



**Erection of 4 dwellinghouses,  
Land West of the Dairy,  
Auchenbowie,  
Stirling,  
Metal Detecting Survey,  
Data Structure Report**







**January 2017**

# Document control sheet

Client: Mr Craig Forsyth  
 Project: Auchenbowie  
 Document Title: Metal Detecting Survey DSR

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<b>Document Status: FINAL</b>				

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## Executive Summary

*ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd were contracted to undertake a metal detecting survey in advance of proposed development of four house plots at Auchenbowie to the south of Stirling. The site is located on the western edge of the Sauchieburn Battlefield as defined by Historic Environment Scotland in the Battlefield Inventory.*

*The archaeological works followed the placement of a planning condition upon each of the four proposed developments by Stirling Council. The condition required that a metal detecting survey be completed in advance of the proposed development in order to ensure any battlefield related artefacts were adequately recorded in advance of site works.*

*The metal detecting survey failed to reveal any artefacts pre-dating the 20<sup>th</sup> century and was dominated by detritus relating to the use of the site as a caravan park.*

*ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd recommend that the planning conditions be discharged.*

*A record of the work has been deposited with the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) website hosted by the Archaeological Data Service (OASIS ID archascu1-273290) and with Discovery and Excavation in Scotland (DES), the annual publication of fieldwork by Archaeology Scotland.*

# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 General

1.1.1 ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd were commissioned by Mr Steve Lindsay of Consolida Designs on behalf of Mr Craig Forsyth to undertake archaeological mitigation in advance of the proposed development of 4 housing plots at the former Auchenbowie Caravan Site to the south of Stirling NGR: NS 79276 87951 (centred).

1.1.2 The site was identified by the Stirling Council Archaeology Officer as being located in an area of archaeological potential. Each housing plot was submitted for planning permission separately, and as such there are four planning conditions associated with this development.

1.1.3 Through Planning Condition 5 of Planning Applications 13/00399/PPP, 13/00401/PPP and 13/00402/PPP, as well as Condition 9 of Planning Application 13/00400/PPP, Stirling Council recommended that a programme of archaeological investigation be carried out prior to development. All of the conditions relating to the various applications are identically worded, and state:

*'No works shall take place within the development site until the developer has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological works in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Planning Authority...'<sup>1</sup>*

1.1.4 The primary archaeological concern related to the site is the potential for construction works to disrupt archaeological remains associated with the Battle of Sauchieburn fought in 1488. The proposed development is located on the site of the Battle as defined by the Historic Environment Scotland Inventory of Historic Battlefields (BTL38).

1.1.5 The placement of this condition is supported by the Stirling Local Development Plan Policy 7.8, which requires appropriate mitigation on development which may have an adverse impact upon Historic battlefields. The purpose of the Inventory of Historic Battlefields is to raise awareness of the significance of the sites included, and ensure that these areas are adequately protected and any proposed development appropriately managed.

1.1.6 The response from the Stirling Council Archaeology Officer outlined the need for a metal detecting survey across each of the proposed development areas. The extent of this requirement was confirmed through discussions between ARCHAS and the Stirling Council Archaeology Officer who confirmed he would be happy for all four planning conditions to be addressed together as one archaeological project.<sup>2</sup>

1.1.7 Subsequently, ARCHAS produced a detailed Written Scheme of Investigation (hereafter WSI) outlining the methodology to be followed and standards maintained during the work. This WSI was accepted by the Stirling Council Archaeology Officer on 22<sup>nd</sup> December 2016

1.1.8 The metal detecting survey was completed on Wednesday 11<sup>th</sup> January 2016 by Ross Cameron and Jim Knowles. The day was cold and windy, with rain showers and occasional sleet.

