

Drumbrae, near Stirling: Metal Detector Survey

Data Structure Report



by Michelle MacIver and Claire Williamson

issued 31st March 2025

on behalf of The University of Edinburgh

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Introduction

1. This Data Structure Report has been prepared on behalf of The University of Edinburgh in support of the woodland creation at Drumbrae, near Stirling. The archaeological works were designed to mitigate adverse impacts on the archaeological remains relating to the Inventory Battlefield for the Battle of Sheriffmuir (BTL17) within their planting area.
2. Scottish Forestry required a programme of archaeological works to be undertaken in support of the woodland creation. The Stirling Council Archaeologist has guided the structure of archaeological works required to mitigate any adverse impact on the archaeological remains relating to the planting within the development area. Rathmell Archaeology Limited has been appointed by The University of Edinburgh to undertake the development and implementation of archaeological mitigation works for the project.
3. The works consisted of a metal detector survey carried out within the Inventory battlefield of the Battle of Sheriffmuir by volunteers of the Scottish Artefact Recovery Group and staff from Rathmell Archaeology Ltd. Only the arisings from the planting mounds were surveyed, with a focus on recovering non-ferrous artefacts identified as having archaeological or cultural significance.
4. In total, 11 finds were recovered, most of which were late 19th or 20th century in date. These included coins, dress accessories (buttons), a bird ring and a bullet fragment. Although not definitive, it is possible that some of these items could date from the period when the area was used for military training during World War II.
5. One find had the potential to be contemporary with the Battle of Sheriffmuir: a small fragment of scrap lead. Another find, a small wire loop, was likely to be modern but an earlier date for this could also not be ruled out.

Background

6. The woodland creation scheme is located approximately 1.9km to the east of Bridge of Allan. It comprises a single land parcel which is polygonal on plan and which measures approximately 430ha in extent. The Sheriffmuir Road runs from south-southwest to north through the centre of the Proposal.
7. The metal detector survey concentrated on the northernmost section of the woodland creation scheme which is within the Inventory Battlefield for the Battle of Sheriffmuir (see Figures 1 and 2). This section of the proposal area extends to 60ha with the planting extending to some 30ha, leaving 30ha (50%) unplanted. The unplanted area includes the new 15ha grazing enclosure that encompasses the site of Pendreichmill with this compartment abutting the southern, left, bank of the Wharry Burn.

Geological and Topographical

8. The survey area is former improved pasture to the west of Sherrifmuir Road, which is accessed by a farm track from that road and extends for approximately 60ha (centred on NGR NS 8155 7004). The ground is a mixture of steep and low-lying (i.e. below 100m OD) hillside with steep slopes that have recently been flailed.
9. Multiple unnamed watercourses cover the area, running towards Lossburn Reservoir, which is located to the northeast and Cocksburn Reservoir to the southwest. Wharry Burn follows the curve of the northern boundary of the survey area.
10. The ground had been prepared for planting, with forestry operations underway during the survey.

Historical Background

11. The Battle of Sheriffmuir occurred over a single day, 13th November 1715. This was the only major engagement in Scotland during the 1715 Jacobite Rising. The battle was a chaotic affair with a debatable outcome, though sufficiently adverse in outcome for the Jacobite cause to end the rising.
12. In essence, the Battle of Sheriffmuir comprises six phases (positions are illustrated in

Figure 2):

