordnance Survey 1st Edition (1895) Linlithgowshire 1.12 (Carriden), 25 inch to 1 mile

Ordnance Survey 1:2500 NT0280 (1955)

Bibliographic

Hastie, M, 2019, *Land East of Carriden Brae, Muirhouses: Environmental Assessment*
CFA Data Structure Report No. 3893

APPENDIX 1: Photographic Register

Shot No.	Summary description of subject	Facing
1	Tr 1 post ex	N
2	Tr 2 post ex	N
3	Tr 1 broken field drain	W
4	Tr 2 broken field drain	W
5	Tr 3 post ex	S
6	Tr 4 post ex	S
7	Tr 5 post ex	S
8	Tr 6 post ex	S
9	Tr 6 modern feature 601	E
10	Tr 7 post ex showing 701 in trench	S
11	Tr 7 N facing section of 701	S
12	Tr 7 ash and clinker filled drain cut by clay pipe drain	N
13-15	Tr 1 and 2 drain repairs with modern flexi pipe	W
16	Tr 8 post ex	N
17	Tr 9 post ex	N
18	Tr 10 post ex	N
19	Tr 11 post ex	N
20	Tr 12 post ex	N
21	Tr 4 drain repair	W
22	Tr 3 drain repair	W
23	Tr 13 post ex	S
24	Tr 14 post ex	S
25	Tr 15 post ex	S
26	Stone spread Tr13 1303 cleaned	N
27	Close up of possible drilled stone in spread 1303	N
28	General shot stone spread 1303	N
29	Close up of north stone spread 1303	N
30	General shot of stone spread 1303	S
31	Example section of stone spread 1303	W
32	Tr 13 section through Natural Hollow 1301 showing shallow deposit	W
33	Tr 19 post ex	S
34	Tr 18 post ex	N
35	Tr 17 post ex	N
36	Tr 16 post ex	N
37	Tr 15 section through Natural Hollow1501 showing shallow deposit	N
38	Tr 14 SW facing section of 1401	NE
39	Tr 14 plan of 1401	NE
40	Tr 14 NE facing section of 1401	SW
41	Tr 20 post ex	S
42	Tr 21 post ex	N
43	Tr 22 post ex	N
44	Tr 23 post ex	N
45	Box drain draining water from pond to E	E
46	Box drain draining into pond from W	W
47	Possible sunken line of coffin road by pond	W
48	Remains of tree stump to the S of possible road	S
49	Possible sunken line of coffin road looking E	E
50	Tr 24 post ex	S
51	Tr 25 post ex	S
52	Tr 26B post ex	N
53	Tr 26A post ex	N
54	Tr 27 post ex	N
55	Tr 28 post ex	N
56	Tr 26 ditch 2604 NE facing section	SW

Shot No.	Summary description of subject	Facing
57	Tr 26 ditch 2604 SW facing section	NE
58	Tr 26 ditch 2604 SW facing section	NE
59	Tr 26 ditch 2604 SW facing section	NE
60	Tr 26 ditch 2604 SW facing section	NE
61	Tr 26 ditch 2604 NE facing section	SW
62-63	Tr 26 general view of features at N end	S
64	Tr 26 general view	N
65	Tr 26 slots 2607 and 2609 - cart ruts?	SW
66-67	Tr 26 ditch 2611 and fills 2612 and 2613	E + ENE
68	Tr 26 slots 2607 and 2609 - cart ruts	NE
69-71	Tr 26 ditch 2604 E facing section	SW
72	Tr 33 post ex	N
73	Tr32 post ex	S
74	Tr 32 3201 possible mining related feature	N
75	Tr 31 post ex	N
76	Tr 30 post ex	N
77	Tr 30 3001 possible mining related feature	N
78	Tr 29 2901 stone surface	W
79	Tr 29 2901 stone surface	S
80	Tr 29 2901 stone surface	E
81	Tr 29 post ex	N
82	Tr 34 post ex	N
83	Tr 35 post ex	N
84	Tr 26 post ex	N
85	Tr 27 post ex	N
86-95	Tr 29 E facing section	W
96-97	Tr 26 W facing section	SE
98-99	Tr 26 W facing section	NE
100	Tr 26 ditch 2601 SW facing section	NE
101	Tr 26 Feature 2611	E
102	Tr 26 ditch 2601	E
103-104	Tr 26 Section though coffin Road	E
105	Tr 26 Section though coffin Road	E
106	Tr 28 post ex	N

