



**Erection of a holiday cottage,  
Land East of Mallard Cottage,  
Stirling,  
Metal Detecting Survey,  
Data Structure Report**







**January 2017**

# Document control sheet

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Project: Mallard Cottage  
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## Executive Summary

*ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd were contracted to undertake a metal detecting survey in advance of proposed development of a holiday cottage to the East of Mallard Cottage near Stirling. The site is located on the periphery of the Bannockburn Battlefield as defined by Historic Environment Scotland in the Battlefield Inventory.*

*The archaeological works followed the placement of a planning condition upon the proposed development 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 recovered and recorded in advance of site works.*

*Most artefacts recovered from the site were modern in date and of negligible archaeological interest. It is recommended that these are discarded.*

*One artefact recovered during the survey was initially interpreted as a Jetton, possibly contemporary with The Battle of Bannockburn. However, specialist cleaning and conservation of this artefact revealed it to be a degraded 19<sup>th</sup> century French 'dix centimes' of Napoleon III.*

*ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd believe that due diligence has been completed on this project and recommend that the planning condition 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 archascu1-273636) 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 Ms Wendy Callion to undertake archaeological mitigation in advance of the proposed development of a greenfield site adjacent to Mallard Cottage on the eastern periphery of Stirling (centred NGR: NS 82103 93616). The client proposes to erect a holiday let cottage on the site.
- 1.1.2 The site was identified by the Stirling Council Archaeology Officer as located in an area of archaeological potential. Through Planning Condition 4 of Planning Application 16/00449/FUL, Stirling Council recommended that a programme of archaeological investigation be carried out prior to development. The condition states:
- '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 by the applicant, agreed by the Stirling Council Planning Officer (Archaeology) and approved by the Planning Authority...'<sup>1</sup>*
- 1.1.3 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 proposed development is located on the area covered by the Battle of Bannockburn as defined by the Historic Environment Scotland Inventory of Historic Battlefields (BTL4).
- 1.1.4 The purpose of the Inventory of Historic Battlefields is to raise awareness of significant battle sites, ensure they are adequately protected and any potential impacts appropriately managed.
- 1.1.5 The response from the Stirling Council Archaeology Officer outlined the need for a metal detecting survey across the development area. The proposed development site is within an area through which English troops fled following the conclusion of the fighting on Day 2 of the battle in 1314.<sup>2</sup> The extent of this requirement was confirmed through discussions between ARCHAS and the Stirling Council Archaeology Officer.<sup>3</sup>
- 1.1.6 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 16<sup>th</sup> December 2016
- 1.1.7 The metal detecting survey was completed on Friday 4<sup>th</sup> January 2016 by Ross Cameron and Jim Knowles. The day was cold and windy, with occasional rain showers.
- 1.1.8 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.