- ❖ Pre-conflict Camps – The Jacobite army camped overnight to the northeast of Kinbuck having arrived from Ardoch, controlling the road north from Dunblane. The Government army camped overnight to the north and east of Dunblane around Dykedale and Kippendavie expecting the conflict to be on the valley floor.
 - ❖ Deployment – The Jacobite army in the morning marched to the high ground of Sheriffmuir near the Gathering Stone and the Macrae Memorial forming an east/west deployment. As deployed, the Jacobite left was constrained due to the presence of a bog. In response to the movement onto the moor, the Government army marched up an existing road, across the front of the Jacobite army, failing to mark the Jacobite right that was obscured in a hollow and started to deploy to face.
 - ❖ The Attack – While the smaller Government army was deploying, the Jacobite army attacked. Their larger army gave them the advantage, especially on the Jacobite right where armies of this time tended to weight their cavalry deployment.
 - ❖ Rout of the Government Left – The Jacobite right outflanked the Government left and put this wing of the Government army to flight. A stand by Government troops was attempted at The Linns (a farmstead) and failed, with the Government left falling back towards Dunblane. The Jacobite right and centre continued the pursuit but did not enter Dunblane, regrouping at Kippendavie.
 - ❖ Rout of the Jacobite Left – The Government army remaining on the field put to flight the Jacobite left. A fighting retreat ensued with the Jacobite left falling back to the Allan Water. The Government right and centre continued the pursuit with heavy fighting at the crossing of the river.
 - ❖ Regrouping and dispersal – the remaining Government army regrouped on lower ground at Kippendavie deploying against the remaining Jacobite army. As the light failed, the respective armies fell back on Dunblane and Ardoch, avoiding further engagement.
13. There is the potential that the rout of the Government left may have led to troops crossing, in haste, the Wharry Burn into the woodland creation scheme. The Inventory entry for the battlefield identifies that the area covering the lands south and west of the Linns has Special Qualities of (1) battle debris identified through metal detecting in 2006 and, on the south bank of the Wharry Burn, (2) the 'high potential' for graves.
 14. Since the compilation of the Inventory entry, there have been numerous archaeological projects exploring the density and character of battle debris and the potential for graves at Sheriffmuir. The most extensive are those linked to the design and delivery of the 400kV Overhead Line from Beaully to Denny whose route now crosses the battlefield. The earliest stage of these works is that referenced in the Inventory entry (Historic Environment Scotland 2012), fuller explorations of this and later stages of this work are now available (Pollard 2015 and Farquharson & Sneddon *in prep*).
 15. The early stages of work that sought to inform the route design included archival studies and metal detector surveys undertaken in early 2006 and late 2007 (Pollard 2015). These works were the first field investigations to locate the remains of the battle. They focused on the open ground to the north of the Linns and the southwest of the Sheriffmuir Inn seeking evidence for the conflict, especially linking to the accounts for the stand of the elements of the Government left at the Linns. Additional areas were surveyed around the Gathering Stone and on the left bank of Allan Water close to Kinbuck.
 16. The survey around the Linns and to the north of the road recovered battle-related artefacts though '... relatively low concentrations of battlefield material were recovered from this part of the site, and their location and character suggested that they related to the retreat of the government's left flank' (Pollard 2015, 137). No work at this time was conducted close to or south of the Wharry Burn. Archival work did consider the potential for graves in this area, the study identified a local story of a Territorial soldier in the early 20th century who, while camped just south of the Linns, dug a latrine that exposed skeletal material

