

Proposed Supplementary Guidance SG24

An Introduction To Battlefields and Planning In Stirling





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Interpretation of the battlefields within Historic Scotland's Inventory of Historic Battlefields that lie within Stirling Council (www.historic-scotland.gov.uk/index/heritage/battlefields.htm).

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Historic Scotland has compiled an Inventory of Historic Battlefields in Scotland, while inclusion in the inventory does not carry any new statutory restrictions, it is a material consideration in the planning process. The definitions of the battlefield area and the reasons for their inclusion in the Inventory are explained in the Inventory itself, as well as in Historic Scotland's *The Inventory of Historic Battlefields in Scotland: An Introductory Guide*, and *Managing Change in the Historic Environment Historic Battlefields: Interim Guidance*. These documents also expand upon the merits and value of battlefields to wider society. It is important to stress that the focus of Historic Scotland's guidance is to assist with the sympathetic management of change within the battlefield rather than automatic preservation in situ in perpetuity.

- 1.2 At present the Inventory includes three battlefields within the Stirling Council area: Bannockburn, Sheriffmuir and Stirling Bridge. One more is expected to be added in the near future: Sauchieburn. Stirling Council's Archaeology Officer can advise if a proposed development lies within an Inventory Battlefield.



- 1.3 Each Inventory report reflects the best interpretation of the extent of battlefield, based on informed opinion; and identifies key characteristics, important features and archaeological potential of the battlefield landscape. This information, together with the managing Change Guidance note is intended to support the management of the battlefield in the planning context in such a manner as to conserve and enhance the essential characteristics of the battlefield.
- 1.4 The key components of battlefields can include a wide variety of material, including natural landscape features such as hills, gorges and water courses, views, upstanding structures such as barriers and buildings, buried features such as graves and pits and objects associated with the battle surviving in the topsoil such as weapons and horse gear.
- 1.5 Historic Scotland's guidance (paragraph 5.4) states that 'The guiding aim is to manage change in a sympathetic way that respects the value of battlefields as change occurs; protects, conserves and enhances key landscape characteristics, important features and archaeological deposits in-situ for the future and facilitates their potential to make a positive contribution to communities, the environment and tourism.'
- 1.6 The sympathetic management of the battlefields in the Stirling Council area therefore needs to take into account overall landscape characteristics, key specific features and archaeological potential. This is considered below for Bannockburn and Sheriffmuir and has been prepared in support of Primary Policy 7: Historic Environment and Policy 7.8 of the Proposed Plan.
- 1.7 It is important to stress that a Battlefield can contain both Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings and that inclusion in a designated battlefield does not alter their status.
- 1.8 After 1st August 2012 there will be an obligation under the Town and Country (Development Management Procedure) (Scotland) Regulations 2008 to consult Historic Scotland on proposed developments on Inventory Battlefields. This will exclude existing buildings and householder developments.





2.0 The Battle of Stirling Bridge (11th September 1297)

- 2.1 The battle took place on one day (11th September 1297) between the Scots led by William Wallace and Andrew Moray and the English led by John de Warenne and Hugh de Cressingham on behalf of King Edward I. Stirling Bridge marks the high tide mark in Scottish resistance to Edward I, following his defeat of the Scottish army at Dunbar in 1st March 1296. Andrew Moray was killed at Stirling Bridge and Wallace was defeated at Falkirk in July 1298 and subsequently captured and executed in 1305.
- 2.2 While Stirling Bridge represented a significant defeat for the English, it was not a decisive blow. However, it demonstrated that an English army could be beaten by the Scots and laid the foundations for King Robert I's eventual success at Bannockburn in 1314. At an international level, Stirling Bridge was the defeat of professional cavalry by an infantry army of peasant-amateurs, in a way that anticipated the much better known Battle of Courtaî in 1302. In addition, it represents the first time during a period of centuries, that a purely national army had opposed and defeated a powerful feudal array in defence of national integrity.
- 2.3 Wallace's achievements are of course commemorated by the magnificent Wallace Monument on Abbey Craig, located within an earlier hillfort, originally thought to be Wallace's base, but now confirmed by archaeological excavation to date to the 7th-8th Centuries AD.
- 2.4 The English army which comprised c 13,400 troops, assembled on the south of the River Forth between Raploch and Riverside, while the Scottish army (c 6580) was positioned at Abbey Craig from Causewayhead to Craigmill. The only bridge across Forth, a narrow wooden structure was located immediately upstream of the current 15th century stone bridge. The bridge was located at the open end of a huge horseshoe meander of the Forth, which stretches from Bridgehaugh to the rugby club. Across the open end of the meander ran a causeway that led from the bridge to the Abbey Craig. The bulk of this causeway is followed by the modern Causewayhead Road.



- 2.5 The English army began to move across the bridge and to muster on its eastern side. When sufficient numbers of the English army had crossed the bridge, the Scots advanced along the causeway and blocked the bridge to prevent both English reinforcements and retreat. The English army was therefore trapped in the meander and panic ensued. The bulk of the army probably remained west of the Forth both at the Raploch/Riverside Camp and Stirling Castle and watched their comrade's defeat.
- 2.6 At this point in the battle The Steward of Scotland and the Earl of Lennox who had been attempting to negotiate with the English at their camp on the Raploch side of the Forth led their troops against the English and captured their baggage train. At the conclusion of the battle some 5400 English troops fell during the battle and one of the English commanders, Cressingham had his skin divided into small parts as an insult. No figures are given for Scottish losses, although of course Andrew Moray died.