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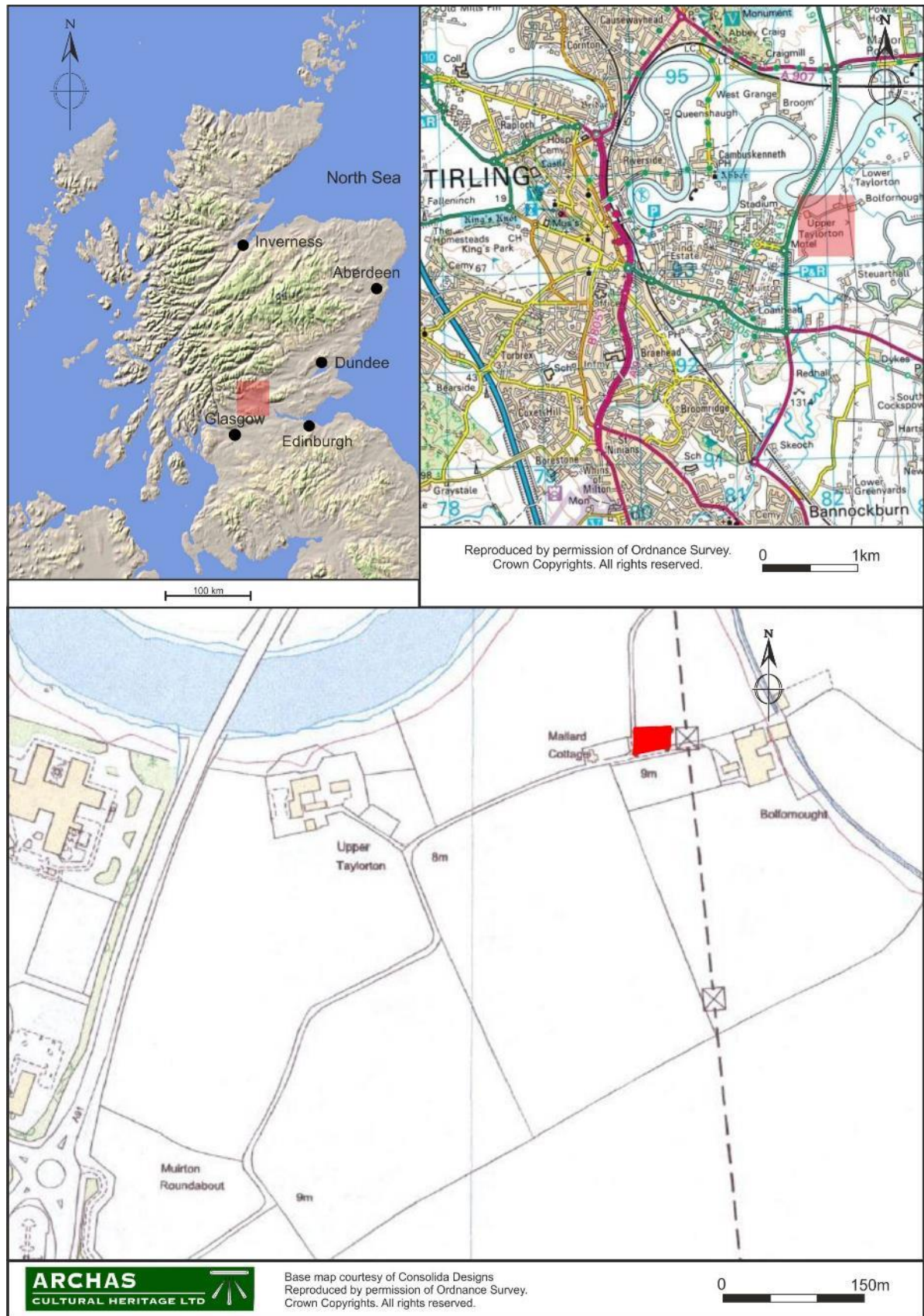
<sup>1</sup> Stirling Council, 16/00449/FUL Decision Notice

<sup>2</sup> Stirling Council, 16/00449/FUL Report on Handling, 4 – 04/10/16

<sup>3</sup> Dr Murray Cook *pers. comm.* – 25/11/16



## 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 on the eastern side of the City of Stirling, a short distance to the east of the A91 and south of the River Forth (Figure 1). The proposed development area is centred on NGR: NS 82103 93616 and lies adjacent to a minor road on agricultural land to the east of Mallard Cottage

### *Study Area*

- 1.2.2 The site is a sub rectangular plot of land measuring approximately 37m WSW-ENE by 30m NNW-SSE. It is currently used as pasture (Plate 1).



**Plate 1:** Looking east across the proposed development area (Photograph 003)

### *Geology*

- 1.2.3 The drift geology of the proposed development site derives from Raised Tidal Flat Deposits of the Flandrian Age and comprises Silt and Clay. These superficial deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period.
- 1.2.4 The underlying bedrock geology is part of the Upper Limestone Formation, Sedimentary Rock Cycles, Clackmannan Group Type. This sedimentary bedrock was formed 318-326 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period and is characteristic of a local environment previously dominated by swamps, estuaries and deltas.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> [www.bgs.ac.uk](http://www.bgs.ac.uk) – 14/12/16

