The Development of the Gardens and Designed Landscape at Carriden House Bo'ness, Linlithgowshire

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT SCOTLAND | ÀRAINNEACHD EACHDRAIDHEIL ALBA

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Clyde and Avon Valley Landscape Partnership

Scotland's Garden and Landscape Heritage

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Carriden House
NGR: NT 2373 80759

Report on the development of the designed landscape
on behalf of
Scotland's Garden & Landscape Heritage

Cover Plate: sign at entrance to Carriden House

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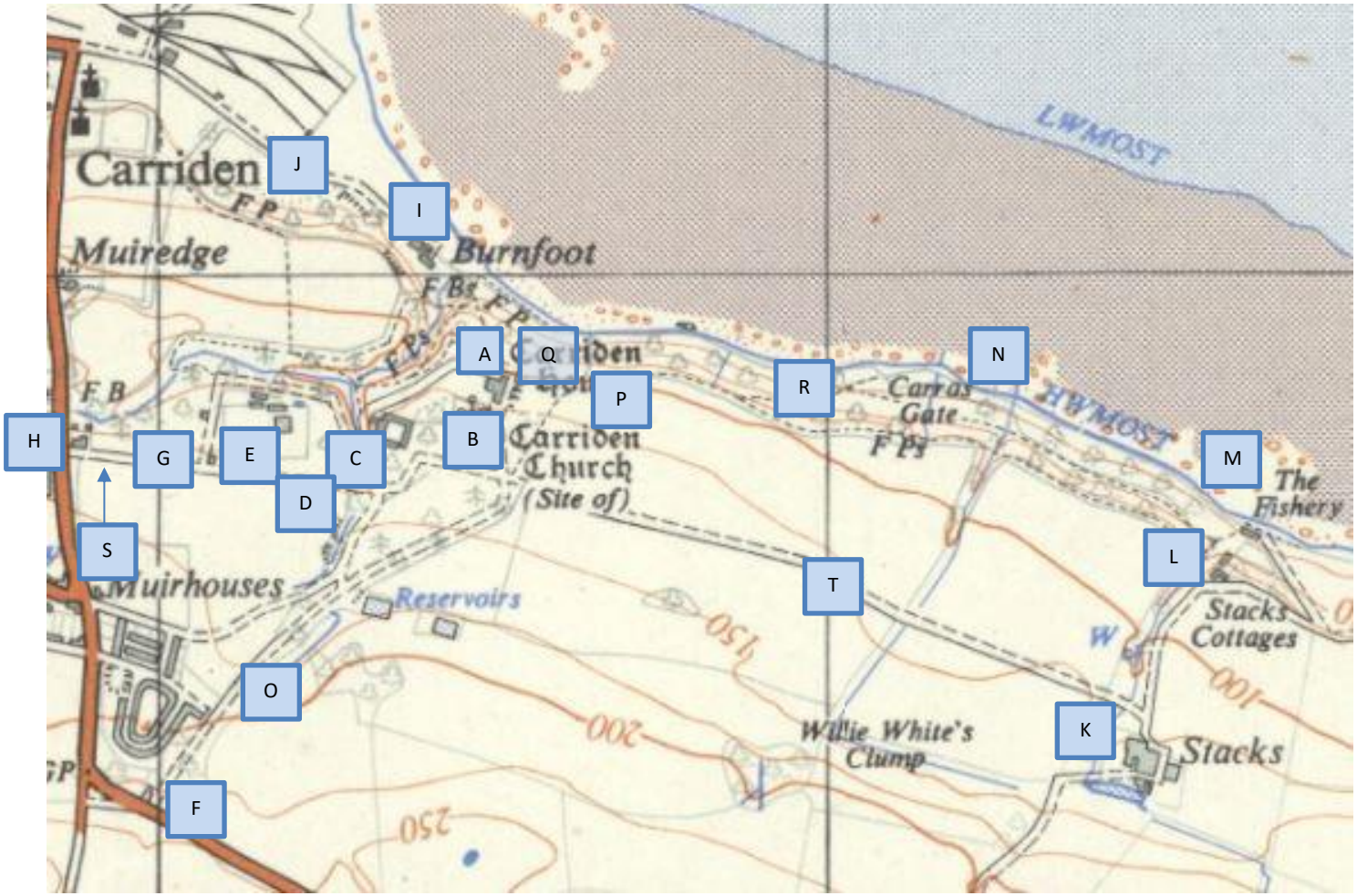

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A- Carriden House
B- Old church and village (site of) / site of Roman fort
C- Former steading and stables
D- Witches stone (stane)
E- Walled garden
F- South lodge
G- Inner lodge
H- Outer West Lodge
I- Gardiner memorial plaque
J- Old quarry, house ruin
K- Farmhouse
L- East lodge (?)
M- Derelict building at shore
N- Gate in wall at shoreline
O- South drive
P- Roman camp annexe
Q- Ice house
R- East drive to Carras gate & shore
S- West drive
T- Road / track to E lodge, Stacks and The Fishery

1.0 Introduction to Glorious Gardens

Glorious Gardens was initially a two-year pilot project to research and record historic gardens and designed landscapes in two areas of Scotland which was subsequently extended. The project focuses on properties which are not listed in the Historic Environment Scotland (HES) Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes, but which still retain evidence for their development and have some conservation value. One strand of the pilot project, funded by HES and the Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF), focuses on gardens and designed landscapes (GDLs) in the Clyde & Avon Valley Landscape Partnership (CAVLP) area while a separate strand, funded by HES, studies properties in the Falkirk local authority area. Glorious Gardens was initiated and is managed by Scotland's Garden and Landscape Heritage (SGLH).

2.0 Introduction to **Carriden House**

An A-listed Scots Baronial mansion of 14,041 square feet (1,304.5 m^2), located amongst 10 ha (25 acres) of gardens and mature woodland on the south shore of the Firth of Forth, Carriden House lies 2 miles (3 km) east of Bo'ness and 4 kilometres (2.5 mi) north-east of Linlithgow, in the former county of West Lothian in the parish of Bo'ness and Carriden at the eastern end of the Antonine Wall. A mediaeval settlement here was subsequently cleared, although part of Old Carriden Kirk and burial ground remains southwest of the house.

The house is on an L-plan, the earliest part of which comprises the original 17th C tower house and the 17th-century wing and was extended in the 17th and 19th centuries. The tower house, dated 1602, is of three storeys and was remodelled in the 19th century. The two-storey wing added by Alexander Mylne is to the west, and bears a 1682 date stone. The study on the first floor has a 17th-century plaster ceiling described as "particularly exceptional". (Wikipedia Carriden House, n.d.) The porch in the angle of the L is also a 19th-century addition.

Etymology of the name - *Carriden* is etymologically a Cumbric name. The first element is agreed to be **kair* 'fortification'. The second element is more doubtful, but seems fairly likely to be the same regional name *Eidyn* that also appears in *Edinburgh*.[ibid]

Carriden House and estate (Carriden house genuki, n.d.) is bounded N by the Firth of Forth. The site rises steeply from the shore although Carriden parish rarely exceeds 300 feet above sea-level. A streamlet, Carriden Burn, drains to the Forth and would have been the source for the Roman bathhouse and later mill power. The soil is generally light and easily worked, capable of producing good crops [based on Groomes Ordnance Gazetteer of Scotland c.1895].

According to The National Gazetteer (1868) (National Gazeteer, n.d.) this location is supposed to have been the eastern terminus of the Wall of Antoninus, and to have been the site of Velunia, one of the terminal forts which occurred at intervals along its length - probably alluded to in its name, which is a corruption of Caereden, signifying "fort on the wing". Various Roman relics were discovered here about the middle of the 19th century attributed to the fort and adjacent marching camp situated beneath house and policies.

Sandstone, ironstone, coal and salt were economically important. Carriden was the birthplace of the celebrated Colonel Gardiner, who was slain at the battle of Prestonpans, in 1745.

The house is currently owned by a family and is a private residence. The steading has been converted to two private dwellings although parts are still derelict.

There are several historically important sites on the estate.

Name	Notes/Designation	Grade	ID	Web link
Old Stacks farmhouse	A house on Stacks farm now in ruins		**Canmore ID** 192310	https://canmore.org.uk/site/192310/old-stacks NT 0372 8047
Stacks promontory fort			**Canmore ID** 49536	https://canmore.org.uk/site/49536/stacks NT08SW 23 0351 8059
Carras gate	Associated with promontory fort and possibly salt pans		**Canmore ID** 49534	https://canmore.org.uk/site/49534/carras-gate NT 032 807
Stacks Farm, Roman Altar	Altar (Roman)		**Canmore ID** 49523	https://canmore.org.uk/site/49523/boness-carriden-stacks-farm-roman-altar NT 0281 8076 found 1956 now in National Museum of Antiquities
Carriden field system	Field system		**Canmore ID** 49545	https://canmore.org.uk/site/49545/carriden NT 02800 80590 Possible location of vicus E of Roman fort
Ice house	Listed building	C	LB50481	http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB50481 NT 268 8086
Late 18th century to early 19th century ice house set into side of slope. Sandstone rubble to entrance elevation with tooled long and short quoins to central entrance, now part-bricked up. INTERIOR: (part seen 2004). Brick, entrance passage leads to large, deep circular chamber. A good survival of an ice house and important as a reminder of the structures which were vital to the running of an estate in the 18th and 19th centuries.				

The Steading	Listed building	C	LB22341	http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB22341 NT 2373 80759

Early to earlier 19th century courtyard plan incorporating classical stables and steading with clock tower, now part-converted to housing. Coursed tooled sandstone to E elevation with predominantly coursed sandstone rubble to other elevations. Piended roofs to clock tower and advanced end bays of E range.

E (PRINCIPAL) ELEVATION, E RANGE: symmetrical, 7-bay with central 2-stage advanced rectangular clock tower with string courses and oculi to all faces at 1st floor (now blocked or empty). Cart arch at ground with 2-leaf timber door. 2-storey end bays advanced with cart arches at ground now with modern glazing.

N RANGE: single storey, now roofless range with central 3-bay farm worker's cottage flanked by former laundry to left and (possible) cow shed to right.

W RANGE: 2-storey, now roofless and floorless, steading and hayloft with advanced bay to left with cart arch opening at ground. Further cart arch opening to far left. Predominantly arrow slit openings to ground and 1st floor. To W elevation, further severely dilapidated outbuildings with mill and mill wheel containing machinery (not seen), now overgrown.

