

Culloden



Management Plan
1993 - 1998

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1 INTRODUCTION

Background

1.1 Culloden Battlefield (Grid Reference NH 7445) is situated 2.5 km from Culloden, in the parish of Croy and Dalcross, Inverness District, Highland Region (see Figure 1). This Management Plan surveys the present situation at this property, states the aims and objectives to be followed by the National Trust for Scotland (the Trust) and puts forward a framework of policies and proposals for the period 1993-1998. The plan structure is that recommended by the Countryside Commission for Scotland (CCS) 1988 in "Management Plan for Country Parks: A Guide to their Preparation".

Historical Background

1.2 The following is an introduction to the historical background of Culloden and a more comprehensive description can be found at Appendix A.

1.3 In 1688 the Stuart King, James VII of Scotland and II of England, was forced to flee the country as a result of his unpopular methods of government. He retained a number of supporters, many of them Highlanders, who became known as Jacobites and over the next 60 years there were a number of failed attempts to return a Stuart to the British throne. The battle of Culloden was the conclusion of those attempts.

1.4 Prince Charles Edward Stuart ("Bonnie Prince Charlie") took up the Stuart claim to the throne in 1745 when he returned to Scotland from France, raising the standard at Glenfinnan. With his Jacobite followers he set out for London but after a number of victories was eventually beaten back by government forces. The last major battle on British soil took place on Culloden Moor on 16 April 1746 between Prince Charles' army and government forces led by the Duke of Cumberland. Figure 2 illustrates the order in which the two opposing forces fought. The Prince's men, hungry and demoralised by the choice of battlefield, were no match for the greater number and better equipped nature of Cumberland's men, and subsequently lost the battle. The challenge to the throne ended, Prince Charles fled to France. However, the Government, concerned at the prospect of further uprising, implemented a series of measures designed to destroy the culture and social structure of the Highlands. In 1881 the owner of the battlefield, Duncan Forbes, erected a number of memorials in memory of those Highlanders who lost their lives there (see Figure 3). The land was then sold to the Forestry Commission in 1925 and most of the battlefield planted with conifers.

Acquisition

- 1.5 In 1937, Alexander Munro gave the Trust 2 small areas of land at Leanach, Culloden, 0.45 hectares (ha) (1.11 acres) and 0.048 ha (0.12 acres) respectively. Later, in 1944, Hector Forbes, 13th Laird of Culloden, from his house at Ferintosh on the Black Isle made a gift of the Culloden Memorials to the Trust. Included were Leanach Cottage, the Graves of the Clans, the Well of the Dead and the Memorial Cairn. In total, 1.2 ha (2.9 acres) were conveyed to the Trust. That same year, in a separate disposition, Hector Forbes sold the King's Stables (0.08 ha [0.20 acres]) to the Trust for the nominal fee of £25. Forbes was also to sell to the Trust in 1945 for a nominal fee, the ground around the Cumberland Stone; a huge boulder from which the Duke of Cumberland is reputed to have directed the battle.
- 1.6 In 1959, Iain Munro gave the Trust a small area of approximately 0.24 ha (0.59 acres). This was an important gift since it made possible the linking together of several areas which the Trust had already bought or been gifted. The Trust also has records of a disposition of the superiority of the lands of Island Balvraid, granted to them in 1960 by Colonel Mackay. The documentation gives a general description but there is neither a bounding description nor an accurate plan to indicate the exact location of this piece of ground. Additional research has not provided any further information. Raasay (formerly Pine) Cottage was bought by the Trust from George William Armstrong for the sum of £1,000 in 1961. This became the Warden's Cottage until a new house was built for the Warden in 1969. Raasay Cottage was then sold. Developments at the property led to the purchase in 1970 of a small 0.35 ha (0.86 acres) site from the FC for the sum of £180, which enabled the Trust to construct a car park for visitors to the property. The next major purchase by the Trust was that of Achnacarry Bungalow, a modern property in a very prominent location with considerable impact on the landscape. After reviewing a number of options for its use including that of Warden's accommodation, the Trust concluded that demolition was the correct decision. The bungalow was purchased in 1972 for £9,000 and subsequently demolished and the site landscaped.
- 1.7 By 1981, the Trust owned approximately 5.01 ha (12.4 acres) of land surrounded by FC land to the north and farmland to the south. Whilst an important historical site worthy of ownership, the relatively small tree-sheltered enclave made it difficult for visitors to visualise the original setting of the battle on open moorland. Two subsequent purchases of land enabled the Trust to present a more accurate historical picture. In 1981, the Trust was able to purchase 44.24 ha (109.3 acres) of conifer plantation from the FC for the sum of £33,000, with financial help from CCS which contributed £15,000. In 1983, following a decision to re-align the

B9006 road, an excambion agreement with John Moir Alexander secured ground for this purpose. The Trust received 0.29 ha (0.7 acres) and in return gave Mr Alexander 2.6 ha (6.5 acres) located north of the new road. The final purchase of land by the Trust at Culloden was that of 15.3 ha (37.8 acres) in 1989, an area known as the Field of the English, for £30,720 from the Partners of and Trustees for the Firm of Stratton Depot, a local business.

Repair and Restoration

- 1.8 The construction of what was to become the B9006 road through the battlefield in 1835, the planting of the moorland in 1923 by the FC, erection of telephone cables in 1946 and the construction of Achnacarry Bungalow in 1935 were all features which detracted from the presentation of Culloden as a site of historical importance.
- 1.9 The first step towards restoring Culloden to its original condition at the time of the battle took place in 1962 when, at the Trust's request, the overhead telephone cables erected in 1946 were removed and placed underground. In 1935, prior to planning controls, a military Bungalow was built on the battlefield from which a tea room but was subsequently used as a private dwelling. Considered to be inappropriate development of the site, it was removed in 1972 (see section 1.6).
- 1.10 The next major phase of restoration involved the purchase of 144.24 ha (109.8 acres) of commercial forestry land from the FC in 1981. The sale took place on the condition that the FC clear-felled the site apart from a strip of trees (south of the B9006 at Culchunaig), with a width of 55 metres which was required to be retained under the terms of the original feu disposition. The felling took place in 1982 and once cleared, the natural vegetation was allowed to recover. Professor C H Gimingham, from Aberdeen University, carried out a botanical survey of the cleared area on Culloden Moor on 20 July 1984, a little over 2 years after felling took place. A further survey was undertaken on 4 September 1986 in an attempt to monitor the changes at the site. Professor Gimingham concluded that the spread of heath vegetation was slow, but would in time produce a landscape something similar to that thought to have existed at the time of the battle.
- 1.11 Clearance of the tree cover led the way for the final phase of restoration, negotiations for which had opened originally in 1946 and continued intermittently until 1983, the re-alignment of the B9006 road which cut through the area of the graves. To enable the construction of the road to go ahead, the Trust entered into an excambion agreement with a neighbouring landowner, John Moir Alexander (see section 1.7). The

Trust sold the 0.29 ha (0.72 acres) it received from John Moir Alexander, along with a second piece of ground totalling 3.26 ha (8.1 acres) to the Highland Regional Council (HRC) and it was upon this ground that the new road was constructed (see Figure 4). Construction began in 1984 and with the opening of the new road in 1985, the last major phase of restoration of Culloden Battlefield was complete.

Highland Region Structure Plan

- 1.12 The strategic planning framework for the property is provided by the Highland Structure Plan, adopted by HRC, the General Planning Authority (GPA) in November 1990. There are a number of policies relevant to the management of the Culloden Battlefield (see Appendix B). HRC recognises that much of the area's natural attractiveness is complemented by the historical importance of sites such as Culloden which help to make tourism a major activity in the region. HRC indicate that more benefits would be conferred on local communities and the region if that heritage were subject to greater levels of interpretation, marketing and promotion (Policy P44). They highlight a need to provide more opportunities for tourists to appreciate the region's unique heritage, along with the need to provide facilities where tourists can purchase goods and services so maximise potential benefits to the region (Policy P44). HRC recognises that a major element in the linking of attractions will be improved and increased signposting of tourist attractions and facilities (Policy P45).
- 1.13 HRC recognises the need to control development in the Inverness and Culloden area as pressure on the land is intensifying. The Council will seek to protect the setting of Inverness and Culloden by preserving good quality agricultural land and by controlling sporadic development and urban sprawl (Policy P62). HRC indicates (Policy P98) that proposals for development to a land use change which will have a significant detrimental effect upon features, such as Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs) will not be in accordance with the structure plan.
- 1.14 The Council recognises the need for proper use and conservation of the region's heritage in the rural environment and gives high priority (Policy P97) to the preparation of a Regional Conservation Strategy (RCS) which addresses the conservation of the region's outstanding wildlife, landscape, natural, archaeological and other cultural heritage in relation to the needs of its communities. Culloden is afforded a degree of protection through its location in an Urban Conservation Area (Policy P109). In addition, Policy P108 seeks to preserve the region's best buildings, whether listed or not, through encouragement of appropriate uses. It is also the Council's recommendation (Recommendation R42) to the Secretary of State that additional financial resources are provided to ensure proper upkeep of listed

buildings.

Inverness, Culloden and Ardersier Local Plan

- 1.15 The local planning framework for the property is provided by the Inverness, Culloden and Ardersier Local Plan produced by HRC, which is in its final draft format (September 1992). This plan, covering all 3 areas is to replace 3 existing area plans which were adopted during 1978-82. The final draft local plan has a number of relevant policies and proposals (see Appendix C). The Trust has been consulted on this draft plan and comments have been forwarded to HRC.
- 1.16 General Policy (GP) 2.5.12 indicates that the Council will promote certain roads as Tourist Routes, including the B9006, particularly where they link a network or trail of important attractions. Poorly designed or unduly conspicuous new developments will not be permitted along these routes. HRC recognises the need to control development not just along Tourist Routes, but also in conservation areas (GP 2.5.14), where HRC will ensure that new development or alterations or extensions to existing buildings will be carried out in keeping with the established character of the area. However, HRC recognises Culloden as a site of national historical importance and makes specific reference to its protection (GP 2.11.11). This Policy states that Culloden is in a designated conservation area, in which permitted development rights have been extinguished by an Article 4 direction, and the Council would therefore maintain a presumption against any development not essential to interpretation of this site.
- 1.17 The Council recognises the importance of listed buildings through GP 2.5.13 stating that it will normally seek to preserve such buildings and presume against development which would adversely affect their character or setting. Scheduled Ancient Monuments, together with other recorded sites and areas of archaeological significance, will also be protected from development (GP 2.5.15). The Council states that where appropriate, resources should be found to enable excavation and recording in the event that essential development is to take place. Public access and interpretation are also to be encouraged where appropriate (GP 2.5.15).
- Surrounding Area**
- 1.18 The battlefield of Culloden is situated in the parish of Croy and Dalcross surrounded by open agricultural land, commercial forestry and a number of natural and cultural heritage features which combine to provide Culloden with an attractive setting. The settlement known as Sunnyside, population 200, lies beyond the battlefield. It is surrounded by mature forestry and important farming enterprises. There are no community facilities but it lies within easy commuting range of major employment

centres.