APPENDIX 2: Context Register

Context no.	Fill of	Type	Description
001	Site	Natural Deposit	Topsoil
002	Site	Natural Deposit	Subsoil
003	Site	Natural Deposit	Natural
601		Cut	Large feature cut by field drains
602	601	Fill	Clay with coal and shale inclusions /Coal / ash fill of Modern feature cut by field drains
701		Cut	Modern drain
702	701	Fill	Fill of 701
1301		N/A	Natural hollow in the natural subsoil
1302	1301	Natural Deposit	Grey clay filling hollow
1303		Deposit	Stony road surface, probably Coffin Road
1304		Deposit	Stony road surface, probably Coffin Road
1401		Cut	Cut of V-shaped ditch

Context no.	Fill of	Type	Description
1402	1401	Fill	Upper fill of 1401
1403	1401	Fill	Lower fill of 1401
1501		N/A	Natural hollow in the natural subsoil
1502	1501	Natural Deposit	Grey clay filling hollow
2601		Cut	Cut of ditch
2602	2601	Fill	Fill of ditch
2603		Deposit	Cobble and gravel surface, surface of Coffin Road
2604		Cut	Cut of ditch
2605	2603	Fill	Upper fill of ditch
2606	2603	Fill	Lower fill of ditch
2607		N/A	Possible wheel rut in 2603
2608	2607	Fill	Mottled olive brown gritty clay silt
2609		N/A	Possible wheel rut in 2603
2610	2609	Fill	Mottled olive brown gritty clay silt
2611		Cut	Cut for small negative feature
2612	2611	Fill	Lower fill of 2611 - grey brown sand and pea gravel
2613	2611	Fill	Upper fill of 2611 - orange grey clay silt
2614	2601	Fill	Upper fill of 2601 - light grey brown mixed clay silt sand and small gravel
2615		?Cut	Possible small cut feature
2616		N/A	Coffin Road hollow way
2617	2615	Fill	Small cobbles and coal and shale
2618	2616	Deposit	Very compact clay, coal, shale and stones – possible base for Coffin Road
2619	2616	Deposit	Grey silty sand and clay – possible base for Coffin Road
2620		Deposit	orange and brown dirty re-deposited natural subsoil
2621		Deposit	Grey orange brown gritty clay silt– matrix around 2603
2901		Deposit	Cobbled road surface – Coffin Road
2902		Cut	Ditch cut
2903	2902	Fill	Fill of ditch 2901
2904		Deposit	Black clay, coal, ash layer under 2901 - possible base for Coffin Road
3001			Large feature filled with grey-brown silty-clay with shale and coal inclusions. Possible mining related feature.
3021			Large feature filled with grey-brown silty-clay with shale and coal inclusions. Possible mining related feature.

APPENDIX 3: Summary Trench Records

Trench no.	Size	Depth	Description
1	50m x 1.8m	0.85m	Trench on N-S alignment, sloping steeply to the N. No archaeology.
2	50m x 1.8m	0.84m	Trench on N-S alignment, sloping to the N. No archaeology.
3	50m x 1.8m	0.8m	Trench on N-S alignment, sloping to the S. No archaeology.
4	50m x 1.8m	0.7m	Trench on N-S alignment, sloping to the S. No archaeology.
5	50m x 1.8m	0.9m	Trench on N-S alignment, sloping to the S. No archaeology.
6	50m x 1.8m	0.9m	Trench on N-S alignment, sloping to the S. and contained one field drain and modern feature 601
7	50m x 1.8m	0.8m	Trench on N-S alignment, sloping to the S. Shallow linear feature 701.
8	50m x 1.8m	0.75m	Trench on N-S alignment, sloping to the S No archaeology
9	50m x 1.8m	0.65m	Trench on N-S alignment, sloping to the S. No archaeology.
10	50m x 1.8m	0.65m	Trench on N-S alignment, sloping at the N and S. No archaeology.