ANCILLARY BUILDINGS: within courtyard, long single storey building with pitched roof pitched low to S. Arched opening to W. Predominantly open to S with single massive square stone pier. Corrugated iron and felt roof. To NE, later small single storey sandstone rubble with pitched roof former potting shed in some disrepair – now converted to house.

INTERIOR: E range comprehensively modernised to form housing except tower.

A good example of a classical courtyard plan steading and important as an integral part of the Carriden Estate. Map evidence shows that there were further buildings within the courtyard, possibly cattle courts. The mill to the W was too overgrown to see (2004) but it is believed that the machinery is still in place. The mill ponds were situated to the S (extant).
1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps (1854-6 & 1894-6). R Jaques, FALKIRK AND DISTRICT (2001) p152. Gifford & Walker, THE BUILDINGS OF SCOTLAND - STIRLING AND CENTRAL SCOTLAND (2002) p311.

Carriden House	Listed Building	A	LB22339	http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB22339 NT 2499 80834

Dated 1602 (possibly with earlier fabric) tower house with later additions and alterations including west wing by Alexander Mylne, dated 1682 and substantial mid to later 19th century work. L-plan with small single storey L-shaped courtyard. Coursed rubble with ashlar dressings. Datestones, turrets with gunloops, crowstepped gables, battlements, gableheaded and oriel windows, arrow slits, tower.

S (ENTRANCE) ELEVATION: to left, 2-storey and basement 6-bay Mylne wing with 1682 datestone. Corbelled parapet with central gable flanked by gabled heads. To right, very advanced tower house gable with later, principally Victorian alterations, 3-storey with pair of corbelled angle turrets at top floor. Central

tripartite oriel window at 2nd floor with strapwork and anchor detailing above. In re-entrant angle, 2-storey castellated porch with Tudor archway reached by flight of steps with ball finialled piers. Above, coat of arms and 1863 datestone.

Variety of glazing types including (original?) plate glass, predominantly timber sash and case windows, some with horns. Grey slates, fishscale pattern to conical turrets. Large gable stacks.

INTERIOR: basement with vaulted ceilings, including wine cellar. In Mylne wing, early fireplace with deep lintel resting on corbelled piers. Turnpike staircase to tower. At 1st floor, study with fine late 17th century plaster ceiling. Deeply undercut fruit and flower wreath at centre with foliate designs in spandrels and swagged cove above cornice. Good marble chimneypiece with classical putti panel to drawing room with timber china cabinet at E end. Many original cast-iron fireplaces. In W wing, ground floor timber 2-leaf doors with semicircular stained glass panel dated 1890 above with coat of arms and heraldic motif. To E, former dining room (?) with timber panelled dado and timber chimneypiece with truncated columns of early 20th century, possibly by Matthew Steele.

BOUNDARY WALLS: to W, very high rubble wall.

An important early house with later alterations and additions set on a site with ancient origins and with a particularly exceptional plaster ceiling.

The original tower house was constructed by John Hamilton of Lettrick in 1602, although there is evidence that the site was already inhabited and there may have been earlier fabric incorporated into this building. The house is contained within the site of a Roman fort which formed part of the Antonine Wall. It is possible that the site was continuously occupied from this time.

In the late 17th century the house was sold to the celebrated Mylne family of master masons and Alexander Mylne was responsible for building the W wing and other work. The estate changed ownership many times in the 18th century and landscaping work was carried out circa 1750. A large amount of soil was added around the house creating a basement where the ground floor had been.

Admiral Sir George Johnston Hope bought the house in 1814 and the property passed to his son, Admiral Sir James Hope in 1829. Sir James was responsible for many changes to the house, including the castellated porch. He also created the nearby model village of Muirhouses to house the estate workers. Again, from the late 19th century the estate changed hands several times until being purchased by the South of Scotland Electricity Board in the 1960/70s which contemplated demolishing the buildings and constructing a power station. This did not take place and the house fell into disrepair during this time until it was bought and restored as a family home in the late 20th century.

Roman fort, annexe and settlement	Scheduled Monument		SM12653	http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM12653

The monument comprises a Roman fort associated with the Antonine Wall, its annexe and an extramural settlement with evidence of field systems. The complex survives entirely as buried remains, partially visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. Further remains have been located through excavation and geophysical survey. Enclosing an area of approximately 1.4 ha, the fort lies within the grounds of Carriden House and The Steadings, while the extramural settlement lies within an arable field immediately to the east of Carriden House. The fort was first scheduled in 1969, while the extramural settlement and field-systems were first scheduled in 1981. However, an inadequate area was included to protect the full extent of the archaeological remains and the existing schedulings do not meet modern standards. The present rescheduling corrects this. It is probable that the military way continued eastwards, by the ridge on which Carriden House now stands, to Cramond and Edinburgh, ultimately joined Watling Street.

The monument survives as the cropmarked triple ditches of the fort's E side, running 170m in length on a N-S alignment. At the SE corner, cropmarks of the innermost ditch clearly turn to the west and continue for around 50m. The other ditches lie beneath a modern road. The cropmarks were first identified in 1945 by Prof J K St Joseph and were interpreted as being evidence of a fort that had long been suspected at Carriden because of numerous chance discoveries of pottery, coins and sculptured stone from the immediate vicinity of Carriden House, as well as reports of structural remains located during building work. St Joseph suggested that an annexe probably extended to the west of the fort, towards the Carriden burn. Cropmarks visible on aerial photographs of the fort represent negative or buried archaeological features that retain different levels of moisture than the surrounding subsoil resulting in the variant growth of the crops above. Cropmark evidence, supported by geophysical survey and excavation results, reveals that the fort extends beneath the landscaped grounds of Carriden House and The Steading. To the east of the fort lies an extensive network of field systems. These appear to reveal several periods of activity but are likely to include evidence of farming around the fort during its occupation, lending further weight to some form of civilian settlement attached to the fort; in 1956 an altar was found near Carriden whose dedication refers to the occupants of an officially recognised village or settlement (vicani) named Velaunia or Velauniate. While this area does not produce cropmarks, geophysical survey in this area has yielded information about the fort's defences.

The fort has been excavated on several occasions. Following the discovery of the cropmarks in 1945, a trial excavation revealed two ditches, but located no trace of a rampart. Pottery of the Antonine period provided firm dating evidence for the fort. In 1994 archaeologists located two V-shaped ditches on the alignment of the fort's S ditches. A third, outer ditch was located during the 2006 geophysical survey of Carriden fort. These ditches, along with a gateway and a road, were interpreted as being part of an annexe adjoining the W side of the fort. Further excavations on the W side of the complex located a single large ditch in 2002, likely to be the fort's W boundary, facing the steeper ground of Carriden Glen and the Carriden burn. The triple ditches of the S defence, facing open ground, are thought to have merged at the SW corner and become a single broad ditch exploiting the natural topography.

The monument's cultural significance can be expressed as follows:

The monument is a well-preserved archaeological site that has been partially excavated in the past. Carriden is the site of the E terminal fort of the Antonine Wall, although there is, as yet, no evidence to demonstrate that it was physically part of the frontier. Estimated at 1.4 ha, Carriden is among the largest forts on the frontier and one of the most important. Although there are no surviving earthworks, aerial photography, geophysical survey and excavation results have demonstrated that the buried remains of the fort and the associated field systems are likely to be particularly well preserved. In 2008, the discovery of the fort's external bathhouse suggests that high levels of preservation are likely to extend throughout the fort complex. Situated to the east of the fort, the field system provides evidence for a contemporary civilian settlement and is one of the largest examples of contemporary farming in the immediate vicinity of any of the Antonine Wall forts.

The monument possesses excellent potential to provide high-quality archaeological evidence relating to the function of the Antonine Wall, its garrisons and Roman frontier systems in general. It offers excellent potential to enhance our understanding of the construction, maintenance and subsequent abandonment of the Antonine Wall. There is good potential for the recovery of environmental samples where the remains of the rampart may seal ancient ground surfaces or from the fills of the ditch that can improve our knowledge of the local landscape when the Antonine Wall was built and in use.

Contextual characteristics

The Antonine Wall, established in the early 140s AD, represents Scotland's most significant Roman antiquity. Measuring 60km in length, the Wall spans the narrow neck of land between Bo'ness on the River Forth and Old Kilpatrick on the River Clyde. Incorporating a continuous system of wall and ditch, the Antonine Wall is accompanied at regular intervals by forts and fortlets linked by a road system. Archaeologists believe the layout of the frontier underwent alteration either during or immediately after construction with more forts being added, reducing the distance between garrisons. The Antonine Wall is one of only three linear barriers to be found along the 2000km European frontier of the Roman Empire, the other examples being Hadrian's Wall and the Rhine limes, and these are unique to Germany and Britain. However, the Antonine Wall is unique in the disposition of its forts at such close intervals and in the use of a turf superstructure on a stone foundation, an adaptation unparalleled elsewhere in the Roman Empire.

Like other Roman frontiers, the Antonine Wall was intended to control and monitor cross-border movement into Roman-controlled territory rather than acting as a fortification to halt massed attack. However, it is likely that the frontier's physical presence in the landscape, a continuous barrier spanning central Scotland, discouraged small-scale local raiding.

Associative characteristics

The Antonine Wall formed part of the wider Roman reoccupation of Scotland. This comprises a web of roads interconnecting the forts and fortlets controlling the areas to the west, south and east of the Antonine Wall. To the north of the frontier a chain of outpost forts, linked by a road, extended from Camelon on the outskirts of Falkirk to Bertha on the outskirts of Perth. From Carriden it is likely that the Military Way continued to the east, forming a land connection with the important supply base at Cramond, although it is more likely that ships transported supplies and communications between these two forts. To the east of Cramond was a fort at Inveresk, commanding the meeting of two major roads, leading into SW and SE Scotland.

The Antonine Wall has a close relationship with the topography of central Scotland. Much of the frontier occupies the southern edge of the valley formed by the Rivers Kelvin and Carron, a position that offered the Antonine Wall wide-ranging views over the Kilsyth Hills, the Campsie Fells and Kilpatrick Hills, and meant that it was widely visible in the landscape. The route of the Antonine Wall also has commanding views over natural communication routes. Carriden fort probably relied upon the River Forth for links to Cramond and, possibly, the fort at Camelon.