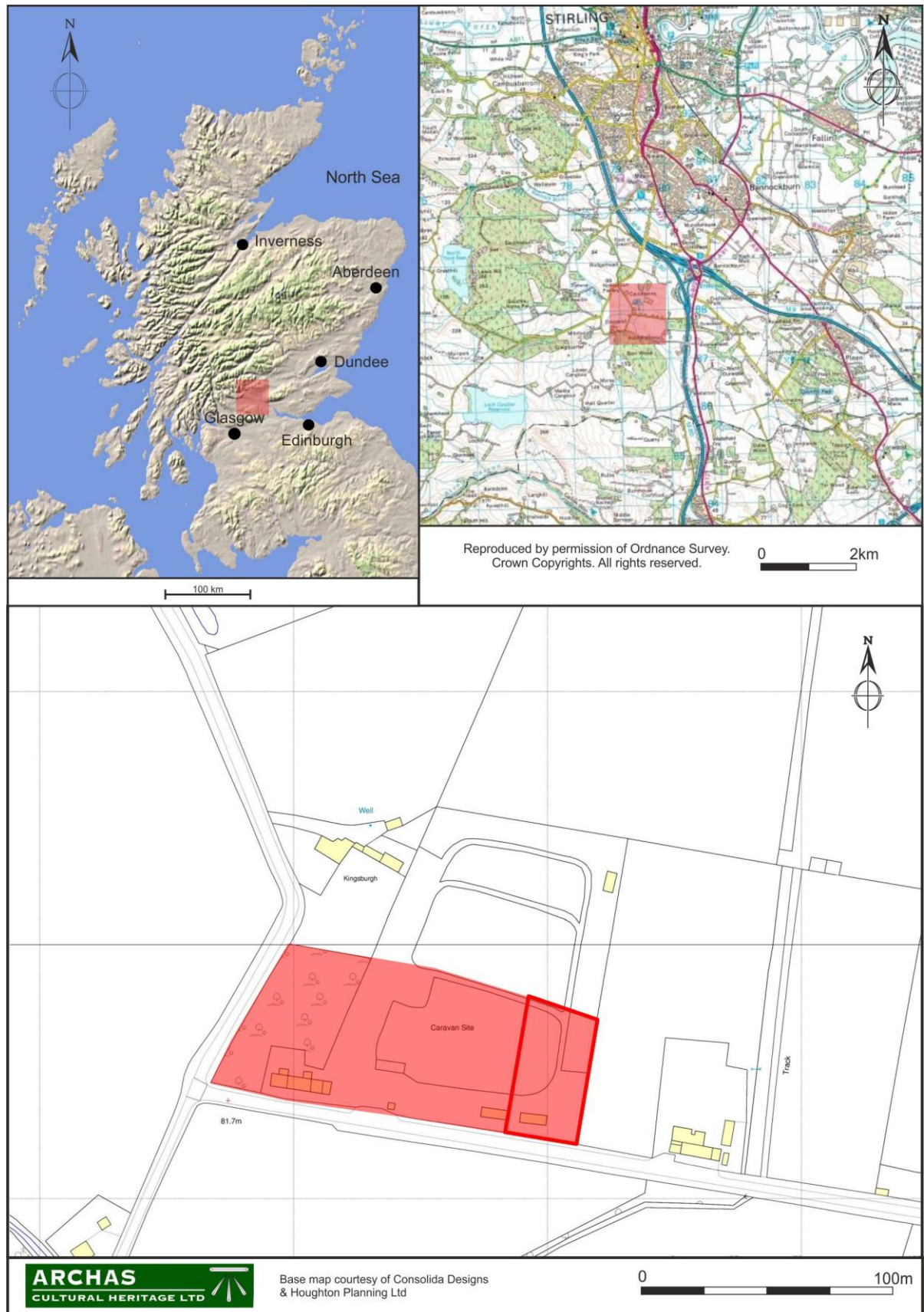
1.1.9 ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd. (hereafter ARCHAS) conforms to the standards of professional conduct outlined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Code of conduct, and relevant Standards and Guidance documents.