Surviving Features

- 2.7 While no artefacts have been recovered from the battle, the location of the original Stirling Bridge has been recorded and the broad character of the battlefield is identifiable, and in particular the meander remains substantially undeveloped. This means that there are sufficient open areas and interconnecting views to allow the overall pattern of the battle to be understood and followed on the ground and the integrity of the battlefield to be preserved and enhanced.
- 2.8 In addition, any undeveloped areas of the battlefield have the potential to contain either features or artefacts associated with the battle. The key known features and components of the battlefield were identified above in the sequence they were impacted upon by the battle and are identified again below in their own right in relation to other surviving aspects. Comments are also made on those portions of the battlefield that are already built up. In addition, it is clear that there are portions of the area defined by the battlefield inventory that are either peripheral to key events or are less sensitive to change given modern development in their vicinity.





2.9 Finally it is anticipated that those features considered to be key components to the understanding of the battlefield should be excluded from development on archaeological grounds. Those areas that have already built upon or are considered either peripheral to key components, or less sensitive to change, a development proposal should take the battlefield into account in a positive way, including demonstrating how it will conserve or enhance the resource.

Key features

Stirling Castle and The Wallace Monument

2.10 The two key views of the battlefield: that from Stirling Castle and the Wallace Monument are not in fact part of the designated area, although it is likely that Wallace, Moray or an element of their command observed troop movements from Abbey Craig and English troops observed the battle from Stirling Castle. The maintenance of open views of the core of the battlefield to and from these two locations is essential to the public's understanding and engagement with the battlefield.

Bridgehaugh (including the allotments and the Rugby Club)

2.11 The meander of the Forth at Bridgehaugh is the core of the battlefield and its single most important element. The bulk of the meander remains undeveloped, although the majority of it is separated from the original Stirling Bridge by the railway embankment. This area has considerable potential to contain artefacts associated with the battle. It may even contain the graves battlefield dead. Limited archaeological evaluation of the area around Bridgehaugh appears to suggest that there are no alluvial deposits at this location and thus limited potential for the burial of archaeological features and objects under deep deposits.

2.12 With regard to views, both the area to the east and west of the railway embankment has views to the Castle and to Abbey Craig and these are essential to the understanding of the battlefield and its integrity. To the west of the railway, the current stone bridge blocks the views to the location of the original Stirling



Bridge, however, the open views to and from either side of the Forth at this point are very evocative and aid the comprehension and integrity of the battlefield.

Laurencecroft Road

2.13 At present there are two open areas to the north and south of Laurencecroft Road, the area to the south has been landscaped while the area to the north is wasteground. In the recent past both of these areas have been developed. This area covers the English Camp, the south-west side of the original Stirling Bridge and the scene of the attack of the English by the Earl of Lennox.

2.14 It is not clear what if anything survives of the battle or the indeed the original bridge (in the northern area) in these locations. It may be that all associated features and artefacts have been destroyed, or alternatively it may be that the battle layers are sealed under flood deposits and the original ground surface was much lower, although archaeological evaluation work on the east side of the Forth suggests that there are no alluvial deposits on this side. It is argued that there is some potential for remains to survive in this location.

2.15 Regardless, of the presence or absence of remains associated with the battlefield these open areas provide some indication of the contemporary character of the battlefield and aid the comprehension of the battlefield. The buildings of Bridgehaugh and the 15th century stone bridge block the views from the site of the original Stirling Bridge to the meander, although there are clear views to and from the meander from the southern greenfield area. These open views to and from either side of the Forth at this point are very evocative and aid the comprehension and integrity of the battlefield.

Ochil Crescent

2.16 The public park at Ochil Crescent lies on the periphery of the English camp and the scene of the attack of the English by the Earl of Lennox. There is a possibility that this area contains artefacts associated with either the English Camp or the subsequent fighting. In addition, the open nature of this area helps to communicate something of the original nature of the battlefield.