Discoveries of coins, pottery, sculptured stonework and inscribed stones from Carriden are described by several antiquaries. Writing in 1697, the antiquarian Robert Sibbald noted the discovery of a gold coin of the Emperor Vespasian, pottery and a sculptured stone built into the fabric of Carriden House. Alexander Gordon, writing in the early 18th century, noted altars, inscriptions and coins as having been found at Carriden. None of the altars or inscribed stones reported is known to have survived, although drawings give some idea of their appearance and the content of their inscriptions. Some stones appear to have been built into Carriden House and then subsequently weathered away. In 1911, Sir George Macdonald's The Roman Wall in Scotland placed the terminus of the frontier at Bridgeness, where a sizeable and finely carved Roman distance slab had been discovered. Although attempts to locate evidence for the Antonine Wall approaching Carriden have been made, no conclusive evidence has emerged.

Carriden is one of a handful of Roman forts in Scotland where there is good evidence for the development of an associated civilian settlement outside the fort. An inscription on an altar discovered in 1956 names the settlement as Veluniate and notes that it was a vicus, an officially recognised village, the only one known in Scotland. Several vici are recorded on Hadrian's Wall, including Old Carlisle, Chesterholm and Housesteads. It is possible that Veluniate was the Roman name for the fort at Carriden as a very similar name (Velunia) is given in the British section of the Ravenna Cosmography. Composed in 8th century AD, the Cosmography lists the names of all the known towns, forts and other settlements that had existed within the Roman Empire.
The monument is of national importance because it has an inherent potential to contribute to our understanding of the past, in particular Antonine Wall forts, the character and development of civilian settlements attached to forts on the frontier, and the character of Roman frontier systems more generally. The monument has high potential to add to our understanding of the construction, maintenance and subsequent abandonment of Antonine Wall forts and the lifestyle of the soldiers garrisoned within them. The civilian settlement at Carriden is particularly significant and has excellent potential to help us better understand their character more generally and can provide further information about everyday life on the Antonine frontier. There is good potential for the recovery of dateable remains and environmental samples that would enhance our understanding of the character of the local landscape when the fort was occupied from the fills of the fort ditches, from ancient ground surfaces sealed by its ramparts, from structures within the fort and from the civilian settlement and its environs. A combination of aerial photography, geophysical survey and excavation has demonstrated that well-preserved remains of the fort's defences, internal features and associated civil settlement survive as buried deposits beneath the topsoil. The loss of the monument would impede our ability to understand the frontier and the role of its forts, and would erode the overall importance of the Antonine Wall as a single linear monument spanning central Scotland.

Carriden House mound	Scheduled Monument			http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM6488
The monument comprises the remains of a burial cairn of prehistoric date surviving as a tree-covered, stony mound. The monument lies in arable farmland at around 50m OD, near the top of a slope overlooking the site of the Roman fort of Carriden. It comprises a grassed-over stony mound some 23m in diameter within an eccentric outer bank some 33m in diameter on which trees have been planted. The mound has a maximum height of approximately 1.2m. Although its proximity to the Roman fort at Carriden has in the past prompted suggestions of a Roman origin, the mound appears to be a burial cairn of Late Neolithic or Bronze Age date.				
West Lodge	Listed Building	C	LB22345	http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB22345 NT 1883 80750
Dated 1844. Single storey and 2-storey picturesque former school for girls and later lodge for Carriden House set on sloping site. Predominantly coursed tolled rubble with ashlar margins. Chamfered openings, some stone mullions, overhanging eaves, half-hipped roof. S (PRINCIPAL) ELEVATION: single storey, 2-bay. Advanced gabled section with tripartite canted bay window dated 1844 to right. N ELEVATION: window to ground floor right. Double pile roof. W ELEVATION: single storey and 2-storey. To left, gableheaded window. To right, bipartite window with stone mullion in advanced half-hipped section. Near-central projecting piend roofed wing with entrance partly oversails ground floor. E ELEVATION: 2-storey, 2-bay. Gabled bay to left with bipartite window with stone mullion at 1st floor with arrow slit above. Modern pivot windows. Graded grey slates. Concrete ridge stack to S elevation. Corniced originally paired ashlar stack to left gable of N elevation, only 1 stack remains. INTERIOR: comprehensively modernised. An interesting part of the social history of Carriden and Carriden House itself, this building was originally constructed as a school for girls and is shown as such on the 1st edition OS map. By the 2nd edition it had become a lodge for Carriden House. There may have been an entrance on the S elevation which has now been blocked. It is likely that the construction of the nearby school and schoolhouse to the south in 1866 rendered this building redundant and it was then converted to a lodge. Salmon notes that it was Admiral Sir James Hope's (of Carriden House) first wife who established the school.				

Walled garden and Gardener's house	Listed Building	B	LB22342	http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB22342 NT 2170 80766

Later to late 18th century large (approximately 120m x 70m) rectangular plan walled garden with ruinous classical gardener's house dated 1909 to outer face of north elevation.

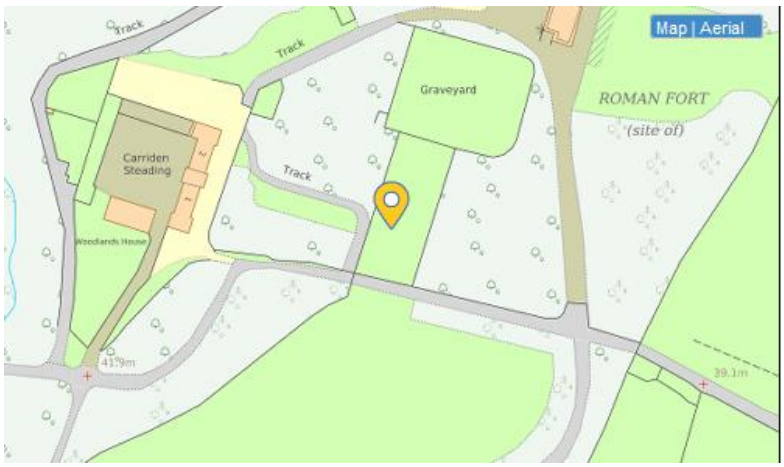
WALLED GARDEN: high sandstone rubble wall with internal red brick facing and external brick to S wall. Flat ashlar coping. Ashlar dressings. Arched openings to N, S and W elevations. Square gate piers to E elevation with deteriorated iron gate. Evidence of glasshouses on N wall, internal and external.

GARDENER'S HOUSE: to exterior of N wall, ruinous overgrown cottage. Single storey, was 3-bay, built against garden wall. Squared and snecked tooled sandstone. Central doorway with 1909 datestone above. Remains of canted bay window to right, and at far right, bold projecting angled Tuscan column. Roofless. Evidence of glasshouses to N. (no pictures were taken during visits)

A fine example of an 18th century walled garden and an important integral part of the Carriden Estate. The associated gardener's house was classical in design but is now ruinous and the area overgrown (2004). Walled gardens were an essential part of a large estate helping to provide a range of vegetables, fruit and flowers for the landowners use, as well as occasionally providing a recreational function.

Carriden Village			**Canmore ID** 86378	https://canmore.org.uk/site/86378/carriden NT 0245 8074

A two-week excavation to the W of the Roman fort at Carriden (NT08SW 7) revealed a medieval road running W to E along the S side of the excavation. Bordering it was a drainage ditch with a stone revetted earth dyke alongside that. The dyke may have been part of a building. 13th-century pottery shows that this was part of the early village of Carriden. The dyke was partly replaced by a dry-stone wall sometime around the 16th century. The whole landscape was remodelled in the 18th century when it was emparked.



ILLUS. 2 Location of Carriden village (HES carriden village, n.d.)

G B Bailey 1994c.

References

Bailey, G B. (1994c) Carriden House (Bo'ness & Carriden parish): Roman fort annexe and medieval village', Discovery Excav Scot, 1994. Page(s): 8

3.0 Methods

The study followed the project methodology, as detailed in the Glorious Gardens Method Statement (see project archive in the National Record of the Historic Environment maintained by HES).

It involved the consultation of key historic maps, aerial photographs, local and national archives, and databases of heritage assets and statutory designations.

The desk-based research was followed by systematic walkover survey to identify and record surviving components and key elements of the historic designed landscape. Initially, the survey employed a recording system designed specifically for the project that combined written field notes, tablet-based data capture and photography. In the extension to the project data capture on the tablet was not used having been found to be overly complicated. All data gathered during the project are available for consultation as part of the Glorious Gardens archive, held at the National Record of the Historic Environment maintained by HES. The sources consulted are listed in section 8.

The information gathered has been synthesised to establish a baseline understanding of the development of the designed landscape and its current state, including its overall structure, surviving components and conservation opportunities.

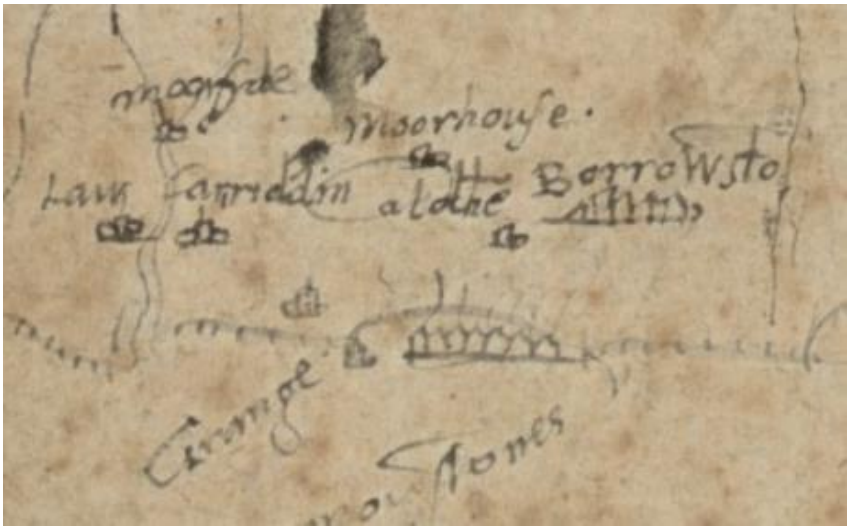
4.0 Desk-based Research

4.1 Historic maps

Carriden appears on maps from the late 16th century onward. This section summarises the changes to the designed landscape which are captured on each of the more informative historic maps. Section 6 draws out further evidence from the maps as it relates to specific components of the landscape.