<sup>1</sup> Stirling Council 13/00399/PPP, 13/00400/PPP, 13/00401/PPP & 13/00402/PPP Decision Notice – 17/02/14

<sup>2</sup> Dr Murray Cook *pers. comm.* – 259/11/16



## 1.2 Site Location and Setting



**Figure 1:** Site location with the area requiring archaeological investigation marked red

## General

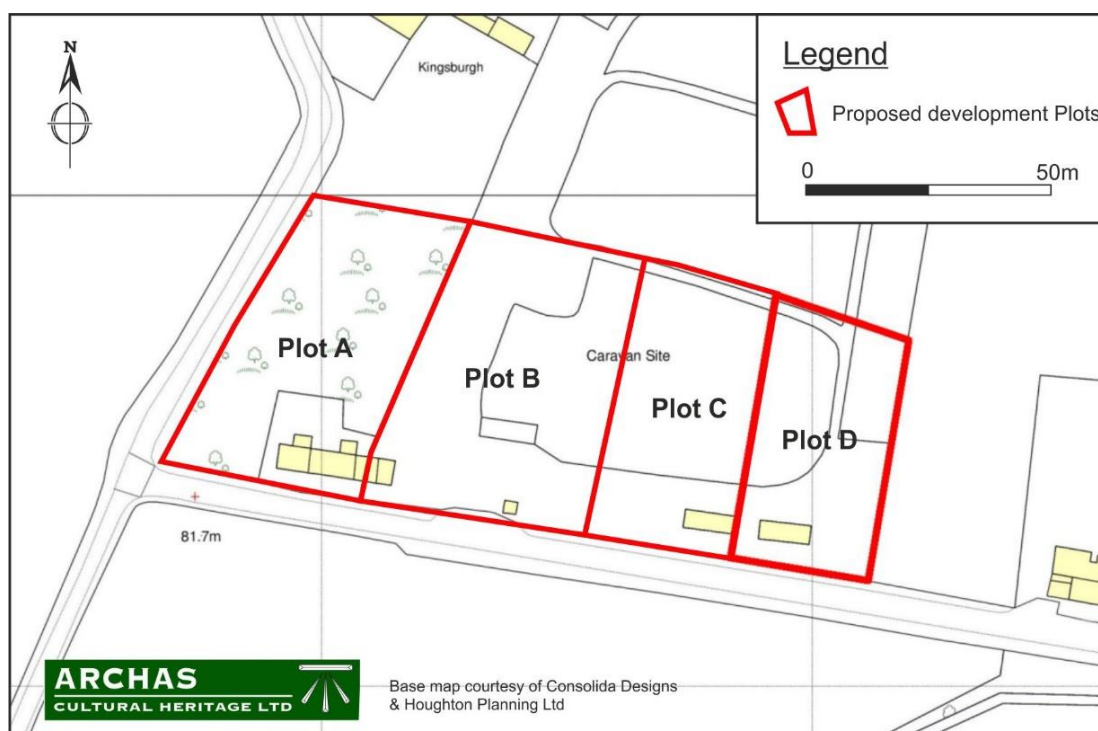
- 1.2.1 The proposed development is located to the south of the City of Stirling at the former Auchenbowie Caravan Park (Figure 1). The proposed development areas are centred on NGR: NS 79276 87951, and lie on the north side of the Auchenbowie minor road, which in turn is accessed from the A872 to the east.

## Study Area

- 1.2.2 The study area comprises all four housing plots and is predominantly located within the limits of the former Auchenbowie Caravan Park. For ease of discussion, these development plots have been assigned new identifiers – these can be viewed in Table 1 and Figure 2.

**Table 1: Planning Applications numbers with the areas as discussed in the text**

Planning Application	Reference
13/00399/PPP	Plot C
13/00400/PPP	Plot A
13/00401/PPP	Plot B
13/00402/PPP	Plot D



**Figure 2: Letters assigned to each planning application area for ease of discussion in reporting. ARCHAS after Consolida Designs & Houghton Planning.**

- 1.2.3 The overall assessment area covering all four plots measures around 7700m<sup>2</sup>. Plot A is mainly occupied by mature woodland, with an existing structure located along the southern perimeter. Plots B, C and D are all within the limits of the former caravan site and are crossed by access roads and former caravan plots.
- 1.2.4 The caravan site has been closed and remained unused since 2013. It is bordered by areas of hardstanding and tarmac where caravans once stood, with the central grassy areas now overgrown (Plate 1). Electric and water points for the caravans indicate the presence of services while a row of swings and other children's play park apparatus run across the middle of the study area.



