



**Bannockburn House. Metal-detecting survey and  
test-pitting  
Data Structure Report  
Project 4981**

## Bannockburn House. Metal-detecting survey and test-pitting Data Structure Report

**On behalf of:** Bannockburn House Trust

**NGR:** NS 81016 89041

**Project Number:** 4981

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*This document has been prepared in accordance  
with GUARD Archaeology Limited standard operating procedures.*

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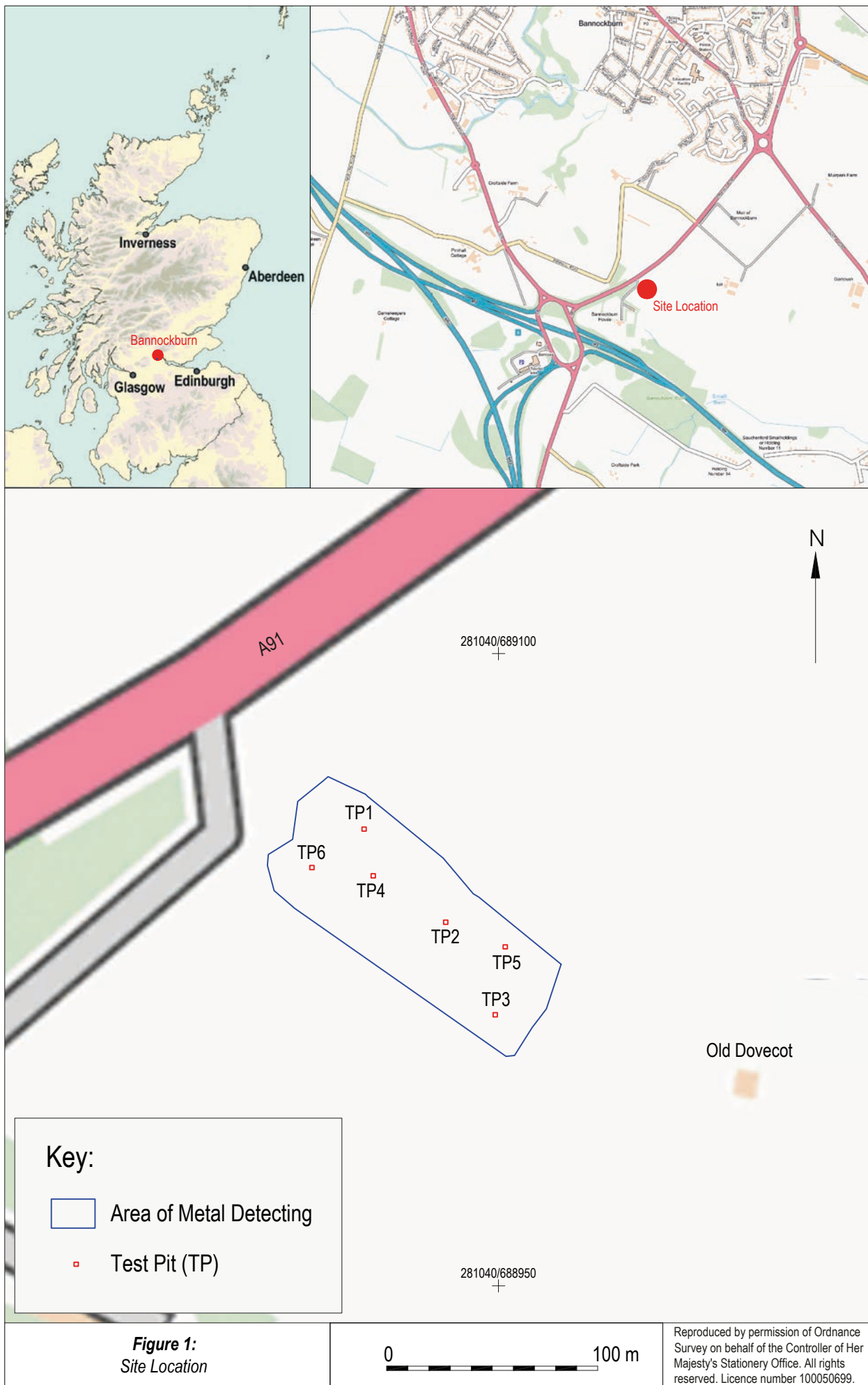
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## Executive Summary

- 1.1 Archaeological investigations were carried out by GUARD Archaeology Ltd at Bannockburn House, Stirling, consisted of metal-detecting survey and test-pitting in collaboration with the Bannockburn House Trust between 3<sup>rd</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> August 2018. The aim of the project was to define the possible presence of the Jacobite army camp prior to the siege of Stirling and the battle of Falkirk in January 1746. The work was achieved with the help of volunteers from the local community and volunteers from the Bannockburn House Trust. There were 26 individual volunteers involved in the project under supervision of experienced archaeologists. In this way six test pits were excavated during the course of the project.
- 1.2 The work undertaken involved a metal-detecting survey conducted across the area and the hand excavation of a series of six one-metre square test-pits sited across ground designated as garden area on north of the Bannockburn House, Stirling. A total of two pits and four postholes were revealed in three test-pits TP 2, TP 4 and TP 5. Finds included 74 iron artefacts, most of them unidentified due to their preservation condition, seven copper alloy coins and buttons. Also recovered one pistol lead bullet.

## Introduction

- 2.1 This report sets out the results of the archaeological investigations undertaken by GUARD Archaeology Limited, in collaboration with the Bannockburn House Trust, in the land located north-east of the actual Bannockburn House, Stirling (Figure 1). The work was undertaken between 3<sup>rd</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> August 2018 to establish the presence or absence, extent and nature of the possible Jacobite army camp within the designated area.

## Site Location, Topography and Geology

- 3.1 The site is located north-east of Bannockburn House, Stirling (NGR: NS 81016 89041). The proposed survey area currently consists of a rectangular shaped green field bounded by local road used to access Bannockburn House to the west, stone boundary wall and green fields to the north and east and a line of mature trees to the south. This is a fairly flat grazing field which slopes down towards the south line of trees.



Plate 1: General view of site from south-west

- 3.2 The underlying drift geology is Till, Devensian - Diamicton, while the solid geology consists of Limestone Coal Formation - Sedimentary Rock Cycles, Clackmannan Group Type (British Geological Survey Map Viewer: <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

## Archaeological Background

- 4.1 The site lies within the area defined for the Battle of Sauchieburn in Historic Scotland's *Inventory of Historic Battlefields* (BTL38). In 1488 a number of disaffected Scottish nobles rose against James III, with his son, James, Duke of Rothesay, who was only 15, as their nominal leader. The two sides met in battle just south of Stirling and the rebels prevailed. James III fled, and tradition has it that he was murdered by a priest as he lay injured in a mill after a fall from his horse. Neither the location nor the precise circumstances of James III death are clear, however with his death his son became James IV of Scotland.
- 4.2 The battle is significant as a new King comes to the throne of Scotland as a direct result of the conflict. It also one of the few battles where a reigning King of Scotland is killed as a result of the



battle, although James III does not appear to have died in the battle itself but in his attempt to escape.

