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OGILVIE HOMES

LAND AT NEWPARK FARM, BORESTONE, STIRLING

HERITAGE IMPACT STATEMENT

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September 2015

PREPARED BY:

Cat Peters

Researcher



MANAGED/ APPROVED

BY:

Richard Newman

Project Manager



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SUMMARY

Wardell Armstrong Archaeology was commissioned by Ogilvie Homes to prepare a Heritage Impact Statement in support of a planning application for a proposed housing development on land at Newpark Farm, Borestone, Stirling (NGR NS 78930 90950). The statement consists of an assessment based on a desk based consultation of sources relating to the setting of the site and its history, followed by a site visit.

The purpose of the Heritage Impact Statement is to identify the impacts on the designated heritage assets in a 500m radius centred on the site, and to assess the potential for archaeological deposits to survive within the proposed development site.

Six heritage assets were identified in the wider area around the site. The impact on any on-site unknown buried archaeological assets cannot be defined.

The greatest potential impact of any development would be on the battlefield site of the Battle of Bannockburn and a former medieval deer park. The proposed development site is an undeveloped part of the medieval deer park of New Park, and as such may contain buried features relating to the conflict. It is recognised that the land is located in a seemingly less sensitive area of the battlefield site and not in one of the more key locations considered to be central to the outcome of the Battle of Bannockburn. Furthermore, the proposed development site is clearly visible from the category A features at the National Trust complex at the Bannockburn visitor centre.

A metal detector survey will take place across the site, to help to identify more fully, the archaeological potential of the proposed development site.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Wardell Armstrong Archaeology thanks Ogilvie Homes who commissioned the project. Wardell Armstrong Archaeology thank Murray Cook of Stirling Historic Environment Record, the staff at Stirling Council Archives, and the staff at Stirling Library Local Studies Section for their assistance during the desk-based research.

The site visit and the documentary research was completed by Cat Peters.

The report was written by Cat Peters and the figures were produced by Adrian Bailey. Richard Newman managed the project and edited the report.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Circumstances of Project

1.1.1 Wardell Armstrong Archaeology was commissioned by Ogilvie Homes to prepare a Heritage Impact Statement for land at Newpark Farm, Borestone, Stirling, in relation to a proposed redevelopment of the land.

1.1.2 The term '*site*' is used throughout the report to refer to the proposed development site. The term '*search area*' refers to a 500m radius area, centred on the proposed development site, used to give context to the proposed development site.

1.2 The purpose of the Heritage Impact Statement

1.2.1 This Heritage Impact Statement is designed to clearly show the impact on the heritage significance of the heritage assets of a specific search area effected by the proposed development.

1.2.2 The Heritage Impact statement seeks to address in detail the issues of impacts on heritage significance and to do this it seeks to understand the significance of the assets, then evaluate the impact of the development proposals upon the assets.

1.3 National Planning Policy and Legislative Framework

1.3.1 *Scottish Planning Policy* (The Scottish Government 2014) defines the historic environment as including ancient monuments, archaeological sites, landscape, parks, gardens and historic buildings as well as other features. Such historic environment elements (heritage assets) can be protected by both statutory and non-statutory designation. The policy makes clear that consideration of impact should take into account impact on setting as well as direct impacts.

1.3.2 *Scottish Planning Policy* (The Scottish Government 2014) considers that in most cases the historic environment (excluding archaeological remains) can accommodate change and retain its historic character. In order to manage this process appropriately it is necessary to establish an areas sensitivity to change.

1.3.3 *Scottish Planning Policy* (The Scottish Government 2014) refers to the Government's policy and guidance on the historic environment being set out in the *Scottish Historic Environment Policy* (Historic Scotland 2011a) and for change in Conservation Areas in Planning Advice Note 71: *Conservation Area Management*.

1.3.4 The *Scottish Historic Environment Policy* is primarily concerned with designated heritage assets. These are defined as scheduled monuments, listed buildings,

conservation areas and Historic Marine Protected Areas, all of which are designated by statute. Non-statutorily designated heritage assets are defined in the *Scottish Historic Environment Policy* as heritage assets included on the 'Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes' and the 'Inventory of Battlefields'.

1.3.5 For heritage assets contained on the inventories, but not protected through statute, protection is gained through assessing the impact of proposed development on the inventoried heritage asset as a material consideration in the determination of a planning application (Historic Scotland 2011a, 47).

1.3.6 The *Inventory of Historic Battlefields in Scotland* (Historic Scotland 2011c, 5) defines criteria for inclusion of battlefields on the register in the same way as the *Scottish Historic Environment Policy* (Historic Scotland 2014, 83) as:

- associated with historical events or figures of national significance;
- possession of significant physical remains or archaeological potential;
- decipherable landscape context (battlefield landscape).

In addition, no matter which of the above criteria a battlefield has, it must be possible to define the battlefield on a modern map with a reasonable degree of accuracy (Historic Scotland 2011c, 5).

1.3.7 Historic Scotland has produced interim guidance on historic battlefields which states that the guiding aim of policy on historic battlefields is to “*manage change in a sympathetic way that respects the value of battlefields as change occurs; protects, conserves and enhances key landscape characteristics, important features and archaeological deposits in-situ for the future; and facilitates their potential to make a positive contribution to communities, the environment and tourism*” (Historic Scotland 2011b, 7).

1.3.8 The Scottish Government’s response to issues of development affecting non-designated archaeological remains is contained in Planning Advice Note 2/2011: *Planning and Archaeology*. This states that developers should undertake an initial assessment of a site’s potential to contain archaeological remains as part of their pre-planning application research into development potential (The Scottish Government 2011, 5). This is the purpose of the current document.

1.3.9 Where it is evident that a development is likely to affect archaeological remains or their setting, more detailed information may be required as part of the planning application (The Scottish Government 2011, 7).

1.4 Local Planning Policy

- 1.4.1 Stirling Council has supplementary planning guidance that relates to archaeological remains within the planning process (SG23, 2014). This states that it is important to identify the presence of archaeologically or architecturally sensitive areas at the earliest possible stage in the consideration of the development process, preferably before making an application for planning permission.
- 1.4.2 Stirling Council also has supplementary planning guidance on battlefields (SG24 2014), as there were four significant battles fought within the Council's area, though Sherriffmuir was at some distance from the city. The guidance states that the key components of battlefields can include a wide variety of evidential material and features. These are noted as including, "*natural landscape features such as hills, gorges and water courses, views, upstanding structures such as barriers and buildings, buried features such as graves and pits and objects associated with the battle surviving in the topsoil such as weapons and horse gear*" (Stirling Council 2014).

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 All work undertaken was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Institute for Archaeologists, as set out in *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment* (ClfA 2014).

2.1.2 The data underlying the Heritage Impact Statement was gathered through desk-based study of documentary sources and via a site visit. The impact of the development on the heritage assets was assessed using standardised heritage impact tables (see Appendix 2).

2.2 Documentary Sources

2.2.1 The primary and secondary sources used were derived from Stirling Council Archives (SCA) and the Local Studies Centre of Stirling Library, as well as online sources. The historic maps and primary sources were consulted at these sites in September 2015.

2.3 Site Visit

2.3.1 The site and its environs were visited on the 11th September 2015.

2.3.2 The study area was inspected to:

- examine the impact on the setting of heritage assets of future development;
- assess the nature of the landscape of the current site with regard to previous landscaping and levelling activities and their impact on any potential buried archaeological remains.

2.4 Impact Assessment Tables

2.4.1 The assessment of the impact of development proposals is undertaken using a series of heritage impact tables (Appendix 2). These tables use standard assessment methods as used by Government agencies, as for example those used in the Highway Agency's Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (2007). These tables first establish the significance of the heritage asset against set criteria, secondly the magnitude of impact and taking the results of these two together allow a calculation of impact on heritage significance.

2.5 Reporting

2.5.1 A copy of the report will be deposited with the Stirling Council HER in Stirling, where viewing will be made available on request.