Illus:	3
Cartographer:	Pont Maps of Scotland
Title:	West Lothian and Linlithgow – Pont 36 (back)
Date:	ca. 1583-1614

https://maps.nls.uk/view/00002339; Pont Maps of Scotland, ca. 1583-1614



ILLUS. 3 Pont Maps of Scotland

Carriddin is shown as a tower house with 2 extensions near Moorhouse, Grange and Borrowsto. A similar house, Law, is across a river. The river Forth lies to the N although this cannot be discerned from the map.

The description accompanying the map states:

- This is a difficult map to read owing to the large amount of text over-writing. For a detailed description and analysis of this sheet, including transcriptions and translations of much of the text, see Stone (1983).
- There is a much greater inconsistency in the use of symbols to represent and locate settlements than is usual on Pont's maps. As Dr Jeffrey Stone has written: 'This is perhaps the most difficult of Pont's maps to interpret and may have been one of his earliest, compiled before experience led to greater consistency in the use of symbols' (Stone, 1989).

Illus:	4
Cartographer:	Pont and Hondius
Title:	A new description of the shyres Lothian and Linlitquo / T. Pont; Jodocus Hondius caelavit sumptibus Andrae Hart.
Date:	Imprint: Amsterdam : H. Hondius, 1630

ILLUS. 4 Pont and Hondius
https://maps.nls.uk/view/00002595
Clearer detail and different spelling (Kariddin) to the previous Pont map

Illus:	5
Cartographer:	Robert & James Gordon, ca.1636-1652
Title:	A map of Eastern Scotland, including basins of Rivers Don, Dee, Tay, Forth, and Tweed
Date:	ca. 1636-52

ILLUS. 5 Robert & James Gordon, ca.1636-1652

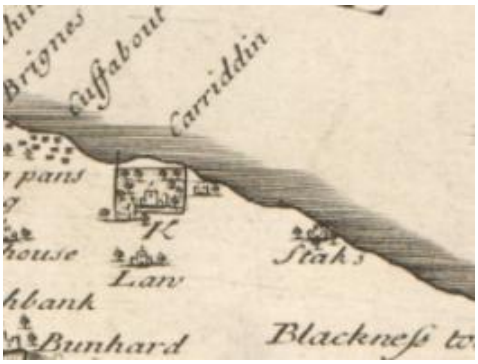
https://maps.nls.uk/view/00000196
Cariddin – again the name has changed

Illus:	6
Cartographer:	Joan Blaeu's printed map (Joh. et Cornelius Blaeu exc.)
Title:	Lothian and Linlitquo
Date:	Amsterdam : Blaeu, 1654

ILLUS. 6 Joan Blaeu's printed map (Joh. et Cornelius Blaeu exc.)

https://maps.nls.uk/view/00000395#zoom=5&lat=3929&lon=1487&layers=BT
Kariddin (sp.), Grange and another tower house (or is this the church?) near the shore are shown in relation to Barroustouneß.

Illus:	7
Cartographer:	Adair, John, ca. 1650-1722 and Cooper, Richard, 1705-1764
Title:	Mappe of Wast Lothian comonly called Linlithgowshire / authore Johanne Adair and A Map of West Lothian / survey'd by Mr. J. Adair.
Date:	1684 and Edinburgh : Cooper, ca. 1737



ILLUS. 7 Adair, John, ca. 1650-1722 and Cooper, Richard, 1705-1764

https://maps.nls.uk/view/00001010 and https://maps.nls.uk/view/00002591

Note spelling – Caridin and Carriddin. Detail of tower house and surrounding policies improved in the 1737 imprint. Another dwelling appears to the east between Carriden and Stacks but does not correspond to any still extant.

Illus:	8
Cartographer:	Elphinstone, John, 1706-1753, Smith, Thomas
Title:	A New and Correct map of the Lothians from Mr. Adair's observations / by John Elphinstone ; Thos. Smith, Edin, sculpsit.
Date:	Edinburgh : s.n., 1744

ILLUS. 8 Elphinstone, John, 1706-1753, Smith, Thomas

https://maps.nls.uk/view/00000984
A few trees are shown at 'Carriddin' as is boundary detail. Stacks (farm) appears.

Illus:	9
Cartographer:	Roy Highlands 1747-52
Title:	Military Survey of Scotland
Date:	1747-52 and 1752 – 55

ILLUS. 9 Roy Highlands 1747-52

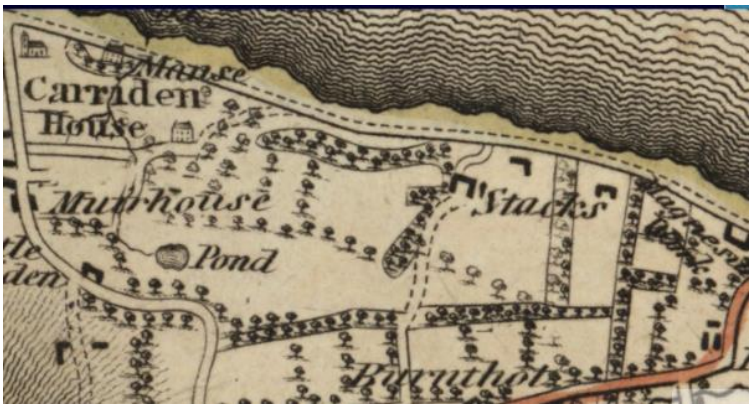
http://maps.nls.uk/geo/explore/side-by-side/#zoom=13&lat=56.0148&lon=-3.5723&layers=3&right=BingHyb
Carreddin (Coreddin) house named but faintly indicated on map (in correct location). Houses are now surrounded by arable fields enclosed and with shelterbelts.
http://maps.nls.uk/geo/explore/side-by-side/#zoom=14&lat=56.0113&lon=-3.5679&layers=4&right=BingHyb
The second map is clearer and shows 2 enclosures either side of the house, presumably garden ground.

Illus:	10
Cartographer:	Armstrong, Andrew, 1700-1794; Armstrong, Mostyn, fl. 1769-1791
Title:	Map of the three Lothians.
Date:	[Edinburgh]: s.n., 1773.

ILLUS. 10 Armstrong, Andrew, 1700-1794; Armstrong, Mostyn, fl. 1769-1791

https://maps.nls.uk/view/74400361
What appears to be a tower house is probably the church. Carriden House, although not named is now surrounded by trees and there is an approach road from Muirhouse to the south.

Illus:	11
Cartographer:	Kirkwood, Robert, fl. 1806-1828
Title:	A map of the environs of Edinburgh.
Date:	Edinburgh : Kirkwood & Son, 1817.



ILLUS. 11 Kirkwood, Robert, fl. 1806-1828

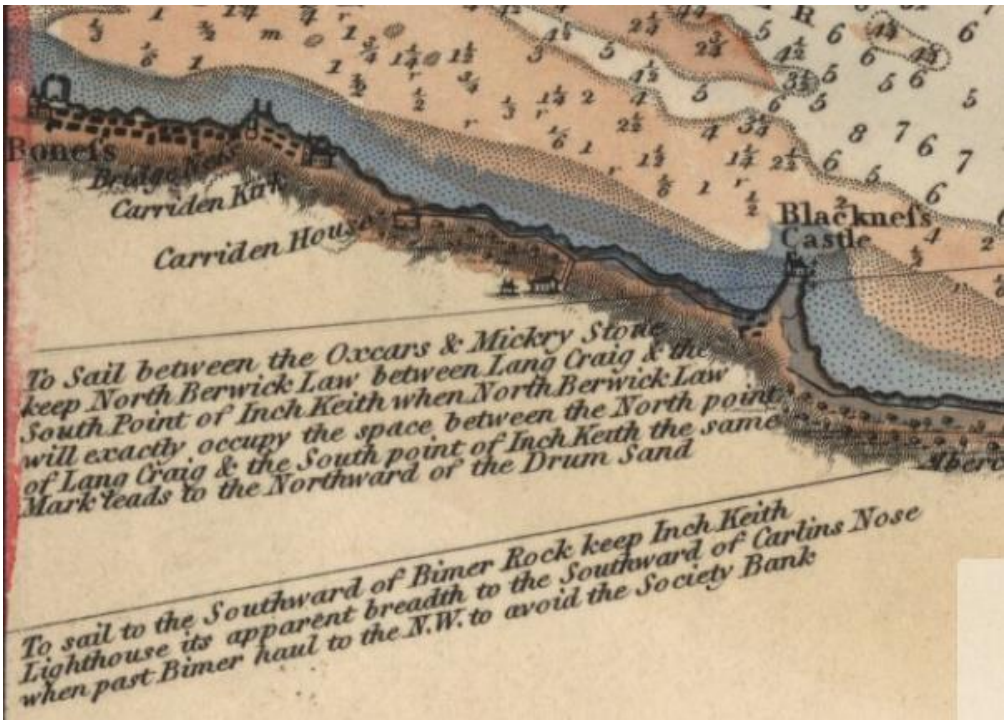
https://maps.nls.uk/view/74400235 Carriden house seems somewhat gentrified with no tower and 2 stories. Other buildings such as the kirk and manse have appeared and there is more tree planting. There is now a west and partial south drive and the road / path down to the shore.

Illus:	12
Cartographer:	Thomson, John, 1777- ca. 1840, Johnson, William, fl. 1806-1840
Title:	Linlithgowshire.
Date:	Edinburgh : J. Thomson & Co., 1820.

ILLUS. 12 Thomson, John, 1777- ca. 1840, Johnson, William, fl. 1806-1840

https://maps.nls.uk/view/74400118 Carriden Ho is depicted as a tower. The W, S and shore roads are well defined. The latter is now well wooded along the scarp. Burnfoot appears and may be the now derelict building adjacent to the quarry (see later maps).

Illus:	13
Cartographer:	Thomas, George, fl. 1809-1846 Great Britain. Hydrographic Office
Title:	Survey of the Frith [sic] of Forth, by George Thomas... in 1815
Date:	London : Hydrographic Office, surveyed 1815, published 1824.



ILLUS. 13 Thomas, George, fl. 1809-1846 Great Britain. Hydrographic Office

http://maps.nls.uk/view/74412464

This is a map used for navigation and presumably Carriden House was a prominent landmark. In the 1860 version (http://maps.nls.uk/view/101942633) salmon stakes are depicted near the E drive that leads to the shore – Carras Gate - and one wonders if the fishery provided an income for the owners.