- 4.3 In the summer of 1745, Prince Charles Edward Stuart, commonly known as Bonnie Prince Charlie, arrived in Scotland to raise an army and march towards England to reclaim the throne. On his way south, Charles spent the night of the 14th of September at Bannockburn House near Stirling. In early January 1746, Charles returned to Bannockburn House following the retreat of the Jacobite army from England. Located so close to Stirling, this mansion made for ideal headquarters for the prince and his staff to prepare for the siege of Stirling. Even though the city surrendered on 8<sup>th</sup> January 1746, the attempts of the Jacobite army to take Stirling Castle were unsuccessful. Meanwhile, the Hanoverian army, tasked with bringing the Jacobite army to battle, marched from Edinburgh to Falkirk, planning to advance on Stirling.

## Aims and Objectives

- 5.1 The aim of the archaeological metal detecting survey and test-pitting is to identify:

- the extent and nature of known archaeological features within the survey area;
- as yet unknown archaeological features and deposits within the survey area.

- 5.2 The objectives were therefore to:

- conduct an archaeological metal-detecting survey across the survey area to establish the presence or absence of metal archaeological artefacts;
- conduct an archaeological test-pitting within the survey area to establish the presence or absence of any archaeological remains, and their character, date and extent if surviving;
- submit a report to data structure level for agreement of the SCA, who advises the Planning Authority, on completion of the archaeological fieldwork, which includes an outline of the scope of any further excavation works should any significant archaeology be encountered.

## Fieldwork Methodology

- 6.1 All work was conducted in line with the following standards and guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), of which GUARD Archaeology is a Registered Organisation:

- Code of conduct (2014);
- Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation (2014);
- Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (2014).

### 6.2 Metal-detecting survey

- 6.2.1 An initial metal detecting survey of the area was undertaken in order to establish the presence or absence of any metal archaeological artefacts that survive within the topsoil. Metal detecting was done using transects. No metal was discriminated during the survey. Where a positive signal was found a discrete hole was excavated into turf and topsoil to reveal the object. Care was taken to maintain the integrity of the turf to ensure satisfactory reinstatement was achieved on every occasion. Where items were found to lie below topsoil level, and therefore within an earlier and/or undefined context, the item position was surveyed and was left in situ pending later contextual investigation. All finds from topsoil level, other than those which were demonstrably modern, were recorded, plotted using GPS and recovered for processing and analysis.

- 6.2.2 Finds that were detected during the metal detecting survey were surveyed in by sub-metre GPS and recovered using stratigraphically controlled key-hole excavation for identification and further study if necessary.

6.2.3 Following the metal detecting survey all finds collected during metal detecting were assessed for identification by a suitably qualified and experienced battlefield archaeologist.

### 6.3 Archaeological test-pitting

6.3.1 The archaeological test-pitting of the survey area comprised the hand excavation of test-pits distributed evenly across the site. A series of six test-pits measuring 1 m in length by 1 m in wide were hand excavated by local volunteers under the constant supervision of a GUARD Archaeologist.

6.3.2 The topsoil or overburden at each test-pit location was removed in spits to the first archaeological horizon or, where none was found, to the natural subsoil. Any archaeological features encountered were cleaned by hand by the local volunteers under the supervision of the on-site Archaeologist to determine their character and extent.

6.3.3 Any significant archaeological features encountered were dealt with by local volunteers and the on-site Archaeologist. A full record of excavated features was made using a single context recording system using pro forma sheets, drawings and photographs. All archaeological features were photographed and recorded at an appropriate scale. Sections were drawn at 1:10 and plans at 1:20. All test-pits were accurately surveyed using a sub-metre GPS and located within the National Grid.

6.3.4 All archaeological finds were dealt with by the on-site Archaeologist. Finds and animal bone were collected as bulk samples by context. Significant small finds were three dimensionally located prior to collection. All finds were processed to MAP2 type standards and subject to appropriate specialist assessment. If necessary, conservation of finds was appraised to allow for specialist study.

6.3.5 All excavated feature fills and horizons were sampled as appropriate, using bulk soil samples, for palaeo-environmental evidence.

6.3.6 A representative section was recorded denoting depth of topsoil, any stratigraphy present and the nature of the soil. This information was logged in the day book together with a sketch drawn to scale and a photographic record of deposits.

6.3.7 Any significant archaeological remains encountered by the test-pitting, the remains were left in situ.

6.3.8 On completion of the recording of the test-pits, the backfilling was undertaken by hand under the supervision of GUARD Archaeologists. Backfill soil was backfilled first and then the turf laid back over the surface.

## Result

7.1 The investigations across the site involved a metal-detecting survey covering approximately 320 m<sup>2</sup>. Six 1 m<sup>2</sup> test-pits were excavated across the site. A prefix of MD was used for all metal-detector finds to distinguish them from the test-pit excavation finds.

### 7.2 Test-pitting

7.2.1 There was a total of six test-pits undertaken across the site (Figure 2), details on the stratigraphy and finds from each test-pit can be found in Appendices B and C. These test-pits all revealed a friable brown silty sand topsoil 101 to 601. Frequent roots and coal with occasional sub-angular small stone inclusions were discovered in this layer. Natural subsoil seemed to have been reached in three test-pits (TP 1, TP 3 and TP 6) consisted of a firm yellow/orange clay with occasional sub-rounded small stones.

7.2.2 Although the test-pits did not reveal any built remains, three test-pits (TP 2, TP 4 and TP 6) appeared to reveal the same buried horizon layer identified between 0.26 and 0.44 m below

current ground level. This layer was represented by a compact light brown/grey silty clay 202, 402 and 602 with occasional coal and degraded stone inclusions (Plate 2 to 4). Several pits and postholes were discovered in this layer.

### 7.3 Pits and postholes

7.3.1 A total of two pits and four postholes were revealed in the test-pits TP 2, TP 4 and TP 5. No artefacts were found in their fills. Test-pits TP 1, TP 3 and TP 6 were devoid of any archaeological traces.

7.3.2 Test-pit TP 2 revealed one pit (203) in its eastern corner. It was a sub-circular, gradual sided and concave based feature, which measured 0.23 m by 0.2 m by 0.1 m. It had only one fill 204 consisted of a friable dark brown silty sand. One sub-oval posthole 205 was located at 0.6 m to the west of 203. It measured 0.13 m by 80 mm by 0.15 m and was filled with a single fill (206) similar to fill 204.