2.17 Areas Potentially Peripheral to Key Components or Less Sensitive to Change

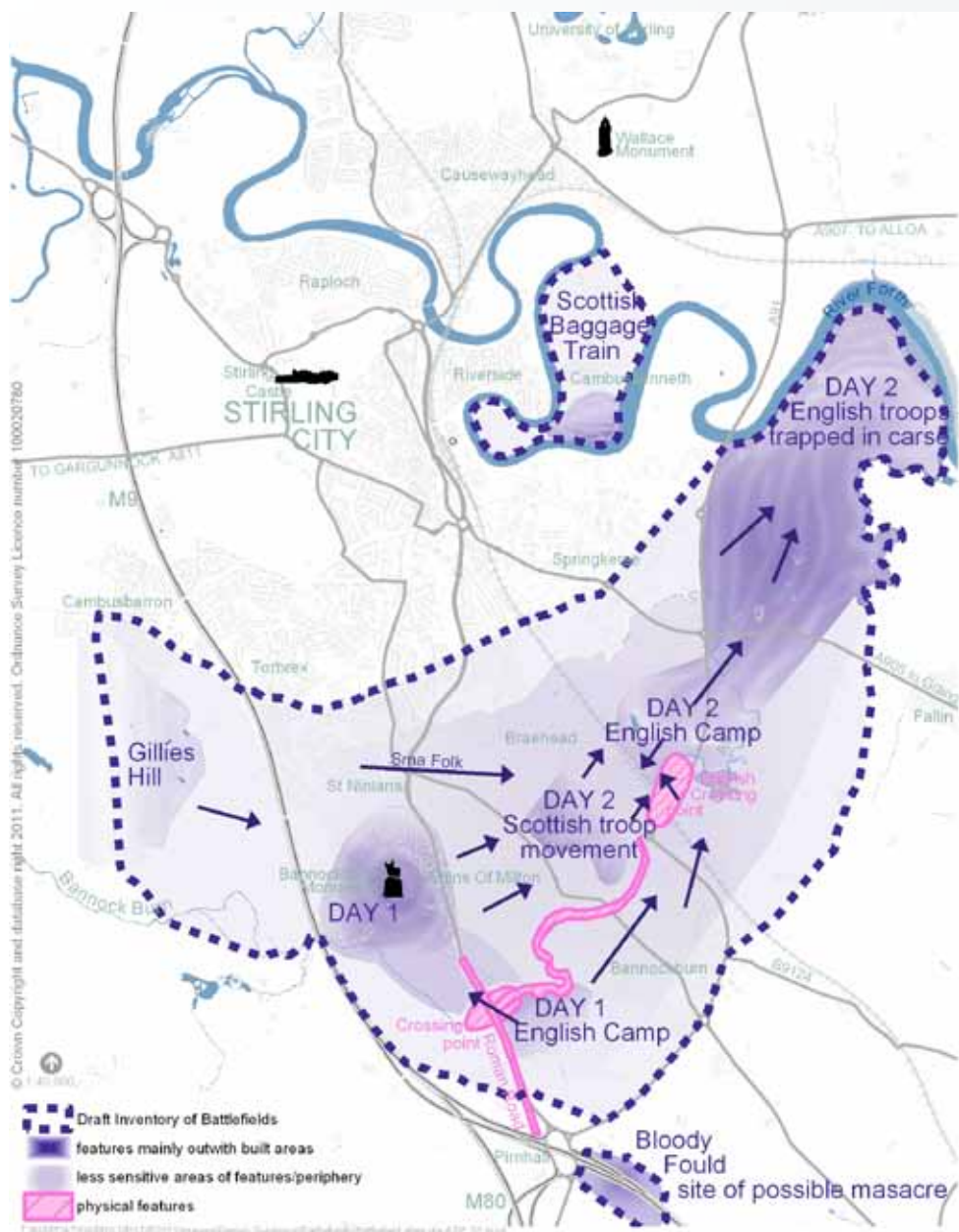
While the whole area included within boundary of the Inventory entry is likely to have witnessed conflict, the movement of troops or to be associated with the battle in the local consciousness, some of the area defined can be considered as potentially peripheral to key components or less sensitive to change due to the existing extent of modern development. These areas are as follows:

- 1) the land around Cornton Road, to the south of Strathmore Crescent,
- 2) the land in Causewayhead at gap site at end of Dumyat Road,
- 3) the land around Wallace High School,
- 4) the land to the east and west of Ladsyneuk Road, to the south of the railway.

2.18 Development proposals should take the battlefield into account in a positive way, including demonstrating how it will conserve or enhance the resource. Where development is approved archaeological mitigation ahead of development will be required.



The Battle of Bannockburn (23-24th June 1314)





3. The Battle of Bannockburn (23-24th June 1314)

- 3.1 The battle took place over two days (23rd-24th June 1314) between the Scottish army led by King Robert I of Scotland (Robert the Bruce) and an invading English army led by Edward II of England. The battle represents a key turning point in over 30 years of Scottish/English conflict, as well as internal civil wars, known as the First Scottish Wars of Independence which began in 1296 with Edward I of England's invasion of Scotland, and ended in 1328 with the signing of the Edinburgh-Northampton Treaty. These events represent an extremely pivotal period in Scottish history.
- 3.2 Edward II marched north along the line of an existing Roman Road, the location of which in the area defined by the inventory is unknown, but is likely to follow a similar line to the A872. The main army halted before the Bannockburn, within sight of the Scottish forces, presumably on the driest ground available, which is likely to be the high ground to the north-west of Croftside Farm. Local tradition records that Edward II watched his army from Cat Craig. The English vanguard of c 4000 crossed the Bannockburn (at a point currently unknown, although the ford at Milton is a likely candidate) and went to meet the Scottish army, camped above the ridge at New Park, to the south of St Ninians, in the approximate locale of the current NTS Heritage Centre. To the front of their position the Scottish army had dug a series of pits to restrict the English army's movements. The early stages of the engagement featured King Robert's encounter with Henry de Bohun, the English knight who charged King Robert and was killed with a single blow of the Bruce's axe.
- 3.3 The Scottish army was victorious and the bulk of English army moved to the east and probably crossed the Bannockburn at Skeoch Farm to camp in a dry area of the carse, en route to Stirling Castle. The most likely location for the English overnight camp was between the Bannockburn and the Pelstream. During the night the Early of Atholl, who had sided with the English, led an attack on the Scottish baggage train located in the



area of Cambuskenneth Abbey and killed the defenders there.

- 3.4 On Day 2 (24th June) the Scottish army moved east and caught the English Army by surprise. The precise location of the second day of the battle is again uncertain although it seems probable that it stretched from the present Bannockburn High School, through Balquiderrock Wood to the area between the Bannockburn and the Pelstream.
- 3.5 During the action of Day 2 the Scottish 'Sma' folk' (camp followers) are reputed to have attacked from the higher ground and added to the general confusion of the English. The traditional location of this higher ground is held to be Gillies Hill, while it seems more likely that it was in fact Coxet Hill.
- 3.6 The English forces were routed and fled in a variety of directions encountering a series of natural obstacles: the gorge of the Bannockburn as it passes through the modern village, the meanders of the Forth, boggy areas within the carse itself. All of these obstacle delayed the English troops and allowed the Scottish troops to capture and/or massacre them. The captured knights were ransomed off and represented a significant source of income for the victorious Scottish army. Any of these features could be the origin of the 'Great Ditch' which is mentioned by some of the sources. Finally, Bannockburn Wood, is also included in the Battlefield Inventory, due to the presence of a placename the 'Bloody Fould' thought to reflect such a massacre. Contemporary sources record that the dead were buried on the battlefield in great pits.
- 3.7 It should be stressed that the events of Day 2 were of greater significance than Day 1 given the nature and scale of the English defeat on Day 2. The absence of features commemorating the events of Day 2 is connected to the ongoing debate as to its precise location. However, it is argued that there is now a sufficient weight of opinion to allow such commemoration.