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

### **2.1 General**

- 2.1.1 The Battle of Bannockburn was fought in 1314 between the Royal army of Scotland under King Robert I (The Bruce) and the army of England under King Edward II. A resounding victory for the Scots and a pivotal moment in the Wars of Independence, the Battle has become an iconic part of the Scottish psyche and as such there is a wealth of analysis and historiography of both primary and secondary texts that have studied the battle.
- 2.1.2 It is unnecessary for a paper of this scope to re-evaluate and discuss the Battle of Bannockburn other than in the most general terms. What is important however, 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 Bannockburn**

- 2.2.1 The Scottish Wars of Independence had been ongoing in various guises from 1296, with a steady advance and increase in power of the disputed King of Scots Robert I leading up to 1314. By 1314, one of the few English garrisons remaining in Scotland was in the crucial stronghold of Stirling Castle. The Scots reached an agreement with the garrison commander that if he was not relieved by an English army by midsummer's day, then he would surrender the castle.
- 2.2.2 King Edward II of England marched north at the head of an army likely to have numbered more than 20,000 men, reaching the area around Stirling on 22<sup>nd</sup> June 1314. The heavily outnumbered Scottish army under Bruce was waiting and had prepared the ground to combat the English heavy cavalry with pits and iron spikes.
- 2.2.3 The battle took place over two days, with the Scottish foot soldiers holding off the unsupported English cavalry on the first day of the battle. As the English forces began to arrive and consolidate, they camped on the Carse for the night.
- 2.2.4 Day 2 of the Battle saw the Scots foot soldiers attack, driving the English army back into the constrained area defined by marshy ground, bogs and the Bannock Burn. The English army broke and fled, pursued by the Scots and leaving large numbers of casualties on the field.

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

- 2.3.1 The exact location of the Battle is open to some dispute, particularly the main conflict on Day 2 of the battle. However, it does seem clear that the proposed development site east of Mallard Cottage would have lain on the periphery of the Battle, unlikely to have been where actual fighting took place, but lying along the route through which thousands of English soldiers probably fled, abandoning cumbersome equipment as they retreated.

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

- 2.4.1 While Historic Environment Scotland (hereafter HES) report that only one single military artefact has been recovered from the battlefield in spite of the numerous metal detecting surveys and investigations<sup>5</sup> 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.

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<sup>5</sup> Battle Of Bannockburn, Historic Environment Scotland Battlefield Inventory BTL4  
<http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/BTL4> - accessed 14/12/16



## 3 Methodology

### 3.1 The Development

- 3.1.1 The development proposal involves the construction of a self-catering holiday house on an area of agricultural land.

### 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 Bannockburn.
- 3.2.2 The results of this phase of works and any mitigation proposals 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 agricultural activity such as ploughing alter the locations of objects in the soil, artefacts are brought closer to the surface and become more easily detectable .
- 3.2.4 The site was surveyed by a team of two archaeologists using different metal detectors. This ensured the survey maintained maximum coverage. 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.
- 3.2.5 Each find-spot was excavated and the metal recovered 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.
- 3.2.6 Once the metal artefact was retrieved, the area was rescanned to assess for further metallic signals before turf was reinstated.
- 3.2.7 The metal detecting 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 majority of artefacts uncovered during the metal detecting survey east of Mallard Cottage were modern. No artefacts were recovered which could be definitively attributed to the Battle of Bannockburn, although one copper alloy disc interpreted on site as a coin was considered of potential note (see Section 4.2.6).
- 4.1.2 Upon arrival on site the area of proposed development was clearly marked out by the client. This area was surveyed (Plate 2) as well as a c.20m wide corridor around the perimeter of the development area to ensure comprehensive coverage of any part of the site subject to disruption.
- 4.1.3 Excavation of artefacts revealed that the topsoil largely comprised a moderately compact mid brown silty clay with few inclusions.
- 4.1.4 A total of 12 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, and photographs of the recovered artefacts where not mentioned in the text are available in Appendix A.