7.3.3 Three postholes (404, 406 and 408) were located in TP 4. The largest (404) measured 0.12 m by 90 mm by 0.12 m and the smallest (408), 60 mm by 50 mm by 0.1 m. The two first postholes (404 and 406) had a similar single fill consisting of a friable mid-brown silty sand (405 and 407) while posthole 408 was filled with a friable dark brown silty sand (409).

7.3.4 Test-pit TP 5 uncovered one large pit (503), which continued in the south-east trench edge section of the pit. This gradual sided and concave based feature measured 0.47 m by 0.46 m and was 0.3 m deep. It had a single dark brown silty sand fill with orange silty clay inclusions.



Plate 2: Post-ex plan shot of TP 2 from the south-west



Plate 3: Post-ex plan shot of TP 4 from the south



Plate 4: Mid-ex plan shot of large pit 503 in TP 5 from the east

### 7.4 Metal-detecting survey

7.4.1 The metal detecting survey recovered a total of 119 artefacts (Appendix B) (Figure 3). The majority of the finds were iron and corroded and remain unidentifiable. There was a total of



seven horseshoes recovered, of similar size and form. Twenty nails varying considerably in size and form were discovered. One iron axe head (MD SF 030) was also uncovered. Four copper alloy coins were discovered, two of which were dated from the nineteenth to twentieth century with the remaining coins being undated. One of the coins (MD SF 093) seemed to be a hammered coin and therefore may be of seventeenth century or earlier. An additional find was a pistol lead shot (MD SF 27) that had been moulded and could be of eighteenth century or earlier date. Also recovered were three copper alloy buttons; one of them had a shank shaped like the Greek letter Alpha (MD SF 012) and may be late eighteenth or early nineteenth century in date.

## Discussion

- 8.1 The buried horizon and several of the pits and postholes possibly relate to nineteenth century gardening or agricultural regimes around the former Bannockburn House. Most of them may be the remains of fencing, which could have delineated a specific area in the gardens.
- 8.2 No evidence to suggest earlier occupation or use of the site prior to the nineteenth century was detected in the test pits, however time did not allow for excavation to proceed through the buried soil horizon. The finds from the test-pits were recovered from the topsoil and most of them date no earlier than nineteenth century. The excavated features were devoid of artefacts.
- 8.3 The metal-detecting survey recovered finds with no apparent link to the Jacobite army camp. Most of them seemed to be related to gardening or agriculture activities and possibly confirmed the results from the test-pitting. A few of the recovered artefacts may have been lost during the mid-eighteenth century, including single lead pistol shot and possibly the unidentified hammered coin, but these would require further cleaning and analysis to be sure.

## Recommendations

- 9.1 The features encountered during the evaluation all seemed to be associated with agricultural practices or possibly related to the designed landscape around the former Bannockburn House. There was no evidence to suggest earlier occupation of the site prior to the nineteenth century.
- 9.2 GUARD Archaeology Ltd would stress that these recommendations are intended for guidance only and the final decisions on the nature and extent of any further archaeological work rest with the planning authority.
- 9.3 A summary of the project results will be submitted to *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*. A copy of this is included in Appendix G. The archive for the project, including a copy of the report, will be submitted to the National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE) within six months of the completion of all fieldwork.
- 9.4 The online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> for this project (OASIS Reference: guardarc1-325037) will be completed within 3 months. Once the Data Structure Report has become a public document by submission to or incorporation into the SMR, the SCA will validate the OASIS form thus placing the information into the public domain on the OASIS website.

## Acknowledgements

- 10.1 GUARD Archaeology would like to thank the Bannockburn House Trust for commissioning the work. The investigations were directed by Anthony Byledbal with assistance from Grant Bernhart, Jordan Barbour and Amy Ollila and volunteers from the local and wider community, including David Craig, Jim Crombie, Louise Crow, Carol Dick, Adam Feldstein, Rebecca Garner, Gerry Greig and Keith Kordula. Technical support was from Aileen Maule, Clark Innes and Jen Cochrane. The report was written by Anthony Byledbal, with the illustrations produced by Jennifer Simonson. The report was desk top published by Gillian Sneddon. The project was managed for GUARD Archaeology Ltd by John Atkinson.

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**Section 2: Appendices**



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## Appendices

### Appendix A: Sources and Bibliography

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<https://www.buildingsatrisk.org.uk/details/896843>

<https://blog.historicenvironment.scot/2018/06/bannockburn-house-time/>

<https://pastmap.org.uk/map>

<http://www.bannockburnhouse.scot/>

### Appendix B: List of Contexts

Context No	Area	Description	Interpretation
001	Site	Friable brown silty sand with frequent roots, coal and occasional sub-angular small stones inclusions up to 0.44m in depth	Topsoil
101	TP1	Friable brown silty sand with frequent roots, coal and occasional sub-angular small stones inclusions up to 0.34m in depth	Topsoil
102	TP1	Firm yellow/orange clay with occasional sub-rounded small stones	Subsoil
201	TP2	Friable brown silty sand with frequent roots, coal and occasional sub-angular small stones inclusions up to 0.29m in depth	Topsoil
202	TP2	Compact mid-brown silty clay with frequent coal inclusions. Not fully excavated	Possible buried horizon layer
203	TP2	Sub-circular cut of possible pit measuring 0.23m in length by 0.2m in width by 0.1m in depth and presenting gradual slope sides and concave base	Cut of possible pit
204	TP2	Friable dark brown silt sand with rare coal inclusions up to 0.1m in depth	Fill of possible pit 203
205	TP2	Sub-oval cut of possible posthole measuring 0.13m in length by 0.08m in width by 0.15m in depth and presenting vertical slope side and concave base	Cut of possible posthole
206	TP2	Friable dark brown silt sand with no inclusions up to 0.15m in depth	Fill of possible posthole 205
301	TP3	Friable brown silty sand with frequent roots, coal and occasional sub-angular small stones inclusions up to 0.29m in depth	Topsoil
302	TP3	Firm yellow/orange clay with occasional sub-rounded small stones	Subsoil
401	TP4	Friable brown silty sand with frequent roots, coal and occasional sub-angular small stones inclusions up to 0.44m in depth	Topsoil
402	TP4	Compact light-brown/grey silty clay with occasional coal and degraded stones inclusions. Not fully excavated	Possible buried horizon layer
403	VOID	VOID	VOID
404	TP4	Sub-oval cut of possible posthole measuring 0.12m in length by 0.09m in width by 0.12m in depth and presenting vertical slope sides and concave base	Cut of possible posthole
405	TP4	Friable mid-brown sandy silt with no inclusions up to 0.12m in depth	Fill of possible posthole 404
406	TP4	Sub-circular cut of possible posthole measuring 0.09m in length by 0.07m in width by 0.07m in depth and presenting steep slope sides and concave base	Cut of possible posthole
407	TP4	Friable mid-brown sandy silt with no inclusions up to 0.07m in depth	Fill of possible posthole 406
408	TP4	Sub-circular cut of possible posthole measuring 0.06m in length by 0.05m in width by approx. 0.1m in depth and presenting vertical slope sides and concave base	Cut of possible posthole
409	TP4	Friable dark brow sandy silt with no inclusions up to approx. 0.1m in depth	Fill of possible posthole 408