Illus:	14
Cartographer:	Ordnance Survey
Title:	Linlithgowshire Six-inch 1st edition, 1843-1882
Sheet:	Sheet 1 (includes: Bo'Ness And Carriden; Grangemouth; Linlithgow; Muiravonside)
Date:	Survey date: 1854 to 1855 Publication date: 1856

ILLUS. 14 Linlithgowshire Six-inch 1st edition, 1843-1882

http://maps.nls.uk/view/74427793

Kirk and manse are well detailed. The old quarry at the shore is labelled as is the building called Burnfoot, now a ruin. The W lodge / school has been built as has the walled garden with what appear to be orchards surrounding the outside. The gardener's cottage along the north wall and a pond are depicted. The inner lodge near the walled garden (SW corner) seems to be in place. The steading and various access roads are present as is the enlarged house. The old graveyard and original Carriden Church are illustrated. Various footpaths are shown in the wooded valley.

https://maps.nls.uk/view/74963132

Linlithgowshire I.8 (Carriden) Survey date: 1854 to 1855 Publication date: 1856 lacks some details shown above but gives the location of "Ancient Pavement found here (Supposed Roman)"

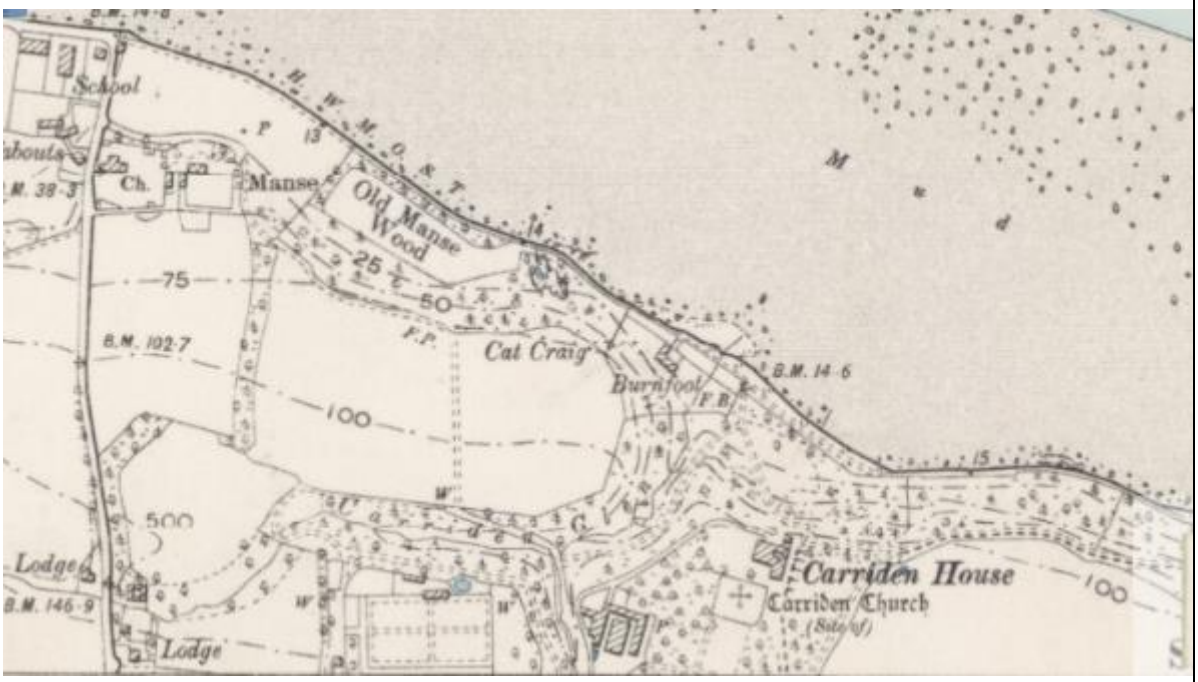
Illus:	15
Cartographer:	Ordnance Survey
Title:	Linlithgowshire 25 inch 2nd and later editions, 1892-1949
Sheet:	I.8 (Bo'Ness and Carriden)
Date:	Publication date: 1897 Revised: 1895

ILLUS. 15 Linlithgowshire 25 inch 2nd and later editions, 1892-1949

http://maps.nls.uk/view/82895082

This is a beautifully detailed map even showing the Gardiner memorial - labelled Tablet. All of the footpaths are shown (some of which either no longer exist or are overgrown), including the 'Subway' leading from the private garden to the access road behind the house. All of the steading buildings and what appears to be a water tank, which may be associated with the mill, are shown. Several wells supply the walled garden. W lodge is no longer a school. Inner lodge is shown. The Grave Yard and site of Carriden Church are labelled.

Illus:	16
Cartographer:	Ordnance Survey
Title:	Linlithgowshire Six-inch 2nd and later editions, 1892-1960
Sheet:	Sheet I.NE (includes: Bo'Ness and Carriden)
Date:	Publication date: 1897 Date revised: 1895



ILLUS. 16 Linlithgowshire Six-inch 2nd and later editions, 1892-1960

https://maps.nls.uk/view/75651926

On http://maps.nls.uk/view/82895082 Linlithgowshire I.8 (Bo'Ness and Carriden) Publication date: 1897 Revised: 1895 of similar date
The quarry, now labelled Old Quarry, is probably defunct.

Illus:	17
Cartographer:	Ordnance Survey
Title:	Edinburgh
Sheet:	Sheet 32 - OS One-inch to the mile maps of Scotland, 3rd Edition, 1903-1912
Date:	Publication date: 1904

ILLUS. 17 Edinburgh Sheet 32 - OS One-inch to the mile maps of Scotland, 3rd Edition, 1903-1912

https://maps.nls.uk/view/74488703

This shows the estate more or less as we see it today. W, inner, S and E lodges are in place. Gardener's cottage and an ancillary building adjacent to the walled garden are shown. There is a full complement of buildings at the steading and the house itself is an L-shape. The road to Stacks has been constructed.

[The ice house is not shown behind the house]

Illus:	18
Cartographer:	Admiralty Charts of Scotland, 1795-1963
Title:	River Forth - Port Edgar to Carron River
Sheet:	London: Hydrographic Office
Date:	revised to Jul 1963

ILLUS. 18 River Forth - Port Edgar to Carron River

https://maps.nls.uk/view/101942720

This map is interesting as it shows the essential buildings and The Fishery but not the walled garden and some tracks e.g. from Stacks to the shore.

Illus:	19
Cartographer:	Ordnance Survey
Title:	1:25,000 maps of Great Britain, 1937-1961
Sheet:	NT08
Date:	Publication date: 1956

ILLUS. 19 1:25,000 maps of Great Britain, 1937-1961 NT08

https://maps.nls.uk/view/91578128

The only change is to the steading which seems now to have a rectangular footprint.

4.2 Aerial Photographs

ILLUS. 20 Aerial view 1 Oblique aerial view of Carriden House and stables, taken from the WNW.

https://canmore.org.uk/collection/1250431

ILLUS. 21 Aerial view 2 Oblique aerial view of Carriden House and stables, taken from the SSW

https://canmore.org.uk/collection/1250444

ILLUS. 22 Aerial view 3 Oblique aerial view of Carriden House stables and walled garden, taken from the SE.

https://canmore.org.uk/collection/1250445

A particularly interesting zoomable aerial map can be found at https://zoom.earth/#56.010187,-3.567075,18z,map.

5.0 Timeline for the Development of the Carriden Designed Landscape

Date / Period	Event / Phase of Development
Iron age	Settlement nearby
c. 142 AD	Easternmost fort on the Antonine Wall
c. 12th / 13th C	Reference to Sir Wm de Veteriponte or Vipont proprietor of Langton, Berwickshire
1358 – 1541	Sir Alexander de Cockburn married Sir Wm's daughter Mary (Mariota, 1330). Obtained Barony of Carriden from David II (1358). Remained with Cockburn until 1541 then feued to Patrick Abercromby
1598	Passed to Patrick Abercromby jr 16th C tower house of 5 (?) storeys (modern mansion built around this)
1601 Date stone 1602	Disponed to Sir John Hamilton of Letterick, 1st Lord Bargany; tower rebuilt (5 storeys) or replaced and most of the remaining buildings including other wings of house added; eastern part with turrets built
1602	E part with turrets probably built as house enlarged and transformed
1632	Conveyed to his son John Hamilton, 2nd Lord Bargany and Jean Douglas; completed the title the year following his father's death
1647	Burnfoot belongs to Florence or Laurance Gairdner, several owners until 1885 included in the estate of GHL Verney and JHL Verney in 1891 (see below)
1667	Disponed to a neighbour Sir Walter Seton of Abercorn & Northbank (? Maxwells)
1678	Sold to Walter Cornwall younger of Bonhard and James Cornwall, the father.
1678	Immediately resold to Alexander Miln (Mylne), Provost of Linlithgow and a member of the Mylne family of master masons and masons to the King. (http://www.bo-ness.org.uk/trails/chronology.txt)
Date stone 1682	W wing, 2 storey, added to the three storey tower house 1682(?) creating an L-plan house. Tower house (3 storeys) remodelled. Craftsmen working at Holyrood Palace created an ornate plaster ceiling in a smaller room.
1696	Miln sold to Col. John Erskine
1702	Erskine sold to General George Ramsay
1705	Mrs Jean Ramsay, daughter and heir, succeeded

1708	Wm, Earl of Dalhousie, her heir succeeded
1712 1714	His sister Lady Elizabeth Ramsay became the owner. Her son Francis, Master of Hawley succeeded
1719	Various parts of the estate (Carriden Law, Dyland, Waltoun, Woolston and Groughfoot) were sold e.g. to Col Francis Charteris of Anisfield
	Another 2 years passed and the estate was entailed
1736	The son Hon. Francis Charteris succeeded (family dispute Francis vs his sister Countess of Wemyss and Earl of Wemyss but decision was that Francis was the owner 1744)
1764	Col Campbell Dalrymple became the owner
1767	Wm Maxwell primus, succeeded by Wm Maxwell secondus
1802(5)	Road to the church declared no longer a public right of way (second Wm Maxwell).
1814	Bought by Admiral Sir George Johnstone Hope (1767 – 1818), veteran naval officer responsible for Baronial exterior styling. Sir James Hope (1808 – 1881, son) further altered the building and established Muirhouses the estate village
1818	Stables and walled garden built. Toll road created and realigned
1819 - 20s	1820s the wall of graveyard lowered, iron railing erected (1819), gate relocated.
1825	The old burial road realigned / straightened, original route planted with trees.
1829	The son James, (Admiral Sir James) Hope (1808 – 1881, buried in the NW corner of the churchyard) succeeded. After 1862 he retired to London and then settled at Carriden, buying up some old properties at Muirhouses, remodelling and rebuilding the village. On his death life rents were bestowed on his widow and then sister, Miss Helen Hope
1838	Captain James Hope tried to shut up the old church road from the manse entry at Cuffabouts to old church / churchyard at Carriden and the road continuing to Muirhouses
c. 1850	Emparkment of the estate
1890	Passed to Col. George Hope Lloyd Verney, a nephew
	The eldest son James succeeded
1910	The brother, Mr. Harry Lloyd Verney succeeded
	Changed hands several times

	By WW I the house was empty, later becoming a convalescent home for wounded soldiers
	Passed through several owners and tenants until late 1960s
1970s	Whilst owned by the South of Scotland Electricity Board, the house fell into disrepair and was threatened with demolition
Later 20th C 1977	Barkhouse family purchased and restored as private residence
	Carriden became a Guesthouse in the private ownership of Blackbourn family
2016	Philippine purchaser completely remodelled house

Timeline narrative

Carriden House is located within a 2nd-century Roman fort, which formed the eastern end of the Antonine Wall. Several farms (Stacks, Dyland and Walton) had been separate holdings. The estate was in part originally church land and coal would have been worked by monks. The mansion-house is the principal seat in the parish built in Scottish baronial style. It occupies a site on the high bank above the shore overlooking the Firth of Forth and Royal Dunfermline, ancient capital of Scotland.