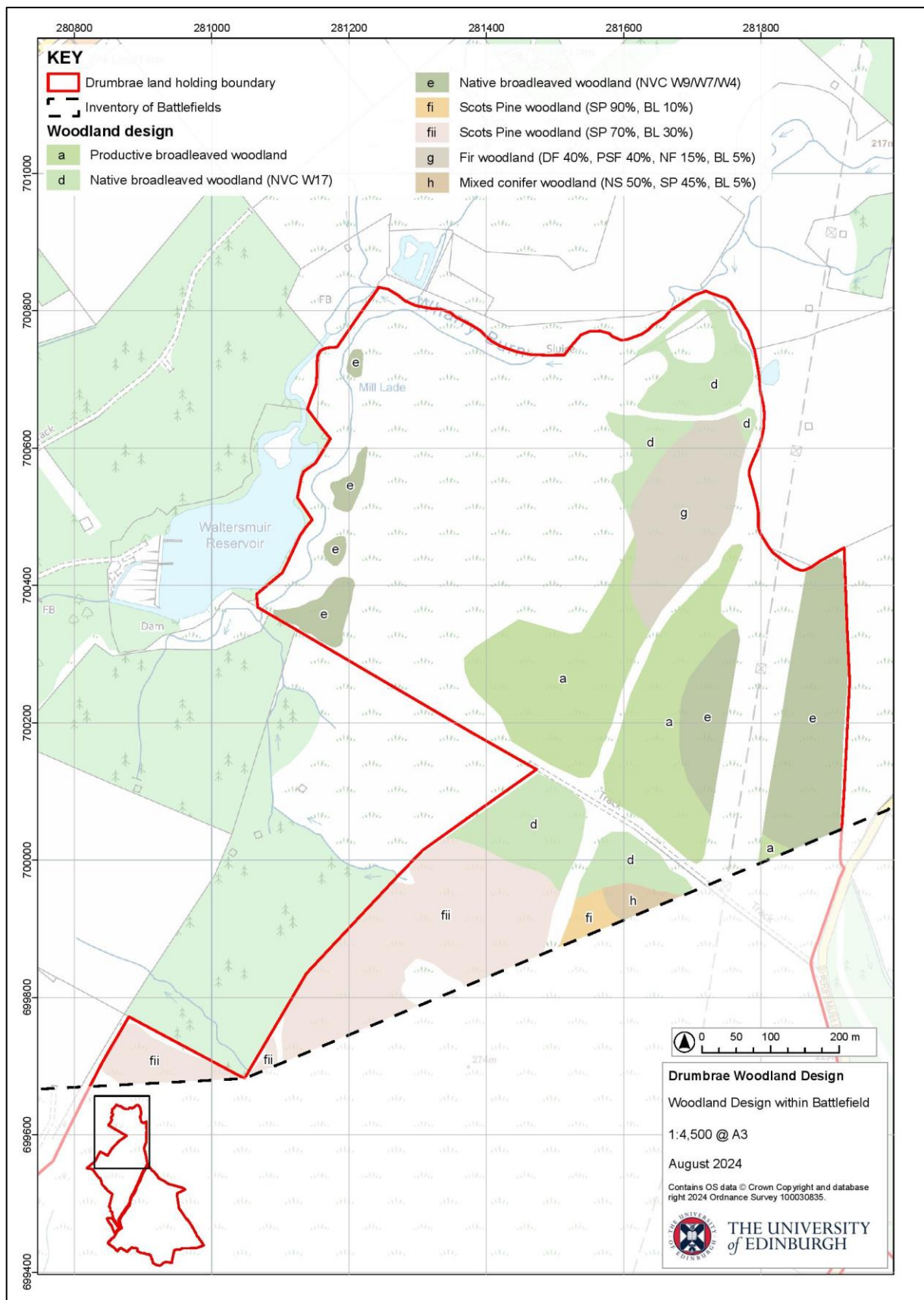


Figure 1: Plan of the planting area relative to the Inventory Battlefield

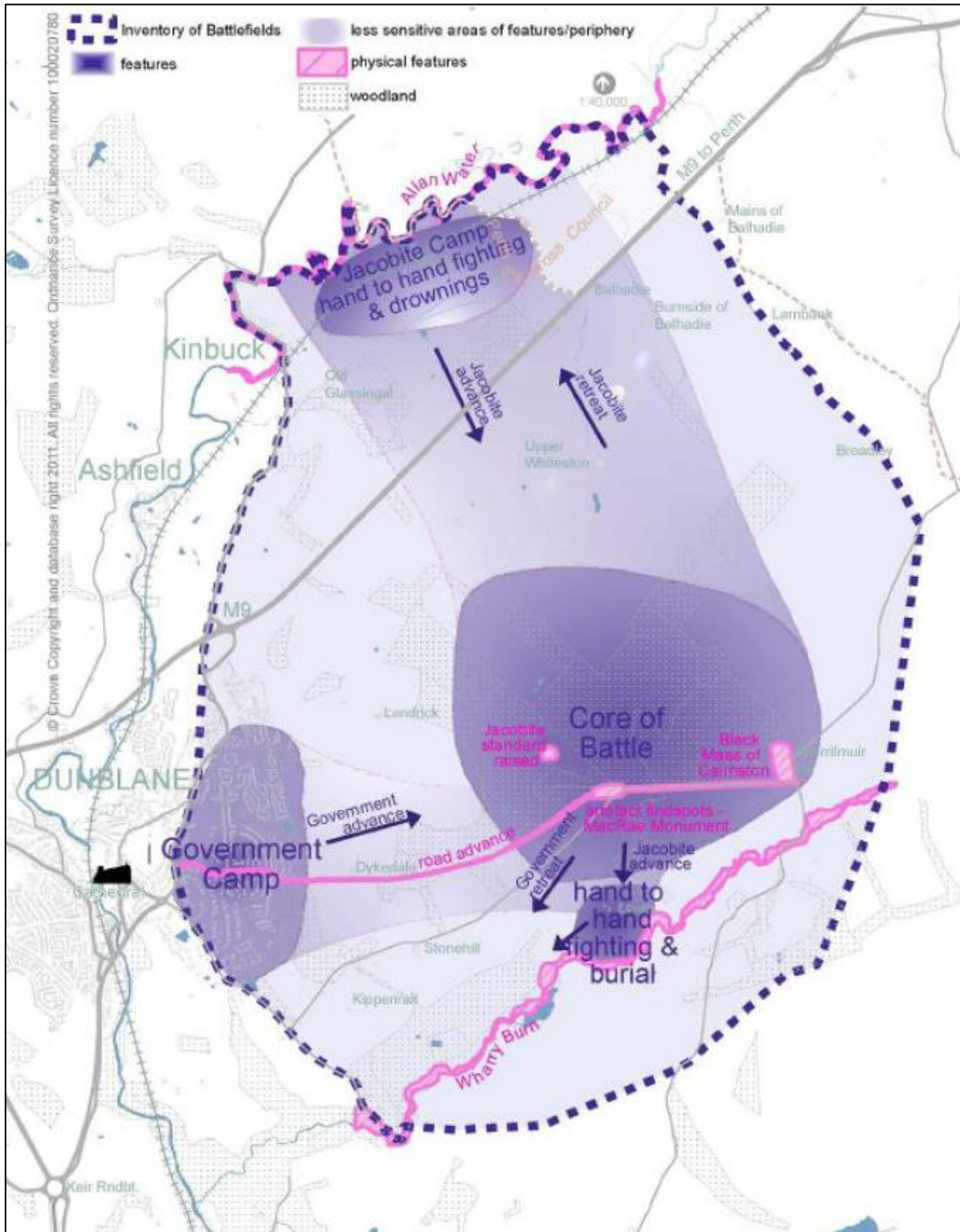


Figure 2: Stirling Council map of deployments from their Battlefields Supplementary Guidance (2019)

(Farquharson & Sneddon *in prep*). The inference is that such burials were of Government soldiers killed in the flight of the Government left to the north of the Wharry Burn.