- 1.19 Some 2.5 km (1.6 miles) north-north-east of the battlefield is Culloden, a satellite community of 9,000 people, itself located 4.8 km (3 miles) to the east of Inverness. It provides a few local service and industry jobs, but the majority of the population commute elsewhere to work. Inverness is the major administrative, business and service centre for the region and is a focus for tourism, business and professional services, health and education facilities. The population has grown steadily since 1801, although the momentum for growth has been less pronounced since the 1970s oil boom. Government projections anticipate its continuing as one of the most rapidly expanding parts of Scotland during the next decade.

Nearby Visitor Attractions

- 1.20 The property lies east of the A9 trunk road, one of the major tourist routes into the Highlands of Scotland, and south of the A96 Inverness-Aberdeen road.
- 1.21 Nearby properties managed by Historic Scotland (HS) include: Ardclach Bell Tower (13.7 km/8.5 miles south-east of Nairn), a small fortified bell tower on a hill above the parish church of Ardclach; Clava Cairns (1.75 km/1.1 miles south-east of Culloden), 2 chambered cairns and a ring cairn in a row each surrounded by a circle of stones, of late Neolithic or early Bronze Age date owned by the Trust; Beaully Priory (at Beaully), the ruined church of a Valliscaulian priory, one of 3 founded in 1230, much of which has been reconstructed and Fort George (18 km/11 miles NE of Inverness), planned in 1747 as the base for George II's army and completed in 1769, which presents a complete view of the defensive system of an 18th century artillery fort.
- 1.22 Cawdor Castle and Gardens (8.1 km/5 miles south-west of Nairn), consist of a central tower of 1372, fortified in 1454 and surrounded by 16th Century buildings and a notable garden. The Inverness Museum and Art Gallery interprets the social and natural history, archaeology and culture of the Highlands, with fine collections of Highland silver, bagpipes and Jacobite relics. Loch Ness is situated directly south-west of Inverness. The striking 24-mile long Loch in the Great Glen forms part of the Caledonian Canal which links Inverness with Fort William. The Loch, more than 212 m (700 feet) deep, contains the largest volume of freshwater of any lake in the British Isles. Kilravock Castle (9.6 km/6 miles west of Nairn), is of 15th Century construction with extensive grounds and garden noted for a large variety of trees, some centuries old and the only example of their kind in this country.

1.23 A number of other Trust properties are to be found in the Highland region including: Clava Cairns (see above), under a guardianship agreement with HS; Brodie Castle (30 km/18.6 miles directly east from Culloden), the present structure based on a 16th Century "Z" plan, with additions made in the 17th and 19th Centuries; Boath Doocot (3.2 km/2 miles east of Nairn), a 17th Century doocot on the site of an ancient motte. Abertarff House, dating from 1592 is one of the oldest houses in the burgh of Inverness and is the Trust's headquarters in the Highlands. It is not open to the public.

2 **DESCRIPTION**

2.1 **Resources**

Ownership

2.1.1 Figure 5 illustrates the present Trust land ownership. A total of 49.57 ha (122.49 acres) are held inalienably and 15.5 ha (38.4 acres) held alienably, the latter being the Field of the English. Table 1 sets out details of land ownership.

Table 1

<u>Date Acquired</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Area (ha)</u>		<u>Date Declared</u>
		<u>Inalienable</u>	<u>Alienable</u>	
1937	Land at Leanach	0.508	-	1969
1944	Cullochen Memorials	1.2	-	1969
1944	King's Stables	0.08	-	1969
1945	Cumberland Stone	2.65	-	1954
1959	Part Field of the English	0.24	-	1969
1960	Lands of Leanach and Balvraid	-	-	-
1970	Forestry Commission Land	0.35	-	1973
1972	Achnacarry Bungalow	0.3	-	1973
1981	Forestry Commission Land	44.24	-	1982
1981	Field of the English	-	15.3	-

Geology and Soils

2.1.2 The geology of the area is mainly composed of old red sandstone strata, often with water modified material. Red and yellow sandstones are dominant throughout the area of Drumossie Muir, with some conglomerates, shales and flagstones also present.

2.1.3 Soils of the Cromarty/Kindeace Associations predominate, comprised of soils developed on drifts derived from middle and upper old red sandstone strata. Humus-iron podzols with some gleys are common and are generally typical of the undulating lowlands and foothills. Humus-iron podzols are mostly imperfectly drained and have mottled horizons overlying either a compact or indurated horizon. Peaty and non-Calcareous gleys occur in hollows.

2.1.4 These soils have a land capability classification for agriculture of 3/4 indicating an ability to grow a narrow/moderate range of crops and a capability for forestry of F3 which indicates land with a good flexibility for growth in the management of tree crops. The main limitations affecting the agricultural

Edward Stuart.

- 2.1.15 These monuments are protected by the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, under which it is an offence to carry out certain types of work without prior consent from the Secretary of State e.g. demolishing, destroying, damaging, removing, repairing, altering or adding to. It is also an offence to use a metal detector without permission (see section 2.3.18). Some SAMs are also registered as Listed Buildings.

Listed Buildings

- 2.1.16 There are 3 buildings/features of Special Architectural and Historical Interest at Culloden.

Old Leanach Cottage - B Listed Declared 5/10/1971
King's Stables - B Listed Declared 5/10/1971
Memorial Cairn - A Listed Declared 5/10/1971.

The Cumberland Stone was included in the original listing under Category B but was subsequently removed from the list on 17 April 1986.

- 2.1.17 Leanach Cottage: Research suggests that this is an 18th Century structure although it has been much altered and repaired. The rough angling of the cottage's walls, the irregular nature of the walls and manner of construction, a low door and shallow lintels are indicative of an early 18th Century house in the north of Scotland. The cottage is likely to have been the original farmhouse of Leanach and was occupied until 1912 (see also section 2.3.15).

- 2.1.18 King's Stables: An 18th Century single-storey, 3-bay rubble cottage which may have been where Cumberland's men were billeted for several nights following the battle. The cottage is currently vacant but is used for storage by the Trust. It is anticipated that this building will be let to an appropriate user within the near future.

- 2.1.19 Memorial Cairn: A 6m (20 feet) high memorial erected in 1881 by Duñcan Forbes. Bears the inscription:

" THE BATTLE OF CULLODEN
was fought on this moor
16 April 1746
The Graves of the Gallant Highlanders
who fought for
SCOTLAND AND PRINCE CHARLIE
are marked by the names of their clans

It also embodies a stone bearing the inscription "Culloden 1746 - E.P. fecit 1858". 'E.P.' was Edward Power, an enthusiastic Jacobite. The Cairn is surrounded by a wrought-iron fence.

Culloden Visitor Centre

2.1.20 Increasing visitor numbers during the 1960s led the Trust to construct the Culloden Information Centre. Designed by W Schomberg Scott, architect, along the lines of a traditional farm steading, the Information Centre was open to the public on 16 April 1970 (see Figure 6). The Centre included a display area and an auditorium in which the story of the Forty-Five was told. A representative's house was included in this development. In 1973, the Information Centre was re-designated as the Culloden Visitor Centre.

2.1.21 As the property became more popular and visitor numbers continued to increase, the Trust decided to expand the existing Visitor Centre. This second phase of development, in conjunction with the Law and Dunbar-Nasmith Partnership, was designed to provide better facilities for visitors including a restaurant, and to allow for better interpretation of the battle of Culloden. Car parking facilities were also extended. The total cost of this second phase of development was estimated at £800,000, including re-alignment of the B9006 road. Funds were received from the European Regional Development Fund, Highlands and Islands Development Board, HRC, and the CCS. A worldwide appeal for £425,000 was also launched and this target almost reached.

2.1.22 The Visitor Centre was opened on 19 July 1984 by Colonel Sir Donald Cameron of Lochiel KT, Lord Lieutenant of Inverness-shire and Chief of Clan Cameron, in the presence of representatives from clans and regiments which took part in the battle. In 1984, the British Tourist Authority awarded the Trust with the 'Come to Britain' trophy, Certificate of Distinction for Culloden Battlefield and Visitor Centre. Figure 7 illustrates the layout of the present Visitor Centre as constructed in 1984. A number of subsequent developments took place:-

1. 1986 An extension of the existing book store into the service yard to form further storage.
2. 1987 The addition of a groundsman's store at the rear of the property facing Leanach Cottage.
3. 1990/ 1991 The addition of porches on the main entrance and on the exit to the Battlefield, to act as an air lock against heat loss.
4. 1990/ 1991 The complete redevelopment of the kitchen area to incorporate the existing garage and to meet the new Food Safety Act regulations and the current Environmental Health regulations. A new timber built garage was erected on the site adjacent to the Representative's House.

Other Agreements

- 2.2.8 In 1989, the Trust purchased 15.3 ha (37.81 acres) known as the Field of the English. The previous owners, Partners of and Trustees for the firm of Stratton Depot, in 1988 entered the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland (DAFS) (now Scottish Office Agriculture and Fisheries Department [SOAFD]) Set-Aside Scheme. This is a scheme to encourage farmers and landowners to take land out of agricultural production (i.e. have a fallow period). Farmers/landowners enter a specified area of land for 5 years and in return receive a set payment per hectare.
- 2.2.9 The Trust, on purchasing the Field of the English applied to take over the Set-Aside Agreement and were granted permission by DAFS. The agreement is due to end on 30 September 1993. The Trust currently (1992) receive £180 per hectare which gives a total figure of £2,754 per annum. A copy of the agreement is attached at Appendix H.

Leases

- 2.2.10 There is a concession at the property covering the catering facilities, see also section 2.3.5, Catering. The Restaurant lease is currently let to Duncan P Wann who entered into this agreement on 1 January 1991. This lease is due to expire on 31 December 1996, with a rent review or break at 1 January 1994. The Trust receives 12.5% of gross turnover excluding VAT, per annum.

Quinquennial Survey

- 2.2.11 There has been no Quinquennial or other formal maintenance survey of buildings carried out at this property.