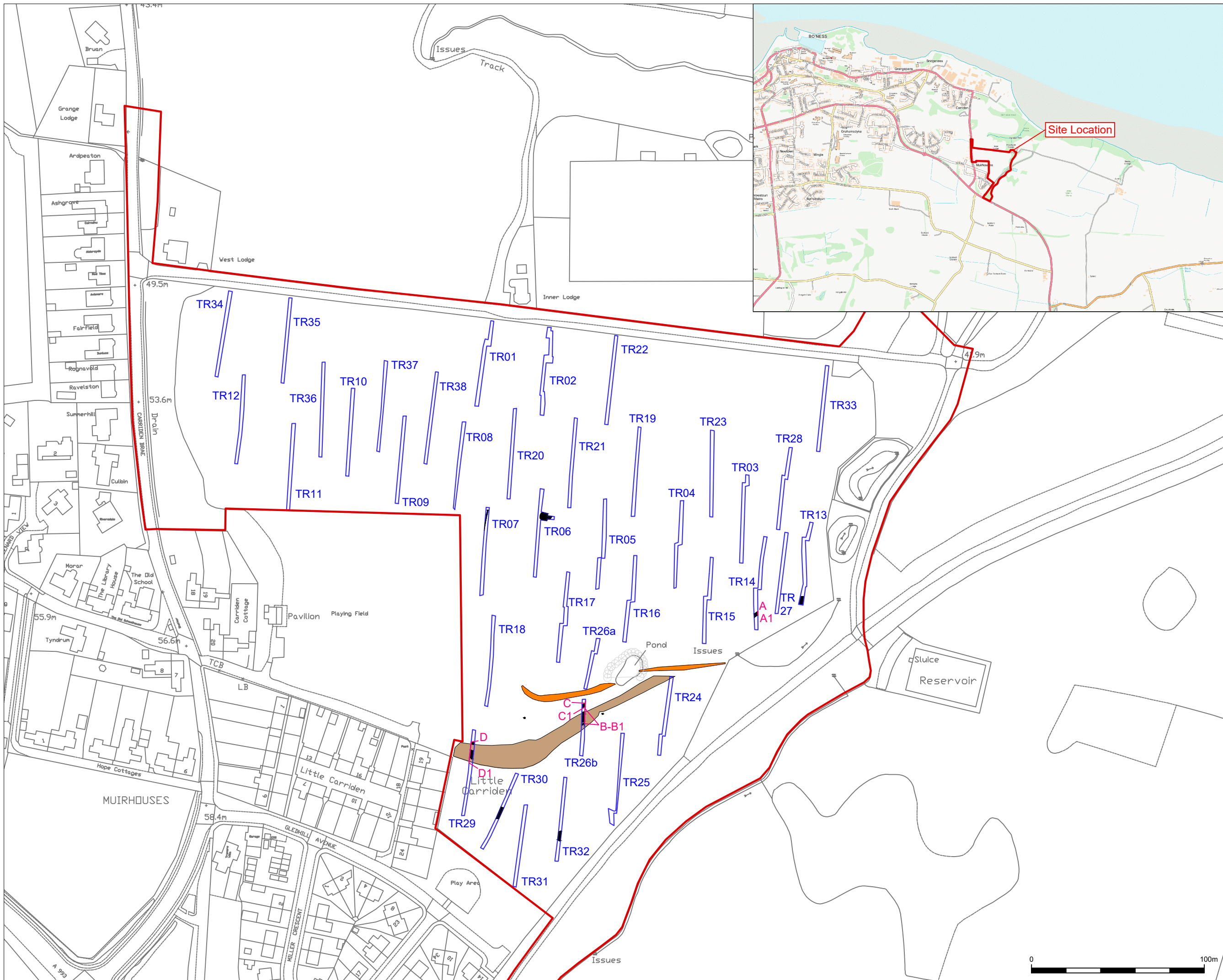
Trench no.	Size	Depth	Description
11	50m x 1.8m	0.7m	Trench on N-S alignment, sloping at the N and S. No archaeology.
12	50m x 1.8m	0.65m	Trench on N-S alignment, sloping to the S. No archaeology.
13	50m x 1.8m	0.8m	Trench on N-S alignment, sloping to the S. Possible Coffin Road Surface 1303/1304
14	50m x 1.8m	0.65m	Trench on N-S alignment, sloping to the S. Ditch 1401
15	50m x 1.8m	0.65m	Trench on N-S alignment, sloping to the S. No archaeology.
16	50m x 1.8m	0.6m	Trench on N-S alignment, sloping to the S. No archaeology.
17	50m x 1.8m	0.6m	Trench on N-S alignment on a flat area. No archaeology.
18	50m x 1.8m	0.9m	Trench on N-S alignment, sloping to the N. No archaeology.
19	50m x 1.8m	0.8m	Trench on N-S alignment, sloping at the N and S. No archaeology.
20	50m x 1.8m	0.6m	Trench on N-S alignment on a flat area. No archaeology.
21	50m x 1.8m	0.6m	Trench on N-S alignment on a flat area. No archaeology.
22	50m x 1.8m	0.6m	Trench on N-S alignment, sloping to the N. No archaeology.
23	50m x 1.8m	0.6m	Trench on N-S alignment, sloping to the N. No archaeology.
24	50m x 1.8m	0.5m	Trench on N-S alignment, sloping to the N. No archaeology.
25	50m x 1.8m	0.5m	Trench on N-S alignment, sloping to the N. No archaeology.