Context No	Area	Description	Interpretation
501	TP5	Friable brown silty sand with frequent roots, coal and occasional sub-angular small stones inclusions up to 0.42m in depth	Topsoil
502	TP5	Compact light-brown/grey silty clay with occasional coal and small sub-rounded stones inclusions. Not fully excavated	Possible buried horizon layer
503	TP5	Sub-circular cut of possible pit measuring 0.47m in length by 0.46m in width by 0.3m in depth and presenting gradual slope sides and concave base	Cut of possible pit
504	TP5	Friable dark brown silty sand with orange silty clay inclusions up to 0.3m in depth	Fill of possible pit 503
601	TP6	Friable brown silty sand with frequent roots, coal and occasional sub-angular small stones inclusions up to 0.31m in depth	Topsoil
602	TP6	Firm yellow/orange clay with occasional sub-rounded small stones	Subsoil

### Appendix C: List of Finds

Find No	Area	Context No	No of Pieces	Material	Type	Description
<b>METAL DETECTING</b>						
001	Q1	001	1	Metal	Fe	Horseshoe frag.
002	Q1	001	1	Mineral	Coke	-
003	Q1	001	2	Mineral	Coke	-
004	Q1	001	2	Metal	Fe	Nails
005	Q1	001	1	Metal	Fe	Nail
006	R1	001	1	Mineral	Coal	-
007	Q2	001	1	Metal	Fe	Rod
008	Q1	001	1	Mineral	Coke	-
009	Q1	001	1	Mineral	Coke	-
010	Q2	001	1	Mineral	Coke	-
011	Q2	001	1	Mineral	Coke	-
012	Q2	001	1	Metal	Pb/Cu alloy?	Button
013	Q3	001	1	Mineral	Coke	-
014	Q3	001	1	Metal	Fe	Unid.
015	Q3	001	1	Metal	Fe	Horseshoe
016	Q3	001	1	Mineral	Coke	-
017	Q4	001	1	Metal	Fe	Horseshoe
018	Q4	001	1	Metal	Fe?	Unid.
019	Q5	001	1	Metal	Fe	Horseshoe
020	Q5	001	1	Metal	Cu alloy	Victorian Penny coin
021	Q6	001	1	Metal	Pb	Small pistol bullet ( 20th century?)
022	Q6	001	1	Metal	Fe	Nail
023	R6	001	1	Metal	Fe	Possible nail
024	Q3	001	1	Mineral	Coke	-
025	Q12	001	2	Metal	Fe	Unid.
026	Q13	001	1	Metal	Fe?	Unid.
027	R19	001	1	Metal	Pb	Pistol lead bullet (18th century or earlier?)
028	R15	001	1	Ceramic	Pottery	Modern ceramic frag.
029	R15	001	1	Metal	Fe	Lid
030	R15	001	1	Metal	Fe	Axe head
031	R15	001	1	Metal	Fe	Rod
032	R14	001	1	Metal	Fe	Unid.
033	R15	001	1	Metal	Fe	Nail?
034	R15	001	1	Metal	Fe	Long nail
035	R14	001	1	Metal	Pb	Unid.
036	R14	001	1	Metal	Fe	Coated mechanical piece
037	R14	001	1	Metal	Fe	Nail?
038	R14	001	1	Metal	Fe	Unid.

Find No	Area	Context No	No of Pieces	Material	Type	Description
039	R14	001	1	Metal	Fe	Handle
040	R13	001	1	Metal	Fe	Cap
041	R13	001	1	Metal	Fe	Unid.
042	R13	001	1	Metal	Fe	Unid.
043	Q11	001	1	Metal	Fe	Unid.
044	Q5	001	1	Metal	Fe	Unid.
045	R12	001	1	Mineral	Coke	-
046	Q10	001	1	Metal	Fe	Nail
047	Q10	001	2	Metal	Fe	Chain
048	Q13	001	1	Metal	Fe	Unid.
049	Q13	001	1	Metal	Fe	Horseshoe
050	Q13	001	1	Metal	Fe	Nail
051	Q13	001	1	Metal	Fe	Unid.
052	R16	001	1	Metal	Fe?	Edge corner strip piece
053	R16	001	1	Metal	Cu alloy	Shotgun shell cap
054	Q7	001	1	Metal	Cu alloy	Coin
055	R7	001	1	Metal	Pb	Plug? Possible stopper
056	R8	001	1	Mineral	Coke	-
057	R18	001	1	Metal	Fe	Horseshoe
058	R18	001	1	Metal	Cu alloy	Shotgun shell cap?
059	R9	001	1	Metal	Fe	Unid.
060	R9	001	1	Metal	Fe	Unid.
061	Q7	001	1	Metal	Fe	Horseshoe
062	Q7	001	1	Metal	Fe	Nail?
063	Q7	001	1	Metal	Cu alloy	Button
064	Q8	001	1	Mineral	Coke	-
065	Q8	001	1	Metal	Fe	Nail
066	Q8	001	1	Mineral	Coke	-
067	R10	001	1	Metal	Fe	Nail
068	R10	001	1	Mineral	Coke	-
069	R10	001	1	Metal	Cu alloy	Shotgun shell cap
070	R10	001	1	Metal	Fe	Stake
071	Q8	001	1	Mineral	Coke	-
072	Q9	001	1	Mineral	Coke	-
073	R11	001	1	Metal	Cu alloy	Shotgun shell cap?
074	Q9	001	1	Metal	Fe	Nail?
075	Q10	001	1	Mineral	Coke	-
076	R3	001	1	Metal	Fe	Nail?
077	R4	001	2	Metal	Fe	Washer ring?
078	R14	001	1	Metal	Fe?	Staple?
079	R15	001	4	Various	Various	1 1918 Penny coin; 1 coke; 2 modern ceramic
080	R15	001	1	Mineral	Coke	-
081	R15	001	1	Metal	Fe	Nail frag.
082	R15	001	1	Metal	Fe	Stake
083	R15	001	1	Metal	Fe	Unid.
084	R15	001	1	Metal	Fe	Unid.
085	R19	001	1	Metal	Fe	Unid.
086	Q13	001	1	Metal	Fe	Nail frag.?
087	R1	001	1	Metal	Fe	Unid.
088	R14	001	1	Metal	Fe	Unid.
089	Q12	001	1	Metal	Fe	Unid.
090	Q11	001	1	Metal	Cu alloy	Cap
091	R19	001	1	Mineral	Coke	-
092	R15	001	1	Metal	Fe	Nail