17. With any oral history account significant caution should be used as to its reliability in the absence of any supporting evidence. Despite three centuries of agricultural activity (inc. ploughing, drainage and small-scale rural development) there appears to be no other account of the exposure of human skeletal material.
18. Between 2012 and 2016 the works changed from design to mitigation of impact with the whole footprint for the construction of the overhead line subject to a metal detector survey, with all groundworks then subject to archaeological monitoring (Farquharson & Sneddon *in prep*). In total, these works covered a 6km route as it passed through the battlefield from the Allan Water in the north to the land south of the Wharry Burn. The route travelled through the Jacobite camp area, the deployment route onto Sheriffmuir and through the core of the battle before passing to the east of The Linns and crossing Wharry Burn.
19. To the south of the Wharry Burn, this included three tower foundation pads, a continuous access road running along the route, winch positions and laydown areas. The metal detector survey from the Wharry Burn to the southern edge of the battlefield recovered only two finds both attributed to the 19th or 20th century – an iron fragment of a bowl and a large horseshoe (Farquharson & Sneddon *in prep*). The extensive monitoring failed to recover any additional artefacts or features linked to the battle nor did it encounter human remains.
20. A 25ha area under consideration for forestry planting at Pendreich, to the southwest and west of the current proposal, was subject to a metal detector survey in 2012 (Engl 2012). This location is on the south, left, bank of the Wharry Burn within the battlefield designation. The survey recovered twelve metal finds. Of these finds only two, both shoe buckles, have a date range that overlaps or is adjacent to the date of the battle.
21. The Sheriffmuir road corridor, including all the ground within both the forestry proposal and the battlefield designation, has also been subject over many years to reconnaissance surveys for militaria (Smith 2020). The findings from this survey mirror the recovery of 19th and 20th-century militaria from Pendreich. Smith identified multiple locations with battle debris, though in every case, this was material from the 20th century linked to training during World War II. None of these locations are within the area under consideration here.
22. An archaeological survey and assessment of a 71ha area on the Kippendavie Estate to the south of The Linns and west of Glentye Cottage, within the Inventory Battlefield was carried out in 2014 to inform a forestry proposal (Morrison & Cameron 2015). This covered both sides of the Wharry Burn to the immediate north and northeast of the current proposal. The assessment provided a structure for mitigation through a full metal-detecting survey before new planting to recover battle debris with a focus on the risk of encountering human remains along the banks of the burn.
23. The mitigation at Kippendavie has not concluded, with Access Archaeology kindly providing a comment on the outcome of their metal detecting surveys to date. They have confirmed the recovery of '*... less than a dozen musket balls (which may or may not be related to the battle). There was no definitive clustering in their distribution as in a 'firing line' or area of 'fall of shot'. The tightest group was three balls found within about 1 ha ... maybe a re-grouping point at best? A broken brass fragment from a gun stock was also unearthed.*' Further, they advised that after the modern detritus, there were also coins, dress accessories (buckles and buttons) and tools within the recovered assemblage.
24. The Kippendavie estate survey has extended from the original 71ha to cover around 90ha of ground which is disproportionately to the north of the Wharry Burn. The level of potential battle debris continues to support the inference on density from the early 2006-7 metal detector survey.
25. None of the battlefield archaeology-informed works on the Beaully-Denny overhead line, the Pendreich forestry or the Kippendavie estate forestry have recovered any human skeletal remains.