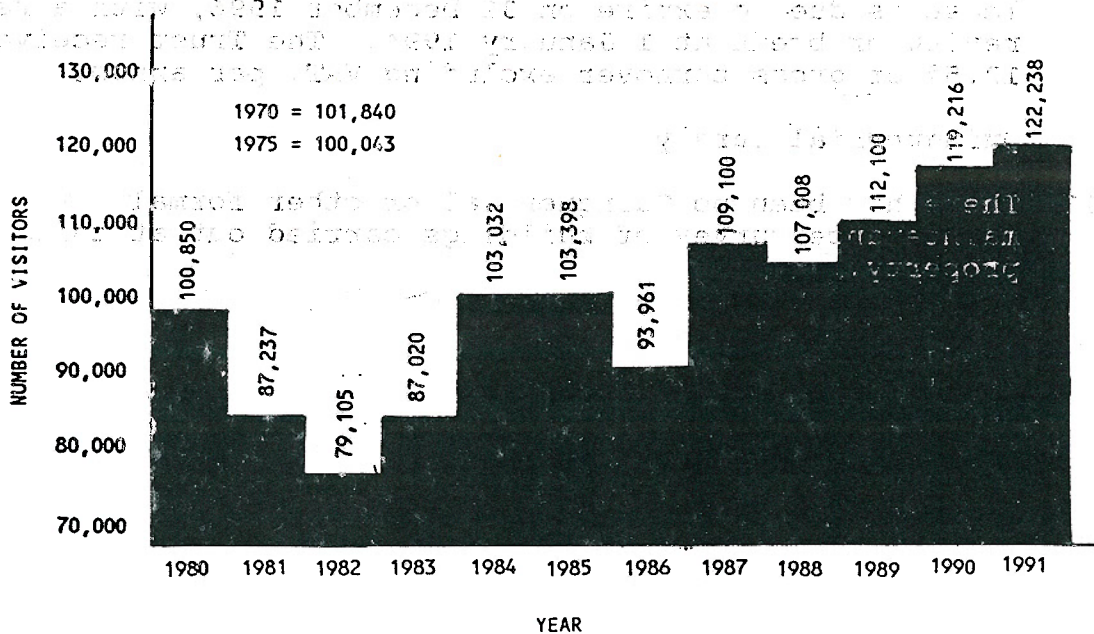
2.3 Existing Recreational Use

Visitor Management

2.3.1 Visitors have year-round access to the car park and battlefield. The visitor centre and restaurant are open 1 February to 31 March daily 10.00 am to 4.00 pm, 1 April to 22 May daily 9.30 am to 5.00 pm, 28 May to 13 September daily 9.00 am to 6.00 pm, 14 September to 31 October daily 9.30 am to 5.00 pm and 1 November to 30 December (except 25/26 December) daily 10.00 am to 4.00 pm. Starting in 1994, the Visitor Centre will be closed from 24 December to 31 January. The audio-visual show and restaurant close 30 minutes before the visitor centre. These opening hours are longer than those at most Trust properties. Initially, this was at the request of the caterers to allow access to the restaurant facilities in the winter months. This proved popular with visitors and so the Trust continue to open the Visitor Centre for longer hours. Access to the battlefield, shop and restaurant are free but visitors must pay to enter the exhibition area, auditorium and Leanach Cottage.

2.3.2 Visitor numbers to the property, after showing a slight decrease during the early 1980s, have risen gradually to peak in 1990/91.

Visitor Numbers



These figures are based only on the number of people paying for admission and not those who make free use of the property. The number of visitors to the property in general is considerably higher than the recorded figures. As well as visitors who come to see the battlefield, this property also attracts a significant number of dog

walkers from the local area and is sometimes used by horse riders.

2.3.3 In 1970, an information centre was constructed at the site (see paragraph 2.1.17). The level of visitor facilities provided by the Trust has increased since then, particularly by the extension to the re-named visitor centre and re-location of the car park. The present car park now provides parking for 30 cars plus coaches. This is adequate for most of the year but tends to overflow in July and August, when cars and coaches park on the old B9006. The Groundsman sometimes directs traffic to ensure that parking space is maximised. The car park was landscaped in 1985 using both native and hybrid species; birch, rowan and heather predominate.

2.3.4 The property is frequently visited by a number of coach and bus tours which run from Inverness. Inverness Traction run a Tourist Trail bus; Inverness - Culloden - Cawdor Castle - Nairn - Fort George - Inverness from 4 May to 27 September, 7 days per week and an open-top double-decker bus (which tours Inverness, brings visitors to Culloden and then returns to Inverness), from 13 April to 27 September, 7 days per week.

Catering

2.3.5 The visitor centre includes a 55 seat restaurant and kitchens managed since 1984 by Duncan and Fiona Wann, who then took over the lease in 1987. They provide soft drinks, snacks and light meals on a self-service basis.

2.3.6 The kitchens were upgraded in 1991 to meet Environmental Health standards with steel units and non-porous surfaces installed throughout. Part of the cost of this was met by a grant from Highlands and Islands Enterprise. There is currently (1992) a plan to re-circulate heat from the kitchen fans into the visitor centre in winter to reduce heating costs.

2.3.7 The restaurant is also used as an art gallery for original works by local artists. In return, the artists make a suggested donation of 15% of sales to the Trust.

Education

2.3.8 Culloden is an excellent educational resource and is well used by local schools and colleges. Educational duties are undertaken by both the Resident Representative and the Information Officer. The Trust also employ Alba Tours, under the auspices of the White Cockade Society, who undertake conducted tours of the Battlefield for school parties and visitors in general. The tours for schools and colleges are conducted twice per week for 12 weeks between 2 March and 2 June. The cost of each of these tours is £290 which amounts to a sum total of £6,960 paid by the Trust to Alba Tours Ltd. These are financed partly between the Trust's Education Budget and

the Property Budget. Schools are charged £0.60 per child and the tours are free to Trust corporate or school membership. Alba Tours Ltd also have permission from the Trust to conduct tours during the summer for which they charge £1.50 per adult and 75p per child in return for a donation to the Trust.

2.3.9 Education visits to the property for the 1990/91 seasons are as follows:

Table 3

	Primary	Secondary	College	Special	Total
Number of Schools	45	22	9	2	78
Number of Pupils	1,661	1,028	563	21	3,373

The visitor centre also incorporates a school/college study room (Farquharson Room - named after the sponsor) which houses a range of educational materials including books, copies of historical documents and historic artefacts which tell the story of Culloden and set it in its historical context.

Interpretation

2.3.10 Interpretation takes 2 forms; that outwith the visitor centre and that within.

2.3.11 Interpretation on the battlefield itself is minimal. Flags mark the approximate location of the 2 battle lines, signs mark the position of the troops, and a wooden platform, located near the Memorial Cairn, provides a viewpoint over the field. An interpretive board on the platform presents a plan of the battle lines. A raised map for the partially sighted and the blind is to be produced for this site before the end of 1992. A taped message will accompany this map. A second viewpoint is located near the Irish Memorial Stone. This stone was erected in 1963 by the Military History Society of Ireland in commemoration of the Irish soldiers in the French Service who fought for the Prince. Discussions are currently underway for the erection of a memorial stone for the French soldiers.

2.3.12 The visitor centre houses an auditorium, seating 80 people where an audio-visual programme is presented. The programme, a slide/tape presentation produced in 1984, lasts 16 minutes and is operated automatically. During peak season, the programme operates continuously. It tells the story of the Jacobites with the central theme the battle of Culloden itself. It is presently available in 6 languages; English, Gaelic, French, German, Italian

and Japanese. There is also an induction loop for the deaf. The slides tend to fade and lose quality with age and are replaced on average every 6 months.

2.3.13 Having received budgetary approval, the programme is to be improved. Whilst the slides will remain, sound will be produced by video disc to give simultaneous multi-lingual presentation. The same 6 languages will be available although English will be broadcast in stereo and the remaining 5 languages in mono. A spare channel will be used to present a programme for visitors with hearing difficulties. Installation of this new system is expected to take place during January 1993 when the visitor centre is closed.

2.3.14 The visitor centre also houses an exhibition which consists of 8 display bays (3 panels per bay) and includes 2 figures of soldiers (these are to be improved). There are 2 more figures, one of Prince Charles and one of the Duke of Cumberland, located in the passageway before the display area. The first 3 bays tell the story of the lead-up to the battle and the battle itself and are particularly aimed at those visitors with limited time at the property. The final 5 bays give fuller details of events both before and after the battle. Interpretation at other Trust 'Jacobite' properties of Glenfinnan and Killiecrankie serves different purposes. At Glenfinnan, interpretation introduces the 'disputed succession' and tells the story of the raising of the standard and the Prince's aspirations. The aftermath of the Jacobite rebellion is also covered. Interpretation at Killiecrankie is very specific to the battle but also takes an environmental viewpoint, interrelating the landscape, history and the modern environment.

2.3.15 Leanach Cottage, situated adjacent to the visitor centre, is furnished in a style dating approximately to the 1830's. A taped recording of 18th/19th Century Gaelic music plays continuously. It is anticipated that the interpretation at this site will be improved following budgetary approval in 1993.

Volunteers

2.3.16 A considerable amount of conservation work has been carried out at Culloden with the help of volunteers. The work, mainly tree and scrub clearance from the battlefield has involved forestry students from Balloch Forestry School of Inverness Technical College, prisoners from Inverness prison, school children and National Trust for Scotland Conservation Volunteers (NTSCV). On average, Trust volunteers from the Highland group spend 2 days per year at the property contributing a total of 70 hours. There are no figures available for the number of hours contributed by other volunteers, but these are expected to be significant.

Events

2.3.17 Due to the historical importance and the emotional significance of Culloden, the Trust has an obligation to ensure that it is not regarded merely as a tourist attraction to be used for purely commercial purposes. The Trust therefore feels obliged to limit the use of the site and/or Visitor Centre for events and has produced a set of guidelines to be followed. These are reproduced at Appendix I.

2.3.18 A commemoration service, for those who lost their lives in the battle, is held each year at the battlefield on the Saturday nearest to 16 April, organised by the Gaelic Society of Inverness. The service is open to the public and is also attended by representatives of the Trust. An address is usually given in Gaelic, English, or both led by the Society. Wreaths are then laid at the Memorial Stone and a piper plays a lament.

2.3.18 Other Use

It is Trust policy not to allow the use of metal detectors on its properties. Also, the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 makes it a criminal offence to use a metal detector without the written permission of the Secretary of State for Scotland at:

- a protected place which may be the site of a scheduled monument;
- any monument in the care of the Secretary of State; and
- an area designated as archaeologically important.

Culloden, as the site of several Scheduled Ancient Monuments, is therefore protected. Fines up to £200 can be imposed. The court can impose a higher fine for taking objects away from a protected place without the Secretary of State's specific authority even if permission to search has been obtained.

3 **ANALYSIS**

Introduction

- 3.1 This analysis is based upon the preceding Descriptive Sections. It aims to provide a link between the Descriptive and Prescriptive Sections of the Plan, by highlighting those areas of property management which require more detailed consideration and by putting forward specific management aims and objectives.