Surviving Features

3.8 To date no features associated with the battle have been identified, although artefacts have been recovered from two different locations: the NTS Heritage Centre and the Carse. The key characteristics of the battlefield that survive are the vestiges of open fields and views to and from putative locations. However, there are sufficient quantities of these open areas and interconnecting views to allow the overall pattern of the battle to be understood and followed on the ground and the integrity of the battlefield to be preserved and enhanced. In addition, any undeveloped areas of the battlefield have the potential to contain either features or artefacts associated with the battle. The key known features and components of the battlefield were identified above in the sequence they were impacted upon by the battle and are identified again below in their own right in relation to other surviving aspects. Comments are also made on those portions of the battlefield that are already built up. In addition, it is clear that there are portions of the area defined by the battlefield inventory that are either peripheral to key events or are less sensitive to change given modern development in their vicinity.

3.9 Finally it is anticipated that those features considered to be key components to the understanding of the battlefield should be excluded from development on archaeological grounds. Those areas that have already built upon or are considered either peripheral to key components, or less sensitive to change, a development proposal should take the battlefield into account in a positive way, including demonstrating how it will conserve or enhance the resource.

Roman Road

3.10 While the precise extent of the Roman Road is uncertain it is likely to have been close to the current A872. At the time of the battle, it is probable that to either side of the road was open ground, possibly under cultivation or grazing. The maintenance of this open ground is important in understanding the English army's approach. However, it is apparent that the area between Forth House and Pirnhall on the west side of the A872 opposite Croftside Farm has already been impacted by development and so is less sensitive to change.



Land to the North-West of Croftside Farm

- 3.11 The main English army halted before crossing the Bannockburn. The English army vanguard crossed the Bannockburn and advanced towards the Scottish Camp to the north of the NTS Heritage Centre. This advance was probably watched from the high ground at Croftside Farm and Cat Craig. The maintenance of the open views from Cat Craig and Croftside Farm to the NTS Heritage Centre and vice versa is essential to maintaining the integrity of those surviving elements of Day 1 of the battlefield.

Bannockburn Crossing

- 3.12 While it is clear that the English army crossed the Bannockburn somewhere around the current modern road crossing, the precise location is uncertain. It is extremely likely that the Bannockburn has changed its course since the construction of the Roman crossing point, the precise nature and location of which is unknown. It may be that the ford at Milton is the most likely location for the English vanguard to have crossed the Bannockburn. This potentially represents a very tangible aspect of the battlefield and would be important in the public understanding of the army's progress and the nature of events on Day 1.

National Trust for Scotland Heritage Centre

- 3.13 The NTS Heritage Centre is generally acknowledged to lie at the southern fringes of the Day 1 battlefield and to the south of the Scottish Camp. It is from this approximate location that King Robert watched the English vanguard's advance, readied his troops and had his encounter with Henry de Bohun. The maintenance of open ground around the centre, and the views to Croftside Farm and Cat Craig are essential to the understanding and integrity of the events of Day 1.

Gillies Hill

- 3.14 While local tradition has the charge of the 'Sma' Folk' (camp followers) on Day 2 from Gillies Hill to the carse, it is considered more likely that in fact they were based at Coxet Hill. However, Gillies Hill forms an important component of local feeling and tradition about the battle. The maintenance of open views from Gillies Hill to the NTS Heritage Centre is considered a useful component of local comprehension of the battlefield. However, it is argued that land to the north of Gillies Hill and to the south-east of Cambusbarron is peripheral to any aspect of



the battlefield and is therefore of less significance.

Skeoch Farm

3.15 It is likely that following the rout of their vanguard, the English army moved to the east, following the Bannockburn gorge to the first easy crossing point, probably Skeoch Farm and camped overnight. The maintenance of open ground around Skeoch Farm is useful in appreciation and understanding of the English army's movements. It is however, clear that the triangular area between the railway and road network has been impacted by modern development and is less sensitive to further change.

The Bannockburn Gorge

3.16 It is possible that the portion of the Bannockburn that passes through Bannockburn and which comprises a steep sided valley or gorge could represent the location of 'The Great Ditch' in which fleeing English troops were massacred. While the location and nature of 'The Great Ditch' is unclear, it does seem likely that any fleeing English troops could have been caught in those parts of the Bannockburn with steep sides. The geography of the burn is a key component of the battlefield. The maintenance of an undeveloped corridor around the steeper portions of the Bannockburn is essential to the understanding and integrity of the battlefield.

Bannockburn and Pelstream

3.17 It is likely that the English army camped overnight between the Bannockburn and the Pelstream, using the two watercourses as additional protection for their flanks. It is likely that some of this same area was the focus of some of the Day 2 fighting and is one of the key components of the battlefield.