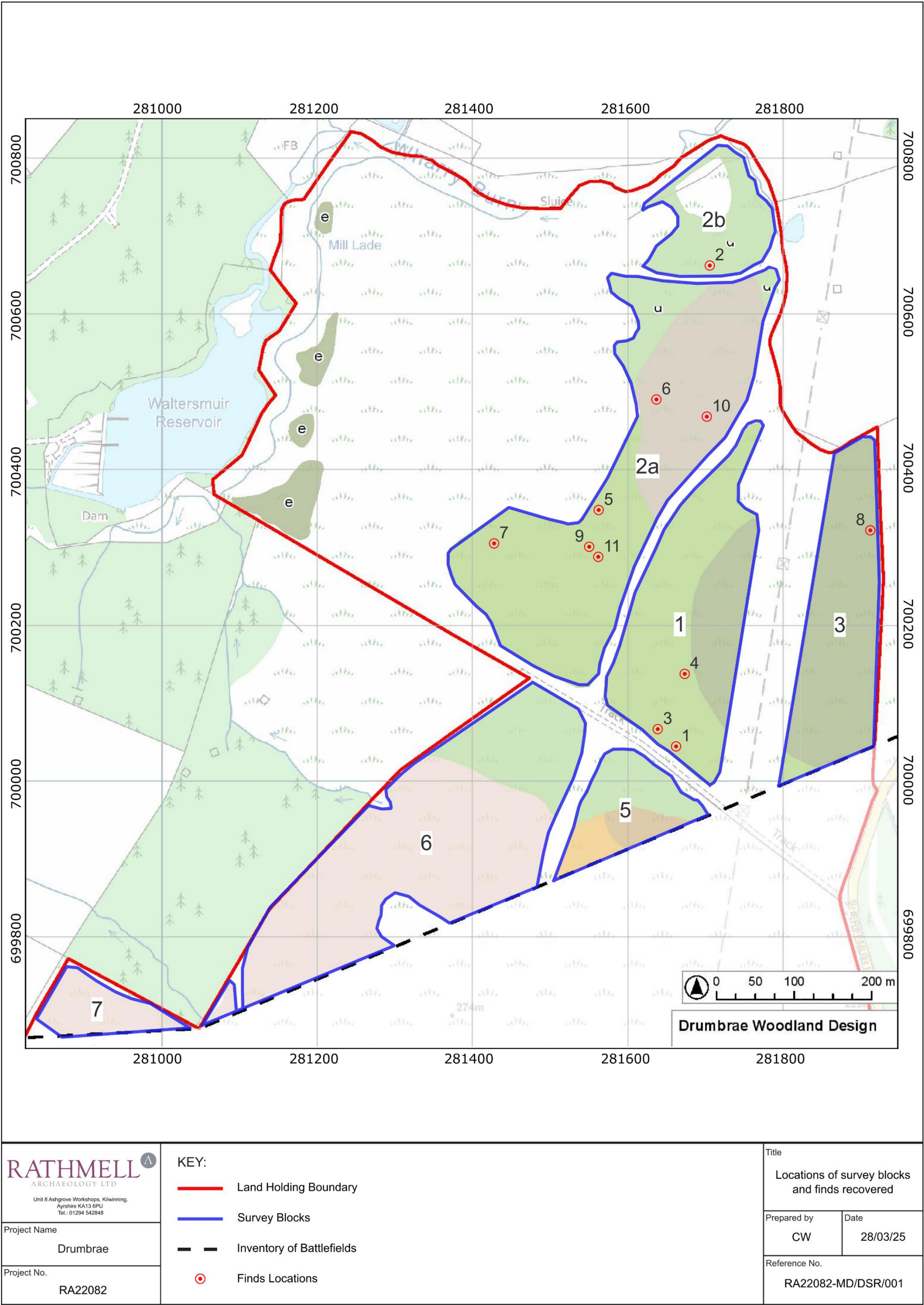


Figure 3: Plan of survey blocks and finds locations (base map provided by The University of Edinburgh)

Project Works

26. The programme of archaeological works was undertaken intermittently from the 20th of November to the 30th of November 2024 and from the 6th to the 12th of March 2025. The metal detector survey was initially undertaken by volunteers from the Scottish Artefact Recovery Group (SARG), with staff from Rathmell Archaeology Ltd completing the survey in March.
27. The survey area was split into seven blocks (labelled Blocks 1 to 7; see Figure 3) with the transects laid out across each block at intervals no closer than 2.5m spacing. As described in the WSI (Rees 2024), only the arisings or upturned material that formed the planting mounds were detected.
28. The metal detectors were set to detect non-ferrous material, although some ferrous items were recovered during the survey. These items were included within the overall finds assessment but have not been retained as part of the final assemblage (with the exception of <2>). Artefacts of 20th century date or later, unless deemed to be of cultural importance (e.g. relating to the Defence of Britain), were also not retained.
29. All works were conducted in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standards and Policy Statements and Code of Conduct and Historic Environment Scotland Policy Statements.

Findings

30. The survey area comprised improved pasture (Figures 4a and 4b) to the west of Sherrifmuir Road, with an access track crossing southwest to northeast through the centre. This divided the survey into roughly two halves: the northern half consisted of Blocks 1, 2 (further subdivided into 2a and 2b) and 3, and the southern half contained Blocks 5, 6 and 7.
31. The area was covered by topsoil (001): a firmly compacted dark reddish brown silty clay with frequent small stone inclusions. All finds recovered during the survey came from topsoil (001) where it had been upturned to form the planting mounds (Figure 5a).
32. A total of 37 signals were detected and investigated during the survey, the majority of which turned out to be ferrous material relating to agricultural use of the land during the modern period. Eleven finds were retained that were identified as having potential archaeological or cultural significance. Their locations are shown on Figure 3 and full details are contained within Appendix 1.
33. These finds consisted of four copper alloy buttons, three copper alloy coins, one aluminium bird ring, one lead scrap fragment, one bullet fragment and one small iron wire loop. A more detailed discussion of the finds is included below.
34. Nearly all the signals were in the northern portion of the area, with only one signal within Area 6, which turned out to be a modern aluminium can. In the north, the majority of the finds were recovered from the western and central blocks, with Area 3 on the east only producing a single find: coin <8>.
35. Area 2a, the largest block in the north, produced six finds: the bird ring <5>, three buttons (<6>, <7> and <9>), the bullet fragment <10> and one coin <11>. Three finds were recovered from Area 1 – the lead scrap fragment <1>, one coin <3> and one button <4> – and one find was from Area 2a, the small loop of iron wire <2>.