2.5.2 Wardell Armstrong Archaeology supports the Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigations (OASIS) project. This project aims to provide an online index and access to the extensive and expanding body of grey literature created as a result of developer-funded archaeological work. As a result, details of the results of this study will be made available by WAA, as a part of this national scheme. This project has the unique identifier of wardella2-223546.

2.6 Glossary

2.6.1 The following standard terms for compiling a Heritage Impact Statement are used throughout the report:

- Designation – the process that acknowledges the significance of a heritage asset and thus advances its level of consideration/protection within the planning process. Designated assets can either be statutory, like listed buildings, or non-statutory such as registered parks and gardens or conservation areas.
- Heritage Asset – a building, monument, site, place, area or defined landscape positively identified as having a degree of heritage significance that merits consideration in planning decisions.
- Historic Environment Record – an information service, usually utilizing a database, which provides public access to up-to-date and dynamic resources relating to the historic environment of a defined geographic area.
- Mitigation – action taken to reduce potential adverse impacts on the heritage significance of a place.
- Setting – the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. The extent is not fixed and will vary according to the historic character of the asset and the evolution of its surroundings.
- Significance – the value of a heritage asset to present and future generations attributable of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic (including historical associations).

3 BACKGROUND

3.1 Location, Topography and Geology

3.1.1 The study area is centred on NS 78930 90950, to the west of modern housing developments at Borestone, to the immediate east of the M9 motorway and c. 2.3km to the south of the centre of Stirling (Figure 1). The site is on gentle undulating ground, in a field to the north-east of the farmstead of Newpark.

3.1.2 The solid geology comprises the Limestone Coal Formation, a sedimentary bedrock formed in the Pendleian Sub-age (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

3.1.3 The drift geology consists of Devensian Till (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

3.2 Archaeological and Historical Background

3.2.1 This historical and archaeological background is compiled mostly from secondary sources, from records consulted during the desk-based assessment. It is intended only as a summary of historical developments around the study area. The location of known heritage assets within the approximate 500m study area are summarised in Appendix 2.

3.2.2 There are no records of any archaeological remains or finds from within the site.

3.2.3 **Prehistoric (up to c. AD 72):** there is no evidence for prehistoric activity from within the study area. Late Neolithic/ Early Bronze Age fire pits were found in the footprint of the Bannockburn Battle Visitor Centre prior to its construction, c. 1.7km to the south-east of the proposed development site.

3.2.4 **Roman Period (AD 72 to c. 410):** two finds of the Roman period have been discovered within the study area, one late 1st century brooch found on the farm itself in 1850 (Asset 1) and one coin of the Trajan era found c. 1900 (Asset 3). A Roman road is known from the wider area, utilised by troops in the lead up to the Battle of Bannockburn in the 14th century, when this was still functioning.

3.2.5 **Early Medieval (c. 410 - 1066):** there is no known evidence for early medieval activity from the study area.

3.2.6 **Medieval (1066 - 1540):** there was a royal park to the west of Stirling Castle in the 12th century, this was the King's Park. A further royal deer park was created in the 13th century, at New Park. In 1263, payments to the Sheriff of Stirling included for

the provision of strong wooden railings to enclose the new deer park (www.visitdunkeld.co/tuor-stirling-castle.html). This new park is “most obviously commemorated today by the Newpark farm, close to Coxet Hill to the south” (Harrison 2006, 29). Payments to two park keepers and other officials in around 1288 suggest that the two deer parks may both have functioned at the same time, though it is unclear which park is reference in late 14th century records of deer and of hay being cut (Harrison 2012, 27). In 1387, lands were granted to Alexander Porter, lord of the New Park, allowing him to use timber within the park for his own buildings, though the vert and venison were reserved for the king (*ibid*). Future charters continued to reserve the king’s rights in the New Park, though it gradually reverted to agricultural use (*ibid*). From the later 14th century, the land belonged to the Murrays of Touchadam (later of Touchadam and Polmaise), and although none of the plans in the Murray of Polmais catalogues at Stirling Council Archives covered the proposed development site, there may be “evidence in their extensive but still incompletely catalogued papers or in other archival sources” (Harrison 2006, 31).

- 3.2.7 By the post-medieval period the southern end of New Park, including the proposed development area, was divided into strip fields, according to Roy’s Military Map of Scotland of 1752 (Figure 6) and this may reflect a medieval situation. The agriculture appears to be open fields divided into strips consisting of ridge and furrow.
- 3.2.8 Although it is not clear exactly where the eastern limits of the New Park deer park were, much of the rest can be characterised from the 6 inch to 1 mile edition of the First Edition Ordnance Survey map (Figure 4). The proposed development site is clearly within it.
- 3.2.9 The proposed development site lies within the Inventory of Historic Battlefield boundary for Bannockburn (Historic Scotland 2011c, 25). This is one of the most iconic battles in Scottish history, and a key event in the Scottish Wars of Independence. It is a critical event in the formation of Scottish national identity. Its significance can scarcely be overstated (*ibid*, 9).
- 3.2.10 By 1314, Robert the Bruce had control of large parts of Scotland, after a long struggle for the country with Edward I, and after Edward’s death in 1307, with other Scots looking for power and with the remaining castles still in the hands of the English (Historic Scotland 2011c, 3). Stirling Castle was key, as it commanded the key crossing point over the River Forth, thought at that time to run the breadth of Scotland, and therefore the entrance to northern Scotland. Edinburgh and Roxburgh

Castle had recently been taken from English control, and a pact had been made between those occupying Stirling Castle, and Robert the Bruce, who was laying siege to it, that if no English relief force came by midsummer of 1314, the Stirling Castle would be surrendered to Bruce (*ibid*). Bruce gathered an army to defend against any such relief force.

3.2.11 On the night of the 21st June 1314, Bruce camped at New Park prior to the battle of Bannockburn (Miller 1922, 62). His army are reputed to have dug pits “*the depth of a man’s knee fitted with stakes sharpened at the top and covered deftly by turf*” (*ibid*) alongside a road. This is thought to have been the Roman road, which is depicted on the First Edition 6 inch map c. 600m to the east of the proposed development site. The action between the main Scottish forces and the English vanguard on the first day, is thought to have been in the vicinity of New Park deer park, as was the early one on one encounter between Bruce and Henry de Bohun, 2nd Earl of Hereford, though it is more likely that the latter occurred in the area of Milton (Cook nd, 2). The position of the proposed development site at a relatively low-lying area, as opposed to the area of high ground occupied by the National Trust centre to the south-east, may suggest it was less likely to have been the location of the Bruce’s pre-battle camp. The First Edition Ordnance Survey map (Figure 4), locates the battle to the immediate north of the proposed development site, but this is “*merely likely to mean that the action was all being put into the same (incorrect) location for both days*” (Historic Scotland 2011c, 17). Furthermore, Historic Scotland’s Inventory includes the New Park/Borestone location for the battle amongst those that are “*quite unlikely*” (*ibid*).

3.2.12 The Inventory of Historic Battlefields defines the area in which the main events of the battle are considered to have occurred and where there is potential for physical remains and archaeological evidence to survive (Historic Scotland 2011c, 1). Until recently, very little archaeological material likely to relate to the battle had been recovered. A probable 14th century arrowhead was found near the Battle of Bannockburn National Trust visitor centre in 2004. Between 2011 and 2014, spurred on by the 700th anniversary of the battle, a new search was undertaken involving the National Trust for Scotland, the Centre for Battlefield Archaeology at Glasgow University, Stirling Council, Stirling University, the Treasure Trove Unit and GUARD Archaeology Ltd, using LIDAR, aerial photography, map regression, documentary research, geophysical prospection, walkover surveys, metal-detecting surveys, excavation trenching and systematic test pitting (Pollard 2015,

<http://www.pasthorizonspr.com/index.php/archives/08/2015/finding-the-battle-of-bannockburn>). During this programme of work, three key artefacts thought to relate to the rout of the English army from the battlefield during the second day, and may suggest the main battlefield occurred on the Carse too. These were a spur, stirrup and cross pendant from an English knight's horse harness, found some distance to the east of the proposed development site, near Redhall and Skeoch.