Property Importance

- 3.2 Culloden Moor is of national historical importance as the location of the last major battle on British soil, and in particular the battle which put an end to the Jacobite uprising of 1745. The consequences of this battle, in conjunction with other factors, provided the impetus for a significant period of change in the history of the Highlands of Scotland. The property is also a memorial to those who lost their lives at Culloden and were buried there.
- 3.3 Features of historical/archaeological importance include: the Cumberland Stone, the Stone associated with Prince Charles Edward Stuart, the Graves of the Clans and Well of the Dead, the Stone Commemorating the Graves of the English, the King's Stables and Old Leanach Cottage - all Scheduled Ancient Monuments. Old Leanach Cottage, the King's Stables and the Culloden Moor Memorial Cairn are all listed as Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest. The site is also of some ecological value, particularly for providing habitats for toads and newts and a variety of bird and plant life.

Conservation Strategy

- 3.4 The Trust has acquired or been donated areas of Culloden Battlefield over a long period of time. The present ownership now includes the majority of the Battlefield (although not all the area on which the battle was fought) and allows for adequate protection of this site, but threats from development in the surrounding area are ever present. Should the opportunity to purchase land, to form a buffer zone around the Battlefield, arise the Trust should make full use of that opportunity as a conservation measure. A sensible boundary for that buffer zone should be determined. Conservation Agreements should be used, if possible, where land cannot be purchased.
- 3.5 Since the Trust became owners of the Battlefield, the site has undergone a number of significant changes including the removal of inappropriate housing development and services, the continuing restoration of the site to the moorland state which research suggests existed at the time of the battle and the subsequent realignment of the B9006 road. This work has been carried out in recognition of the importance and

sensitivity of the property. The future conservation strategy should clearly recognise that, while visitor interest in Culloden is high and visitor numbers steadily increasing, this property demands continued sensitive management. Any proposed future developments of a commercial nature should not go ahead without a full assessment and consideration of the impact of such developments on the site.

- 3.6 The Trust also needs to address the issue of vegetation management on the Battlefield. Without management, natural plant succession would quickly ensure a change from heathland to birch dominated scrub and eventually woodland. Present management relies on manual control of vegetation by volunteers, but this is a time consuming, repetitive task. The Trust needs to consider whether other methods of control such as grazing or mechanical cutting would provide more effective means of conserving the Battlefield in its 1746 state, or if the additional staff are required (see Organisation).

Access

- 3.7 Culloden, as one of the most important historic sites in the Highlands, attracts a wide range of visitors who come to the property seeking a variety of experiences. For some, a visit to Culloden is an educational one, for others it is an opportunity to pay their respects to the soldiers and clansmen who fought and fell during the battle.

- 3.8 Subject to the essential role of conserving the property and respecting it as a memorial, the Trust should continue to provide Culloden in an educational context. Interpretation at the property has an important role to play if the story of Culloden and its consequences are to be accurately presented; a balance is required between informing the public and showing respect for the site. The present interpretive facilities achieve this objective although Leanach Cottage could be used to much greater effect. The Trust currently (1993) owns a small number of artefacts associated with the Battlefield which are used for interpretive purposes. The Trust should seek to expand this collection only on the understanding that artefacts must have proven direct significance to the battle and appropriate environmental conditions must be provided for their preservation and presentation.

- 3.9 Any events held at the property should also be in keeping with the general presentation and atmosphere of Culloden. Where possible, events should be confined to the Visitor Centre and car park (apart from the Annual Commemoration Service which takes place at the Memorial Cairn).

3.10 The provision of visitor facilities has increased significantly since the property came into Trust ownership and is now at a level appropriate to the visitor numbers. Facilities should not be expanded further without due consideration being given to the effect this may have on future visitor numbers and on the overall emphasis and presentation of the property. There is also a high level of informal use of the property including dog walking and horse riding and some associated problems e.g. dog fouling. A review of the informal public use of the property should be undertaken as an aid to future management.

Influence and Persuasion

3.11 The sensitive nature of the property, its proximity to the developing urban centre of Inverness and the wide ranging interest in the Battlefield indicates that the Trust must consult and co-operate with a number of organisations and individuals to ensure effective management of the property. Of particular importance are Historic Scotland, Regional and District Councils, the Gaelic Society of Inverness and the local community.

Organisation

3.12 Management of Culloiden following the restoration process, particularly the removal of trees and maintenance of moorland vegetation, has a number of labour implications. The employment of one groundsman is insufficient to control undesirable tree regeneration and volunteer help is heavily relied upon. The Trust must address this issue with a view to extending staff cover or to making more provision for the continued use of volunteers. In particular, the provision of a ranger type service, both a conservation and educational role, should be considered.

4 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

Aims

- 4.1 Paragraphs 4.2-4.4 state the overall aims for future property management:
- 4.2 *the Trust should ensure the permanent preservation, for the benefit of the nation, of Culloden Battlefield as a site of national historical importance, having particular regard to;*
- i) *the role of Culloden as a memorial to those who lost their lives during the battle and were buried there, and to those who lost their lives in the ensuing events;*
 - ii) *those features of historical, archaeological, architectural and ecological importance;*
- 4.3 *in accordance with 4.2, the Trust will continue so far as practicable to preserve the Battlefield in the physical condition which research suggests existed at the time of the battle;*
- 4.4 *subject to 4.2 and 4.3, the Trust will present the property to the public, primarily in an educational context, to ensure appropriate public appreciation and understanding of the property.*

Objectives

- 4.5 Paragraphs 4.6-4.15 state more specific property management objectives which accord with the broader aims for the property. The Trust should:
- 4.6 *maintain the open nature of the battle-field site (Zone 1), with the exception of the area surrounding the Memorial Cairn;*
- 4.7 *allow the areas surrounding the battle site (Zone 2) to develop naturally to provide an appropriate landscape setting;*
- 4.8 *research the historical background of the Field of the English (Zone 3) and manage as appropriate giving consideration to the inclusion of areas of hay meadow and pasture and the potential for grazing;*
- 4.9 *take appropriate opportunities to conserve adjacent areas through acquisition, Conservation Agreements or planning means;*
- 4.10 *ensure that all Scheduled Ancient Monuments are maintained according to the best conservation practice, seeking advice from Historic Scotland as appropriate;*

- 4.11 ensure that all significant buildings and particularly all listed buildings are maintained in a sound state of repair, according to the best conservation practice, and in active use, either by the Trust or by lease;
- 4.12 conserve and improve wildlife habitats on the Battlefield;
- 4.13 continue to make full use of the property in its capacity as an educational resource emphasising the historical, archaeological, architectural and ecological aspects, for the benefit of the local community and the visiting public;
- 4.14 provide appropriate access and interpretation facilities, subject to the aim of conserving the property and having regard to the role of Culloden as a memorial. Due consideration should continue to be given to visitors with special needs;
- 4.15 continue to make appropriate use of existing artefacts within the Visitor Centre, only seeking to expand this collection with artefacts which are proven to have direct significance to the battle, and when appropriate environmental conditions exist for their preservation and presentation;
- 4.16 attain the objectives in paragraphs 4.6-4.13, in effective co-operation with other organisations such as Historic Scotland, the Gaelic Society of Inverness, Local Authorities, the local community and others, in the management of the property;
- 4.17 use the Culloden Local Advisory Committee, staff and finance effectively and efficiently.

5 PRESCRIPTION

Conservation

- 5.1 Negotiations for the purchase of land contiguous with the battlefield should be initiated including:-
- a) those areas into which the battlelines extend and
 - b) those areas which provide the landscape setting
- A map should be produced to indicate those areas which the Trust would consider purchasing.
- 5.2 The Trust should investigate the potential for negotiating Conservation Agreements on adjacent land.
- 5.3 **Zone 1 Battlefield**
- 5.3.1 Regenerating trees should be removed from the battlefield site using volunteer and other labour as appropriate.
 - 5.3.2 The use of controlled grazing and cutting for removal of regenerating trees should be investigated.
 - 5.3.3 Only ditching necessary to keep the paths in good condition should be carried out, to allow the battlefield site to develop wetter areas similar to those thought to have existed at the time of the battle.
- 5.4 **Zone 2 Areas around battlefield**
- 5.4.1 The vegetation surrounding the battlefield site should continue to be monitored so that successional trends (i.e. the changes from one vegetation type to another) can be identified.
 - 5.4.2 Non-native tree species should be removed.
- 5.5 **Zone 3 Field of the English**
- 5.5.1 Research the historical background of this area, particularly to determine more accurately the position of the dyke which once divided this area and replace this dyke when possible.
 - 5.5.2 On the north side of the dyke, the vegetation should be reinstated to that which is thought to have existed at the time of the battle. Consideration should also be given to reinstating hedgerows for windbreaks, wildlife habitats, and establishment of native trees.
 - 5.5.3 Subject to 5.5.2, consideration should be given to conversion of the remaining area to a traditional species-rich hay meadow, following consultation with SNH and other appropriate organisations. The field could be used in autumn/winter as grazing for livestock and a hay crop possibly used to provide winter fodder for such livestock.

- 5.6 A full archaeological survey of the property should be conducted taking advice from Historic Scotland as appropriate. This should include the use of pollen analysis to determine, as far as possible, the vegetation cover of the battlefield c.1746.
- 5.7 A suitable use for the King's Stables building should be found.
- 5.8 A Quinquennial Survey system of planned, programmed maintenance should be introduced for all buildings forming part of this property. Within the Plan period all Urgent and Necessary work identified should be carried out.
- 5.9 An environmental audit should be conducted for the Visitor Centre and energy conservation measures, e.g. installation of a heat recovery system implemented since the building is functional all year.
- 5.10 A collecting policy for artefacts, describing the objectives of future acquisition should be determined and implemented as appropriate.

Access

- 5.11 A visitor survey should be conducted at the property to determine the pattern of visitor use, visitor numbers and visitor preferences. The results of this survey should be used in the review of the educational use of the property and the interpretive facilities (see Prescriptions 5.13, 5.14 and 5.15).
- 5.12 A review of the public use of the property should be undertaken with special consideration given to the problems of dog-fouling and horse-riding. A route for an informal footpath for visitors to walk their dogs should be determined and a footpath subsequently established.
- 5.13 A review should be conducted of the interpretive facilities both within the Visitor Centre and on the battlefield particularly considering whether the historical, archaeological, architectural and ecological aspects of the property are adequately presented to the public. Future interpretation should also highlight the connection of Culloden to other 'Jacobite' properties owned by the Trust.
- 5.14 The educational use of Culloden should be reviewed, looking particularly at the use of the auditorium and the Farquharson Room. The possibility of establishing educational links with other organisations, such as Historic Scotland, should be examined.
- 5.15 A review of the present use of Leanach Cottage should be conducted looking particularly at the interpretation and aiming to clarify the history of the building and the aims of presentation.