26a + b	50m x 1.8m	0.7m	Trench on N-S alignment, sloping to the N. No archaeology in 26a. Remains of Coffin Road and other associated features (see main text).
27	50m x 1.8m	0.5m	Trench on N-S alignment, sloping to the S. No archaeology.
28	50m x 1.8m	0.5m	Trench on N-S alignment, sloping to the N. No archaeology.
29	50m x 1.8m	0.9m	Trench on N-S alignment on a flat area. Remains of Coffin Road and other associated features (see main text).
30	50m x 1.8m	0.7m	Trench on NE-SW alignment, sloping to the N. possible mining related feature 3001
31	50m x 1.8m	0.7m	Trench on N-W alignment, sloping to the N. No archaeology.
32	50m x 1.8m	0.8m	Trench on N-S alignment, sloping to the N and contained possible mining related feature 3201
33	50m x 1.8m	0.8m	Trench on N-S alignment, sloping to the N. No archaeology.
34	50m x 1.8m	0.6m	Trench on N-S alignment, sloping to the N. No archaeology.
35	50m x 1.8m	0.8m	Trench on N-S alignment, sloping to the N. No archaeology.
36	50m x 1.8m	0.5m	Trench on N-S alignment, sloping to the N. No archaeology.
37	60m x 1.8m	0.6m	Trench on N-S alignment, sloping to the N. No archaeology.
38	60m x 1.8m	0.5m	Trench on N-S alignment, sloping to the N. No archaeology.