3.2.13 **Post Medieval to Modern (1540-present):** it is not clear when New Park farmstead itself originates (Asset 2), though Blaeu's Atlas of Scotland of 1654 does show 'New Park' (Figure 5). Roy's Military Map of Scotland of 1752 (Figure 6) also annotates 'Parks', though whether these are farmsteads by this time is unclear. The Valuation Roll of Stirling of 1831 (SCA SC4/3/1) for St Ninian's Parish includes four plots of land as 'New Park' in the Barony of Touchadam, so it is impossible to know which relates to the present proposed development site, but likely that the farmstead was in place by this date. On John Thompson's Atlas of Scotland of 1832, the farmstead is marked as 'Park' (Figure 7).

3.2.14 Certainly by the time of the publication of the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map in 1861 (Figure 8), it is annotated 'Newpark', and is shown as a traditional farmstead with buildings, including a circular horse gin, surrounding a central courtyard. The proposed development site at this time is seen as consisting of one main field, and part of one other in the south. In the Valuation Roll of Stirling of 1865-6 the plot of land is number 8608, and description 'Lands and Farm, New Park' (SCA SC4/3/3, page 202). The proprietor at that time was 'John Murray Esq. of Touchadam and Polmaise' and the occupier was 'Allan McDonald' (*ibid*). The Stirling Directory for 1865-6 has a 'McDonald, Mrs' listed at 'New Park' (The Stirling Directory 1865-6, 40). By 1868-9 it was held by Alexander McDonald (Duncan and Jamieson 1868-9, 68).

3.2.15 Between 1861 (Figure 8) and 1896 (Figure 9), the farmstead had developed, with further outbuildings having been constructed to the north-west of the main earlier plan of buildings. The site itself remains unchanged. One of these additional buildings was extended at some time between 1896 (Figure 9) and 1913 (Figure 10).

3.2.16 Between 1913 (Figure 10) and 1961 (Figure 11), further changes occurred in the vicinity of the site, including the establishment of further buildings at Newpark and alterations to the eastern boundary of the proposed development site. This relates to the establishment of housing on adjacent land to the east (Asset 5) on Graystale Road, Gateside Road and Bearside Road, the beginning of building in the area which

began soon after the end of the Second World War. A primary school was also constructed in the area to provide for the growing community (Asset 6).

3.3 Designated Heritage Assets

3.3.1 The site lies within the non-statutory historic battlefield area of the Battle of Bannockburn, as detailed within the Inventory of Historic Battlefields of Scotland (Historic Scotland 2011c).

3.3.2 There are no designated heritage assets within the site or study area.

3.4 Undesignated Heritage Assets

3.4.1 There are six known undesignated heritage assets within the wider study area, detailed in the Historic Environment Record (HER), accessible through the CANMORE website (<http://canmore.org.uk/>; see Appendix 2).

3.4.2 There are no known undesignated heritage assets within the site boundary detailed within the HER accessible through the CANMORE website (<http://canmore.org.uk/>).

4 SITE VISIT

4.1 Site Conditions

4.1.1 At the time of the site visit, in September 2015, the site comprised one large grass field, at a lower level to the surrounding area, fenced off from housing to the east, the road to the north and fences with gaps separating it from further agricultural land to the south (Plate 1). To the west, was an access track, heading south from the road to the north to the farmstead of Newpark, and to the west of that lay the M9 motorway.



Plate 1: View of site from the north, facing south-east

4.1.2 The site was assessed from surrounding publicly accessible land, including a public footpath which ran west to east just to the south of the southern boundary. At the time of the site visit, tractors were working in the field, moving hay bales.

4.2 Potential for Archaeological Features within the Site

4.2.1 No archaeological features were visible within the proposed development site. The remnants of a former black asphalt surface was visible in the northern extent of the site, presumably an earlier road surfacing predating the need to raise the road over the adjacent motorway to the west (Plate 2). The farmstead to the south-east, Newpark, although well shielded by trees, retained evidence of the gin house seen on First Edition Ordnance Survey mapping (Plate 3; Figure 8).



Plate 2: Black asphalt surface at northern extent of site, facing east



Plate 3: Newpark farmstead, facing north-east

4.3 Impact of Development on the Setting of Designated Heritage Assets within the Study Area

- 4.3.1 The proposed development site is clearly visible from the A-listed battlefield monument complex at the National Trust Visitor Centre, c. 1.7km to the south-east (Plate 4).



Plate 4: View of site from National Trust complex

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Plate 5: View of site from Robert the Bruce Statue at the National Trust complex

5 DISCUSSION

5.1 Summary of Heritage Asset Significance

5.1.1 Heritage asset significance is assessed in relation to the criteria set out in Appendix 1, Table 1.

5.1.2 The site lies within an historic battlefield, of national significance. This is particularly important as the Battle of Bannockburn is associated with figures of national significance and possesses the archaeological potential for significant physical remains to survive (criteria outlined by Historic Scotland 2011c, 5; *confer* 1.3.6). Guidance on the management of development at battlefield sites aims to “*manage change in a sympathetic way that respects the value of battlefields as change occurs; protects, conserves and enhances key landscape characteristics, important features and archaeological deposits in-situ for the future; and facilitates their potential to make a positive contribution to communities, the environment and tourism*” (Historic Scotland 2011b, 7). Key components of a battlefield can include a variety of features, such as “*hills, gorges and water courses, views, upstanding such as barriers and buildings*” (Stirling Council 2014), though the site visit has shown that none of these were visibly evident.

5.1.3 There is one other designated heritage asset of national significance within the study area, the category A Battlefield of Bannockburn group of monuments.

5.1.4 There are five extant heritage assets within the study area of local significance and two findspots of negligible significance.

5.2 Magnitude of Impact on Heritage Assets

5.2.1 Magnitude of impact is assessed in relation to the criteria set out in Appendix 1, Table 2.

5.2.2 The proposed development is not within an area of the battlefield that is considered significant by Historic Scotland with regard to the unfolding of the battles events. The proposed development is small in relation to the whole area considered to relate to the Battle of Bannockburn and does not appear to contain any key components in relation to the battlefield. Consequently, the magnitude of impact of any development would result in a minor change in relation to the battlefield as a whole.

5.2.3 The magnitude of impact on the setting of the category A Battle of Bannockburn monuments (the Robert the Bruce statue, rotunda and flag pole) to the south-east of the development site, and intervisible with it, is less than substantial.

5.2.4 The magnitude of impact results in no change with regard of six of the undesignated assets in the study area.

5.2.5 The magnitude of impact on the undesignated heritage asset of New Park medieval deer park is minor as it is only a tiny and historically uncharacteristic area that is proposed for development.

5.3 **Assessment of Impact on Heritage Significance**

5.3.1 Based on current knowledge the magnitude of impact of any development would result in a minor change in relation to the battlefield site, which equates to a very limited impact on the heritage significance of this nationally important asset. This is because the proposed development site is part of a small area of undeveloped land formerly within New Park medieval deer park. Further evaluation will be required. In the first instance, as agreed with Stirling Council's archaeological advisors, this will take the form of a metal detector survey, across the area due to be affected by any development on the site, though not across the northern area where the former road surface survives. The purpose of the metal detector survey would be to more clearly understand the likely archaeological survival of remains that may be associated with the battle and the manoeuvres and preparations for the battle. A subsequent evaluation using trial trenching to identify any possible surviving sub-surface remains would be undertaken as a condition of planning consent.

5.3.2 A less than substantial change on the setting of the category A Battle of Bannockburn monuments (the Robert the Bruce statue, rotunda and flag pole) results in a major impact on the heritage significance of the asset, and will require mitigation. This is likely to take the form of development design measures such as vegetative screening.

5.4 **Development Risk**

5.4.1 The proposed development site has remained relatively unchanged since the medieval era, from when it was gradually incorporated into agricultural lands associated with Newpark farmstead. As the site lies within the potential Battle of Bannockburn *"it is possible that the location of the fighting has been substantially redeveloped with the loss of any military artefacts or physical remains. Consequently,*

any remaining undeveloped open ground within this area has important potential for the survival of associated material of the first day of the battle” (Historic Scotland 2011c, 15). It is further possible that medieval remains relating to the former land use of the area as a medieval deer park, may survive sub-surface.