The Veteri Pontes held the lands of Carriden, West Lothian, for many generations (ref. http://www.vieuxpont.co.uk/id23.html). Sir William de Vepont, 6th Baron (Veteri-Ponte, Di Vipont, b c1288 - d 1313/4? Battle of Bannockburn) granted a tithe to the monks of Holyrood Abbey, Edinburgh, during the reign of William the Lion (1165-1214) to dig a tenth of the coal from his Carriden Estate, which was then carried to Holyrood in panniers strapped to the backs of their horses; later it was taken to Leith by sailing ship. The tithe was significant as it first recorded the coal-mining, or digging of coal, in Scotland. In 1291 monks from Dunfermline Abbey were also given the right to dig coal from outcrops around Bo'ness. He also gave Holyrood "Karedyn Church". On his death the estates passed into the family of Cockburn by the marriage of his only child Mariota to Sir Alexander Cockburn in 1330.

The present house is probably not the original building although situated on the same site. It is assumed it was a "place" or keep of feudal times before and during the 15th C. A tower probably stood on this site in the 16th century, and this was rebuilt or replaced in 1602 by John Hamilton of Lettrick who also added another wing and most of the remaining buildings. The tower was purchased later in the 17th century by the Mylne family, a prominent dynasty of masons and architects – master builders to the King - and a west wing was added by Alexander Mylne who brought Italian workers from Holyrood House to create the study ceiling.

During the 18th century the house had many owners, and landscaping works were carried out in the grounds. (Wikipedia Carriden House, n.d.)

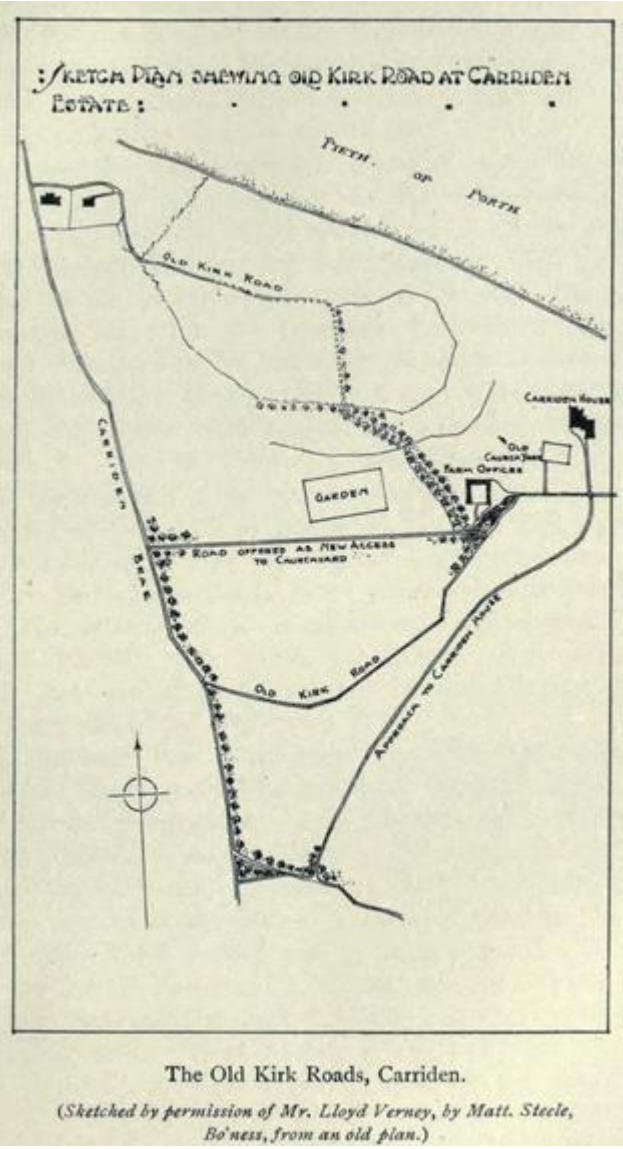
In 1814, the house was bought by Admiral Sir George Johnstone Hope (1767–1818), a veteran naval officer. His son Sir James Hope (1808–1881) made further alterations to the building, and also established the estate village of Muirhouses.

The mansion house is surrounded on E, W and S by well-laid-out grounds and fine trees. On the N the ground falls suddenly and forms a richly wooded slope extending about a mile along the shore. Picturesque glens are intersected with many pretty walks. At one time the garden was to the E then, as now, W in a fine enclosure.

The estate comprised 734 acres divided as -: Home farm and policies, 150 arable acres; farms of Stacks and Walton, 480 arable acres; woods, lawn and garden ground 91 acres; buildings, yards and roads, 13 acres. Today only the house and policies are owned by one family.

Burnfoot, the birthplace of Colonel James Gardiner (1688-1745), in 1647 belonged to Florence or Laurance Gairdner, bailie in Grangepans; later disponed to Patrick Gairdner and afterwards owned by James Kid, Seaman and Mariner in Carriden Burnfoot. It was then owned by Andrew and John Cruickshanks. It was bought by George Hope Lloyd Verney from R.R. Simpson, W.S., in 1885 and included in the entail of the estate executed by GHL Verney and JHL Verney in 1891. It was held under HM Cadell of Grange.

There is no date for a first church but likely 10th or 11th C, the ruins of which are SW of the mansion house. It is thought the burial ground, church and first house were contemporary. It was abandoned in 1766. (Bailey, 2003). In feudal times it was common to find feudal mansion, village and feudal lord's chapel and burying-ground all within a stone's throw of each other. According to the title deeds the old place or keep, chapel, and graveyard must have been to the W and further W, or surrounding the burial ground, the one-time populous but long-demolished feudal village of Little Carriden. In 1765 it is quite likely the church was moved as it and the walls were in a ruinous state (little further information) but it is surmised that the Dalrymple family wanted more privacy. In 1802 (or 5) the road to the church used by people from Blackness, beginning at the ruins of Carrispans, passing to the east and south of the house and terminating at the village of Muirhouses, was declared no longer a public right of way at the behest of the second Wm Maxwell. It had not been maintained for 40 years. Many other church roads were shut up as well. Also in the 1820s the wall of the graveyard was lowered ostensibly to provide more light for the house and a substantial iron railing erected (1819). The railing was to be 4 feet high, including the arrowheads at the top. The north-east corner next the house, in which there were no graves, was to be rounded off, and pins were fixed in. The gate was relocated. One of the roads was realigned / straightened (1825) for Lady Hope under protest with the original route being planted up with trees.



The Old Kirk Roads, Carriden.

(Sketched by permission of Mr. Lloyd Verney, by Matt. Steele, Bo'ness, from an old plan.)

ILLUS. 23 The Old Kirk Roads, Carriden

In 1838 Captain James Hope, wanting to protect the pleasure grounds, petitioned the county justices for authority to shut up the old church road running from the manse entry at Cuffabouts through the glebe lands to the old church / churchyard at Carriden then running on to the Muirhouses. The "new" route (from W lodge eastwards) is today's entrance road to the mansion-house. The official reason given was that it provided a shorter, more direct route to the churchyard [see sketch of old lines of road and new proposed access lodged with the application (ILLUS. 23)]. During the public enquiry it was held that the roads were neither useless nor superfluous but if the new route were adopted the respondents would be deprived of a vested right to the original roads. Further were the petition granted the petitioner could improve his estate, acquire several acres of excellent land and £40-50 of mature timber, to which allegedly he had "no more right than the man in the moon, if there was such a personage". As of 1839 an appeal was not pursued so the burial roads remained as they were.

The estate changed hands several more times, and by the 1970s was owned by the South of Scotland Electricity Board (SSEB). Demolition was contemplated, to allow the building of a new power station on the site. This proposal was rejected and the house fell into disrepair. In the latter part of the 20th century the house was purchased from SSEB by the Barkhouse family and restored as a private residence. It was subsequently owned by the Blackbourn family who operated it as a guest house. (see https://archive.org/stream/borrowstounnessd00salmrich/borrowstounnessd00salmrich_djvu.txt) A family from the Philippines is now established there.

6.0 Components of the Designed Landscape

The following designed landscape components still exist at Carriden. Fuller descriptions are also given in sections above. The letters refer to Illus. 1, a map of the site and its surroundings.

Category	**Name**
Avenues, Drives & other approaches	South drive (O) East drive (R – leading to shore & Carras Gate) West drive (S) Road / track to E lodge, Stacks and The Fishery (T)
The House	Carriden House (A)
Offices	Steading (C) Ice house (Q) East Lodge (L) Outer West Lodge (H) Inner Lodge (G) South Lodge (F) Gardener's house (not seen but behind walled garden) [Gazebo – can no longer be found at top of wooded slope to E of house] Doocot
Kitchen garden	Walled garden (E)
Pleasure gardens	Garden ground with trees to E, S and W of house
Pleasure walks/drives	Footpaths - wooded slope to the shore along burn
Policy parkland	Some to S of house
Policy woodland	Some to S of house and wooded slope to shore
Burial ground	Old church and village (site of) / site of Roman fort (B)
Agricultural & industrial features	Farmhouse (K) The Fishery (M) Old quarry (J) Burnfoot house (I) Gardiner memorial plaque
Miscellany	Witches stone / stane (D)

This section summarises the historical development of each component and describes its current character (further descriptions in sections above) and condition.