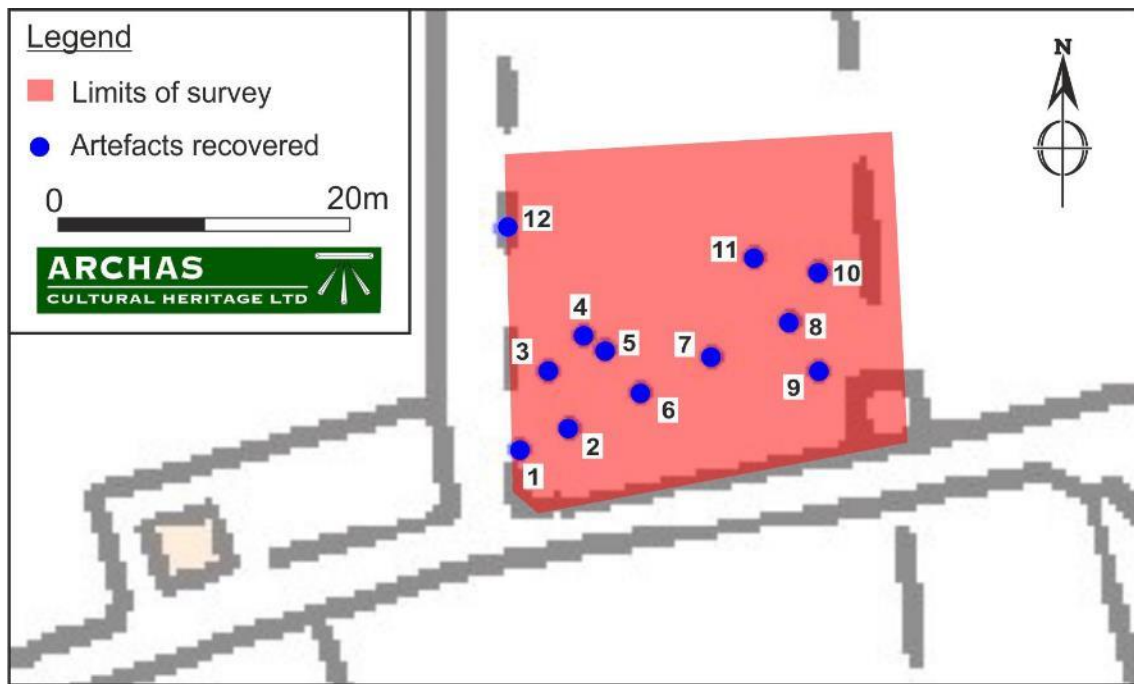


**Plate 2:** Looking NW across the proposed development area (Photograph 006)

### 4.2 Recorded Artefacts

#### *General*

- 4.2.1 A total of 12 artefacts were recorded during the metal detecting survey (Figure 2). All of these artefacts with the exception of **SF005**, were considered to be modern in date and of negligible archaeological value.



**Figure 2:** Distribution map showing the location of the recovered finds

#### *Miscellaneous*

- 4.2.2 Of the recovered artefacts, three (**SF001**, **SF002** and **SF007**) were unrecognisable lead scraps.
- 4.2.3 A further six objects were made of iron (Fe). On the whole, the function of these objects is unclear, but all are likely to be post-medieval in date. Two of the objects (**SF008** and **SF009**) are corroded nails.
- 4.2.4 **SF010** proved to be a small blade of iron encased within wood and plastic and is almost certainly a broken fragment of a degraded pen knife (Plate 3).
- 4.2.5 A circular brass setting (**SF012** - Plate 4) was recovered from the north west of the site, beside the road. The function of this is not certain but it is likely to be some form of badge mount from a vehicle.



**Plate 3:** Detailed view of SF010 (Photograph 044)



**Plate 4:** Detailed view of brass setting SF012 (Photograph 048)

*Cu alloy disc SF005<sup>6</sup>*

4.2.6 The disc-shaped artefact **SF005** (Plate 5 and Plate 6) recovered from the site was gently cleaned using a soft haired brush. It was then taken to Dr Donal Bateson, Reader in Numismatics at the Hunterian Museum for identification and further analysis.