5.4.2 Although this research has not encountered any known archaeological features of an earlier date within the site, the potential for prehistoric, Roman or Anglo-Saxon remains cannot be ruled out. Prehistoric features were encountered at the National Trust Battle of Bannockburn site, and Roman finds have been found in the vicinity.

5.5 Conclusion

5.5.1 In summary there are no known archaeological remains within the proposed development area. This area, however, is located within the extent of the former New Park medieval deer park. The former deer park is not a designated heritage asset and it is unlikely that there would be any surviving archaeological remains relating to its use, as a deer park as it has clearly been agricultural land for many centuries. The development of this part of the former deer park would alter its existing landscape character but the land already lacks any historic landscape character that can be attributed to the medieval deer park.

5.5.2 New Park is the area in which Robert the Bruce’s forces spent the eve of the Battle of Bannockburn. This former medieval deer park was large and the proposed development area represents only a fraction of it, consequently it is not clear that Bruce’s army camped within the proposed development area. If they did there may be surviving archaeological evidence associated with this, perhaps in the form of stray artefacts or pits dug at the time of the encampment. Whilst this part of New Park has been included within the battlefield area defined within the *Inventory of Historic Battlefields in Scotland* (Historic Scotland 2011c, 5), Historic Scotland do not consider it to be a significant part of the battlefield, nor an area within which actions during the battle took place and it lacks any key landscape components associated with the battle.

5.5.3 The proposed development could potentially impact upon the setting of the category A designated Battle of Bannockburn monuments, with which it shares intervisibility. The landscape characteristics are such that careful consideration of boundary treatments and site design is essential to reduce any impact on the heritage significance of this nationally important monument group.

5.5.4 A metal detector survey followed by an evaluation using trial trenches will evaluate and record any stray artefacts present in the topsoil and any buried features that may survive within the site that could be associated with the Battle of Bannockburn.

6 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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APPENDIX 1: HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT TABLES

Table 1 Measuring Significance

Significance	Designation	Asset types and justification	Preferred response to negative impact
International	Non-statutorily designated heritage assets.	World Heritage Site (NPPF s132).	Avoid negative impact where asset contributes to the WHS's defined outstanding universal values (NPPF s138).
National	Statutorily designated heritage assets.	Scheduled monuments, grade I and II* listed buildings (NPPF s132).	Avoid negative impact.
National	Non-statutorily designated heritage assets.	Registered battlefields, grade I and II* Registered Parks and Gardens (NPPF s132).	Avoid negative impact.
National	Non-designated heritage assets of demonstrable equivalence to a scheduled monument (NPPF s138).	Assets where assessment for designation is pending, assets that have been assessed as being capable of designation but have not been designated at the SoS discretion, assets worthy of designation but which are outside the scope of the 1979 Act (NPPF s139).	Avoid negative impact.
District or County (Higher)	Statutorily designated heritage assets.	Grade II listed buildings (NPPF s132).	Limit negative impact (avoid substantial harm) and mitigate.
District or County (Higher)	Non-statutorily designated heritage assets.	Conservation area (NPPF s127), grade II registered park and garden (NPPF s132).	Limit negative impact (avoid substantial harm) and mitigate.
District or County (Lesser)	Non-designated heritage assets within a national park or AONB.	Any extant heritage assets (NPPF s115).	Limit negative impact and mitigate.
District or County (Lesser)	Non-designated heritage assets.	Heritage assets placed on a local planning authority list (NPPG).	Limit negative impact and mitigate.
District or County (Lesser)	Non-designated heritage assets.	Any area of potential listed in a local plan (NPPG).	Limit negative impact and mitigate.
Local	Non-designated heritage assets.	Any extant heritage assets outside of a national park or AONB.	Mitigate.
Negligible	Non-designated heritage assets.	Heritage assets recorded in the HER that are no longer extant, individual findspots or structures of no heritage value.	No action.

Table 2: Establishing the magnitude of impact

Magnitude of Impact	Heritage Asset		
	Archaeological Remains (Archaeological Interest)	Historic Buildings (Architectural/Artistic Interest and/or Historic Interest)	Historic Landscapes (Historic Interest)
Loss	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change to most or all key archaeological materials, such that the resource is totally altered Comprehensive changes to setting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change to key historic building elements, such that the resource is totally altered Comprehensive changes to setting 	Major change to historic landscape character resulting from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes to most key historic landscape elements, parcels or components Extreme visual effects Major change to noise or change to sound quality Major changes to use or access
Substantial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes to many key archaeological materials, such that the resource is clearly modified Considerable changes to setting that affect the character of the asset 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes to many key historic building elements, such that the resource is significantly modified Changes to setting of an historic building such that it is significantly modified 	Moderate change to historic landscape character resulting from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes to many key historic landscape elements, parcels or components Visual change to many key aspects of the historic landscape Noticeable differences in noise or sound quality Considerable changes to use or access
Less than substantial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes to key archaeological materials, such that the asset is slightly altered Slight changes to setting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change to key historic building elements, such that the asset is slightly different Changes to setting of an historic building such that it is noticeably changed 	Limited change to historic landscape character resulting from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes to few key historic landscape elements, parcels or components Slight visual changes to few key aspects of the historic landscape Limited changes to noise levels or sound quality Slight changes to use or access
Minor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Very minor changes to archaeological materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slight changes to historic buildings elements or setting that hardly affect it 	Very small change to historic landscape character resulting from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Very minor changes to key historic landscape elements, parcels or components Virtually unchanged visual effects Very slight changes to noise levels or sound quality Very slight changes to use or access
No change	No change		

Table 3 Impact on Heritage Significance

Assessment Matrix to define the degree of impact on heritage asset significance		Magnitude of impact				
		No change	Minor alteration with no reduction in significance	Less than substantial	Substantial	Loss
Significance of Heritage Asset	National	Blue	Yellow	Dark Green	Red	Red
	District/County (Higher)	Blue	Yellow	Light Green	Dark Green	Red
	District/County (Lesser)	Blue	Yellow	Light Green	Light Green	Dark Green
	Local	Blue	Blue	Yellow	Light Green	Light Green
	Negligible	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue

Blue (no appreciable impact) = no mitigation necessary
 Yellow (very limited impact) = low level mitigation eg photographic record/watching brief etc
 Light green (limited impact) = may need evaluation to establish appropriate mitigation which may include site survey/excavation etc
 Dark green (major impact) = may not be agreed and then only with significant justification, may require evaluation and will require significant mitigation such as excavation, detailed building survey, visual restoration, some in-situ preservation and on-site interpretation
 Red (very major impact) = unlikely to be agreed except in exceptional circumstances and only with a high level of mitigation

APPENDIX 2: HERITAGE ASSET GAZETTEER

Heritage Assets within the 500m search radius:

Asset No.	Reference	Site Name	Description	Grid Reference	Period
1	Canmore 46244	Brooch findspot	Late 1 st century 'Polden Hill' type brooch found on Newpark farm in 1850	278900,690900	Roman
2	Canmore 187332	Newpark Farmhouse	Newpark Farmhouse	278920,690720	Post Medieval
3	Canmore 46242	Coin	Roman coin of Trajan found c. 1900	279000,691000	Roman
4	Canmore 227813	Middle Quarter	Ruined farmbuildings	279000,691000	Post Medieval
5	Canmore 187326	Housing Estate	Borestone Housing Estate	279000,691100	Modern
6	Canmore 187333	Primary School	Borestone Primary School, Borestone	279281,690919	Modern
7	N/A	New Park	Former area of a medieval deer park	Centred on 279000,690000	Medieval