6.1 Avenues, Drives and Approaches

South drive (O) – This is now an overgrown footpath within woodland used by walkers but appears to have been the original main entrance to the house from Muirhouse(s) late 1700s.

East drive (R – leading to shore & Carras Gate) – A wide track probably originally used by carriages, it appears mid-1700s, rising from the shore through the N woodland now used by walkers.

ILLUS. 24 East drive from shore

ILLUS. 25 Former gate to shore

West drive (S) – Now the main entrance to the house, it appears in the early 1800s intersecting and partially following the S drive.

ILLUS. 26 Approach to house from W drive

Road / track to E lodge, Stacks and The Fishery (T) – Relatively recently created access (late 1800s / early 1900s) joining the site of the house to the farm and to the north what may be an E lodge and shoreline (The Fishery and ruined Stacks cottages).

[In 1818 the Carriden Toll road was created at the foot of the brae and later realigned. Tolls were abolished in 1878.
https://archive.org/stream/borrowstounnessd00salmrich/borrowstounnessd00salmrich_djvu.txt).]

6.2 The House

The original part of the house is a 16th century tower house of five stories, with a large modern mansion built around it. Bartizans or turrets are present on each corner, but the roof pitch had been lowered during one of the restorations. Most of the windows have been enlarged to suit modern living; the E bay windows are Victorian.

The vaulted basements have been used as office space by previous owners who started restoring the interior. There is a secret door in the bookcase of the library.

There are the remains of a ha-ha to the E of the house running parallel to the garden from the gate then level with the back of the house bounded on the E side by an arable field. The ha-ha is a dry ditch running S of the road to Stacks along the edge of the wooded parkland towards a pond.

ILLUS. 28 Ha-ha runs north along side of garden

ILLUS. 27 Dry continuation of ha-ha running S

ILLUS. 29 Ha-ha detail

ILLUS. 30 House W side

ILLUS. 31 House E side

ILLUS. 32 View from lime alley NE of house, also illustrates original "sunken" road from shore running behind house

ILLUS. 33 House N side

Date stones:

ILLUS. 34 Date 1602

ILLUS. 36 Date 1862

ILLUS. 35 Date 1814

ILLUS. 38 Date 1849

ILLUS. 37 Date 1849

ILLUS. 39 Detail over main door 1863

ILLUS. 41 House NE corner illustrating bay window, turret and gun slits

ILLUS. 42 House front (S)

ILLUS. 43 Horse mounting block SE corner of house

ILLUS. 44 sundial S side new wing

ILLUS. 45 steps down to former tennis court / knot garden E of house

6.3 Offices

Steading: Early to earlier 19th century courtyard plan incorporating classical stables and steading with clock tower, now part-converted to housing. Coursed tooled sandstone to E elevation with predominantly coursed sandstone rubble to other elevations. Piended roofs to clock tower and advanced end bays of E range.

E (PRINCIPAL) ELEVATION, E RANGE: symmetrical, 7-bay with central 2-stage advanced rectangular clock tower with string courses and oculi to all faces at 1st floor (now blocked or empty). Cart arch at ground with 2-leaf timber door. 2-storey end bays advanced with cart arches at ground now with modern glazing.

N RANGE: single storey, now roofless range with central 3-bay farm worker's cottage flanked by former laundry to left and (possible) cow shed to right.

W RANGE: 2-storey, now roofless and floorless, steading and hayloft with advanced bay to left with cart arch opening at ground. Further cart arch opening to far left. Predominantly arrow slit openings to ground and 1st floor. To W elevation, further severely dilapidated outbuildings with mill and mill wheel containing machinery (not seen), now overgrown.

ANCILLARY BUILDINGS: within courtyard, long single storey building with pitched roof pitched low to S. Arched opening to W. Predominantly open to S with single massive square stone pier. Corrugated iron and felt roof. To NE, later small single storey sandstone rubble with pitched roof former potting shed in some disrepair.

INTERIOR: E range comprehensively modernised to form housing except tower.

A good example of a classical courtyard plan steading and important as an integral part of the Carriden Estate. Map evidence shows that there were further buildings within the courtyard, possibly cattle courts. The mill to the W was too overgrown to see (2004) but it is believed that the machinery is still in place. The mill ponds were situated to the S.

Part of a B-listed group with Carriden House, Walled Garden and Gardener's House, Ice House and West Lodge. Category changed from B to C(S), 23 March 2006. (excerpted from http://drivingclockwise.com/scotland/1999/05/26/carriden-house/) Now C as Cs grade is no longer used.

Doocot – solid square three-storey tower on the upper floors of the eastern side of the stable block. There are string courses above and below with the second floor being lower and dated 1818. The roof is pyramidal and slated. There were formerly dormer windows on each side with five openings for birds. There were 915 wooden nest holes, removed due to dry rot. It now houses a water tank (Bailey, Autumn 1991).

Ice house: Late 18th century to early 19th century ice house set into side of slope. Sandstone rubble to entrance elevation with tooled long and short quoins to central entrance, now part-bricked up. Brick, entrance passage leads to large, deep circular chamber.

ILLUS. 46 Ice house entrance

ILLUS. 47 Ice house roof detail

East Lodge – probably Stacks Cottages (Ordnance Survey 6-inch 1892-1960 https://maps.nls.uk/view/76342875)

ILLUS. 48 East lodge / Stacks cottage 1831

West Lodge - The first wife of Admiral Sir James Hope established a girls' school here. It became a house towards the end of the 1800s. It is a nicely proportioned sandstone cottage

ILLUS. 49 W lodge / former girls school 1844

Inner Lodge – appears mid-1950s and is another well-proportioned cottage

ILLUS. 50 Inner (W) lodge 1818

South Lodge - relatively 'modern' house appears about 1900 (actually dated 1857). Slightly more ornamented wooden fascia than the other lodges.

ILLUS. 51 South lodge 1857

Gardener's house (not investigated) 1909 – this is now completely overgrown (pers. comm.)

6.4 Kitchen Garden

The walled garden appears around the mid-1800s. It is of brick construction with flat ashlar coping and is relatively well preserved. No greenhouses remain and it is used for (winter) grazing as it is sheltered. There are 3 entrances, one on each side other than the north, but only 2 are accessible.

ILLUS. 52 Walled garden from SE

6.5 Pleasure Garden

There are garden areas to E and W of the house. The eastern flat area was (anecdotally) a knot garden and / or tennis court. To the W is the private garden with some planting and ornamental trees. There was a “subway” or submerged access allowing the residents direct access to the footpaths down to the shore or more likely to be used by servants, thus unseen by the owners. The exit is a green, wooden door on to the path behind the house. Also included in the pleasure grounds is the old burial ground.

ILLUS. 53 W garden, "subway" top right corner

6.6 Pleasure walks and drives

Several footpaths are found in woodland leading to / from the shore. These appear about mid-1800s. Most are in reasonable condition and are well used by walkers.

A “road”, now footpath, running behind the house is at a lower level and connects the E and W drives. This utility access would mean owners would not be bothered by servants.

6.7 Policy parkland

Apart from the shore wood most of the parkland is to the south. This too is used by walkers and is well treed. The mill ponds are found near the steading. Perhaps much of the wider parkland landscaped in mid-18th C around the mansion itself was converted to arable in the 1700s.

ILLUS. 54 Trees in garden surrounding house

ILLUS. 55 Policy parkland S of house

ILLUS. 56 New orchard looking S towards policy woodland

6.8 Policy Woodland

There are several trees surrounding the house (see tree list Addendum). There would have been deliberate planting along drives but much of the remaining woodland (S) is self-sown. The shore wood covers the precipice down to the shore providing pleasing tree cover. The Carriden burn runs down to the Forth.

ILLUS. 57 Bridge over burn in woodland leading down to shore

6.9 Burial Ground

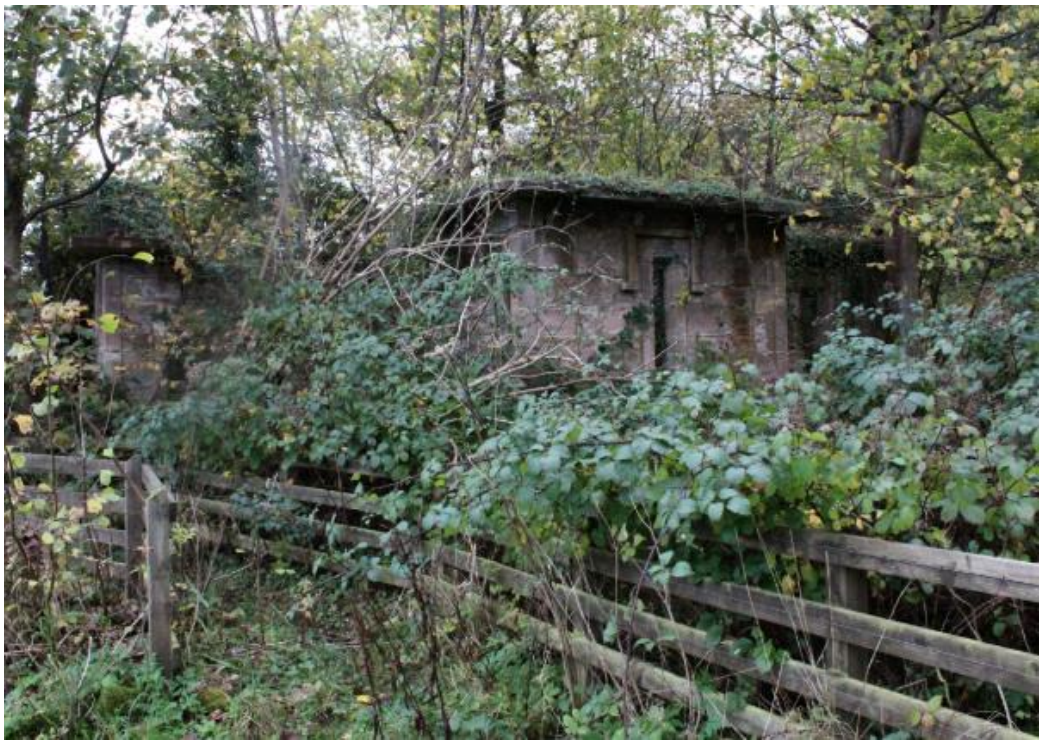
The area containing the Old church, village, burial ground and site of Roman fort is notable for amongst other things a 12th C Celtic cross, table tombs and 10thC letter cross. It is now maintained and to the S /SW an orchard has been planted. (see Calatria, Vol.18) A magnificent sycamore stands in the grounds adjacent to the cemetery boundary. There are remains of a low boundary wall and iron fence in fairly good repair.