**Plate 5:** Detail of coin SF005 (reverse)  
(Photograph 027)



**Plate 6:** Detail of coin SF005 (obverse)  
(Photograph 032)

4.2.7 As the artefact is copper alloy, corroded to a degree and required further specialist cleaning, it was only possible to see isolated features of the design. This made formal identification difficult.

4.2.8 However, a clear inner circle of studs is visible on both the reverse and obverse of the disc. On the reverse side (Plate 5) prominent lettering can be discerned between the inner circle and the edge of the coin, but this was not legible.

4.2.9 From a basic assessment of **SF005** in the condition from which it was removed from the ground, Dr Bateson confirmed that **SF005** was not a coin which originated in Scotland or England. Indeed, he felt that it may not be a coin, but is actually a *Jetton*. *Jettons* were tokens, or coin-like discs made from copper alloys. They were sold in sets and used as counters in calculations on a board specifically designed for this purpose. In this regard they functioned in a similar manner to an abacus, but may also have been in use as an informal and alternative currency.<sup>7</sup>

4.2.10 While Dr Bateson was unable to confirm exactly what type of *Jetton* he felt **SF005** may be, these were principally made across Europe during the later Middle Ages and early modern period. Three distinct phases of *Jettons* have been interpreted by Edward Besly,<sup>8</sup> each with a distinct area of origin. These are shown in Table 1.

**Table 1:** Phases and ages of Jettons

Origin	Date
England	Early 14 <sup>th</sup> century
France and Low Countries	14 <sup>th</sup> -15 <sup>th</sup> centuries
Nuremberg	16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> centuries

<sup>6</sup> Dr Donal Bateson *pers. comm.* & Besley, E 1997 *Loose Change: A Guide to Common Coins and Medals*, 43

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>8</sup> Besley, E 1997 *Loose Change: A Guide to Common Coins and Medals*, 43

4.2.11 Through an assessment of the Hunterian Museum Numismatic Reference Library, Dr Bateson noted that **SF005** could be a *Jetton* from all three phases. While the later Nuremberg *Jettons* are more numerous, it was noted that **SF005** *could* be an Anglo-Gallic *Jetton*.<sup>9</sup> These were created pre-1350, a date that would obviously tie in with the Battle of Bannockburn.

4.2.12 As **SF005** could not be securely dated and identified due to its condition, Dr Bateson agreed that further cleaning and conservation may provide additional detail and allow secure identification of the artefact.

### **4.3 Discarded Artefacts**

4.3.1 As anticipated, a quantity of modern, easily identifiable farming detritus was recovered from the site, in particular from the area around the south-western corner of the site between the two roads.

4.3.2 This included modern nails, fencing detritus, washers, ring pulls, foil and drinks cans.

4.3.3 Considered to be modern and of no archaeological merit, all these artefacts were discarded.

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<sup>9</sup> Dr Donal Bateson *pers. comm.*



## 5 Summary and Discussion

### 5.1 General

- 5.1.1 The proposed development site east of Mallard Cottage lies within the limits of the Bannockburn Battlefield, a Battle fought in 1314 between the Robert the Bruce, King of Scots, and the English army of King Edward II. The limits of the Battlefield have been defined by HES and the proposed development was identified as potentially archaeologically sensitive on this basis.
- 5.1.2 Historical assessment had shown that while the actual site of the main Battle is open to a degree of debate, it seems likely that the proposed development site lies on the periphery of the Battlefield, and would be an area through which English troops would have fled.
- 5.1.3 The majority of recovered artefacts were modern and of negligible archaeological interest. Many of these were discarded during the survey, while a 12 artefacts were retained and recorded.