Artefact Summary *by Louise Turner*

36. Amongst the original assemblage was a quantity of modern ferrous metalwork recovered during the survey but subsequently discarded after initial appraisal. These items were dominated by artefacts derived from agriculture and farming practices. Four horseshoes were recovered: three from a heavy horse, and a fourth from a light riding horse. All were of modern, late 19th or early 20th century date. A few items derived from modern machinery were also recovered, including several non-ferrous and/or composite pieces. One example comprised a fragment derived from a thermostat or similar, with bimetallic strip still *in*

situ. There was a marked lack of structural ironwork, with only one, very modern, iron nail recovered.

37. A total of 11 items were retained as being of potential interest from a historic or social historic point of view. These mainly fell into three groups: coins, dress accessories and ammunition.
38. The coins numbered three in total (Figure 5b). They comprised two copper alloy pennies: <3> and <11>. Both were densely covered with corrosion product and their legends were now illegible. Their size was consistent with the standard copper alloy pennies produced from the 1860s onwards until 1967. The third coin <8> was a silver/copper alloy 'thrupenny bit,' minted in 1934, during the reign of George V.
39. There were four items that could be classed as dress accessories (Figure 6a). All comprised some form of button, probably derived from male clothing. All were made from copper alloy. One of these buttons – <4> – was a hollow dome-shaped button with looped attachment, for use on a jacket. The fact that it was manufactured from copper alloy (presumably brass) would suggest a formal role, possibly military, but the upper surface was gone and there were no traces of any insignia. Use on a riding jacket for either a man or a woman could also be envisaged, with the item perhaps lost during hunting or some similar sporting activity.
40. The remaining three buttons – <6>, <7> and <9> – were flat or slightly concave, and disc-shaped. Where the attachment survived, it took the form of a loop. The plain utilitarian character of these buttons suggested that they may have functioned as fly fastenings for male trousers. All were slightly different in character, suggesting they may have derived from different garments.
41. One fragmentary firearms cartridge <10> was recovered. The base measured roughly 7mm in diameter, which was consistent with a variety of firearms, including pistols, revolvers and also rifles, in particular various experimental British models of 0.27 and 0.28 forms which were developed towards the end of World War II. Because this cartridge is fragmentary, no serial number could be identified and its original length had to remain indeterminate, and so it is impossible to say whether this particular object derived from a handgun or a larger piece.
42. In addition to the above items, an aluminium bird ring <5> was recovered. It was marked with the letters 'H M,' which formed part of a printed legend now largely lost. The process of bird-ringing began in 1915, and wartime messenger pigeons would have been amongst the birds identified in this way. However, these early bird rings would have comprised die-stamped strips, so it is likely that this particular bird ring postdates World War II. 'HM' is the code for a house martin on the British Ornithological Trust approved list of abbreviations, but this particular ring looks too large for such a small bird, suitable instead for a pigeon or even a domestic fowl.
43. While it was hoped that some link could be found between the bird ring and military activity on the site, this seems extremely unlikely. The dress fittings are, however, a different matter, as are the coins. All could potentially have been lost during training exercises carried out in the area, although the possibility remains that they represent casual losses made by those same generations of farmers who ploughed and hunted these lands using the same horses who shed the horseshoes.
44. Two more ambiguous finds were also retained. The first was an amorphous lump of scrap lead <1> (Figure 6b). Lead was used to cast musket balls during the 17th, 18th and early 19th centuries. Because of its low melting point, soldiers were able to cast their own bullets as and when required, so carrying around a supply of raw material would have been common practice. It is entirely possible that this lead was lost by one of the combatants who fought at the Battle of Sheriffmuir, but there is no way of confirming whether or not this was indeed the case.
45. The other ambiguous find was a tiny length <2> of ferrous or ferrous alloy wire, looped into a 'C'-shape, and potentially derived from a larger length of chain or even chain mesh (Figure 6b). From the generally good condition of the piece, a late date might be inferred



Figure 4a: General view of site from Area 2a, taken from the north



Figure 4b: Working shot at southern end of Area 1, taken from the west



Figure 5a: Working shot of mounding machine



Figure 5b: Coins – (left to right) <3>, <8> and <11>



Figure 6a: Buttons – (clockwise from bottom left) <4>, <6>, <7> and <9>



Figure 6b: Lead scrap fragment <1> (left) and iron loop of wire <2> (right)

on the basis that it is probably manufactured from some form of corrosion resistant alloy, but because its form is so undiagnostic, an earlier origin cannot be entirely discounted.