3.18 The maintenance of open ground at this location and of the open views to the Balquidderock Wood, from which the Scottish army probably emerged on the morning of Day 2 as well as to the carse, where large parts of the English army were captured or killed, is essential to the understanding and integrity of the battlefield. The area is currently dominated by a bing and it is suggested that this could be modified to form a viewing platform to aid interpretation of the battlefield. In addition, the area to the north of the bing and the railway line has clearly been



heavily impacted upon by modern development and is less sensitive to further development than the area to the south of the bing.

Cambuskenneth Abbey

3.19 The Scottish baggage train was located at Cambuskenneth Abbey and was subject to an overnight raid by the Earl of Atholl, who was allied to the English and killed the Scottish defenders. This event is both highly evocative of the nature of the conflict and is one of the few events that can be located. The maintenance of open ground to the south of the Abbey would be useful in understanding the skirmish, and the wider context of the battle. The precise extent of the baggage train is uncertain and while it will have covered a large area it is clearly peripheral to the key components of the battlefield.

Bannockburn High School

3.20 It is likely that the Scottish army moved east from their camp at the NTS Heritage Centre across the currently built up area across the current site of Bannockburn High School to engage with the English on the morning of Day 2. The Scottish army may also have moved through Balquiderrock Wood to engage with the English army between the Bannockburn and the Pelstream or alternatively the English army may have advanced through Balquiderrock Wood to meet the Scottish army at Bannockburn High School, although the former seems more likely. It may even be that a portion of Balquiderrock Wood coincides with a portion of the area wooded at the time of the battle. Therefore this area is one of the key components of the battlefield. The maintenance of open ground and clear views to the site of the English camp and the carse at this location is essential to the understanding and integrity of the battlefield.

The Carse

3.21 Following the Scottish rout of the English army, the English fled in a variety of directions one of which is likely to have been across the carse to the north-east of the battlefield, in the opposite direction to the advancing Scots. This element of the carse contains meanders of the Forth, oxbow lakes and areas of bog and it may be that one of these represents the feature referred to as 'The Great Ditch'.



Indeed, at the time of writing several putative finds from the battle have been recovered in the Carse. While the precise location and nature of 'The Great Ditch' is unknown these natural features will have comprised significant obstacles to the fleeing English troops, some of whom will have drowned, while others were captured or killed. The captured knights were ransomed off and represented a significant source of income for the victorious Scottish army.

3.22 The carse therefore represents a major factor in the scale of the Scottish army's victory and represents an essential component of the battlefield. The maintenance of open views across it and to the site of the putative English Camp and Day 2 of the battle is essential to the integrity and comprehension of the battle.

Bannockburn Wood

3.23 Bannockburn Wood has been included in the Inventory due to the presence of the placename 'the Bloody Fould' associated with this location and connected in local folklore with a massacre of English troops. This is clearly an emotive and evocative location and indicative of what may have been widespread massacres across the battlefield, and while it is isolated from the key points of the battlefield it is still considered a useful element in understanding the battle.

Built Up Areas

3.24 Approximately 30% of the area defined by the Inventory has already been developed and this will have in the majority of cases destroyed any archaeological resource associated with the battlefield, although there may be pockets of survival within this area and any proposed development within such areas should explore this potential. In addition, in any redevelopment within built up areas, in particular between the NTS Heritage Centre and the putative English camp between the Bannockburn and the Pelstream, attention should be paid improving information about and access to the various surviving elements of the battlefield and the view lines between them.





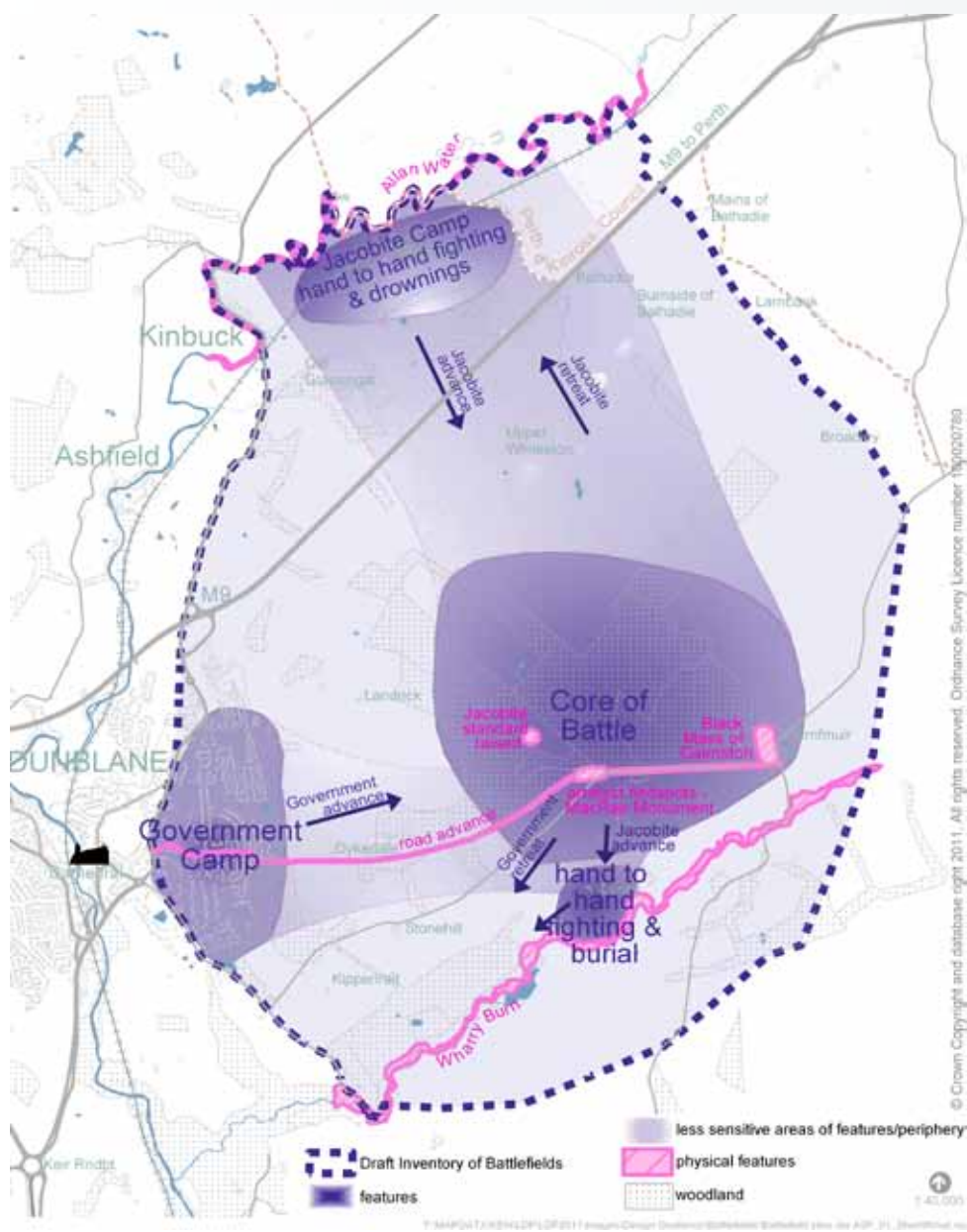
Areas Potentially Peripheral to Key Components or Less Sensitive to Change