Appendix 4: Finds Quantification

Context	Find type	No.	Wt (g)	Notes	Spotdate
2606	Glass	6	660	Green bottle, inc. neck and base	Modern
2606	Pottery	1	4	White earthenware rim	Modern
2901	Pottery	2	7	White earthenware, inc. rim	Modern
2901	Glass	1	52	Green bottle neck	Modern
2901	Pottery	1	8	Red earthenware body	Modern
2901	CBM	2	57	Red earthenware tiles	Modern
2901	CBM	1	369	Drain fragment?	Modern
2903	Pottery	3	167	Scottish post-medieval reduced. 2 vessels, inc. handle and decorated body sherd	15th–18th c.

APPENDIX 5: Discovery and Excavation in Scotland Entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Falkirk Council
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Land East of Carriden Brae, Muirhouses: Archaeological Evaluation
PROJECT CODE:	STFA2
PARISH:	Bo'ness and Carriden
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Magnus Kirby
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	CFA Archaeology Ltd,
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Archaeological Trial Trenching Evaluation
NHRE NO(S):	N/A
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	N/A
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	N/A
NGR (2 letters, 10 figures)	NT 02104 80597
START DATE (this season)	December 2019
END DATE (this season)	December 2019
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	N/A
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	<p>A pre-determination trial trench evaluation was carried out on Land East of Carriden Brae, Muirhouses.</p> <p>The remains of what was interpreted as the Coffin Road, which was a road that is thought to have been used to transport coffins to the graveyard near Carriden House, were identified in Three trenches. This survived as a stone cobble surface. In two of the trenches the road was located in a hollow way that was visible on the surface. Within the hollow way the cobble surfacing was set on a mixed deposit of clay, coal fragments and cinders (which appeared to contain burn oil shale), that in turn lay over the natural. The industrial nature of this deposit suggested that the surfaces were not that old. The recovery of c.19th century finds from between the stones forming the road surface in Trench 29 indicated that the surface was exposed at that time or later.</p> <p>Lengths of ditch were found to the north and south of the road. One of these contained 19th century finds in its basal fill and appeared to align with a field boundary shown on the early OS mapping. The other lengths of ditch could have been plantation boundaries as the maps show that the road was tree lined in the 19th century.</p> <p>Other features included a linear gully which was probably agricultural in origin, as the fill was very topsoil like, and three areas of grey-brown silty-clay with shale and coal inclusions. One of these features was found to cut two field drains suggesting that they were comparatively modern in date.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	Unknown
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	None
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Stewart Milne Group
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Old Engine House, Eskmills Business Park, Musselburgh, EH21 7PQ
EMAIL ADDRESS:	cfa@cfa-archaeology.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Report Lodged with Falkirk Council SMR. NHRE intended archive



Key:

- Site boundary
- Trench
- Archaeological feature
- Feature visible on surface, probable route of Coffin Road
- Feature visible on surface, possible drainage for pond

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Title:
Location map and site plan

Project:
Land East of Carriden Brae, Muirhouses: Archaeological Evaluation

Client:
Stewart Milne Group

Scale at A3:
1:2000

Drawn by: RK	Checked: SW	Date: 07/01/2020
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Report No: 3926	Fig. No: 1
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Fig. 2 - Trench 13, plan of possible Stone Surface 1303