**Plate 1:** Looking NE across Plots B, C and D (Photograph 001)

### *Geology*

- 1.2.5 The drift geology of the proposed development site comprises Till, Devensian - Diamicton. These superficial deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period.
- 1.2.6 The underlying bedrock geology is part of the Limestone Coal Formation, Sedimentary Rock Cycles, Clackmannan Group Type. This sedimentary bedrock was formed 322-326 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period and is characteristic of a local environment previously dominated by swamps, estuaries and deltas.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> [www.bgs.ac.uk](http://www.bgs.ac.uk) – 21/12/16



## **2 Brief Archaeological & Historical Background**

### **2.1 General**

- 2.1.1 The Battle of Sauchieburn was fought in 1488 between the Royal army of King James III and disaffected Scottish nobles under the titular leadership of his son and heir, the future James IV.
- 2.1.2 It is unnecessary for a paper of this scope to re-evaluate and discuss the Battle of Sauchieburn here other than in the most general terms. What is important, is to assess the likely position of the proposed development site in relation to the Battle in order to assess the style, type and likelihood of any artefacts being recovered by the survey.

### **2.2 Summary of the Battle of Sauchieburn**

- 2.2.1 Surprisingly little detail is known about the Battle of Sauchieburn. This was a battle reputedly fought between a royal army of up to 30,000 men against a rebel army numbering around 18,000 and in the aftermath of which the King of Scots was killed. While the numbers of combatants is disputed, this was clearly a confrontation of some significance.
- 2.2.2 From what little is known, the Rebel army under the future King James IV seems to have taken the offensive. It was during one of these attacks that King James III fled the battlefield, fearing a rebel breakthrough. Despite this, the Battle of Sauchieburn continued for some time until it became apparent that King James III was dead. The manner in which the King met his death is unknown and open to numerous stories and folklore involving his murder.
- 2.2.3 In the aftermath of the Battle of Sauchieburn the rebels held a magnificent funeral for King James III and King James IV was crowned. The country was initially governed by a regent until the young King grew old enough to exert his authority.

### **2.3 The location of the development in relation to the Battle**

- 2.3.1 The exact location of the Battle is unclear, although the general area in which it took place can be accurately plotted.
- 2.3.2 The army of King James III spent the night before the Battle in Stirling and marched south from the town thereafter. It is likely that they used the old Roman road running between Stirling and Larbert, the same road upon which the English and Scottish armies had marched in the prelude to the Battle of Bannockburn in 1314. This route of this road is some distance to the east of the proposed development site.
- 2.3.3 The rebels are reputed to have spent the night to the south, encamped on either side of the Carron. The Battle has been placed by the sources at two miles south of Stirling and one mile from the site of the Battle of Bannockburn.
- 2.3.4 The majority of the fighting is thought to have occurred to the east of the modern M80, but there is clearly enough ambiguity over the course of actual events for the area covered by the Battlefield Inventory to be sufficiently wide to encompass the proposed development sites at Auchenbowie.

## **2.4 Brief Map Regression**

- 2.4.1 The Ordnance Survey began surveying the Auchenbowie area in 1860, producing their 25 inch to 1 mile 1<sup>st</sup> edition in 1865. Looking at these historic maps will demonstrate the extent of development on the site and how this is likely to have affected archaeological survival.
- 2.4.2 The 25 inch to 1 mile 1<sup>st</sup> edition Stirling Sheet XVII.15 shows the large neighbouring property to the north east already in position and labelled 'Kingsburgh'. The small cottage which still exists along the front of Area A is also in position, with its well defined garden area to the east clearly visible. The establishment of improvement field systems in this area has already defined the area that will become the Auchenbowie Caravan Park.
- 2.4.3 Subsequent maps reveal little change, with the only feature of note being the presence of a 'well' recorded in the extreme north west of Area B on the 25 inch to 1 mile Stirlingshire n023.03 map from 1917.