3.25 While the whole area included within boundary of the Inventory entry is likely to have witnessed conflict, the movement of troops or to be associated with the battle in the local consciousness, some of the area defined can be considered as potentially peripheral to key components or less sensitive to change due to the existing extent of modern development. These areas are as follows:

- 1) the land to the south-east of Cat Craig,
- 2) the land to the west of Coal Wynd,
- 3) the areas to the south-west and north of Cambuskeneth,
- 4) the land to the south-east of Cambusbarron, the land immediately to the north, west and north-west of the bing at the Pelstream,
- 5) the triangular parcel of land between the road and the railway at Skeoch Farm,
- 6) the land between Croft House and Pirnhall on the west of the A872.

3.26 Development proposals should take the battlefield into account in a positive way, including demonstrating how it will conserve or enhance the resource. Where development is approved archaeological mitigation ahead of development will be required.

Battle of Sheriffmuir, 13th November 1715





4. Battle of Sheriffmuir, 13th November 1715

- 4.1 The Battle of Sheriffmuir took place over one day between a Jacobite army led by the Earl of Mar and a British Government army led by the Duke of Argyll. The various Jacobite engagements of the late 17th and early 18th centuries are all connected with the rights of succession to the Scottish and English Crowns and started with the usurpation and exile of James VII and II by William and Mary in 1688 and concluded in 1746 with the Battle of Culloden, the last pitched battle on British soil.
- 4.2 Specifically the Battle of Sheriffmuir was initiated by the death of Queen Anne, (James VII and II's eldest surviving daughter and the last Stuart monarch to reign) and her replacement by George of Hanover as George I in 1714. Upon his coronation, George I dismissed the Earl of Mar, who had been Queen Anne's Secretary of State for Scotland. The Earl of Mar then raised a Jacobite army on 6th September 1715 in the name of James VII and II's son, also James, known as the 'Old Pretender' to his foes and James VIII and III to his allies. The 1715 was effectively ended with the Earl of Mar's strategic defeat at Sheriffmuir which coincided with the surrender of a second Jacobite force at Preston.
- 4.3 The Jacobite army of c 7000 camped over night to the north-east of Kinbuck, while the Government army of c 3000 camped to the north and east of Dunblane around Dykedale and Kippendavie. In this context Kippendavie includes the wider estate lands and not just Kippendavie House, now known as Ryland Lodge. The Kippendavie estate appears to have extended to at least Stonehill to the south-east and to the estate of Kippencross, now known as Kippenrait.
- 4.4 On the morning of the 13th November the Duke of Argyll and some officers marched onto the high ground of Sheriffmuir to reconnoitre the Jacobite troops. This movement was observed by the Jacobites and mistaken for the mobilisation of the entire Government army. The Jacobites then rapidly marched up the slope to the



high ground of Sheriffmuir, near the location of the Gathering Stone and the MacRae Memorial and assembled in an east-west formation.

- 4.5 This march caused confusion in the Jacobites' lines and in addition, they ended hard up against an existing bog (the Black Moss of Cairnstown), located to the north-west of the current Sherrifmuir Inn. While the bog was partially frozen, it still represented an obstacle and prevented the full deployment of the Jacobite left.
- 4.6 The Government troops marched from Kippendavie and Dykedale up an existing road, which currently survives as a mixture of modern road and track. In the rush to engage the Jacobites the Government left failed to notice the Jacobite right, which was probably concealed in a hollow way (a track within an eroded hollow created by the use of the track) or a mill lade, the location of which is unknown. This meant that the Jacobite right outflanked the Government left.
- 4.7 At this point both armies split in two: the Jacobite right and centre, which included the Earl of Mar successfully put the Government left to flight and pursued them to Dunblane to the west and Stirling to the south. There are both written accounts and archaeological evidence of fighting around The Linns. The archaeological evidence includes reports of bodies being uncovered on the banks of the Wharry Burn to the south of The Linns and artefacts associated with the battle. However, the Earl of Mar did not feel confident enough to enter Dunblane to and regrouped at Kippendavie.
- 4.8 The Jacobite left, however, was put to flight by the Government right and made a fighting retreat back the way they had come to the Allan Water. Battlefield debris has been recovered to the west of the current Sheriffmuir Inn and to the west of the MacRae Memorial. The Government troops pursued the Jacobites to the Allan Water where there was heavy fighting and some Jacobites drowned. The Government troops regrouped on the lower ground at Kippendavie, though quite where is uncertain.