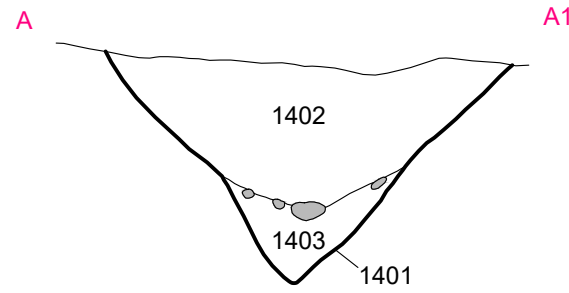


Fig. 3 - Trench 14, SW-facing section through Ditch 1401

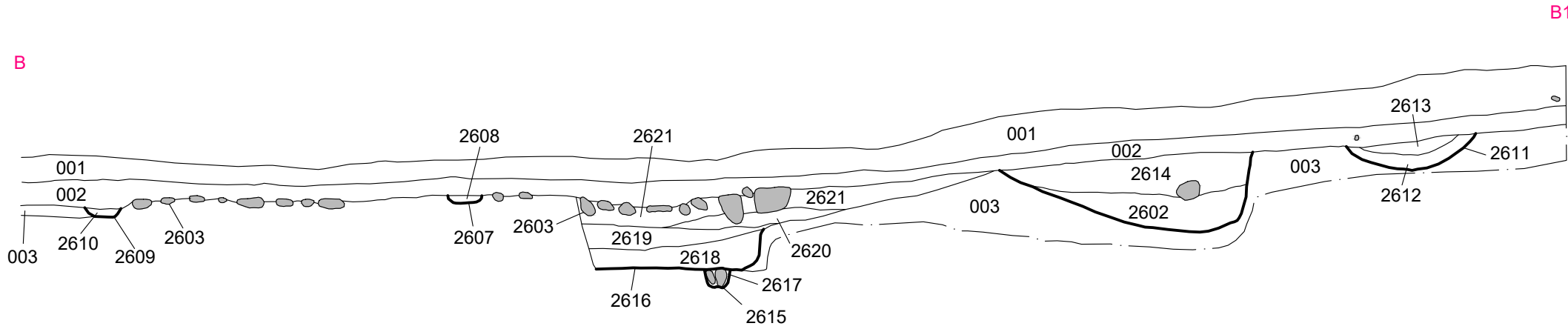


Fig.4 - Trench 26, W-facing section through track and ditch

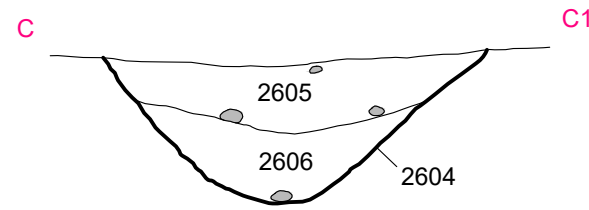


Fig. 5 - Trench 26, Ditch 2604, SW-facing section

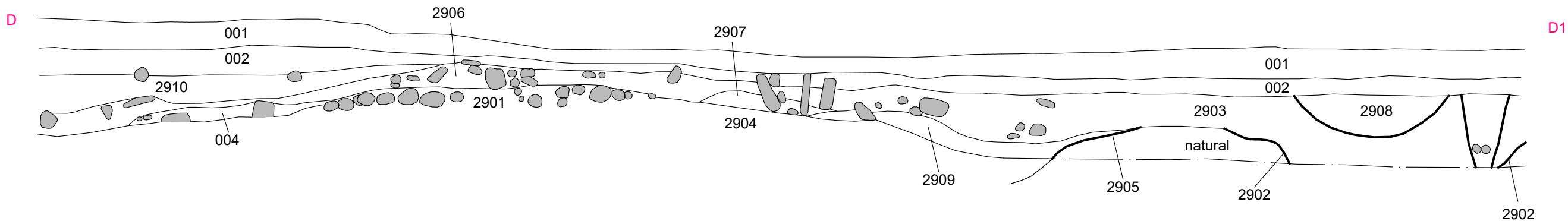


Fig. 6 - Trench 29, E-facing section through track and ditches



Key:

Stone

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Plan and sections

Project:
**Land East of Carriden Brae,
 Muirhouses: Archaeological
 Evaluation**

Client:
Stewart Milne Group

Scale at A3:
1:30

Drawn by: RK	Checked: SW	Date: 07/01/2020
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Report No: 3926	Fig. No: 2-6
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Fig. 7 - Hollow way marking probable course of Coffin Road



Fig. 8 - Box drain on edge of pond

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Fig. 9 - Surface 1303



Fig. 10 - Ditch 1401, SW-facing section

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Fig. 11 - General shot of trench 26 showing track and ditches



Fig. 12 - Cobbled surface 2603

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Fig. 13 - Ditch 2604, NE-facing section



Fig. 14 - Cobbled surface 2901

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Key:

 Site boundary



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Title:
Historic OS mapping

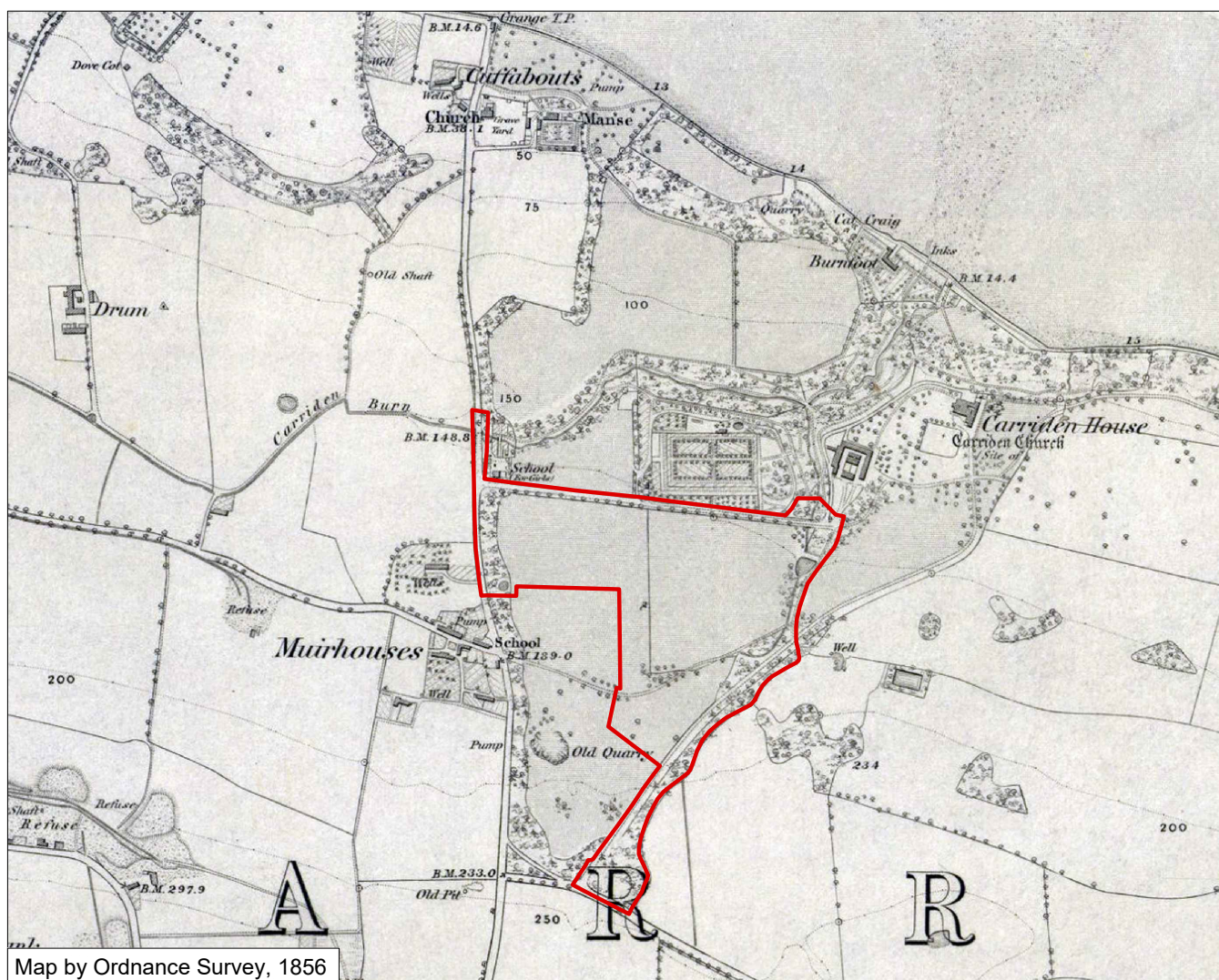
Project:
Land east of Carriden Brae,
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Client:
Stewart Milne Group