Find No	Area	Context No	No of Pieces	Material	Type	Description
093	Q6	001	1	Metal	Cu alloy	Coin (Early Modern?)
094	Q13	001	1	Various	Various	Complete shotgun shell
095	Q13	001	2	Various	Various	1 Fe rod; 1 modern ceramic pottery frag.
096	Q12	001	1	Metal	Fe	Nail
097	Q12	001	1	Mineral	Coke	-
098	R15	001	1	Metal	Fe	Nail
099	R19	001	2	Metal	Fe	Unid.
100	R19	001	1	Mineral	Coke	-
101	R19	001	1	Metal	Fe	Nail
102	R19	001	2	Mineral	Coke	-
103	Q13	001	2	Various	Various	1 Modern glass; 1 Cu alloy Button
104	Q13	001	1	Metal	Fe	Tin frag.?
105	R16	001	1	Metal	Fe	Unid.
106	R6	001	1	Metal	Fe	Strip
107	Q6	001	4	Metal	Fe	Tin frag.?
108	Q6	001	2	Mineral	Coke	-
109	Q12	001	1	Mineral	Coke	-
110	Q12	001	1	Mineral	Coke	-
111	Q12	001	1	Metal	Cu alloy	Shell casing
112	Q9	001	1	Metal	Cu alloy?	Unid.
113	Q9	001	3	Metal	Fe	Unid.
114	Q8	001	1	Metal	Cu alloy	Shotgun shell cap?
115	R9	001	1	Metal	Cu alloy	Shotgun shell cap?
116	R9	001	1	Metal	Fe	Hook
117	R15	001	2	Various	Various	1 Fe chain; 1 modern ceramic pottery frag.
118	R5	001	1	Metal	Fe	Unid.
119	R14	001	1	Metal	Fe	Unid.
<b>TEST-PITTING</b>						
001	TP1	101	-	Mineral	Coal	-
002	TP2	201	-	Mineral	Coal	-
003	TP2	201	2	Ceramic	Clay	Pipe frag.
004	TP1	101	-	Bone	Animal?	-
005	TP1	101	-	Mineral	Coal	-
006	TP1	101	1	Glass	Modern glass	-
007	TP1	Unstrat.	3	Bone	Animal?	-
008	TP1	Unstrat.	1	Natural	Nutshell	-
009	TP3	301	-	Mineral	Charcoal	-
010	TP3	301	2	Ceramic	Pottery	Green glazed frag.
011	TP3	301	5	Mineral	Charcoal	-
012	TP3	301	1	Ceramic	Clay	Clay Pipe bowl frag.
013	TP3	301	1	Ceramic	Clay	Clay Pipe stem frag.
014	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
015	TP5	501	1	Ceramic	Pottery	Green frag.
016	TP5	501	2	Ceramic	Clay	Degraded modern ceramic
017	TP6	601	2	Ceramic	Clay	Clay Pipe frag.
018	TP6	601	1	Glass	Modern glass	Transparent glass frag.
019	TP6	601	2	Natural	Shellfish?	-
020	TP6	601	-	Mineral	Coal	-
021	TP4	401	3	Ceramic	Pottery	2 glazed whiteware; 1 terracotta frag.
022	TP4	401	1	Ceramic	Clay	Clay Pipe stem frag.
023	TP4	401	11	Ceramic	Pottery	Unid.
024	TP4	401	1	Glass	Modern glass	Transparent glass frag.
025	TP4	401	6	Bone	Animal?	-
026	TP4	401	4	Bone?	Animal?	-
027	TP4	401	-	Mineral	Coal	-

## Appendix D: List of Drawings

Drawing No	Area	Sheet No	Subject	Scale
1	TP2	1	NE facing section of pit 203	1:10
2	TP2	1	Post-ex plan of TP2 showing possible pit 203 and posthole 205	1:20
3	TP2	1	Post-ex plan of possible posthole 205	1:20
4	TP2	1	Profile drawing of possible posthole 205	1:10
5	TP4	3	W facing section of possible posthole 404	1:10
6	TP4	3	NW facing section of possible posthole 406	1:10
7	TP4	3	Profile drawing of possible posthole 408	1:10
8	TP4	3	Post-ex plan of TP4 showing possible postholes 4004/406/408	1:20
9	TP5	2	E facing section of possible pit 503	1:10
10	TP5	2	Post-ex plan of TP5 showing possible pit 503	1:20

## Appendix E: List of Photographs

Film No.	001	4981_Film1: Images 4981_1_(1).jpg to 4981_1_(25).jpg		
Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
1			ID shot	
2	North Field		General shot showing land prior fieldwork	SW
3	TP1	101	Working shot showing removal of topsoil 101	SW
4	TP2	201	Working shot showing removal of topsoil 201	SW
5	North Field		General shot showing Jordan and Amy leading Metal Detection	SW
6	North Field		General shot showing land with fieldwork on going	SE
7	TP2	201	Detail shot showing pipe fragment in situ	S
8	TP2	202	Post-ex plan shot of TP2	NW
9	TP2	202	Post-ex plan shot of TP2	NW
10	TP1	102	SE facing section of TP1	SE
11	TP1	102	SE facing section of TP1	SE
12	TP1	102	SE facing section of TP1	SE
13	TP1	102	Post-ex plan shot of TP1	NW
14	TP2	203/204	N facing section of possible pit 203	N
15	TP2	203/204	Mid-ex plan shot of possible pit 203	N
16	TP2	205/206	Post-ex plan shot of posthole 205	N
17	North Field		General shot showing land with fieldwork on going, day 2	NW
18	TP4	401	General shot showing TP4 deturfed and metal detecting on going	N
19	North Field		General shot showing metal detection on going	SW
20	North Field		General shot showing recording metal detection finds	E
21	TP2		Shot showing Elliott recording possible pit 203	N
22	TP3		General shot showing work in progress in TP3	S
23	TP3	301	Working shot showing excavation through topsoil 301	S
24	TP3	302	Detail shot showing pipe bowl fragment in situ	NE
25	TP2	202	Post-ex plan shot of TP2 showing possible pit 203 and posthole 205	SW
Film No.	002	4981_Film2: Images 4981_2_(1).jpg to 4981_2_(20).jpg		
1				
2	TP3	303	NW facing section of TP3	SE
3	TP3	303	Post-ex plan shot of TP3	SE
4	North Field	-	General shot showing land with fieldwork on going, day 3	NW
5	TP4	-	General shot showing work in progress in TP4	W
6	TP4	401	Working shot of excavation in progress in TP4	W
7	TP5	501	Working shot of excavation in progress in TP5	E
8	TP5	501	General shot showing work in progress in TP5	E
9	TP4	401	Detail shot showing clay pipe stem in situ	NE
10	TP5	502	Post-ex plan shot of TP5	SW
11	TP5	502	NW facing section of TP5	NW
12	TP4	401/402	SE facing section of TP4	SE