At this point the regrouped troops faced each other using existing dykes for defences, although no shots were fired or charges made. As the light began to fail the Government troops retreated to Dunblane and the Jacobites to Ardoch.



4.9 While both sides could claim victory, Sheriffmuir was clearly a strategic defeat for the Jacobites who failed to defeat a smaller force and march southwards.

Surviving Features

4.10A variety of features associated with the battlefield and associated artefacts survive in the area defined by the Inventory. However, the point of engagement between the two armies centred on the Gathering Stone and the MacRae Memorial and its immediate environs have been subject to modern forestry plantation. This has both disrupted the views across the battlefield as well as severely impacted any surviving artefacts associated with the battle in the ground. Other modern impacts on the battlefield include a series of pylons, the A9, a railway line, WWI and WWII training infrastructure, as well as the expansion of Dunblane. However, despite these modern developments the nature and progress of the battle can be understood and followed on the ground. In addition, it is evident that given the extent of the fighting a large proportion of the area defined by the Inventory has the potential to contain artefacts or bodies

4.11The key known features and components of the battlefield were identified above in the sequence they were impacted upon by the battle and are identified again below in their own right in relation to other surviving aspects. Comments are also made on those portions of the battlefield that are already built up. In addition, it is clear that there are portions of the area defined by the battlefield inventory that are either peripheral to key events or are less sensitive to change given modern development in their vicinity.

4.12Finally it is anticipated that those features considered to be key components to the understanding of the battlefield should be excluded from development on archaeological grounds. Those areas that have already built upon or are considered either peripheral to key components, or less sensitive to change, a development proposal should take the battlefield into account in a positive way, including demonstrating how it will



conserve or enhance the resource.

Area to the East and North-East of Kinbuck

- 4.13 This is the location where the Jacobites camped overnight on November 12th in formation, as well as the culmination of the retreat of the Jacobite left in the face of the Government right. In essence the overall character of the area remains the same: arable and rough grazing, bounded to the north by the Allan Water and to the south by the slopes of Sherrifmuir. The views to and from the Sheriffmuir that the Jacobites charged towards and then retreated down are key components of the battlefield and central to understanding of the battle. However, subsequent development has made the area less sensitive to change.

Area Between Kinbuck Muir and Sheriffmuir

- 4.14 This is the area that the Jacobites rapidly marched across to meet the Government troops on Sheriffmuir and staged a fighting retreat. In essence, the overall character of this area remains the same, moorland and rough grazing. The views to and from the summit of Sheriffmuir that the Jacobites charged up and retreated down are a key component of the battlefield and central to its understanding and integrity. However, subsequent forestry and road development have impacted these open views and made the area less sensitive to change. Where possible subsequent changes to forestry should help to enhance open views and thus appreciation of the battlefield landscape.

Sherrifmuir Big Wood and The Bog to the North-West and West of the Sherrifmuir Inn

- 4.15 This is that area that both the Jacobites and the Government troops faced each other. It is the location of the Black Moss of Cairnstoun that hampered the Jacobite left and the hollow way that hid the Jacobite right from the Government left. The area is bounded to the south by the remains of the road that the Government troops advance along as they advanced to the summit.



- 4.16 In addition, this area is the location of the Gathering Stone, a prehistoric monument purported to be the location where the Jacobite army raised its standard prior to commencement of the battle. This stone is of prehistoric origin and is a popular commemoration point. This location also contains two modern memorials: the MacRae Memorial built in 1915 and a much smaller cairn built by the 1745 Association in 2002. Finally artefacts associated with the fighting have been found to the west of the Sherrifmuir Inn and to the west of the MacRae Memorial.
- 4.17 This area is the centre of the actual battle, its geography and location are central to the Jacobite's failure to win. It contains both artefacts and landscape features directly associated with the battle as well as with its modern commemoration. It is key to the understanding and integrity of the battlefield. However, the area has been subject to modern drainage which has reduced the extent of the bog and to commercial forestry which has blocked site lines to all the other key components of the battlefield. In addition, the forestry plantation may have had a significant impact on archaeological objects associated with the battle surviving in the soil. All of this development has significantly reduced the sensitivity of the area to further change. Any future restructuring of the woodland should attempt to open up views to allow a greater appreciation of the battlefield landscape.

Dykedale and Kippendavie

- 4.18 Within the area bounded by Ryland Lodge to the North, Dykedale Wood to the South, the historic core of Dunblane to the west and the higher ground of Sheriffmuir to the east lay the overnight camp of the Government army. In addition, this is also the location across which both armies regrouped and faced each other, without firing a shot before retreating with the fading light, although the precise location of each of these events is unknown.
- 4.19 This area is a key component of the battlefield and central to understanding the disposition of the Government troops and their advance towards the battlefield. However, the area which would have been arable and grazing, has been



comprehensively redeveloped, through both housing and forestry and very little of its original character survives: the grounds around the Dunblane Hydro Hotel, Newton Primary School and a strip of land running from Ryland Lodge to Dykedale Farm. In these locations artefacts associated with the Government overnight camp may survive in the topsoil, although they are clearly less sensitive to change given subsequent development.