- 5.16 Catering at the property should continue on a concessionary basis.

Influence and Persuasion

- 5.17 The Trust should establish/maintain good relations with neighbouring landowners, Historic Scotland, the Local Authorities and the local community.

Organisation

- 5.18 The Trust should review staffing levels and the use of volunteers at the property to determine whether there is sufficient labour available to manage the battlefield as set out at Prescriptions 5.3 to 5.5.3 inclusive.

Thereafter, additional staff or volunteer labour should be sought as appropriate.

- 5.19 An annual progress report should be prepared at the property and presented to the Regional Office and the Policy Research Department.

- 5.20 The Management Plan should be completely revised in 1997.

PROGRAMME

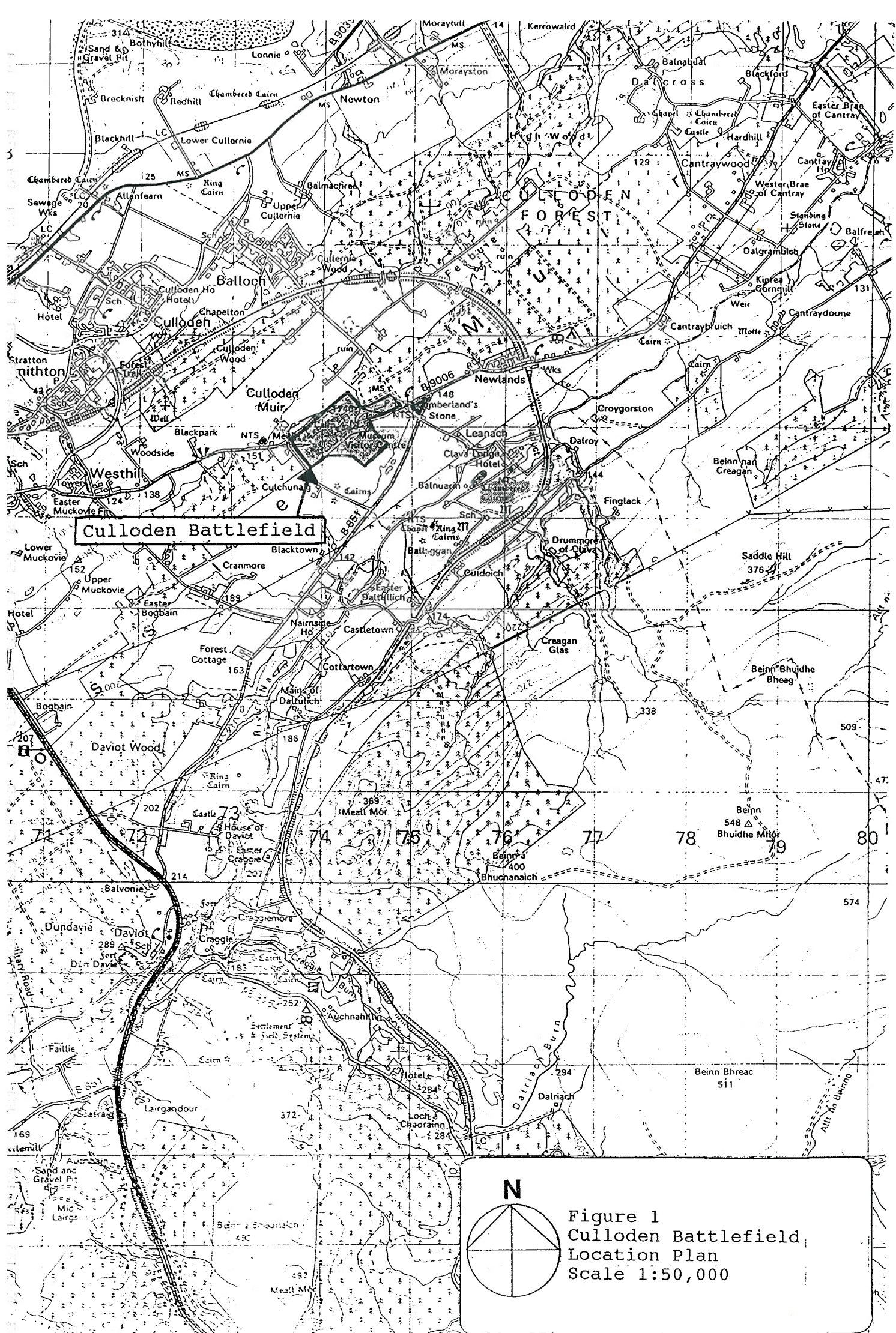
The programme outlined overleaf describes the principal activities and their timings flowing from the Prescriptive Section 5 of the Management Plan. Paragraph numbers refer to the relevant sections of text.

WORK PROGRAMME KEY

Text:		Work to be initiated/ completed/continued as necessary:
<u>Bold</u>	- Urgent	_____
Bold	- Necessary
Plain	- Desirable	- - - - -

PRESCRIPTION	ACTION	RESPONSIBILITY	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
CONSERVATION							
5.1 Purchase of Land	Initiate negotiations/ Prepare map	Factor					
5.2 Conservation Agreements	Investigate potential and negotiate for	Factor					
5.3.1 Zone 1 Battlefield	Remove regenerating trees	Factor/Groundsman/Volunteers					
5.3.2 Zone 1 Battlefield	Investigate other options of controlling regeneration	Ecologist/Factor					
5.3.3 Zone 1 Battlefield	No unnecessary ditching	Groundsman/Factor					
5.4.1 Zone 2 Areas around Battlefield	Monitor vegetation changes	Ecologist					
5.4.2 Zone 2 Areas around Battlefield	Remove non-native trees	Factor/Groundsman/Volunteers					
5.5.1 Zone 3 Field of the English	Research historical background	Property Representative/Factor					
5.5.2 Zone 3 Field of the English	Reinstate vegetation on north of dyke	Factor/Ecologist					
5.5.3 Zone 3 Field of the English	Consider establishing species-rich hay meadow	Factor/Ecologist/SNH					
5.6 Archaeology/Historical Background	Conduct comprehensive survey/ Research	Archaeologist/Factor					
5.7 King's Stables	Find suitable use	Factor					
5.8 Quinquennial Survey	Conduct comprehensive survey	Building Surveyor					
5.9 Environmental audit/ energy conservation	Conduct audit/implement energy conservation measures	Building Surveyor/Factor					

DESCRIPTION	ACTION	RESPONSIBILITY	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
5.10 Collecting policy for artefacts	Determine and implement	Curator/Head of Interpretation/.....					
ACCESS							
5.11 Visitor Survey	Conduct survey/Use results to inform 5.13, 5.14, 5.15	Factor/ Marketing Services					
5.12 Public use of property	Review/Establish footpath for dogwalkers	Property Representative/Factor					
5.13 Interpretive facilities	Review	Head of Interpretation Property Representative/ Regional Director					
5.14 Educational use of property	Review/Establish links educational organisations	Education Advisor					
5.15 <u>Leanach Cottage</u>	<u>Review use of building/interpretation</u>	<u>Head of Interpretation</u>					
5.16 Catering	Continue to provide on concessionary basis	Factor					
INFLUENCE AND PERSUASION							
5.17 Good working relations with others	Establish/maintain	All staff					
ORGANISATION							
5.18 Staffing levels	Review use of staff and volunteers	Regional Director/ Factor					
5.19 Progress report	Prepare annually	Property Representative					
5.20 Management Plan	Review and revise	Policy Research Department					