## **2.5 Archaeological potential of the development site**

- 2.5.1 While Historic Environment Scotland report that no artefacts have been recovered from the battlefield<sup>4</sup> a small number of possible 15<sup>th</sup> century coins are recorded on the Stirling Council Sites and Monuments Record as having been recovered from the general area of Milne Park Road in Bannockburn (SMR: 1183.05). In addition, it is accepted that finds by metal detectorists are not always reported appropriately, while there is some degree of miscommunication between the various bodies to which such finds would be reported.
- 2.5.2 A battle on this scale would have created a large amount of refuse material, particularly arrowheads as the presence and significance of archers is well recorded at the Battle of Sauchieburn. The general area over which the Battle would have been fought remains primarily undeveloped and there is potential through metal detecting to greater understand where the Battle of Sauchieburn was fought and how it developed.

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<sup>4</sup> Battle Of Sauchieburn, Historic Environment Scotland Battlefield Inventory BTL38  
<http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/BTL38> - accessed 21/12/16

## 3 Methodology

### 3.1 The Development

3.1.1 The development proposal involves the construction of four dwellinghouses on four separate plots of land at Auchenbowie.

### 3.2 Metal Detecting Survey

3.2.1 The metal detecting survey was designed to assess the proposed development site for buried metal objects in the hope of finding historical artefacts associated with the Battle of Sauchieburn.

3.2.2 The results of this phase of works and subsequent recommendations by ARCHAS allow the Stirling Council Archaeology Officer to make an informed decision as to whether the site should be investigated further, or accept the archaeological condition as having been met. ARCHAS will make recommendations relating to any future mitigation, but the decision for any further archaeological intervention ultimately rests with Stirling Council.

3.2.3 Metal detecting surveys will not successfully recover all metal objects across a site, but provide an indication of what can be recovered. As bioturbation and human interference such as ploughing alter the locations of objects in the soil, artefacts are brought closer to the surface and become more readily detected by survey.

3.2.4 The area available for the survey was limited by the presence of made ground, hard standing and tarmac surfaces where it was not possible for a metal detector to efficiently operate. In addition, the mature woodland in Area A made this area impossible to survey (see Figure 3). Two small clearings in the woodland were surveyed in order to assess the value of this area of the site, but the volume of dumped rubbish, metal containers and modern detritus deposited in the woodland made continued survey impractical.



**Figure 3: The areas available for survey**

- 3.2.5 The site was surveyed by a team of two archaeologists using different metal detectors. This ensured the survey maintained as much coverage as possible. The team used a Maplin N86KA Advanced Metal detector and a Teknetics Omega 8000 set to detect all metals. These detectors have a general depth sensitivity of up to 0.18m and can pinpoint metals while stationary to a depth of 0.14m.
- 3.2.6 Each find-spot was excavated and the metal recovered was then assessed. If this proved to be modern and of no historical merit, the recovered metal was discarded. If a recovered artefact was considered worthy of retention, each artefact was individually bagged, assigned a unique find number and recorded on ARCHAS Ltd *pro forma* Finds Sheets. Where the recovered metal artefact was retained, each findspot was located using a hand held GPS.
- 3.2.7 Once the metal artefact was recovered from the ground, the area was rescanned to assess for further metallic signals before the turf was reinstated.
- 3.2.8 The metal detecting work was also accompanied by a general photographic survey to document the landscape setting and the distribution of detected finds across the area.

## 4 Results

### 4.1 General

- 4.1.1 The metal detecting surveys at Auchenbowie failed to reveal any archaeological artefacts of any significance. While preliminary investigation and the map regression showed the site had undergone no significant development prior to the establishment of the Auchenbowie Caravan Park, occupation and use of the caravan park had deposited a large quantity of modern metallic detritus across the area surveyed.
- 4.1.2 The area surveyed was reduced by the presence of made ground, hardstanding, and tarmac surfaces across Areas B, C and D. In addition, the mature woodland (Plate 2) and levels of rubbish deposited therein made survey across much of Area A impossible.



**Plate 2:** Investigating clearings within the mature woodland covering much of Area A (Photograph 016)

- 4.1.3 Excavation of artefacts revealed a mix of soil types and made ground, but the topsoil generally appeared as moderately compact mid brown silty loam with few inclusions.
- 4.1.4 A total of 14 artefacts were recorded and retained during the survey. These are discussed to varying degrees below. All finds numbers are recorded in **bold**.
- 4.1.5 Details of the artefacts recovered and recorded can be viewed in Appendix A.