Newton Loan to the Sheriffmuir Inn

- 4.20 The line of the original road used by the Government troops to move from their overnight camp between Dykedale and Kippendavie to the summit of Sheriffmuir survives as a series of roads, paths and tracks running from Newton Loan, to Ochiltree, then as a pedestrian paths to Newton Crescent (although these do vary from the original route), then a road to Dykedale Farm, then as a track to the MacRae Memorial when it rejoins the modern road, which proceeds to the Sheriffmuir Inn. This eastern end of the road may represent some portion of the Government troops' front line.
- 4.21 While the root of the road survives none of the original open views to both north and south survive and indeed the view to the east of the core of the battle is blocked until the eastern half of the track. There are limited views from the road to the west before Dykedale and immediately after it, there are also limited views to the east as one travels to the east of Dykedale look towards the edge of the Black Moss of Cairnstoun and the scene of the engagement between the Government troop's right and Jacobite's left. However, as one emerges from Stonehill Woods there are clear views to and from The Linns and the Wharry Burn, where there was fierce hand-to-hand fighting and the possibility of dead buried on the battlefield. This portion of the battlefield also appears to have maintained its original character as rough grazing and bog.





4.22 This route is a highly evocative key component of the battlefield and the opens views from it are central to understanding the ebb and flow of the battle as well as the integrity of this portion of the battlefield.

The Linns and The Wharry Burn

4.23 Following the rout of the Government left by the Jacobite right and centre, The Linns was the scene of hand-to-hand fighting between Jacobites and Government troops as attested by eyewitnesses. In addition, there is archaeological evidence from this location for both conflict and battlefield dead.

4.24 While the original structures at The Linns have been demolished and replaced by modern features, this evocative location is a key component of the battlefield and central to understanding the confusing nature of the conflict and the triumphs and reverses suffered by both sides. The maintenance of open views to the line of the route that the Government troops travelled and to the MacRae Memorial where fighting took place are essential to the understanding and integrity of the battlefield.

4.25 As with other portions of the battlefield this area has been compromised by subsequent development and trees block the views to and from the Government camp as well as to and from the eastern half of the battlefield. However, it is argued that the essential integrity of this portion of the battlefield remains intact.

Areas Potentially Peripheral to Key Components or Less Sensitive to Change

4.26 While the whole area included within boundary of the Inventory entry is likely to have witnessed conflict, the movement of troops or to be associated with the battle in the local consciousness, some of the area defined can be considered as potentially peripheral to key components or less sensitive to change due to the existing extent of modern development.





4.27 This latter group can be subdivided into those areas affected by forestry and those impacted by construction (roads, railways, buildings etc). In the case of those areas impacted by forestry, it seems entirely feasible that the comprehension and integrity of the battlefield and thus its appreciation could be enhanced through carefully thought through and planned selective tree felling and management. With regard to the major built up area, (the site of the Government camp), it is possible that artefacts from the troops could survive in those portions that remain undeveloped. In addition, in any redevelopment within this area an attempt should be made to improving information about the route the troops travelled and the background to the battle.

4.28 Those areas peripheral to the key components of the battlefield are as follows:

1. the north-western fringe of the Inventory area, between Kinbuck and Queen Victoria High School,
2. the north-eastern fringe of the Inventory area, between Woodside of Balhaldie and Black Hill,
3. the eastern fringe of the Inventory area, between Black Hill and Cauldhome,
4. the southern fringe of the Inventory area, between Cauldhome and Kippencross Home Farm,
5. the area around Landrick.

4.29 Those areas that are less sensitive to change due to subsequent development are as follows:

1. the wooded area of Kinbuck Muir,
2. Sheriffmuir Big Wood and the bog to the north-west of the Sheriffmuir Inn,
3. the area between Ryland Lodge and Kennels Wood.

4.30 Development proposals should take the battlefield into account in a positive way, including demonstrating how it will conserve or enhance the resource. Where development is approved archaeological mitigation ahead of development will be required.



5. Mitigation

As stated above the intention behind the Inventory is not to preserve the entirety of the defined area in situ in perpetuity, but rather to identify its key components and to manage change in a development context. Development proposals should take the battlefield into account in a positive way, including demonstrating how it will conserve or enhance the resource. Any development proposals that are approved will have to be associated with an appropriate level of developer funded mitigation. At the time of writing Historic Scotland is preparing best guidelines regarding archaeological mitigation on Inventory Battlefields, and Stirling Council's Archaeology Officer can provide specific advice on this issue. While the precise nature, scope and scale of any such mitigation will vary with the location and nature of the proposal it is likely to involve some or all of the following:

1. Desk Based Assessment,
2. Detailed close contour survey of the proposal area (lidar etc),
3. Walkover survey,
4. Photographic survey,
5. Geophysical survey,
6. Field-walking,
7. Metal detecting,
8. Archaeological test-pitting,
9. Archaeological trial trenching,
10. Archaeological investigation,
11. Community engagement and involvement in any archaeological mitigation excavation,
12. Preservation in situ of battlefield features such as graves and pit defences, etc,

13. Technical reporting,
14. Conservation of finds,
15. Post-excavation assessment,
16. Post-excavation analysis,
17. Academic publication in an appropriate journal.
18. Teachers packs for local schools,
19. Disposal of find according to the published policies of the Treasure Trove Unit,
20. Articulation, enhancement and development with existing routeways and heritage trails.

Further Information

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