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken from
13	TP4	402	Post-ex plan shot of TP4	W
14	TP4	404/405	SE facing section of possible pit 404	SE
15	TP4	406/407	S facing section of possible pit 406	S
16	TP6	602	Post-ex plan shot of TP6	SE
17	TP6	601/602	SW facing section of TP6	SW
18	TP4	402/404/406/408	Post-ex plan shot of TP4	S
19	TP5	503/504	E facing section of possible pit 503	E
20	TP5	503/504	Detail plan shot of possible pit 503	E

## Appendix F: List of Trench Details

Tr No	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Topsoil/Overburden	Subsoil	Details
1	1	1	0.34	Friable brown silty sand with frequent roots, coal and occasional sub-angular small stones inclusions up to 0.34m in depth	Firm yellow/orange clay with occasional sub-rounded small stones	No archaeology
2	1	1	0.26-0.29	Friable brown silty sand with frequent roots, coal and occasional sub-angular small stones inclusions up to 0.29m in depth	Not reached	1 possible pit 203; 1 possible posthole 205
3	1	1	0.29	Friable brown silty sand with frequent roots, coal and occasional sub-angular small stones inclusions up to 0.29m in depth	Firm yellow/orange clay with occasional sub-rounded small stones	No archaeology
4	1	1	0.44	Friable brown silty sand with frequent roots, coal and occasional sub-angular small stones inclusions up to 0.44m in depth	Not reached	3 possible postholes 404/406/408
5	1	1	0.42	Friable brown silty sand with frequent roots, coal and occasional sub-angular small stones inclusions up to 0.42m in depth	Not reached	1 possible pit 503
6	1	1	0.31	Friable brown silty sand with frequent roots, coal and occasional sub-angular small stones inclusions up to 0.31m in depth	Firm yellow/orange clay with occasional sub-rounded small stones	No archaeology

## Appendix G: Discovery and Excavation Scotland entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Stirling
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Bannockburn House, Stirling
PROJECT CODE:	4981
PARISH:	St Ninians
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S):	Anthony Byledbal
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	GUARD Archaeology Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Metal-detecting survey and test-pitting
NMRS NO(S):	n/a
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	n/a
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NS 81016 89041
START DATE (this season)	3 <sup>rd</sup> August 2018
END DATE (this season)	5 <sup>th</sup> August 2018
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. <i>DES</i> ref.)	n/a
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	An archaeological investigation was carried in a land enclosed in the garden of the Bannockburn House, Stirling, and located north-east of the country house. A possible buried soil horizon and several pits and postholes relating to nineteenth century gardening or agricultural practices around the former Bannockburn House were recorded. No evidence to suggest earlier occupation of the site prior to the nineteenth century was found.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Bannockburn House
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	---
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	52 Elderpark Workspace, 100 Elderpark Street, Glasgow G51 3TR
EMAIL ADDRESS:	bob.will@guard-archaeology.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Archive to be deposited in NRHE.