### 5.2 Cu alloy disc SF005

- 5.2.1 The only artefact of any archaeological significance was the copper alloy disc **SF005**. Although dirty, worn and heavily corroded, this was interpreted by specialist analysis to potentially be a *Jetton*. *Jettons* were counters or tokens used in calculations and can be dated from the early 14<sup>th</sup> century onwards. The condition of the artefact did not allow it to be securely dated, but it was considered possible that **SF005** may be an Anglo-Gallic *Jetton* from pre-1350. While a number of other possibilities exist, the chance (however small) that **SF005** was dropped during the Battle of Bannockburn made this an artefact of considerable potential importance.

## 6 Conclusions and Recommendations

### 6.1 General

- 6.1.1 The metal detecting survey east of Mallard Cottage was a small scale exercise with the aim of retrieving material related to the Battle of Bannockburn should this be present. Whilst it is accepted that a metal detecting survey can never identify 100% of the metallic artefacts present within an area, ARCHAS believe that archaeological due diligence has now been completed on this project.
- 6.1.2 The majority of recovered artefacts have been shown to be of modern date and negligible archaeological interest. ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd recommend that these are discarded and are not submitted through the Treasure Trove Process.
- 6.1.3 The initial specialist analysis of the possible *Jetton* **SF005** raised the possibility that this *may* date to the 14<sup>th</sup> century. While this was in no way certain, and it was considered more likely that **SF005** was a later and more numerous *Jetton* from Nuremberg, or even something else altogether, the possibility that this artefact was dropped during the Battle of Bannockburn in 1314 made it an artefact of considerable potential and importance. It was accepted that further information on the possible *Jetton* could be revealed by specialist cleaning and conservation, allowing the artefact to be adequately provenanced.
- 6.1.4 ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd recommended that **SF005** was submitted for specialist cleaning, conservation and analysis. This was to be undertaken by our preferred partners at The Scottish Conservation Studio. Following this process, the results were added to this updated DSR for approval from Stirling Council. Upon completion of this process, ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd recommend that the proposed development be allowed to proceed and that the planning condition 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.

## 7 Conservation and Cleaning of SF005

### 7.1 General

- 7.1.1 **SF005** was submitted to The Scottish Conservation Studio and was cleaned, analysed and conserved by the Artefacts Conservator, Will Murray.
- 7.1.2 It was gently cleaned under a microscope and proved to be a copper coin of Napoleon III, likely a 'dix centimes' or similar denomination. Napoleon III was Emperor of France from 1852-70, and while the condition of the coin obscures the date, the name of the Emperor as well as his portrait on the obverse is clearly visible (Plate 7), marking this as a late 19<sup>th</sup> century French coin.



**Plate 7: Obverse of SF005 showing the head of Napoleon III with his name clearly visible around the edge of the coin. © Scottish Conservation Studio**

- 7.1.3 The coin is in a very poor condition with the surface remaining very fragile, but stabilisation and lacquering ensured it will be safely preserved.
- ### 7.2 Recommendations
- 7.2.1 Following the initial assessment of **SF005** and discussion of the possibility that this may be a *Jetton* of pre-1350 date, the Stirling Council Archaeologist accepted the recommendations for conservation and intimated that a further phase of metal detecting may be required on the proposed development site.
- 7.2.2 Following the interpretation of **SF005** as a mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century French coin of Napoleon III, ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd do not believe that a further phase of works is warranted and recommend that the planning condition be discharged.

## Acknowledgements

*ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd would like to thank Mr and Mrs Callion for commissioning us to undertake the work and for their 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.*

*Dr Donal Bateson of the Hunterian Museum has our gratitude for giving both his time and expertise in assisting us identifying the Jetton recovered during the survey.*

*Thanks go to Will Murray of the Scottish Conservation Studio for his speedy and careful conservation of **SF005**.*

*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

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Besley, E 1997 *Loose Change: A Guide to Common Coins and Medals*

Stirling Council, 16/00449/FUL Decision Notice

Stirling Council, 16/00449/FUL Report on Handling, 4 – 04/10/16

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[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)