ILLUS. 58 Old graveyard showing remains of church wall, replacement iron railings top right

6.10 Agricultural and industrial features

Farmhouse (K) – this is a working farm that appears in the early 1700s.

The Fishery (M) – probably the location of salmon stakes for netting fish



ILLUS. 59 Ruin of The Fishery cottage

Old quarry (J) – It could have been the source of building stone but is now a cycle course.

Burnfoot house (I) Gardiner memorial plaque – the house is ruinous and the plaque deteriorating.

ILLUS. 60 Burnfoot ruins

ILLUS. 61 Gates to Burnfoot (?)

ILLUS. 62 Detail of Gardiner Memorial

ILLUS. 63 Mill pond with stone outlet

ILLUS. 66 Converted house with mill in background (steading)

ILLUS. 65 Converted portion of steading

ILLUS. 64 Ruins between house and steading

6.11 Miscellany

Witches stane (stone) commemorates the trial of six witches held in the Parish of Carriden on 27th January 1648 and their subsequent execution.

ILLUS. 67 Witches stone / stane

Illustrations of various components can also be found at:
Burial mound ? https://canmore.org.uk/collection/1558685,
Also https://canmore.org.uk/site/49530/carriden
Walled garden https://canmore.org.uk/collection/1330332 18th C
Also https://canmore.org.uk/collection/1330434
House view from S with graveyard (burial enclosure 17th C) https://canmore.org.uk/collection/1330330
Ditto from S https://canmore.org.uk/collection/1330331
View of S entrance https://canmore.org.uk/collection/1330258
House view from NE https://canmore.org.uk/collection/1330255
House view of W wing from S https://canmore.org.uk/collection/1330254
House view from WNW https://canmore.org.uk/collection/1330253
House front view from S https://canmore.org.uk/collection/1330244
House view from W https://canmore.org.uk/collection/1330245
House view from E https://canmore.org.uk/collection/1330243
Burnfoot house https://canmore.org.uk/collection/979828 ?
https://canmore.org.uk/collection/1300421
https://canmore.org.uk/collection/1300423
https://canmore.org.uk/collection/979693
also https://canmore.org.uk/collection/1330336

7.0 Assessment of significance

7.1 The concept of significance

In the context of national policy, it is necessary to identify and understand the cultural significance of an aspect of the historic environment before its national importance can be considered. The concept of cultural significance, which is now widely accepted, was introduced in policy statements including the *Burra Charter* (2013). Assessment of significance is designed to help establish why a place or feature is considered to be important and why it is valued. It can be a subjective exercise – reflecting the moment in history when it is written and the state of knowledge about the site at that time. This means that the assessment of significance has the potential to change as knowledge and understanding of the site increase, as ideas and values change or as a result of alterations to the place or feature.

In order to be considered to be of national importance and therefore inscribed on the Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes, designed landscapes must have a particular cultural significance - artistic, archaeological, historic, traditional, aesthetic, scientific and social - for past, present or future generations (*Historic Environment Scotland Policy Statement*, June 2016).

The cultural significance of a designed landscape rests on three types of characteristics, as set out in the *HES Policy Statement* (2016).

1. **Intrinsic** - those inherent in the landscape and/or its constituent parts, including:
    - its condition
    - its research potential
    - the length and legibility of its apparent developmental sequence
    - its original or subsequent functions
2. **Contextual** - those relating to its place in the wider landscape or body of existing knowledge, including:
    - the rarity of the designed landscape or any part of it, assessed against its regional and national context
    - its relationship to other, similar landscapes in the vicinity
    - the relationship of the designed landscape and its constituent parts to the wider landscape setting
3. **Associative** - the historic, cultural and social influences that have affected the form and fabric of the designed landscape, and vice versa, including:
    - its aesthetic attributes
    - its significance in the national consciousness or to people who use or have used it, or their descendants
    - its associations with historical, traditional or artistic characters or events

The grading of significance here is based on a ranking system developed from Kerr (2013) for conservation plans. It grades the **quality** of the landscape's intrinsic, contextual and associative characteristics; based on the grading of quality, it assesses cultural significance according to a **range**, as set out below.

Quality:	Outstanding	**Range:**	International
	High		National (Scotland)
	Some		Regional
	Little		Local

An assessment of local cultural significance does not mean that a designed landscape or its constituent parts are not worth conserving; indeed, sound conservation and management practices can enhance their significance.

7.2 The significance of the designed landscape at Carriden House

Intrinsic value

- Carriden House is set within a 2nd century Roman fort, one of only a handful in Scotland. Of particular interest is the network of field systems around the Roman fort which provides important research opportunities.
- The range of historical evidence actually and potentially available, along with the excellent legibility of the landscape are supportive of research opportunities and give the site high intrinsic value.

Contextual value

- Carriden is situated at the eastern end of the Antonine Wall. The Wall is a feature of national historical importance and is a World Heritage site. Substantial lengths of the wall can still be seen at various sites across the Falkirk area. The relationship of the estate with the Wall and its archaeological potential give the site high contextual value.

Associative value

- Carriden came into the ownership of the nationally recognised Mylne family of master masons in the late seventeenth century. With the help of a relation, master mason Robert Mylne, Alexander Mylne, Bishop of Linlithgow and the owner of Carriden, carried out alterations and additions including the construction of the west wing. He was also able to commission craftsmen working at Holyrood to create the exceptional ornamental plaster ceiling still to be seen in the house. Given this association with the Mylnes, the site is considered to have high associative value.

Cultural Significance

Based on the three assessments above, Carriden is considered to have national significance.

8.0 Sources consulted

8.1 Historic maps

Cartographer	*Date*	*Title*	*Sheet*
Timothy Pont	ca. 1583-1614	Pont Maps of Scotland West Lothian and Linlithgow – Pont 36 (back)	
Pont and Hondius	Amsterdam : H. Hondius, 1630	A new description of the shyres Lothian and Linlitquo / T. Pont ; Jodocus Hondius caelavit sumptibus Andrae Hart.	
Robert & James Gordon	ca. 1636-52	A map of Eastern Scotland, including basins of Rivers Don, Dee, Tay, Forth, and Tweed	
Joan Blaeu's printed map	1654	Lothian and Linlitquo	
Adair, John and Cooper, Richard	1684, Edinburgh : Cooper, ca. 1737	Mappe of Wast Lothian comonly called Linlithgowshire / authore Johanne Adair and A Map of West Lothian / survey'd by Mr. J. Adair.	
Elphinstone, John and Smith, Thomas	1744	A New and Correct map of the Lothians from Mr. Adair's observations / by John Elphinstone ; Thos. Smith, Edin, sculpsit.	
General William Roy	Military Survey of Scotland	1747-52 and 1752 - 55	

Armstrong, Andrew, Armstrong, Mostyn	1773	Map of the three Lothians.	
Kirkwood, Robert	1817	A map of the environs of Edinburgh.	
Thomson, John Johnson, William	1820	Linlithgowshire.	
Thomas, George, Great Britain. Hydrographic Office	surveyed 1815 published 1824	Survey of the Frith [sic] of Forth, by George Thomas... in 1815	
Ordnance Survey	Surveyed 1854 – 55 published 1856	Linlithgowshire Six-inch 1st edition, 1843-1882	Sheet 1 (includes: Bo'Ness And Carriden; Grangemouth; Linlithgow; Muiravonside)
Ordnance Survey	published 1897, revised 1895	Linlithgowshire 25 inch 2nd and later editions, 1892-1949	I.8 (Bo'Ness and Carriden)
Ordnance Survey	published 1897, revised 1895	Linlithgowshire Six-inch 2nd and later editions, 1892-1960	Sheet I.NE (includes: Bo'Ness and Carriden)
Ordnance Survey	published 1904	Edinburgh	Sheet 32 - OS One-inch to the mile maps of Scotland, 3rd Edition, 1903-1912
Admiralty Charts of Scotland, 1795-1963	revised to Jul 1963	River Forth - Port Edgar to Carron River	London: Hydrographic Office
Ordnance Survey	published 1956	1:25,000 maps of Great Britain, 1937-1961	NT08

Source: http://maps.nls.uk

8.2 Aerial photographs

https://canmore.org.uk
https://zoom.earth/#56.010187,-3.567075,18z,map

8.3 Other sources

8.3.1 Websites

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West Lothian archaeology group http://www.armadale.org.uk/carriden.htm
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Wikipedia Carriden House. (n.d.). Retrieved from
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carriden_House#cite_note-listed-1

8.3.2 Books, articles and grey literature

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Bailey G 2003 *The Graveyards of Falkirk District: Part 7 Carriden Old Parish Churchyard.* Calatria The Journal of the Falkirk Local History Society, Spring 2003, Number 18 pp. 1-38

Salmon, TJ 1913 *Borrowstouness & District being historical sketches of Kinneil, Carriden & Bo'ness c1550-1850.* Edinburgh: Wm. Hodge & Co. pp. 163-199

9.0 Acknowledgements

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Jean Jameson, Archive Assistant at the Falkirk Community Trust Archives, Callendar House, was incredibly helpful in finding sources of information in their library and online.

ADDENDUM
Tree List (not authoritative or exhaustive)

Cursory tree survey:

ILLUS. 68 Mediaeval tree = Sycamore

Possible Black poplar
Yews
Larch
Old birch
Acer
Spruce (several)
Douglas fir
Monkey puzzle
Cotoneaster tree
? sycamore / gingko

Cypress near hemlock
Trees of S avenue:
Lime
Beech

Holly both serrated & smooth
Cedrus deodara
Horse chestnut
Cedrus atlantica
? Catalpa
Old rhododendron probably species
Limes
Oak (sessile)
? beech with white stripe bark
Lime avenue along river side at top of cliff = service road … Sm leaved Lime (? Possibly Service tree)
Rear garden – cherry, sycamore x 2, lime

? Corsican pine
Hemlock
Cherry laurel