**Appendix H: Written Scheme of Investigation****BANNOCKBURN HOUSE, STIRLING**

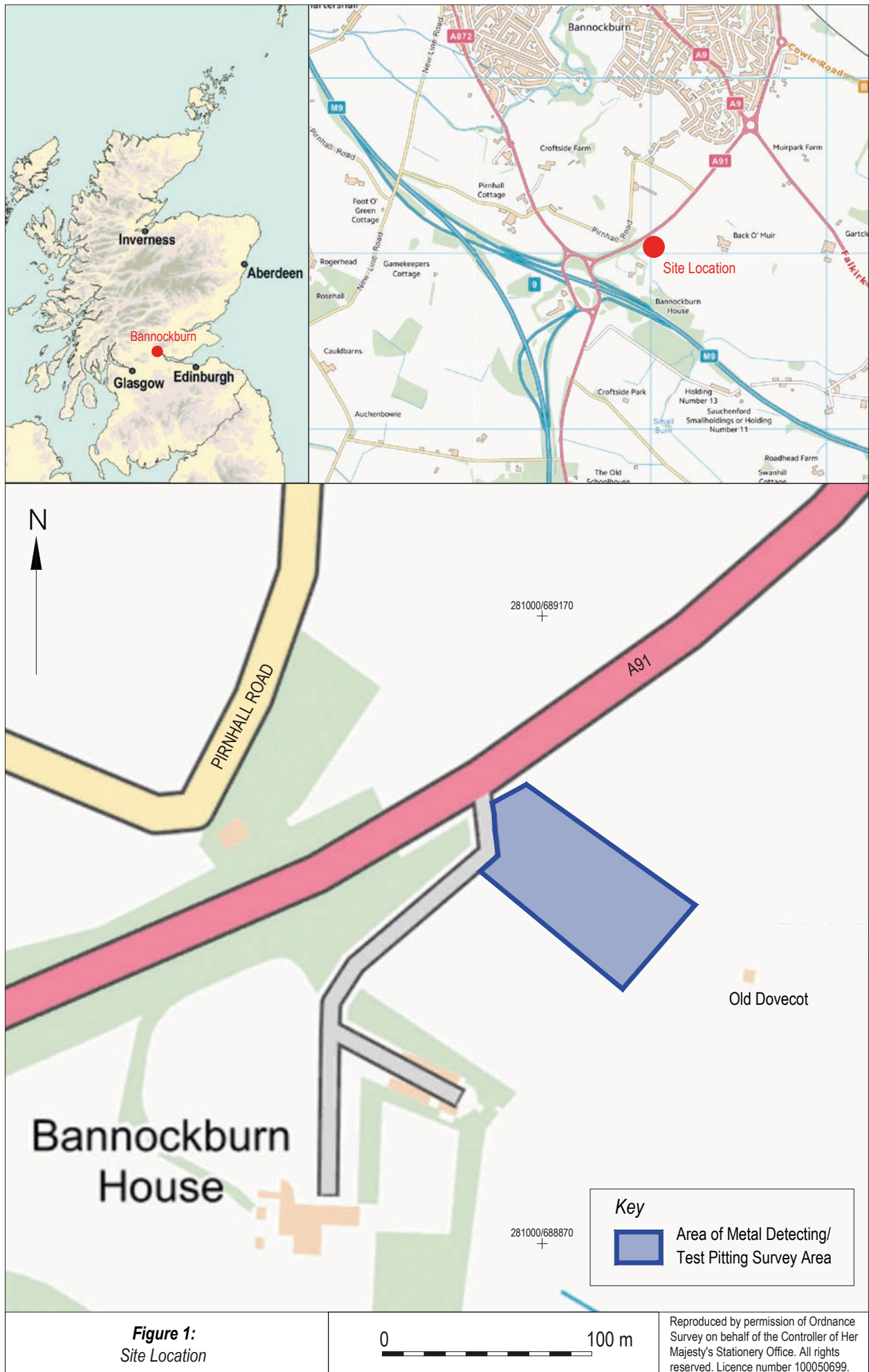
METAL DETECTING SURVEY AND TEST-PITTING

METHOD STATEMENT

PROJECT 4981







## Executive Summary

- 1.1 This document sets out a Method Statement (MS) for the required metal detecting survey and archaeological test pitting at Bannockburn House, Stirling. This document will require to be agreed by Stirling Council Archaeologist (hereafter SCA), prior to the commencement of archaeological fieldwork.

## Introduction

- 2.1 This MS sets out the scope and methodology for an archaeological metal detecting survey and test-pitting for the proposed community project at Bannockburn House, Stirling. In accordance with the recommendation from SCA, an initial metal detecting survey will be undertaken to establish if any archaeological artefacts relating to the earlier use of the survey area, and specifically the Jacobite army, are buried within the topsoil. An archaeological test-pitting of the area to be surveyed will then be undertaken to establish the presence, extent and nature of any significant archaeological remains.
- 2.2 This MS details the methodology to be employed in implementing the archaeological survey works.

## Site Location

- 3.1 The site is located north-east of Bannockburn House, Stirling (NGR: NS 81016 89041). The proposed survey area currently consists of a rectangular shaped green field bounded by local road used to access Bannockburn House to the west, stone boundary wall and green fields to the north and east and a line of mature trees to the south.
- 3.2 The underlying drift geology is Till, Devensian - Diamicton, while the solid geology consists of Limestone Coal Formation - Sedimentary Rock Cycles, Clackmannan Group Type (British Geological Survey Map Viewer: <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

## Archaeological Background

- 4.1 The site lies within the area defined for the Battle of Sauchieburn in Historic Scotland's *Inventory of Historic Battlefields* (BTL38). In 1488 a number of disaffected Scottish nobles rose against James III, with his son, James, Duke of Rothesay, who was only 15, as their nominal leader. The two sides met in battle just south of Stirling and the rebels prevailed. James III fled, and tradition has it that he was murdered by a priest as he lay injured in a mill after a fall from his horse. Neither the location nor the precise circumstances of James III death are clear, however with his death his son became James IV of Scotland.
- 4.2 The battle is significant as a new King comes to the throne of Scotland as a direct result of the conflict. It also one of the few battles where a reigning King of Scotland is killed as a result of the battle, although James III does not appear to have died in the battle itself but in his attempt to escape.
- 4.4 In the summer of 1745, Prince Charles Edward Stuart, commonly known as Bonnie Prince Charlie, arrived in Scotland to raise an army and march towards England to reclaim the throne. On his way south, Charles spent the night of the 14th of September at Bannockburn House near Stirling. In early January 1746, Charles returned to Bannockburn House following the retreat of the Jacobite army from England. Located so close to Stirling, this mansion made for ideal headquarters for the prince and his staff to prepare for the siege of Stirling. Even though the city surrendered on January 8th 1746, the attempts of the Jacobite army to take Stirling Castle were unsuccessful. Meanwhile, the Hanoverian army, tasked with bringing the Jacobite army to battle, marched from Edinburgh to Falkirk, planning to advance on Stirling.
- 4.5 No archaeological remains have been found within the proposed survey area.

## Aims, Objectives and Scope

- 5.1 The aim of the archaeological metal detecting survey and test-pitting is to identify:
- the extent and nature of known archaeological features within the survey area;
  - as yet unknown archaeological features and deposits within the survey area.
- 5.2 The objectives are therefore to:
- Conduct an archaeological metal detecting survey across the survey area to establish the presence or absence of metal archaeological artefacts;
  - Conduct an archaeological test-pitting within the survey area to establish the presence or absence of any archaeological remains, and their character, date and extent if surviving;
  - Submit a report to data structure level for agreement of SCA, on completion of the archaeological fieldwork, which includes an outline of the scope of any further works should any significant archaeology be encountered.

## Fieldwork Methodology

- 6.1 All work will be conducted in line with the following standards and guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), of which GUARD Archaeology is a Registered Organisation:
- Code of conduct (2014);
  - Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation (2014);
  - Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (2014).

### Metal Detecting Survey

- 6.2 An initial metal detecting survey of the area will be undertaken in order to establish the presence or absence any metal archaeological artefacts that survive within the topsoil. Metal detecting will be undertaken on transects. No metal will be discriminated during the survey. Where a positive signal is found a discrete hole will be excavated into turf and topsoil to reveal the object. Care will be taken to maintain the integrity of the turf to ensure satisfactory reinstatement is achieved on every occasion. Where items are found to lie below topsoil level, and therefore within an earlier and/or undefined context, the item position will be surveyed and will remain in situ pending later contextual investigation. All finds from topsoil level, other than those which are demonstrably modern, will be recorded, plotted using GPS and recovered for processing and analysis.
- 6.3 Finds that are detected during the metal detecting survey will be surveyed in by sub-metre GPS and recovered using stratigraphically controlled key-hole excavation for identification and further study if necessary.
- 6.4 Following the metal detecting survey all finds collected during metal detecting will be assessed for identification by a suitably qualified and experienced battlefield archaeologists.

### Archaeological Test-pitting

- 6.5 The archaeological test-pitting of the survey area will comprise the hand excavation of test-pits distributed evenly across the site. A series of test-pits measuring 1 m in length by 1 m in wide will be hand excavated by local volunteers under the constant supervision of a GUARD Archaeologist.
- 6.6 The topsoil or overburden at each test-pit location will be removed in spits to the first archaeological horizon or, where none was found, to the natural subsoil. Any archaeological features encountered will be cleaned by hand by the on-site Archaeologist to determine their character and extent.
- 6.7 Any significant archaeological features encountered will be dealt with by the on-site Archaeologist. Should negative-cut features be encountered, a representative sample will be 25-50% excavated to

determine their significance, date and function. A full record of excavated features will be made using a single context recording system using pro forma sheets, drawings and photographs. All archaeological features will be photographed and recorded at an appropriate scale. Sections will be drawn at 1:10 and plans at 1:20. All trenches will be accurately surveyed using a sub-metre GPS and located within the National Grid.