## Appendix A Finds Register

<i>Finds No.</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i>Picture</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Initial</i>
001	1	Pb	Folded sheet Pb strip	<b>Not retained</b>		NS 82181 93625	6/1/17	RC
002	1	Pb	Folded sheet Pb	<b>Not retained</b>		NS 82188 93629	6/1/17	RC
003	1	Fe	Cast Fe object with curved setting	Function unclear. Farm machinery?  <b>Not retained</b>		NS 82185 93636	6/1/17	RC



<i><b>Finds No.</b></i>	<i><b>Quantity</b></i>	<i><b>Material</b></i>	<i><b>Description</b></i>	<i><b>Comments</b></i>	<i><b>Picture</b></i>	<i><b>Location</b></i>	<i><b>Date</b></i>	<i><b>Initial</b></i>
004	1	Fe	Substantial cast Fe object , curved	Function unclear. Has appearance of a rowlock  <b>Not retained</b>		NS 82190 93642	6/1/17	RC
005	1	Cu alloy	Coin of Napoleon III	Shown by cleaning and specialist analysis to be Copper Alloy French coin of Napoleon III.		NS 82193 93639	6/1/17	RC
006	1	Fe	Cast Fe object with curved setting	Function unclear. Farm machinery?  <b>Not retained</b>		NS 82198 93634	6/1/17	RC

<i><b>Finds No.</b></i>	<i><b>Quantity</b></i>	<i><b>Material</b></i>	<i><b>Description</b></i>	<i><b>Comments</b></i>	<i><b>Picture</b></i>	<i><b>Location</b></i>	<i><b>Date</b></i>	<i><b>Initial</b></i>
007	1	Pb	Folded Sheet lead	<b>Not retained</b>		NS 82208 93638	6/1/17	RC
008	1	Fe	Nail	Possible substantial horse shoe nail  <b>Not retained</b>		NS 82220 93644	6/1/17	RC
009	1	Fe	Nail	Possible substantial horse shoe nail  <b>Not retained</b>		NS 82223 93636	6/1/17	RC
010	1	Fe	Fe within a wood and plastic setting	Fragment of a pen knife  <b>Not retained</b>	-	NS 82223 93650	6/1/17	RC