Culloden Battlefield

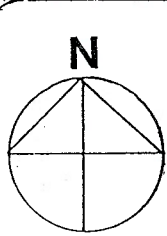
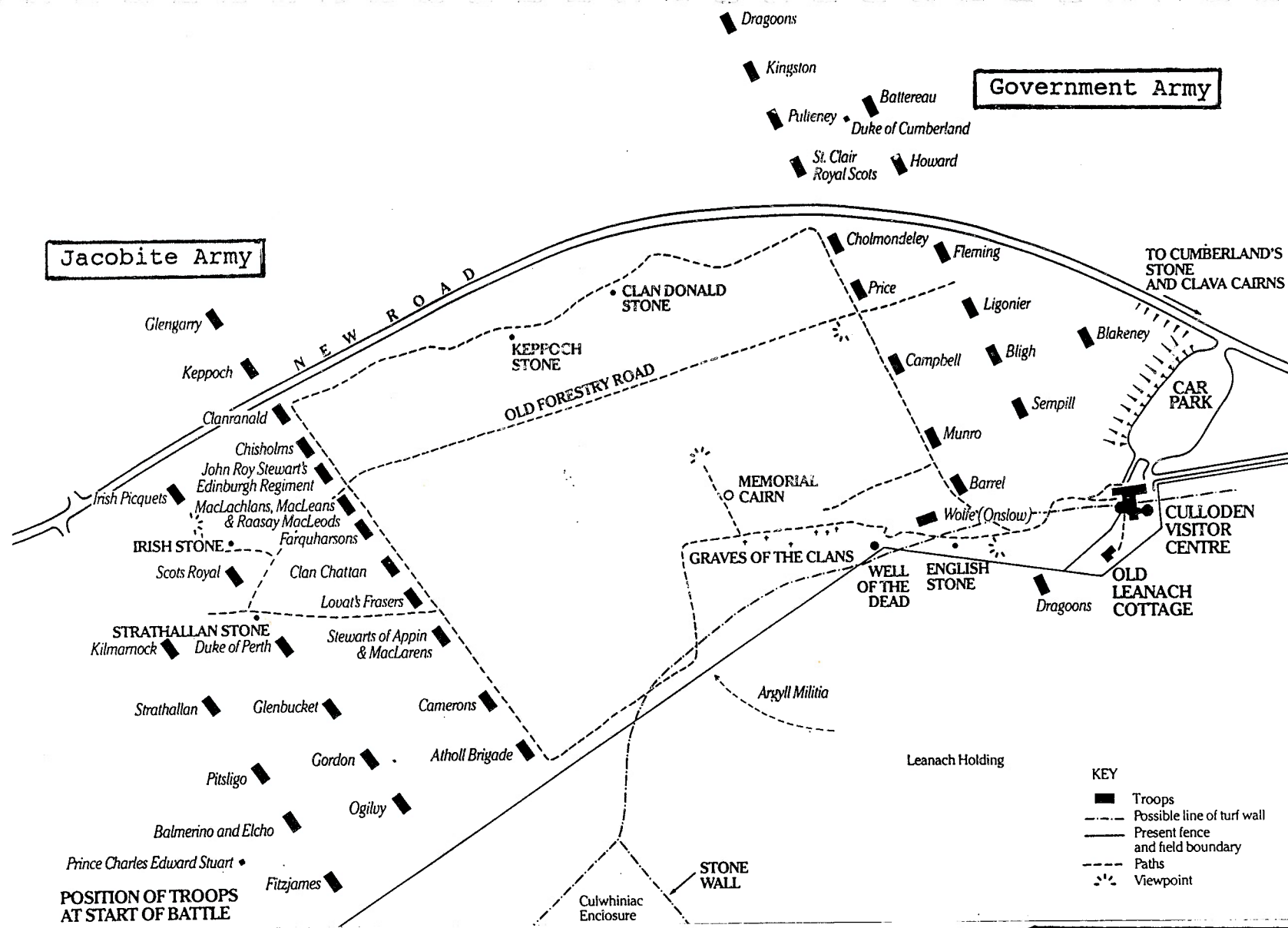
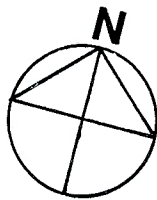
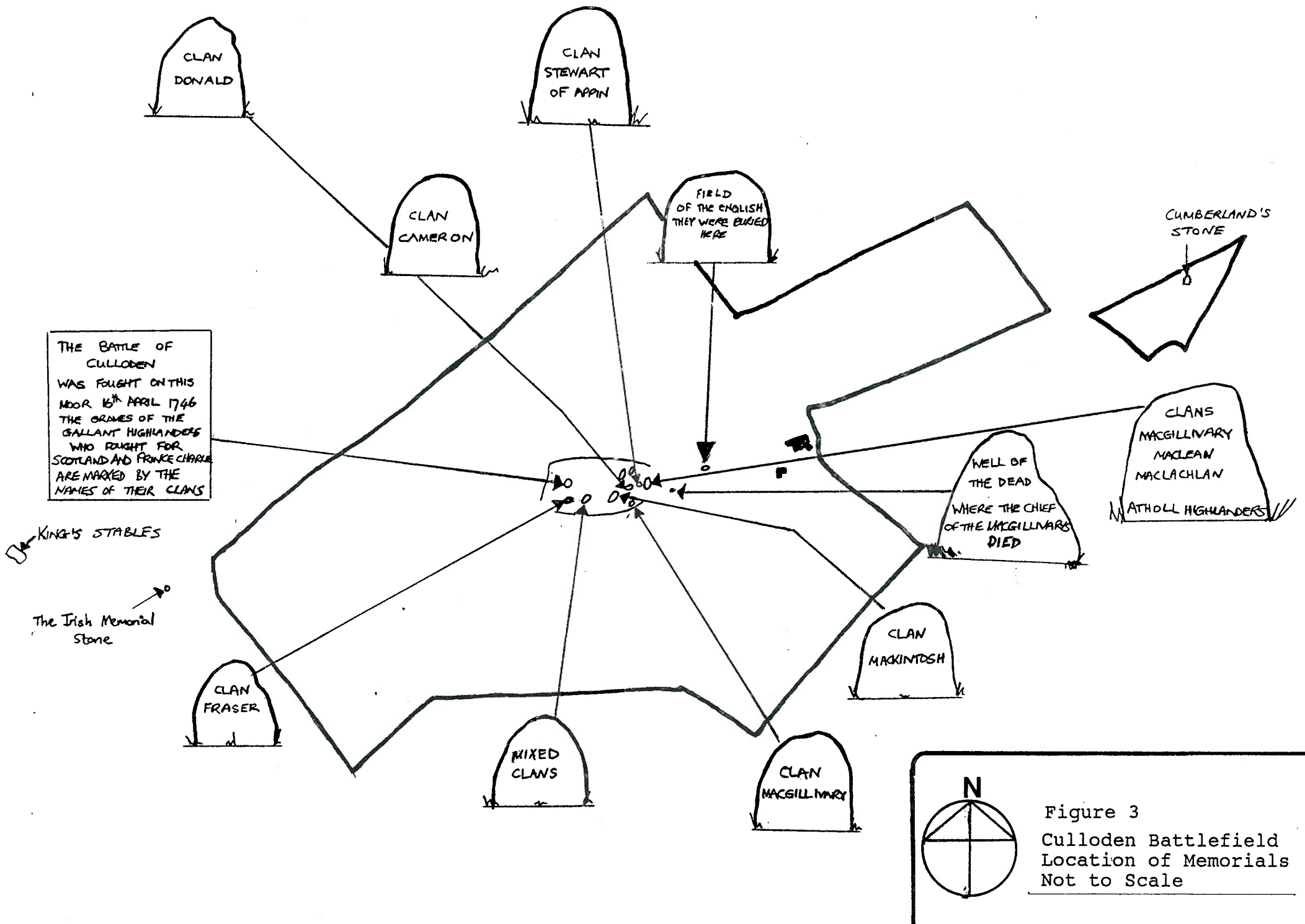