Discussion

46. The metal detector survey at Drumbrae was an opportunity to undertake an archaeological investigation of a landscape already well known to be significant in the historical records. The site sits at the southern boundary of the Inventory Battlefield for the 1715 Battle of Sheriffmuir. Archaeological surveys in the surrounding area have produced mixed results: the Kippendavie estate survey recovered a small number of musket balls to the north of Wharry Burn, while surveys and monitoring along the line of the Beaully-Denny overhead line did not reveal any significant material in their investigations to the south of it.
47. The survey at Drumbrae recovered 11 finds deemed to have potential archaeological and cultural significance. Only one had the potential to be contemporary with the Battle of Sheriffmuir: a small fragment of scrap lead <1>. It cannot be definitively identified as dating back to this period, but as soldiers often carried a supply of raw material, the possibility cannot be ruled out. Less likely is the small wire loop <2>: although this is more likely to be modern, an earlier date remains a possibility.
48. Most of the items recovered consisted of coins and dress accessories (buttons) which date to the late 19th or 20th centuries. Similar finds have been recovered in the assemblage at Kippendavie. Other 20th-century material recovered from Drumbrae was a small bullet and a bird ring. While these items might all represent casual loss from the many agricultural workers and passers-by who have travelled this ground during that period, it is possible that they could relate to military training in the area. Evidence for military training during World War II has been recovered during surveys of the Sheriffmuir Road corridor, and any traces of human activity with the potential to relate to this activity are worth recording.
49. The survey at Drumbrae only captured a sample of the available ground in this area. This sample focussed on the planting mounds, themselves only representing small sections of upturned turf and topsoil that did not reach the full depth. Despite this small sample, the survey still managed to produce finds with the potential to relate to important events in the area: the Battle of Sheriffmuir and military training during World War II. While this is not definitive, it highlights the ongoing archaeological potential of this ground.

Recommendations

50. The archaeological works carried out in support of the woodland creation at Drumbrae, near Stirling, mostly recovered finds known to be of late 19th to 20th-century date. On its own, the fragment of scrap lead, which has the potential to date back earlier, is not sufficiently diagnostic or informative enough to warrant post-excavation analysis. Instead, the importance of the finds would be better met in their submission to Treasure Trove for inclusion as part of the area's larger assemblage to be studied in the light of future recoveries.
51. As such, it is recommended that no further archaeological works will be required as a direct result of this metal detector survey. The acceptability of these recommendations needs to be confirmed with Scottish Forestry, as advised by the Stirling Council Archaeologist.

Conclusion

52. A programme of archaeological works was carried out on behalf of The University of Edinburgh in support of the woodland creation at Drumbrae, near Stirling. The archaeological works were designed to mitigate any adverse impact on the archaeological remains relating to the planting within the development area.
53. The works consisted of a metal detector survey carried out within the Inventory battlefield of the Battle of Sheriffmuir by volunteers of the Scottish Artefact Recovery Group and staff from Rathmell Archaeology Ltd. Only the arisings from the planting mounds were surveyed, with a focus on recovering non-ferrous artefacts with archaeological or cultural significance.
54. In total, 11 finds were recovered, most of which were late 19th or 20th century in date.

These included coins, dress accessories (buttons), a bird ring and a bullet fragment. Although not definitive, it is possible that some of these items could date from the period when the area was used for military training during World War II.

55. One find had the potential to be contemporary with the Battle of Sheriffmuir: a small fragment of scrap lead. Another find, a small wire loop, was likely to be modern but an earlier date for this could also not be ruled out.

Acknowledgements

56. The authors would like to thank The University of Edinburgh for the opportunity to carry out these works. Thanks should also go to the Scottish Artefact Recovery Group, for all their hard work on site in very cold conditions. The author would also like to thank Liam McKinstry for editing this report.

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Cartographic

Ordnance Survey, 1861, 6inch Dumfriesshire XLIX

Ordnance Survey, 1900, 6inch Dumfriesshire XLIX.SE

Appendix 1: Registers

Within this appendix are all registers pertaining to works on-site during the metal detector survey.

Metal Detector Finds

Find No.	Area	Context	Material	Object	Description	Period
1	1	001	Non-ferrous	Scrap Lead	1 x fragment of scrap lead	Unknown
2	2b	001	Ferrous	Looped Wire	1 x looped length of iron wire	Unknown
3	1	001	Non-ferrous	Coin	1 x copper alloy coin (illegible)	Late 19 th to 20 th century
4	1	001	Non-ferrous	Button	1 x dome-shaped copper alloy button with looped attachment	20 th century
5	2a	001	Non-ferrous	Bird Ring	1 x aluminium bird ring marked 'H M'	20 th century
6	2a	001	Non-ferrous	Button	1 x slightly concaved disc-shaped button with looped attachment (broken)	20 th century
7	2a	001	Non-ferrous	Button	1 x flat disc-shaped button, central boss on rear for attachment (broken)	20 th century
8	3	001	Non-ferrous	Coin	1 x copper alloy coin – 1934 thrupenny bit	20 th century
9	2a	001	Non-ferrous	Button	1 x flat disc-shaped button, attachment missing	20 th century
10	2a	001	Non-ferrous	Bullet	1 x bullet fragment from small arms	20 th century
11	2a	001	Non-ferrous	Coin	1 x copper alloy coin (illegible)	Late 19 th to 20 th century