<i><b>Finds No.</b></i>	<i><b>Quantity</b></i>	<i><b>Material</b></i>	<i><b>Description</b></i>	<i><b>Comments</b></i>	<i><b>Picture</b></i>	<i><b>Location</b></i>	<i><b>Date</b></i>	<i><b>Initial</b></i>
011	1	Fe	Fe object, curved in manner of a propeller	Function unclear  <b>Not retained</b>		NS 82214 93652	6/1/17	RC
012	1	Brass	Circular setting, with missing insert	Possible badge mount for agricultural vehicle	-	NS 82179 93656	6/1/17	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	N	-	Pre-excavation view of site	06/01/17	RC
002	E	-	Pre-excavation view of site	06/01/17	RC
003	SE	-	Pre-excavation view of site	06/01/17	RC
004	SW	-	Working shot - detecting the development area	06/01/17	RC
005	W	-	Working shot - detecting the development area	06/01/17	RC
006	NW	-	Working shot - detecting the development area	06/01/17	RC
007	NW	-	Working shot - detecting the development area	06/01/17	RC
008	NW	-	Working shot - detecting the development area	06/01/17	RC
009	E	-	Working shot - detecting the development area	06/01/17	RC
010	E	-	Working shot - detecting the development area	06/01/17	RC
011	NW	-	Working shot - detecting the development area	06/01/17	JK
012	NW	-	Working shot - detecting the development area	06/01/17	JK
013	NW	-	Working shot - detecting the development area	06/01/17	JK
014	NW	-	Working shot - detecting the development area	06/01/17	JK
015	-	SF001	Detail of Pb object SF001 (reverse)	06/01/17	RC
016	-	SF001	Detail of Pb object SF001 (obverse)	06/01/17	RC
017	-	SF002	Detail of Pb object SF002 (reverse)	06/01/17	RC
018	-	SF002	Detail of Pb object SF002 (obverse)	06/01/17	RC
019	-	SF003	Detail of Fe object SF003 (reverse)	06/01/17	RC
020	-	SF003	Detail of Fe object SF003 (obverse)	06/01/17	RC
021	-	SF004	Detail of Fe object SF004	06/01/17	RC
022	-	SF004	Detail of Fe object SF004	06/01/17	RC
023	-	SF004	Detail of Fe object SF004	06/01/17	RC
024	-	SF005	Detail of Cu coin SF005 (obverse)	06/01/17	RC
025	-	SF005	Detail of Cu coin SF005 (obverse)	06/01/17	RC
026	-	SF005	Detail of Cu coin SF005 (obverse)	06/01/17	RC
027	-	SF005	Detail of Cu coin SF005 (obverse)	06/01/17	RC
028	-	SF005	Detail of Cu coin SF005 (obverse)	06/01/17	RC
029	-	SF005	Detail of Cu coin SF005 (reverse)	06/01/17	RC
030	-	SF005	Detail of Cu coin SF005 (reverse)	06/01/17	RC
031	-	SF005	Detail of Cu coin SF005 (reverse)	06/01/17	RC
032	-	SF005	Detail of Cu coin SF005 (reverse)	06/01/17	RC
033	-	SF005	Detail of Cu coin SF005 (reverse)	06/01/17	RC
034	-	SF006	Detail of Fe object SF006	06/01/17	RC
035	-	SF006	Detail of Fe object SF006	06/01/17	RC
036	-	SF006	Detail of Fe object SF006	06/01/17	RC
037	-	SF006	Detail of Fe object SF006	06/01/17	RC
038	-	SF007	Detail of Pb scrap SF007	06/01/17	RC
039	-	SF007	Detail of Pb scrap SF007	06/01/17	RC
040	-	SF008	Detail of Fe nail SF008	06/01/17	RC
041	-	SF008	Detail of Fe nail SF008	06/01/17	RC
042	-	SF009	Detail of Fe nail SF009	06/01/17	RC
043	-	SF009	Detail of Fe nail SF009	06/01/17	RC
044	-	SF010	Detail of Fe pen knife fragment SF010 (obverse)	06/01/17	RC
045	-	SF010	Detail of Fe pen knife fragment SF010 (reverse)	06/01/17	RC
046	-	SF011	Detail of Fe nail SF011	06/01/17	RC
047	-	SF011	Detail of Fe nail SF011	06/01/17	RC
048	-	SF012	Detail of Brass fitting SF012	06/01/17	RC
049	-	SF012	Detail of Brass fitting SF012	06/01/17	RC
050	-	SF012	Detail of Brass fitting SF012	06/01/17	RC

## Appendix C

### Provisional Discovery and Excavation Scotland Entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Stirling Council
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Mallard Cottage
PROJECT CODE:	264
PARISH:	Stirling
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Ross Cameron
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Metal Detecting Survey
NMRS NO(S):	n/a
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Battlefield
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NS
START DATE (this season)	06/01/17
END DATE (this season)	06/01/17
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (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 a holiday cottage to the East of Mallard Cottage near Stirling. The site is located on the periphery of the Bannockburn Battlefield as defined by Historic Environment Scotland in the Battlefield Inventory.</p> <p>The archaeological works followed the placement of a planning condition upon the proposed development 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 recovered and recorded in advance of site works.</p> <p>Most artefacts recovered from the site were modern in date and of negligible archaeological interest. It is recommended that these are discarded.</p> <p>One artefact recovered during the survey was initially interpreted as a Jetton, possibly contemporary with The Battle of Bannockburn. However, specialist cleaning and conservation of this artefact revealed it to be a degraded 19th century French 'dix centimes' of Napoleon III.</p> <p>ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd believe that due diligence has been completed on this project and recommend that the planning condition be discharged.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	n/a
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	n/a
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Private Client
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd Suite B2 Laws Close 339-343 High Street Kirkcaldy KY1 1JN
EMAIL ADDRESS:	ross.cameron@archas.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION	NMRS and Stirling Council SMR