Figure 1
Culloden Battlefield
Location Plan
Scale 1:50,000




 Figure 2
 Culloden Battlefield
 Order of Battle
 Not to Scale



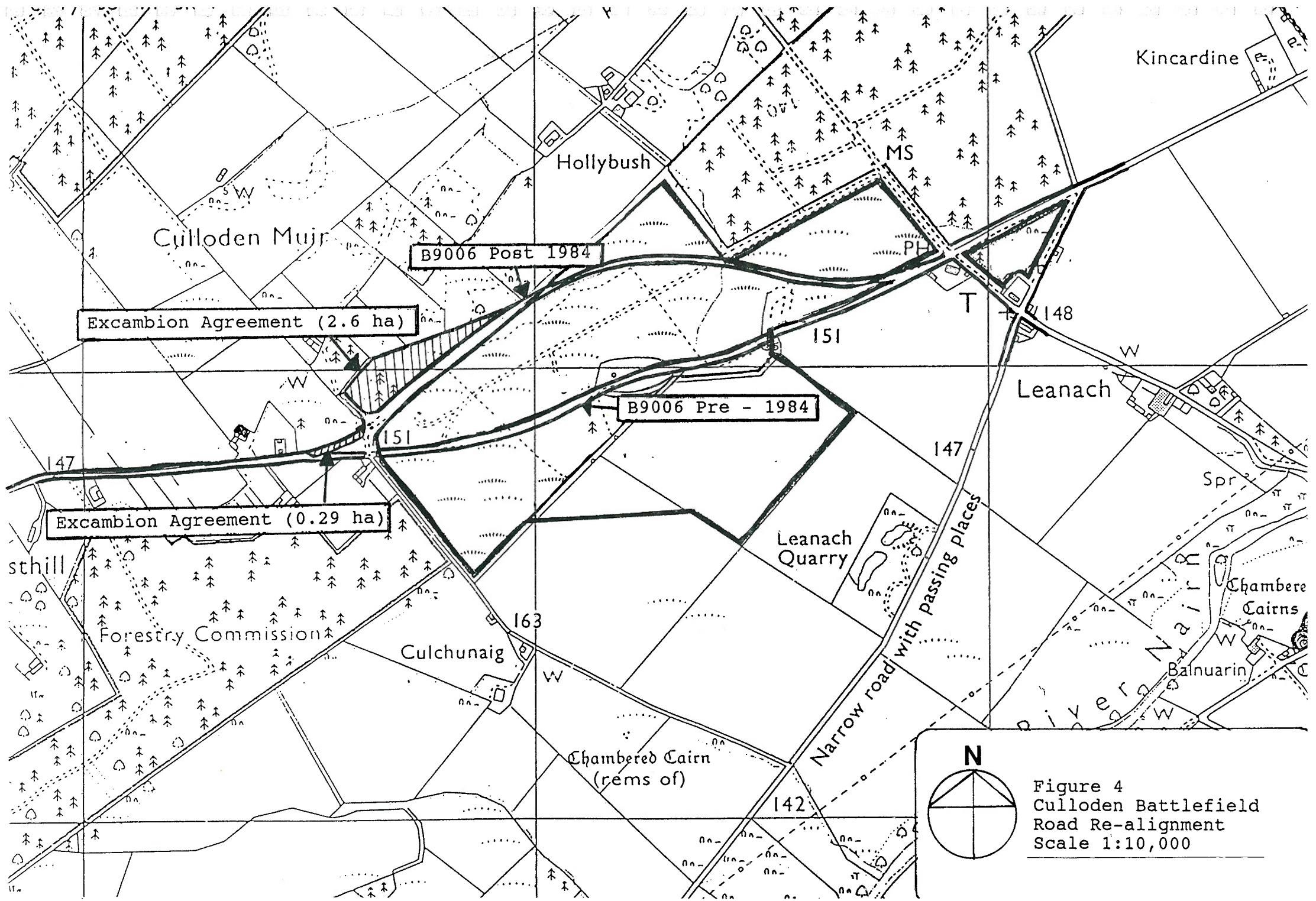


Figure 4
 Culloden Battlefield
 Road Re-alignment
 Scale 1:10,000

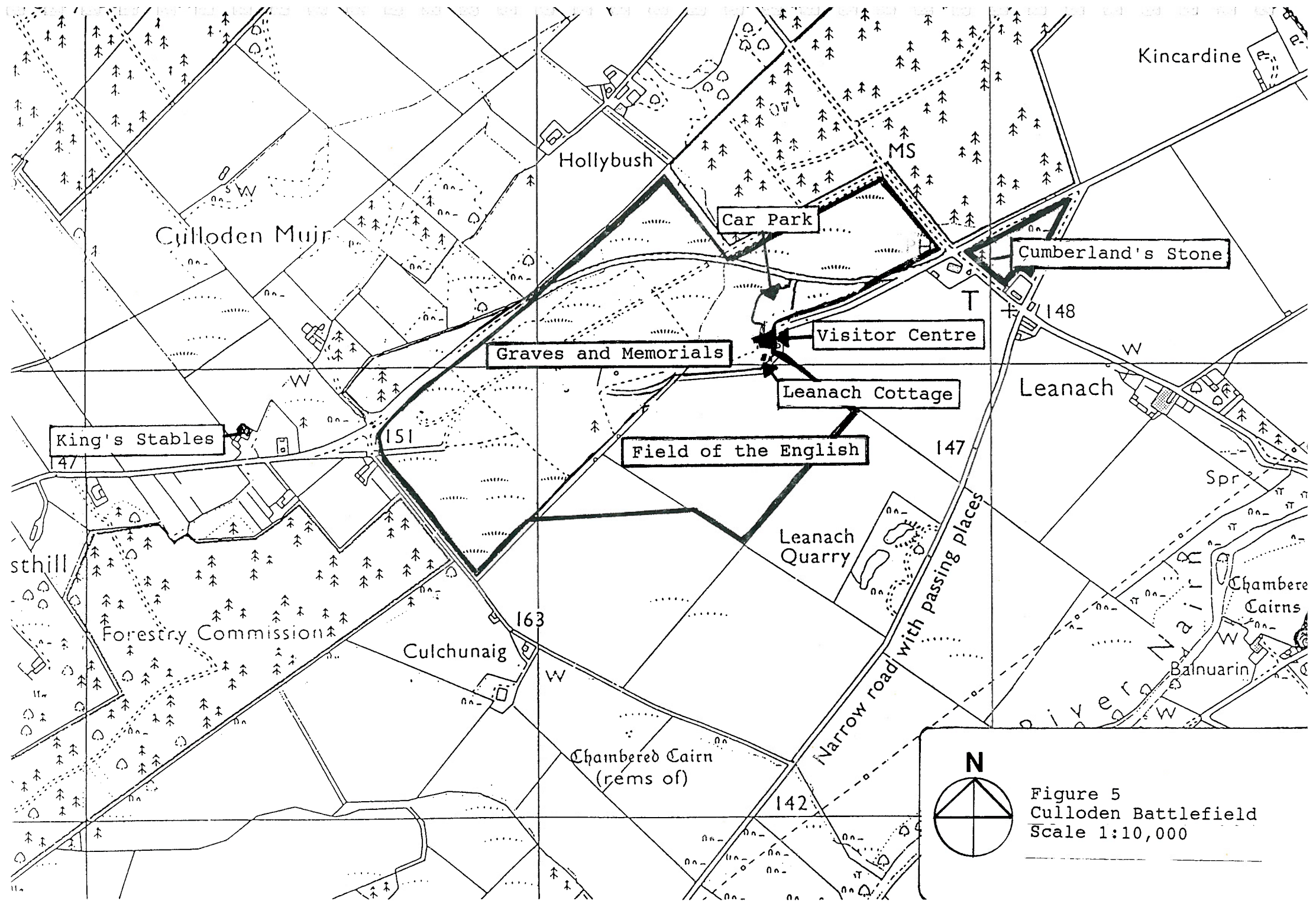


Figure 5
Culloden Battlefield
Scale 1:10,000

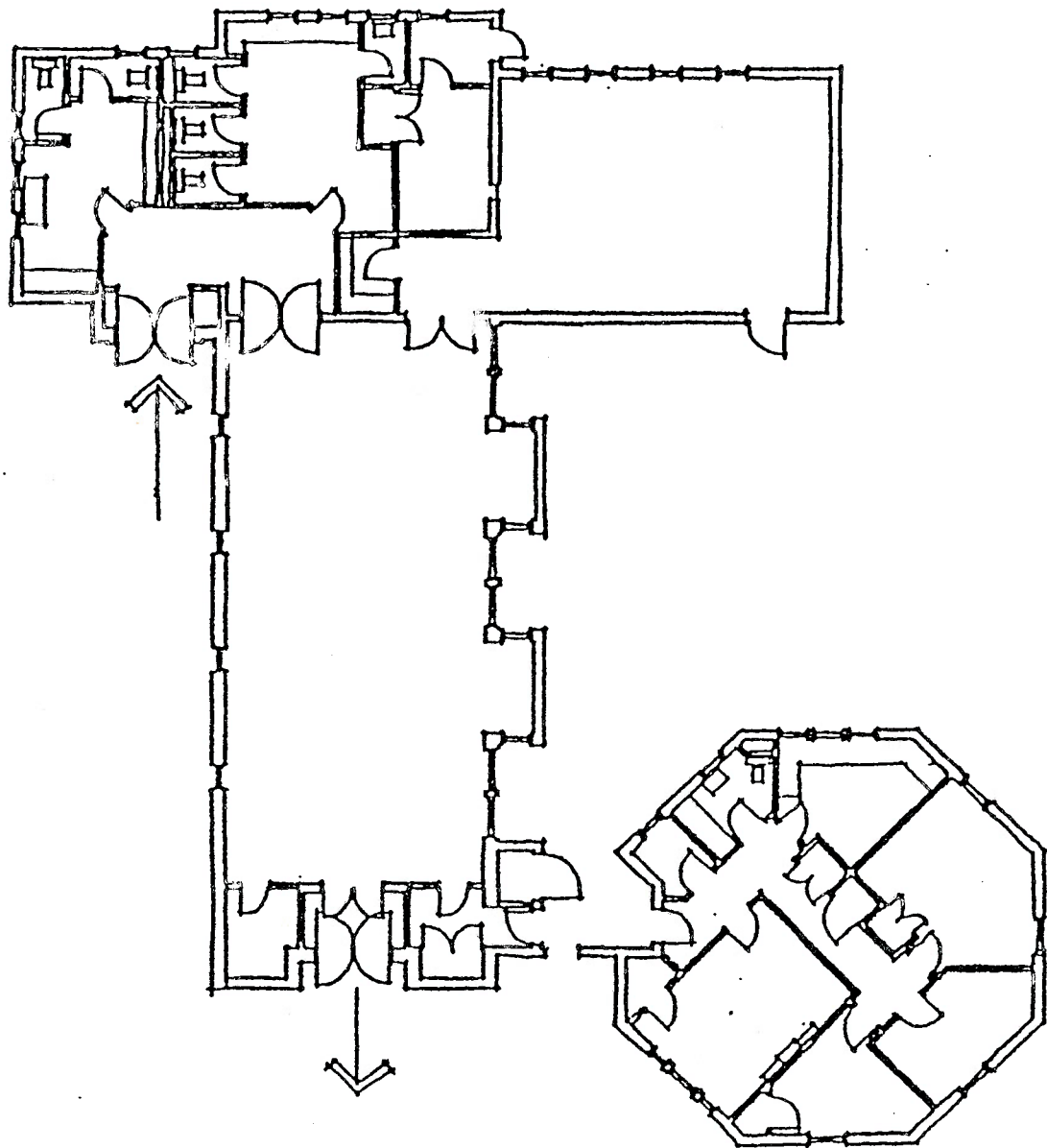


Figure 6
Culloden Battlefield
Visitor Centre Design 1970
Not to Scale

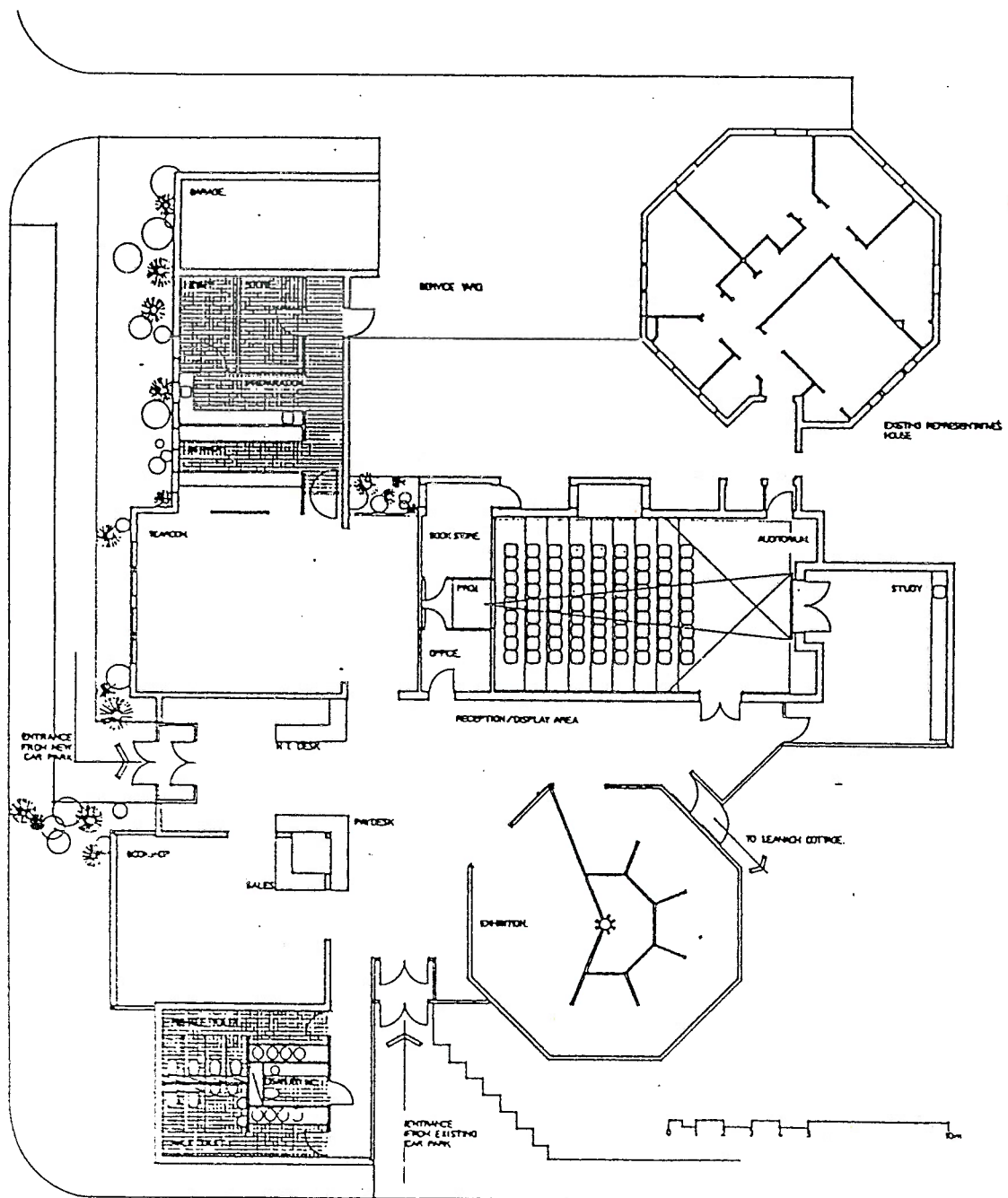
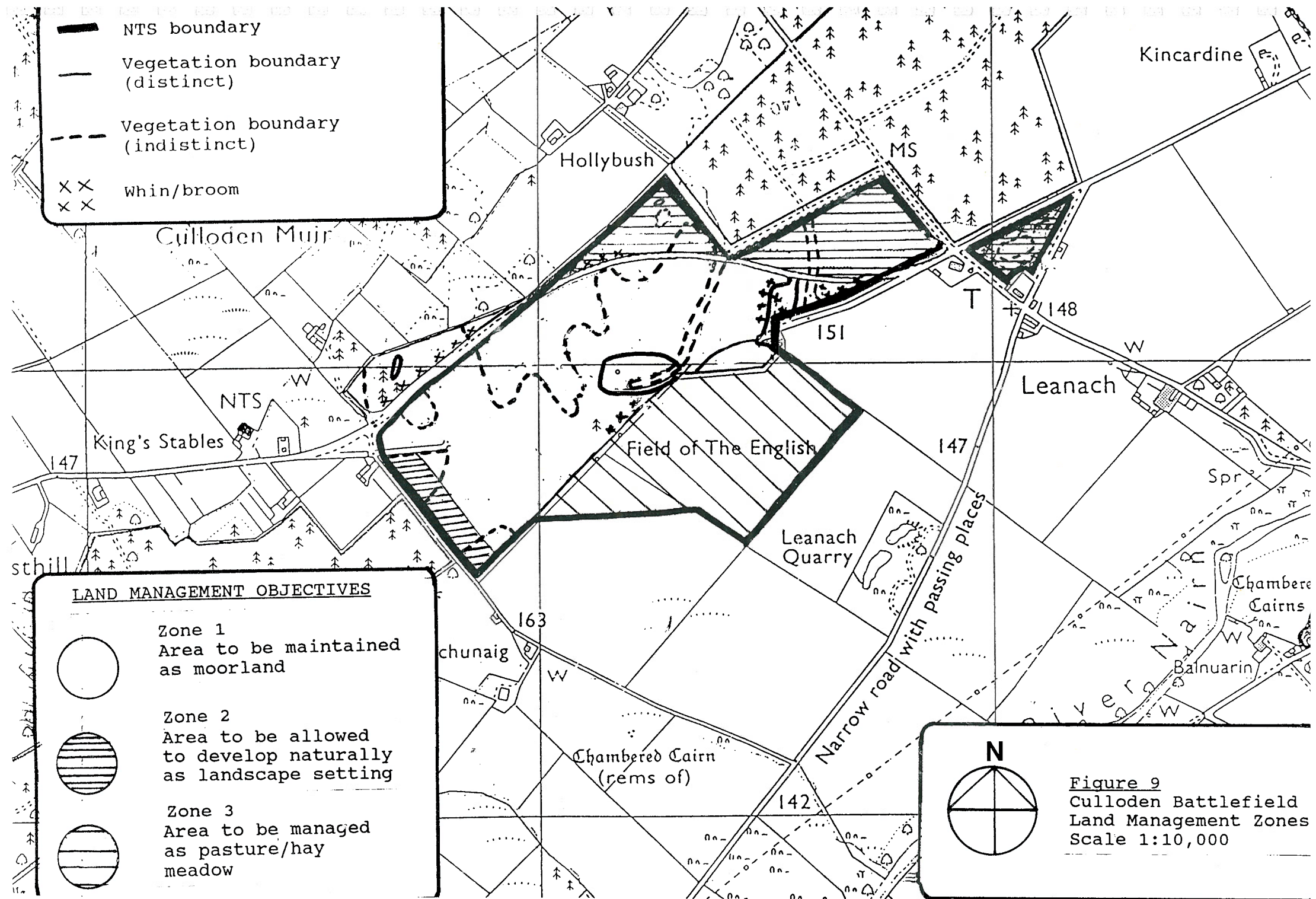