### 4.2 Recorded Artefacts

- 4.2.1 A total of 15 artefacts were recorded during the metal detecting survey. All of these artefacts are considered to be modern and of negligible archaeological value.

#### *Coins*

- 4.2.2 Seven coins were recovered, with the earliest being a 'threepence' dated to 1942 (**SF010** - Plate 3) and the most recent being a heavily discoloured ten pence piece from 2006 (**SF006**). One of the seven coins was a 10 cent Euro coin (**SF011**), with the rest all sterling.



4.2.3 A small token formed from a squashed one pence coin was recovered (**SF005**), marked with the crest of the 'Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders' (Plate 4). This regiment was long based at nearby Stirling Castle.



**Plate 3:** Detail of coin SF010 (Photograph 025)



**Plate 4:** Detailed view of SF005 (Photograph 034)

#### *Miscellaneous*

4.2.4 The south western corner of the site was notable for the number of small signals it generated, many of which seemed to be false signals created by small metallic elements in the soil. This area was notably higher than the lower lying main survey area and excavation of many of these signals here showed this to be made ground containing a quantity of 20<sup>th</sup> century midden material (Plate 5), industrial waste and Fe slag. This material was clearly imported for levelling to create a platform and at least 5 large Fe fragments were recovered from this area and subsequently discarded.



**Plate 5:** Example of artefacts within the 20<sup>th</sup> century levelling material to the SW of the survey area. This glass jar (left), found while removing a Cu alloy ring (right) from the soil, is marked as 'MacLean Brand' and 'Stomach Powder' (Photograph 020)

### 4.3 Discarded Artefacts

- 4.3.1 As anticipated, the overwhelming majority of the metallic artefacts related to camping activity and were discarded. Over 50 tent pegs were removed from the ground (Plate 6), primarily confined to the western side of the survey area where camping appears to have been most prevalent. Many of these were removed from depths of around 0.20m.



**Plate 6: A selection of the tent pegs recovered from the western side of the study area (Photograph 017)**

- 4.3.2 In addition to the tent pegs, a large quantity of ring pulls and drinks cans were also removed from the ground, primarily along the central and eastern side of the site, away from the camping area as defined by the tent pegs.

## 5 Summary and Discussion

### 5.1 General

- 5.1.1 The proposed development sites at Auchenbowie lie within the limits of the Sauchieburn Battlefield, a Battle fought in 1488 between the King of Scots James III, and a rebel army under the titular leadership of his son, the future King James IV. The limits of the Battlefield have been defined by Historic Environment Scotland and the proposed developments were identified as potentially archaeologically sensitive on this basis.
- 5.1.2 Historical assessment had shown that little was known about the exact location of the Battle of Sauchieburn, but that the nature of the battle meant that it was possible metallic artefacts such as arrow heads may survive where the fighting took place. The small amount of information available indicated that the proposed development site is likely to lie on the western periphery of the Battlefield.
- 5.1.3 The map regression demonstrated a lack of significant development through the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries on the proposed development sites. This meant that a metal detecting survey had potential to uncover remains related to the Battle should these exist in the area.
- 5.1.4 However, it was clear that the existence of the Auchenbowie Caravan Site would present a problem for a metal detecting survey, and this proved to be the case with large quantities of tent pegs recovered.
- 5.1.5 No artefacts of archaeological significance were recovered during the metal detecting survey. The coverage of the survey was limited by the existence of hardstanding and tarmac surfaces, but no artefacts pre-dating the 20<sup>th</sup> century were recorded.