APPENDIX 3: FIGURES






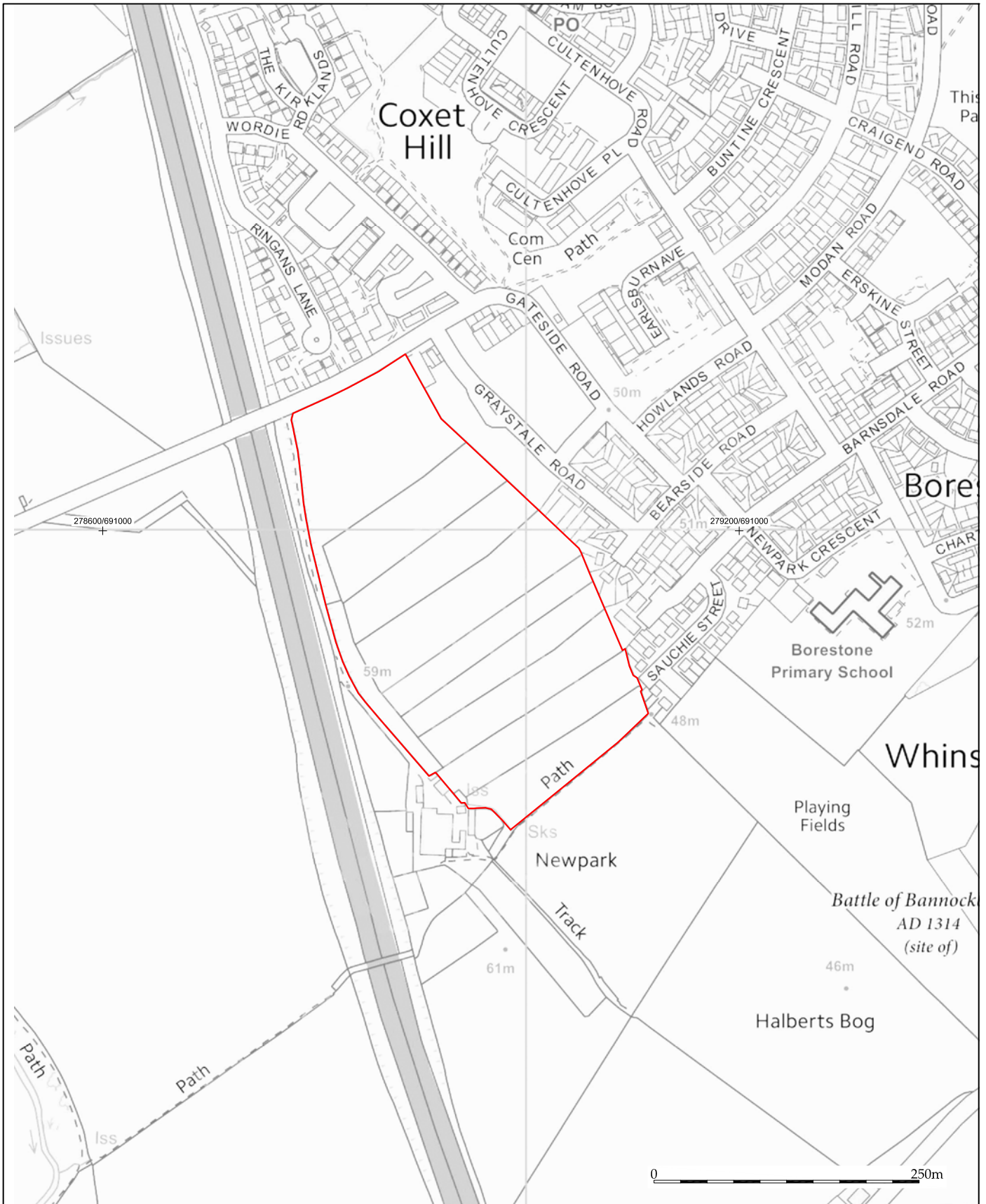
 <p>Wardell Armstrong Archaeology 2015</p>	<p>PROJECT: Land at Newpark Farm, Borestone, Stirling, Stirlingshire</p> <p>SCALE: 1:25,000 at A4</p> <p>REPORT No: CP11496</p> <p>CLIENT: Ogilvie Homes</p> <p>DRAWN BY: AB</p> <p>DATE: September 2015</p> <p>FIGURE: 1</p>	<p>KEY:</p>  Site location	 <p>Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100019512</p>
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Figure 1: Site location.






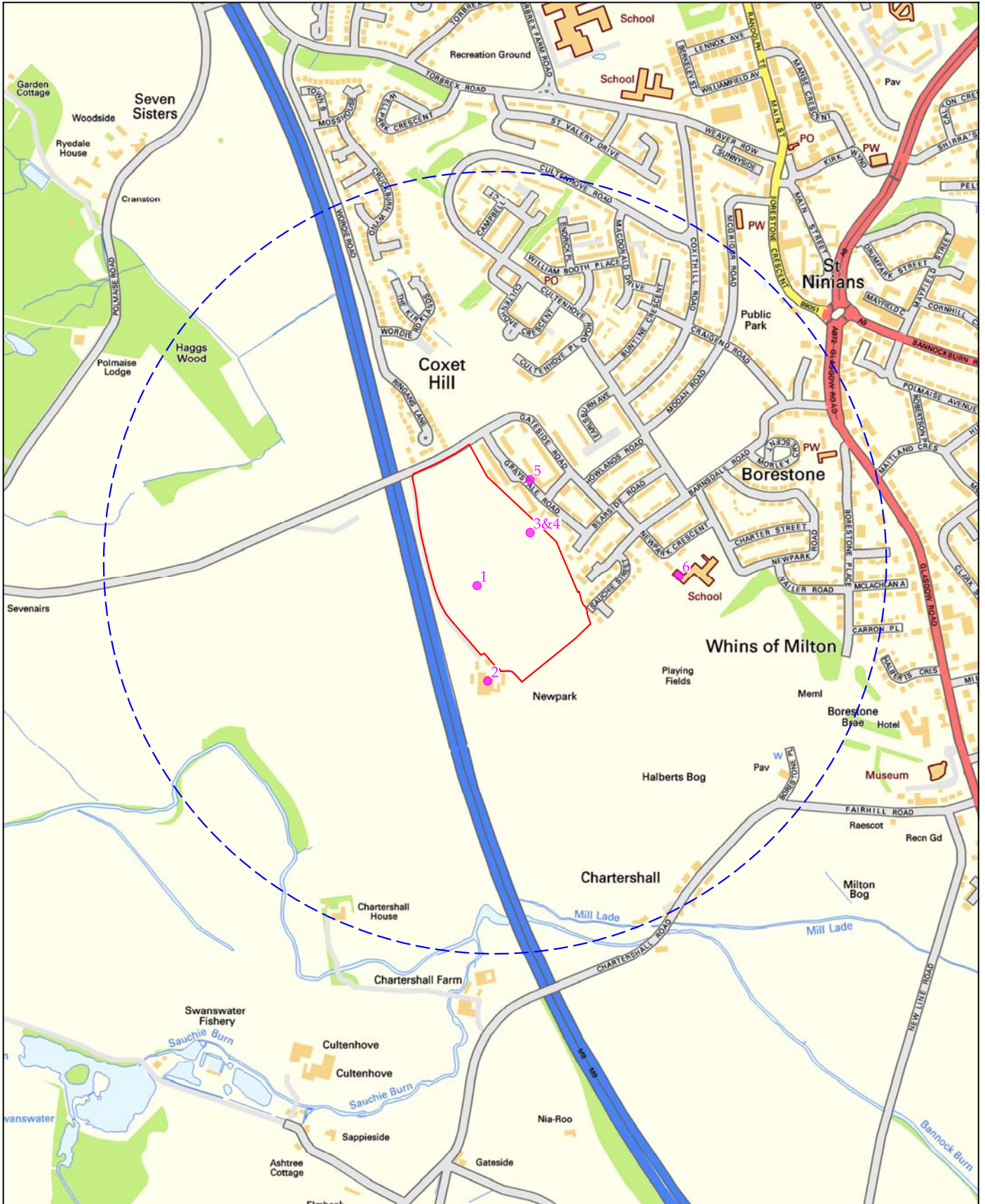
 <p>Wardell Armstrong Archaeology 2015</p>	<p>PROJECT: Land at Newpark Farm, Borestone, Stirling, Stirlingshire</p> <p>SCALE: 1:5,000 at A4</p> <p>REPORT No: CP11496</p> <p>CLIENT: Ogilvie Homes</p> <p>DRAWN BY: AB</p> <p>DATE: September 2015</p> <p>FIGURE: 2</p>	<p>KEY:</p>  <p>Site location</p>	 <p>Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100019512</p>
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Figure 2: Detailed site location.