- 6.8 All archaeological finds will be dealt with by the on-site Archaeologist. Finds and animal bone will be collected as bulk samples by context. Significant small finds will be three dimensionally located prior to collection. All finds will be processed to MAP2 type standards and subject to appropriate specialist assessment. If necessary, conservation of finds will be appraised to allow for specialist study.
- 6.9 All excavated feature fills and horizons will be sampled as appropriate, using bulk soil samples, for palaeo-environmental evidence.
- 6.10 A representative section will be recorded denoting depth of topsoil, any stratigraphy present and the nature of the soil. This information will be logged in the day book together with a sketch drawn to scale and a photographic record of deposits.
- 6.11 Should human remains be revealed by the test-pitting, the local police, the clients and SCA will be informed immediately. Any human remains will be accurately recorded, but left in situ, pending the agreement of the police, the client and SCA on an appropriate mitigation strategy.
- 6.12 Should significant archaeological remains be encountered within any of the trenches proposed, the area of investigation may be expanded, in consultation with the client and SCA, with the aim of defining the character and extent of the archaeological features.
- 6.13 Should significant archaeological remains be encountered by the test-pitting, the remains will be left in situ.
- 6.14 On completion of the recording of the test-pits, the backfilling will be undertaken by hand under the supervision of GUARD Archaeologists. Backfill soil will be backfilled first and then the turf laid back over the surface.

## Report Preparation and Contents

- 7.1 A report detailing the results of the archaeological fieldwork will be submitted to the client within two to four weeks of completion of fieldwork and, subject to client approval, then submitted to SCA. The report will take the form of a Data Structure Report and will contain an analysis of the results of the metal detecting survey and test-pitting. The report will include a full descriptive text that will characterise the date and extent of any archaeological deposits. It will also include plans at an appropriate scale showing the distribution of any artefacts from the metal detecting survey, test-pits, archaeological features and will include archiving lists of all finds, samples, field drawings and photographs.
- 7.2 If appropriate, the report will also include any addenda to this MS for further archaeological fieldwork, should significant archaeology have been encountered.
- 7.3 The report will include the following:
  - executive summary;
  - a site location plan to at least 1:10,000 scale with at least an 8-figure central grid reference;
  - OASIS reference number; unique site code;
  - contractor's details including date work carried out;
  - nature and extent of the proposed survey area, including client details;
  - description of the site history, location and geology;
  - a site plan to a suitable scale and tied into the national grid so that features can be correctly orientated;
  - discussion of the results of fieldwork;

- context & feature descriptions;
  - features, number and class of artefacts, spot dating & scientific dating of significant finds presented in tabular format;
  - plans and section drawings of the features drawn at a suitable scale;
  - initial assessment of relevant finds/samples if appropriate;
  - recommendations regarding the need for, and scope of, any further archaeological work such as Post-excavation finds analysis, conservation & publication;
  - bibliography.
- 7.4 At least two copies of the report will be prepared for the client and a further digital PDF copy sent to SCA.
- 7.5 The DSR is to be submitted to the client within 2 to 4 weeks of fieldwork completion, any PERD within 3 months of agreement to the DSR and any final publication within a year of agreement to the PERD.
- 7.6 The report will be presented in an ordered state and contained within a protective cover/sleeve or bound in some fashion. The report will be page numbered and supplemented with section numbering for ease of reference.

## Copyright

- 8.1 The copyright for any report resulting from the archaeological work undertaken as part of the project will be deemed the intellectual property of GUARD Archaeology Ltd.

## Publication

- 9.1 A summary of the project results will be submitted to *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*. In the event of minor archaeological remains being encountered during the archaeological fieldwork, it is proposed that a comprehensive report submitted to *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, will form the Stage 1 publication of the site. A copy of this will be included in the Data Structure Report.

## Archive

- 10.1 The archive for the project, including a copy of the report, will be submitted to the National Record of the Historic Environment within three months of completion of all relevant work.
- 10.2 The online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be completed within 3 months of completion of the work. Once the Data Structure Report has become a public document by submission to or incorporation into the SMR, SCA will validate the OASIS form thus placing the information into the public domain on the OASIS website.

## Finds Disposal

- 11.1 The arrangement for the final disposal of any finds made in connection with the archaeological work, will be deposited in keeping with Scottish legal requirements as set out in the Treasure Trove Code of Practice published by the Scottish Government in January 2016. The laws relating to Treasure Trove and *Bona Vacantia* in Scotland apply to all finds where the original owner cannot be identified. This includes all material recovered during archaeological fieldwork. Accordingly, all assemblages recovered from archaeological fieldwork are claimed automatically by the Crown and must be reported to the Scottish Archaeological Finds Allocation Panel through its secretariat, the Treasure Trove Unit. In the event of the discovery of small finds, a filled-out copy of the form "Declaration of an Archaeological Assemblage from Fieldwork" and two copies of the pertinent Data Structure Report will be submitted to the Panel at the conclusion of the fieldwork. The Panel will then be responsible for recommending to the Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer which museum



should be allocated the finds. All artefacts will be temporarily stored by GUARD until a decision has been made by the panel.

## Personnel and Liaison

- 12.1 The GUARD team will comprise the following qualified and experienced GUARD archaeologists:
- Project Manager: John Atkinson
  - Project Director (on-site Archaeologist): Anthony Byledbal
  - Finds and Environmental Support and Conservation: Aileen Maule
  - Illustrator: Gillian Sneddon
  - Quality Assurance: Dr John Atkinson
- 12.2 The GUARD Project Manager will be the point of contact for the archaeological works. A full CV for individuals concerned can be made available on request.

## Monitoring

- 13.1 The proposed dates for the community archaeological fieldwork are between the 3<sup>th</sup> - 5<sup>th</sup> of August 2018. SCA will be informed of the site mobile phone number prior to the start date so that monitoring visits can be arranged.

## Health & Safety and Insurance

- 14.1 GUARD Archaeology Limited adheres to the guidelines and standards prescribed for archaeological fieldwork set down in the (now Chartered) Institute for Archaeologists approved Health and Safety in Field Archaeology document. It is standard GUARD Archaeology policy, prior to any fieldwork project commencing, to conduct a risk assessment and to prepare a project safety plan, the prescriptions of which will be strictly followed for the duration of all archaeological fieldwork. Copies of the resultant project safety plan and of GUARD Archaeology Limited's Fieldwork Safety Policy Statement may be viewed upon request.
- 14.2 GUARD Archaeology Ltd also possesses all necessary insurance cover, proofs of which may be supplied upon request.

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