## **6 Conclusions and Recommendations**

### **6.1 General**

- 6.1.1 The metal detecting survey at Auchenbowie was necessarily limited and operating within the constraints of a site occupied by mature woodland and caravan site infrastructure. The historic use of the site also meant that a large quantity of metal detritus was recovered.
- 6.1.2 The proposed development areas lie on the periphery of a Battlefield, the location of which, it has not been possible to accurately pinpoint. Whilst it is accepted that a metal detecting survey can never reveal 100% of the metallic artefacts buried across an area, ARCHAS believe that archaeological due diligence has now been completed on this project.
- 6.1.3 The metal detecting survey indicates that the proposed development site is archaeologically sterile with regards to metallic objects.
- 6.1.4 ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd recommend that the proposed development be allowed to proceed and that all four planning conditions be discharged.
- 6.1.5 While ARCHAS can provide recommendations as to any future work on site, the final decision for any further archaeological mitigation rests with Stirling Council as advised by the Stirling Council Archaeology Officer.

## Acknowledgements

*ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd would like to thank Mr Craig Forsyth for commissioning us to undertake the work and for his commitment to ensuring the archaeological resource was appropriately investigated.*

*Thanks are also due to Mr Steve Lindsay of Consolida Designs for his help in the planning stage of the project.*

*We must also note the assistance provided by the Stirling Council Archaeology Officer Dr Murray Cook, particularly in the planning stage of the survey.*

## Bibliography

### Electronic References

*[www.bgs.ac.uk](http://www.bgs.ac.uk)  
[www.nls.uk](http://www.nls.uk)  
[www.pastmap.org.uk](http://www.pastmap.org.uk)  
[www.rcahms.gov.uk](http://www.rcahms.gov.uk)*

### Cartographic References

Maps consulted during the cartographic regression include:

#### *Ordnance Survey*

Date	Cartographer	Map
1860-65	Ordnance Survey	25 inch to 1 mile – Stirling Sheet XVII.15 (St Ninians)
1896-97	Ordnance Survey	25 inch to 1 mile – Stirlingshire 017.15
1913-17	Ordnance Survey	25 inch to 1 mile – Stirlingshire n023.03



## Appendix A Finds Register

<b>Finds No.</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comments</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Initials</b>
001	1	Pb	Pb strip	Bent	NS 79395 87974	11/1/17	RC
002	1	Fe	Large, irregular Fe block	-	NS 79394 87976	11/1/17	RC
003	1	Metal	Green Hot Wheels toy car	Pontiac Firebird	NS 79378 87974	11/1/17	RC
004	1	Cu alloy	2p piece	Dated 1996. Heavily degraded.	NS 79370 87954	11/1/17	RC
005	1	Cu alloy	Memento squashed 1p piece with Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders imprint	-	NS 79366 87960	11/1/17	RC
006	1	Alloy	10p piece	Dated 2006. Heavily discoloured.	NS 79370 87976	11/1/17	RC
007	1	Cu alloy	1p piece	Heavily degraded.	NS 79362 87957	11/1/17	RC
008	1	Cu alloy	1p piece	Dated `1971.	NS 79355 87951	11/1/17	RC
009	1	Fe	Degraded Fe circular object measuring 7cm across	-	NS 79346 87966	11/1/17	RC
010	2	Cu alloy	Threepence' bit & 2p piece	Threepence' bit dated 1942. 2p dated 1994.	NS 79343 87968	11/1/17	RC
011	1	Cu Alloy	10 cent Euro	Modern	NS 79347 87974	11/1/17	RC
012	2	Brass, Glass	Brass ring and glass jar	Unassociated objects recovered together. Glass jar marked 'MacLean Bran' and 'Stomach Powder'	NS 79340 87963	11/1/17	RC
013	50+	Metal	Various tent pegs	-	Various	11/1/17	RC
014	1	Metal	Butter knife	-	NS 79203 87944	11/1/17	RC
015	1	Fe	Fe spike with large bolts	-	NS 79195 87944	11/1/17	RC