 <p>Wardell Armstrong Archaeology 2015</p>	<p>PROJECT: Land at Newport Farm, Borestone, Stirling, Stirlingshire</p> <p>SCALE: 1:10,000 at A4</p> <p>REPORT No: CP11496</p> <p>CLIENT: Ogilvie Homes</p> <p>DRAWN BY: AB</p> <p>DATE: September 2015</p> <p>FIGURE: 3</p>	<p>KEY:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">  Site location  500m radius  Heritage assets 	 <p>Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100019512</p>
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Figure 3: location of heritage assets within a 500m radius of the site.

PROJECT:

Land at Newpark Farm,
Borestone, Stirling,
Stirlingshire

CLIENT:

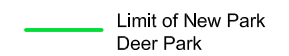
Ogilvie Homes

SCALE: 1:20,000 at A4

DRAWN BY: AB

DATE: September 2015

KEY:



REPORT No:

CP11496

FIGURE:

4

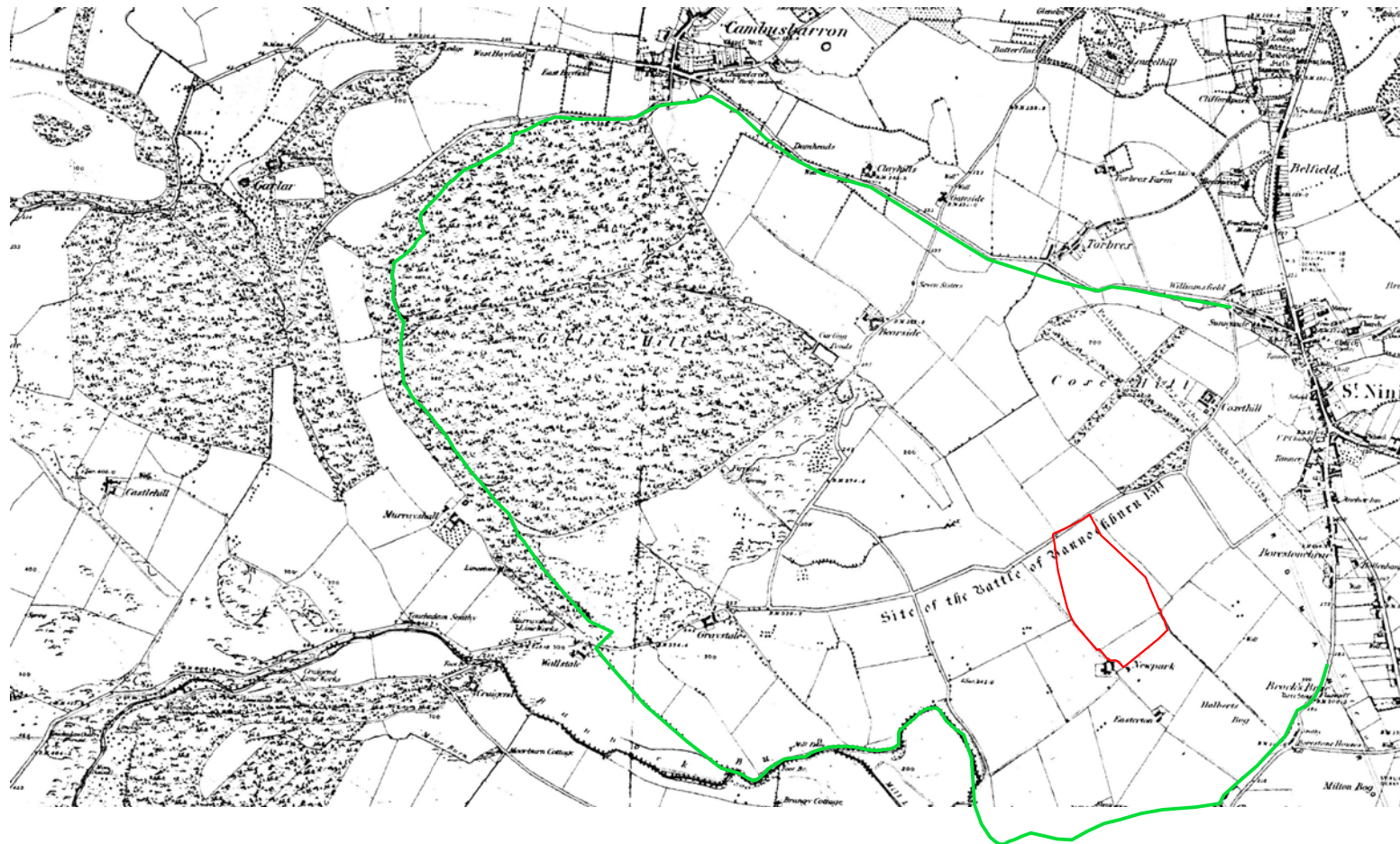


Figure 4: First Edition Ordnance Survey Map showing limits of New Park Deer Park.

PROJECT:
Land at Newpark Farm,
Borestone, Stirling,
Stirlingshire

CLIENT:
Ogilvie Homes

SCALE: Not to scale

DRAWN BY: AB

DATE: September 2015

KEY:
 Site location



REPORT No:
CP11496

FIGURE:
5



Figure 5: Extract from Blaeu's Military Atlas of Scotland, 1654.



archaeology

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Archaeology
2015

PROJECT:

Land at Newpark Farm,
Borestone, Stirling,
Stirlingshire

CLIENT:

Ogilvie Homes

SCALE: Not to scale

DRAWN BY: AB

DATE: September 2015

KEY:



Site location



REPORT No:

CP11496

FIGURE:

7

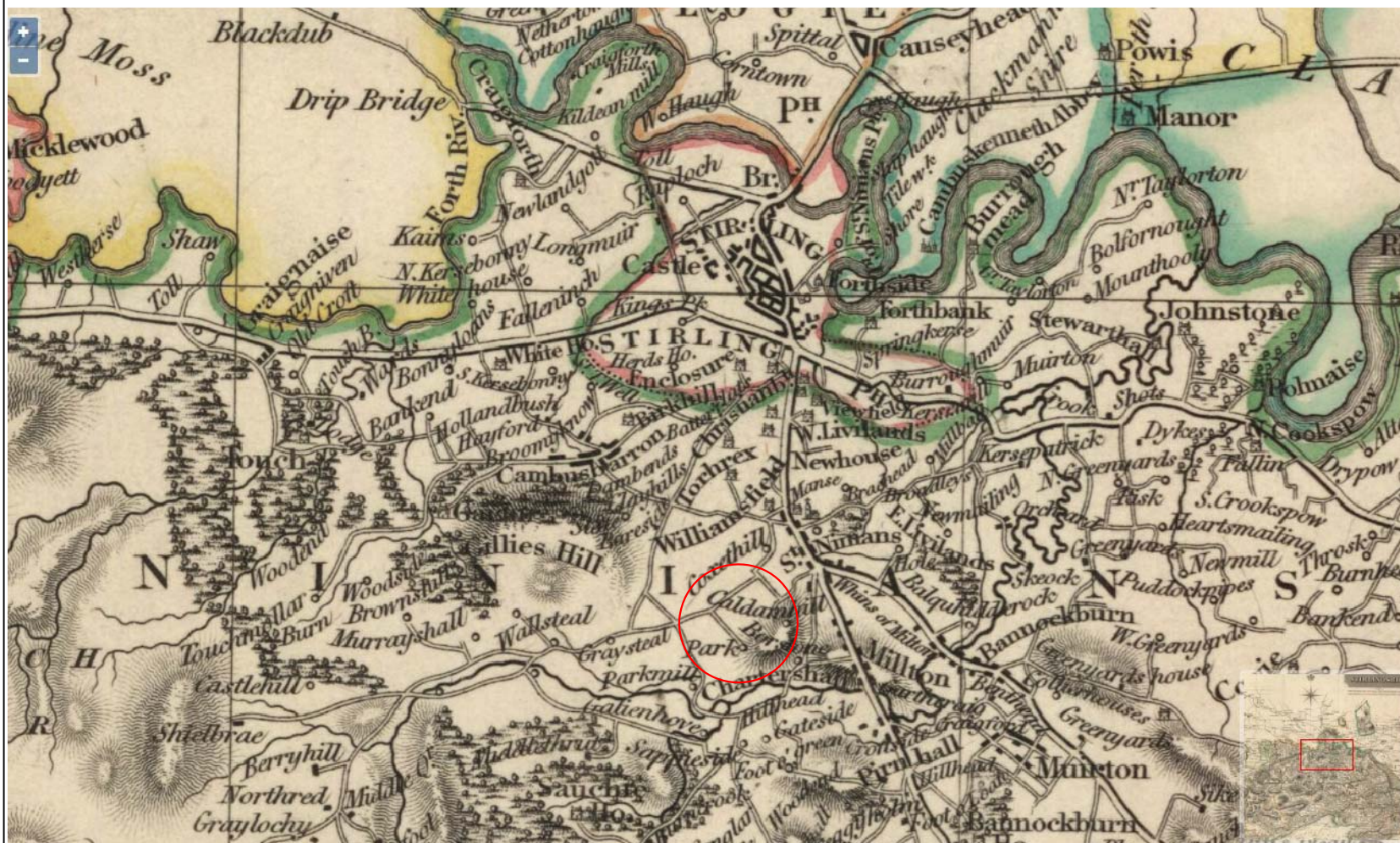
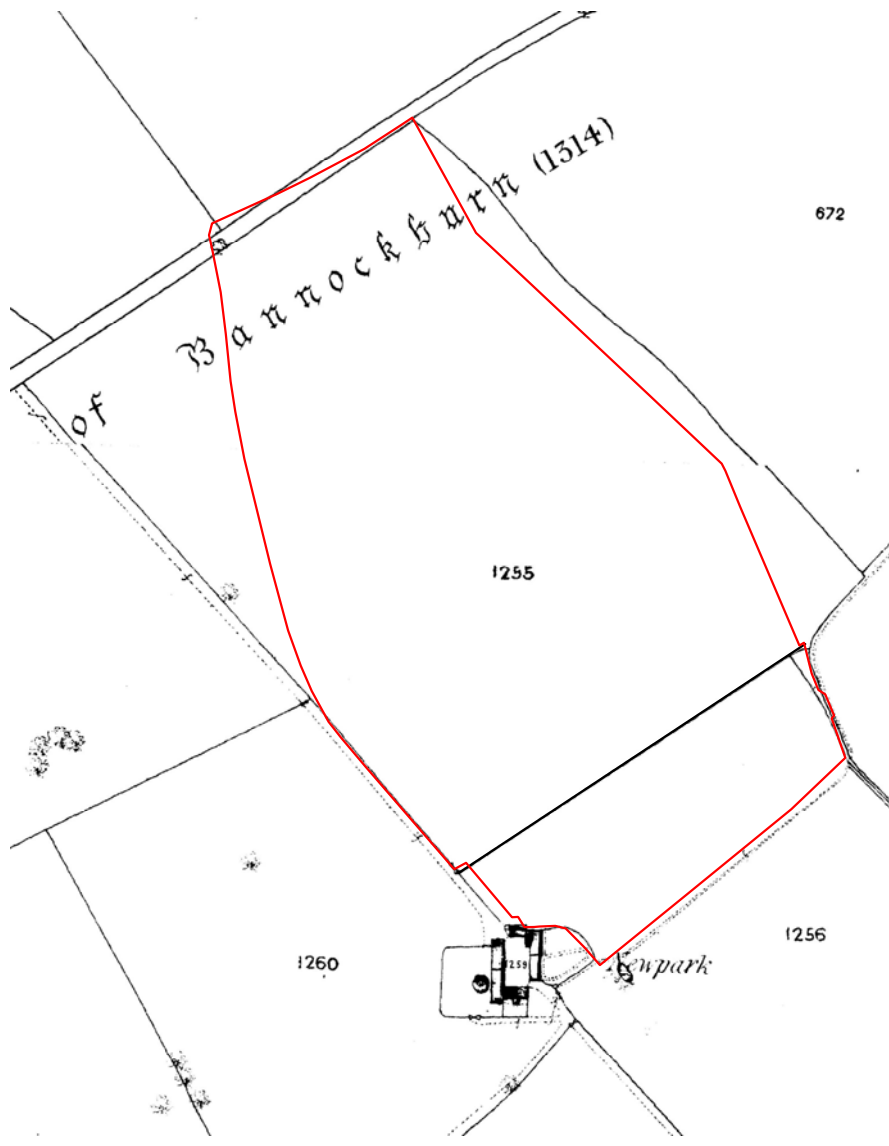


Figure 7: Extract from Thomson's Atlas of Scotland, 1832.





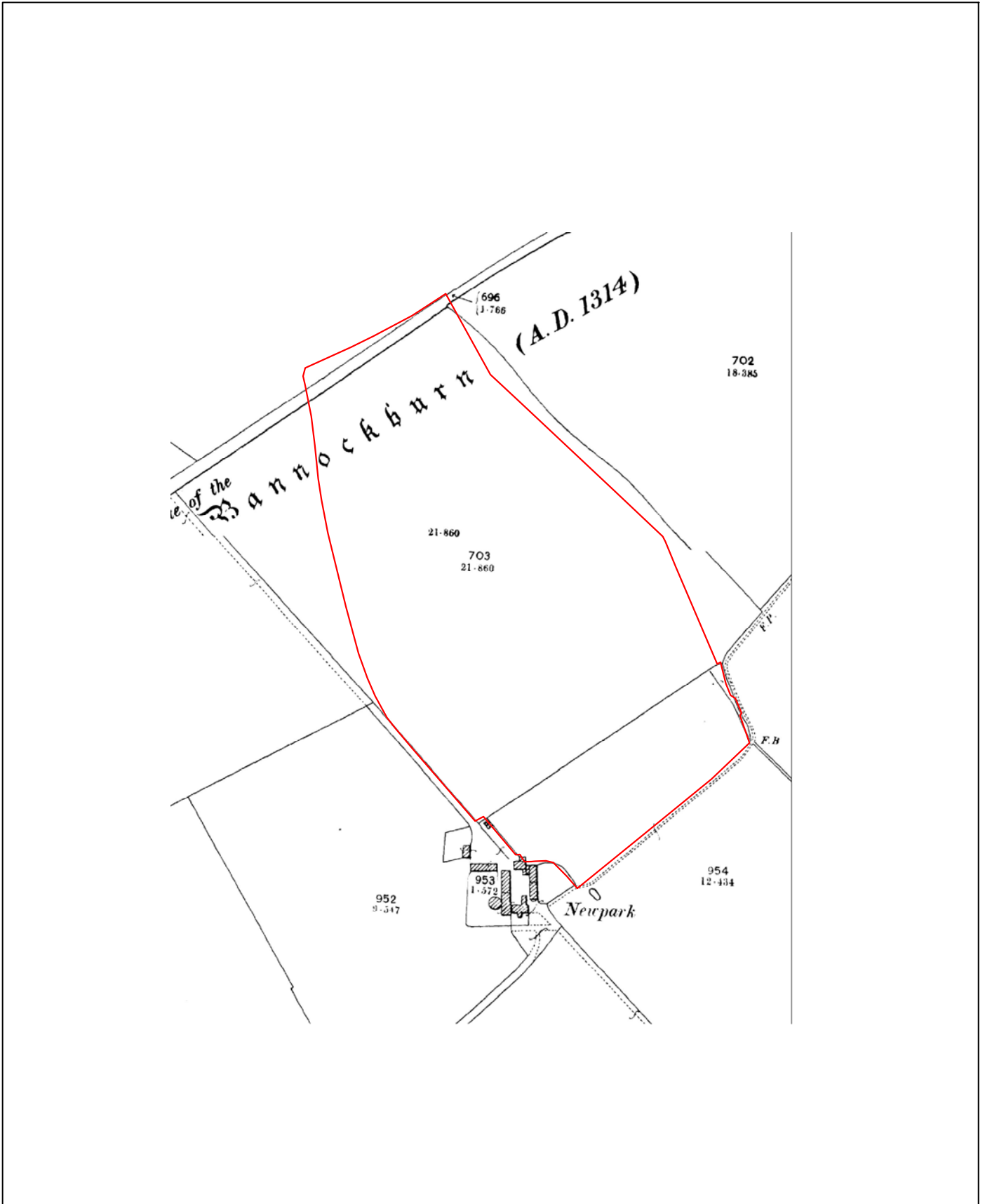
	<p>PROJECT: Land at Newpark Farm, Borestone, Stirling, Stirlingshire</p> <p>SCALE: 1:4,000 at A4</p> <p>REPORT No: CP11496</p> <p>CLIENT: Ogilvie Homes</p> <p>DRAWN BY: AB</p> <p>DATE: September 2015</p> <p>FIGURE: 8</p>	<p>KEY:</p>  Site location	
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Figure 8: First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1861.