Context Register

Context	Area	Type	Description	Interpretation
001	All	Deposit	Firmly compacted dark reddish brown silty clay with frequent small stone inclusions. The full depth of the deposit was not revealed during the works.	Topsoil

Photograph Register

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
1	IMG_3216	General shot of area – start of survey	SSW	20/11/2024
2	IMG_3217	General shot of area – start of survey	SW	20/11/2024
3	IMG_3218	General shot of area – start of survey	W	20/11/2024
4	IMG_3219	General shot of area – start of survey	WNW	20/11/2024
5	IMG_3220	General shot of area – start of day	W	21/11/2024
6	IMG_3221	General shot of area – start of day	WNW	21/11/2024
7	IMG_3222	General shot of area – start of day	E	21/11/2024
8	IMG_3223	General setting shot	WSW	21/11/2024
9	IMG_3224	General shot of Areas 1, 2 & 3	W	26/11/2024
10	IMG_3225	General shot of Areas 1, 2 & 3	SW	26/11/2024
11	IMG_3226	General shot of Areas 1, 2 & 3	S	26/11/2024
12	IMG_3227	General shot of Areas 1, 2 & 3	SE	26/11/2024
13	IMG_3228	General shot of Areas 1, 2 & 3	SE	26/11/2024
14	IMG_3229	General shot of Areas 5 & 6	N	26/11/2024
15	IMG_3230	General shot of Areas 5 & 6	N	26/11/2024
16	IMG_3231	General shot of Areas 5 & 6	NE	26/11/2024
17	IMG_3232	General shot of Areas 5 & 6	E	26/11/2024
18	IMG_3233	General shot of Area 7	E	26/11/2024
19	IMG_3234	Working shot	-	27/11/2024
20	IMG_3235	Working shot	-	27/11/2024
21	IMG_3236	General site shot	N	27/11/2024
22	IMG_3237	Working shot	-	27/11/2024

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
23	IMG_3238	Working shot	-	27/11/2024
24	IMG_8267	Iron nail – not retained	-	22/11/2024
25	IMG_8269	General shot of site	-	22/11/2024
26	IMG_8271	Unrecovered find	-	22/11/2024
27	IMG_8299	General shot of site	NW	22/11/2024
28	IMG_8300	General shot of site	WNW	22/11/2024
29	IMG_8301	General shot of site	NW	22/11/2024
30	IMG_8302	General view looking across Areas 2a and 1	N	22/11/2024
31	IMG_8303	General view from Area 2a	N	22/11/2024
32	IMG_8304	General shot of site	W	26/11/2024
33	IMG_8305	General shot of site	W	26/11/2024
34	IMG_8312	Mounding machine	-	26/11/2024
35	IMG_8317	Iron object – not retained	-	27/11/2024
36	IMG_8318	Iron object – not retained	-	27/11/2024
37	IMG_8320	Iron object – not retained	-	27/11/2024
38	IMG_8321	Iron horseshoe – not retained	-	27/11/2024
39	IMG_8323	Iron object – not retained	-	27/11/2024
40	IMG_8324	Working shot	-	27/11/2024
41	IMG_8325	Working shot	-	27/11/2024
42	IMG_8326	Iron bracket – not retained	-	27/11/2024
43	IMG_8327	Iron bracket – not retained	-	27/11/2024
44	IMG_8328	Iron object – not retained	-	27/11/2024
45	IMG_8329	Iron object – not retained	-	27/11/2024

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
46	IMG_8330	Iron object – not retained	-	27/11/2024
47	IMG_8639	Pre-survey shot of Area 3	N	06/03/2025
48	IMG_8640	Pre-survey shot of Area 3	NNW	06/03/2025
49	IMG_8642	Working shot of survey – Area 3	NW	06/03/2025
50	IMG_8643	Working shot of survey – Area 3	NW	06/03/2025
51	IMG_8644	Area 5 – pre-survey shot	W	06/03/2025
52	IMG_8645	Area 5 – pre-survey shot	NW	06/03/2025
53	IMG_8646	Area 6 – pre-survey shot	NW	06/03/2025
54	IMG_8647	Area 6 – pre-survey shot	W	06/03/2025
55	IMG_8648	Working shot of Area 3	SE	06/03/2025
56	IMG_8649	Working shot of Area 3	SSE	06/03/2025
57	IMG_8650	Working shot of Area 3	SSE	06/03/2025
58	IMG_8652	Pre-survey shot – Area 6	NE	06/03/2025
59	IMG_8653	Pre-survey shot – Area 6	ENE	06/03/2025

Contact Details

57. Rathmell Archaeology can be contacted at our Registered Office or through the web:

Rathmell Archaeology Ltd www.rathmell-arch.co.uk

Unit 8 Ashgrove Workshops

Kilwinning t.: 01294 542848

Ayrshire f.: 01294 542849

KA13 6PU e.: contact@rathmell-arch.co.uk

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