## Appendix B Photographic Register

<i>Image Number</i>	<i>Direction Facing</i>	<i>Find Number</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Initials</i>
001	E	-	Working shot - detecting across Area D	11/01/17	RC
002	E	-	Working shot - detecting across Area D	11/01/17	RC
003	NW	-	Working shot - detecting across Area D	11/01/17	RC
004	E	-	Working shot - detecting across Area D	11/01/17	RC
005	E	-	Working shot - detecting across Area D	11/01/17	RC
006	W	-	Working shot - view across Areas B, C and D	11/01/17	RC
007	W	-	Working shot - view across Areas B, C and D	11/01/17	RC
008	W	-	Working shot - view across Area B	11/01/17	RC
009	E	-	Working shot - view across Areas B, C and D	11/01/17	RC
010	SE	-	Working shot - infrastructure on site	11/01/17	RC
011	E	-	Working shot - infrastructure on site	11/01/17	RC
012	NE	-	Working shot - Scanning Area C	11/01/17	RC
013	NE	-	Working shot - Scanning Area C	11/01/17	RC
014	NE	-	Working shot - Scanning Area C	11/01/17	RC
015	NE	-	Working shot - Scanning within the woodland Area A	11/01/17	RC
016	S	-	Working shot - Scanning within the woodland Area A	11/01/17	RC
017	-	SF013	Selection of tent pegs recovered	11/01/17	RC
018	-	SF012	Detail of glass object SF012	11/01/17	RC
019	-	SF012	Detail of objects SF012	11/01/17	RC
020	-	SF012	Detail of objects SF012	11/01/17	RC
021	-	SF002	Detail of Fe SF002 (reverse)	11/01/17	RC
022	-	SF002	Detail of Fe SF002 (obverse)	11/01/17	RC
023	-	SF009	Detail of Fe SF009	11/01/17	RC
024	-	SF009	Detail of Fe SF009	11/01/17	RC
025	-	SF010	Detail of SF010 (reverse)	11/01/17	RC
026	-	SF010	Detail of SF010 (obverse)	11/01/17	RC
027	-	SF001	Detail of Pb SF001	11/01/17	RC
028	-	SF001	Detail of Pb SF001	11/01/17	RC
029	-	SF014	Detail of knife SF014	11/01/17	RC
030	-	SF015	Detail of Fe object SF015	11/01/17	RC
031	-	SF015	Detail of Fe object SF015	11/01/17	RC
032	-	SF003	Detail of toy car SF003	11/01/17	RC
033	-	SF003	Detail of toy car SF003	11/01/17	RC
034	-	SF005	Detail of token SF005	11/01/17	RC
035	-	SF005	Detail of token SF005	11/01/17	RC

## Appendix C Provisional Discovery and Excavation Scotland Entry

<b>LOCAL AUTHORITY:</b>	Stirling Council
<b>PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:</b>	Auchenbowie
<b>PROJECT CODE:</b>	265
<b>PARISH:</b>	Stirling
<b>NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	Ross Cameron
<b>NAME OF ORGANISATION:</b>	ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd
<b>TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:</b>	Metal Detecting Survey
<b>NMRS NO(S):</b>	n/a
<b>SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):</b>	Battlefield
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS:</b>	None
<b>NGR</b> (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NS 79276 87951
<b>START DATE</b> (this season)	11/01/17
<b>END DATE</b> (this season)	11/01/17
<b>PREVIOUS WORK</b> (incl. <i>DES</i> ref.)	None
<b>MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION:</b> (May include information from other fields)	<p>ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd were contracted to undertake a metal detecting survey in advance of proposed development of four house plots at Auchenbowie to the south of Stirling. The site is located on the western edge of the Sauchieburn Battlefield as defined by Historic Environment Scotland in the Battlefield Inventory.</p> <p>The archaeological works followed the placement of a planning condition upon each of the four proposed developments by Stirling Council. The condition required that a metal detecting survey be completed in advance of the proposed development in order to ensure any battlefield related artefacts were adequately recorded in advance of site works.</p> <p>The metal detecting survey failed to reveal any artefacts pre-dating the 20th century and was dominated by detritus relating to the use of the site as a caravan park.</p> <p>ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd recommend that the planning conditions be discharged</p>
<b>PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:</b>	n/a
<b>CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:</b>	n/a
<b>SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:</b>	Private Client
<b>ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd Suite B2 Laws Close 339-343 High Street Kirkcaldy KY1 1JN
<b>EMAIL ADDRESS:</b>	ross.cameron@archas.co.uk
<b>ARCHIVE LOCATION</b>	NMRS and Stirling Council SMR