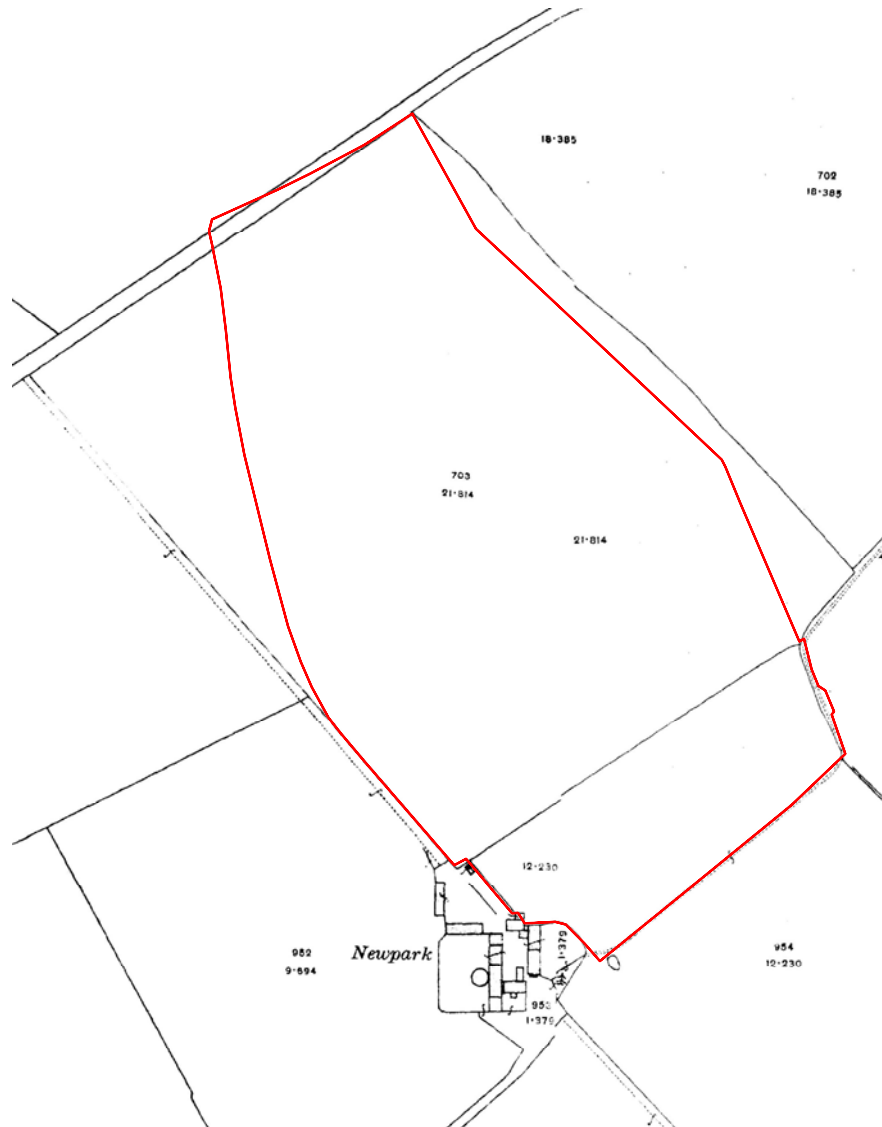
 <p>Wardell Armstrong Archaeology 2015</p>	<p>PROJECT: Land at Newpark Farm, Borestone, Stirling, Stirlingshire</p> <p>SCALE: 1:4,000 at A4</p> <p>REPORT No: CP11496</p> <p>CLIENT: Ogilvie Homes</p> <p>DRAWN BY: AB</p> <p>DATE: September 2015</p> <p>FIGURE: 9</p>	<p>KEY:</p>  Site location	
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Figure 9: Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1896.



Wardell Armstrong
Archaeology
2015

PROJECT: Land at Newpark Farm, Borestone,
Stirling, Stirlingshire
SCALE: 1:4,000 at A4
REPORT No: CP11496
CLIENT: Ogilvie Homes
DRAWN BY: AB
DATE: September 2015
FIGURE: 10

KEY:



Site location



Figure 10: Third Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1913.



Wardell Armstrong
Archaeology
2015

PROJECT: Land at Newpark Farm, Borestone,
Stirling, Stirlingshire
SCALE: 1:4,000 at A4
REPORT No: CP11496
CLIENT: Ogilvie Homes
DRAWN BY: AB
DATE: September 2015
FIGURE: 11

KEY:



Site location



Figure 11: Ordnance Survey Map, 1961.

STOKE-ON-TRENT
Sir Henry Doulton House
Forge Lane
Etruria
Stoke-on-Trent
ST1 5BD
Tel: +44 (0)845 111 7777

CARDIFF
22 Windsor Place
Cardiff
CF10 3BY
Tel: +44 (0)29 2072 9191

EDINBURGH
Suite 2/3, Great Michael House
14 Links Place
Edinburgh
EH6 7EZ
Tel: +44 (0)131 555 3311

GREATER MANCHESTER
2 The Avenue
Leigh
Greater Manchester
WN7 1ES
Tel: +44 (0)1942 260101

LONDON
Third Floor
46 Chancery Lane
London
WC2A 1JE
Tel: +44 (0)20 7242 3243

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE
City Quadrant
11 Waterloo Square
Newcastle upon Tyne
NE1 4DP
Tel: +44 (0)191 232 0943

PENRYN
Tremough Innovation Centre
Tremough Campus
Penryn
Cornwall
TR10 9TA
Tel: +44 (0)1872 560738

SHEFFIELD
Unit 5
Newton Business Centre
Newton Chambers Road
Thorncliffe Park
Chapelton
Sheffield
S35 2PH
Tel: +44 (0)114 245 6244

TRURO
Wheal Jane
Baldhu
Truro
Cornwall
TR3 6EH
Tel: +44 (0)1872 560738

WEST BROMWICH
Thynne Court
Thynne Street
West Bromwich
West Midlands
B70 6PH
Tel: +44 (0)121 580 0909

International offices:

ALMATY
29/6 Satpaev Avenue
Rakhat Palace Hotel
Office Tower, 7th Floor
Almaty
050040
Kazakhstan
Tel : +7-727-3341310

MOSCOW
Suite 2, Block 10,
Letnikovskaya St.
Moscow, Russia
115114
Tel: +7(495) 980 07 67

Wardell Armstrong Archaeology:

CUMBRIA
Cocklakes Yard
Carlisle
Cumbria
CA4 0BQ
Tel: +44 (0)1228 564820