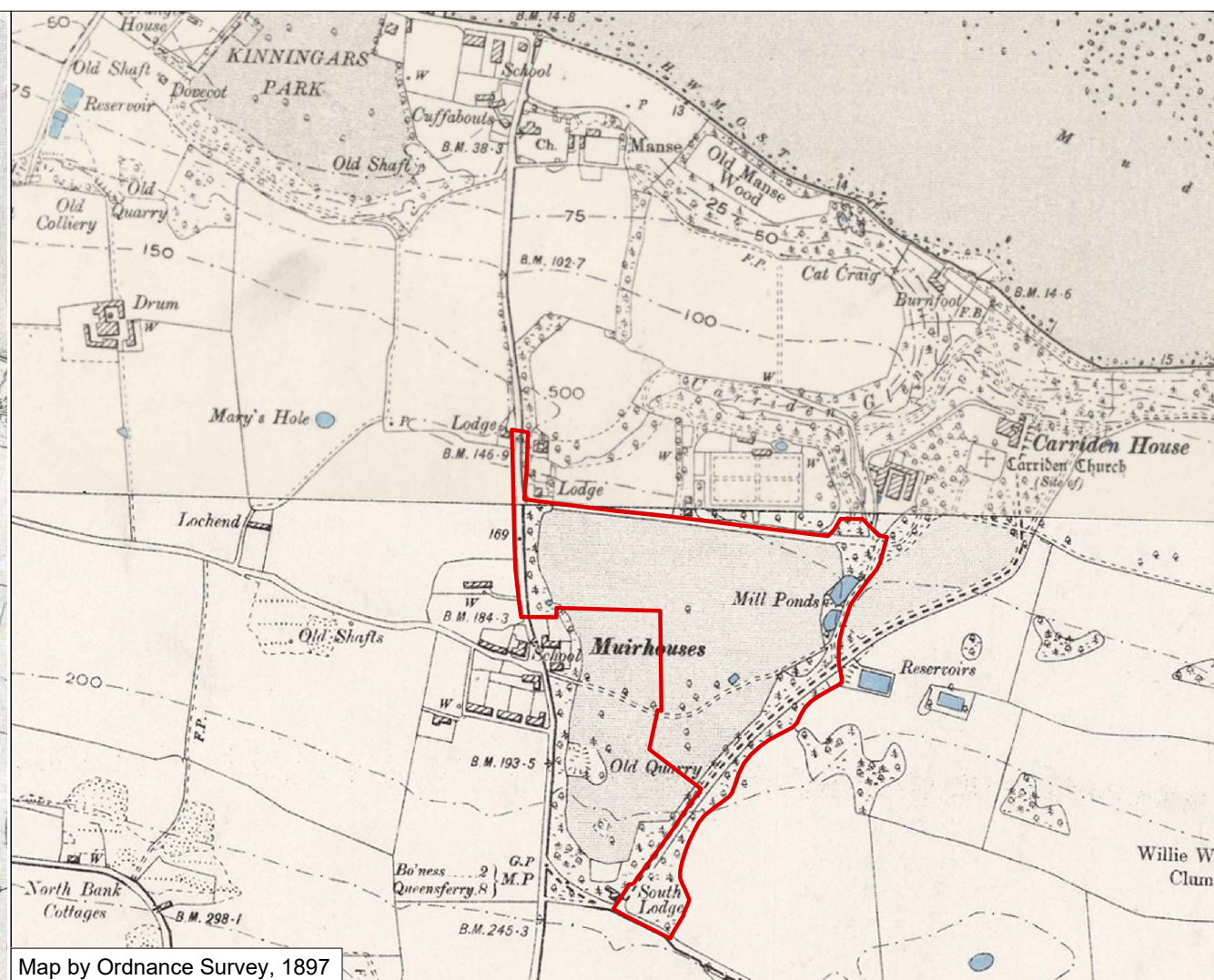
Scale at A3:
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Report No: 3926	Fig. No: 15
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Map by Ordnance Survey, 1856



Map by Ordnance Survey, 1897



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