Figure 7
 Culloden Battlefield
 Visitor Centre Design 1984
 Not to Scale

CULLODEN MANAGEMENT PLAN
EXTRACT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 1986-87 TO 1990-91

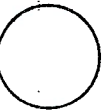
<u>INCOME £</u>	<u>1990-91</u>	<u>1989-90</u>	<u>1988-89</u>	<u>1987-88</u>	<u>1986-87</u>
Admissions & Car Park Charges	89,268	82,359	72,029	64,734	67,287
Membership Visits & Recruitment Credit	5,894	5,381	5,557	1,940	1,831
Donations	3,051	5,144	24,176	2,846	2,724
Rents	5,887	3,701	2,750	2,735	2,211
Investment Income	14,372	17,779	16,560	13,980	12,127
Other Income	788	424	37	115	43
Trading Company (Shop)	58,424	92,377	41,451	50,042	43,718
	<u>177,684</u>	<u>207,165</u>	<u>162,560</u>	<u>136,392</u>	<u>129,941</u>
 <u>EXPENDITURE £</u>					
Salaries & Wages	41,887	28,910	24,287	22,223	18,492
Maintenance	9,776	10,043	5,389	6,710	8,184
Equipment & Supplies	8,193	8,208	6,257	5,718	2,473
General Overheads & Expenses	15,716	14,486	9,337	10,786	8,892
Administration & Design	17,782	13,620	11,828	11,672	14,581
	<u>93,353</u>	<u>75,267</u>	<u>57,098</u>	<u>57,109</u>	<u>52,622</u>
Capital Expenditure	78,394	34,407	29,242	5,251	102,915
Total Surplus/(Deficit)	<u>5,937</u>	<u>97,491</u>	<u>76,220</u>	<u>74,032</u>	<u>(25,596)</u>
 <u>(FUNDED) / DISTRIBUTED AS FOLLOWS: £</u>					
NTS Funds:					
General Fund	79,861	111,862	76,220	74,032	-
Others	(57,837)	(11,617)	-	-	(280)
Grants:	(16,087)	(2,754)	-	-	(25,316)
	<u>5,937</u>	<u>97,491</u>	<u>76,220</u>	<u>74,032</u>	<u>(25,596)</u>
 <u>PROPERTY FUNDS £</u>					
Endowment Fund	4,074	4,014	1,207	1,188	1,188
Market Value	7,984	6,407	4,016	3,548	3,337
Reserve Fund	94,008	150,508	150,508	150,508	139,209
Market Value	330,848	313,220	349,369	310,108	281,056


Figure 8
Culloden Battlefield
Financial Statement

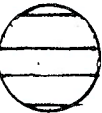


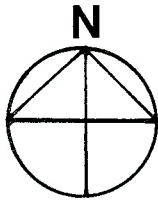
 NTS boundary
 Vegetation boundary (distinct)
 Vegetation boundary (indistinct)
 whin/broom

LAND MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

 Zone 1
 Area to be maintained as moorland

 Zone 2
 Area to be allowed to develop naturally as landscape setting

 Zone 3
 Area to be managed as pasture/hay meadow


Figure 9
 Culloden Battlefield
 Land Management Zones
 Scale 1:10,000

The events which led to the Battle of Culloden on 16 April 1746 truly began in 1688 when the King, James VII of Scotland and II of England, was compelled to flee the country as a result of his methods of government and his attempts to ensure freedom of worship for his fellow Roman Catholics. Although disliked by many, James retained a number of supporters who became known as Jacobites. A number of attempts to return a Stuart King to the throne ensured that the Jacobites had an important part to play in British history for the next 60 years.

Jacobites throughout Britain plotted to return a Stuart to the throne but when it came to real military effort, it was the Highlands of Scotland which consistently provided the largest part of Jacobite armies, although not all Highlanders considered themselves to be Jacobites. Throughout the early part of the 18th Century, a number of attempts were made to reclaim the throne by the exiled Stuarts but Jacobite forces were consistently defeated. The last attempt to put a Stuart on the throne began in 1744. In February of that year Louis XV of France planned a massive invasion of Britain aiming to place on the throne in London a monarch who would be ultimately dependent upon France, James Francis Edward Stuart. The plan was blighted by the weather with a storm wrecking the invasion fleet and the expedition subsequently abandoned. On 16 July 1745, Prince Charles Edward Stuart, "Bonnie Prince Charlie", the son of James, set out on his own expedition with 2 ships, the Du Teillay and the Elisabeth. His first contact with Scottish soil, on the Hebridean isle of Eriskay, was not encouraging with Alexander MacDonald of Boisdale advising him to go home, to which the Prince replied "I am come home, Sir". On 25 July 1745 the Du Teillay reached the Scottish mainland at Loch nan Uamh near Arisaig. The Prince sought support from the Highland Chiefs and at Glenfinnan on 19 August 1745 the standard was raised, his father proclaimed James VIII of Scotland and III of England and the Prince himself as Regent. The event known as the "Forty Five" had begun.

A small force, consisting mostly of Camerons and the Macdonalds of Keppoch, gathered strength as it moved eastwards avoiding Government garrisons at Fort William and Fort Augustus. The route to the south was open to the Jacobites and the Prince was joined by Lord George Murray (brother of the Duke of Atholl) at Perth and proceeded to enter Edinburgh, virtually unopposed on 17 September 1745. The march to London began on 1 November 1745, Carlisle surrendered on 16 November 1745, Manchester on 28 November 1745, and Derby on the evening of 4 December 1745. Jacobite morale was high and the Prince was all for continuing to London, only 127 miles away. However, support from English Jacobite units was poor as was that from the French who, far too late, had tried to reactivate invasion plans. As the Government forces threatened, the decision to return to Scotland was taken on 6 December 1745, "Black Friday".

The victories grew fewer and it was a somewhat dispirited army that settled in Inverness, which became the Prince's base for 7 weeks. Meanwhile, the Duke of Cumberland (second son of George II), an experienced commander, marched to Aberdeen with a strong Government army including some Scottish Lowland and Highland

Regiments and reached it on 27 February 1746. Sporadic, dispersed actions took place during the weeks of waiting for better weather but it was not until Monday 14 April 1746 that the drum beat and the pipes sounded in Inverness to assemble the clans for battle. The site chosen for the battle was the moor called Drumossie, now called Culloden, part of the lands of Culloden belonging to the Forbes family (acquired from Mackintosh of Mackintosh in 1626). Duncan Forbes, the 5th Laird of Culloden and owner of Culloden House, played an important part in national affairs before and after the Forty Five. He was Lord President of the Court of Session, Scotland's premier judge, a loyal supporter of the Government and a Whig. He was familiar with the clan system, regarding it as an anachronism, and for many years advocated recruitment of Highlanders into the army as a peaceful means of changing the system, but his opinions were unwelcome in London. When the Prince landed, Forbes tried to use his influence to dissuade clans from joining the Rising. Culloden House was twice almost captured by the Jacobites: first in 1715 and again in October 1745. Forbes withdrew to Skye and on Monday 14 April 1746 the Prince slept in the House. The next day, on Culloden Moor, the Jacobite army was drawn up in the order in which it was to fight the coming battle (see Figure 2).

The fact that the Duke of Cumberland celebrated his 25th birthday on Tuesday 15 April had some bearing on the battle the following day. While the Prince's army waited on Drumossie Moor, the Duke's men, in camp at Nairn were drinking his health. Charles stood down his men. They retired, hungry and demoralised by the choice of battlefield; the wide, bare moor was far more suited to the disciplined manoeuvres of Cumberland's infantry than the Highlander's tactics of a fast charge. Lord George Murray proposed a night attack on Cumberland's camp to ambush the celebrating soldiers. They set off at 8.00 pm but due to a number of delays were still 2 miles from Cumberland's men with daylight approaching and the Duke's men stirring. They were forced to turn around and march back to Culloden, arriving at about 7.00 am, by which time Cumberland's army was on the move. The Prince retired briefly to Culloden House in preparation for the battle.

The Prince ordered his men to be drawn up with those on foot in 2 lines, his cavalry in the rear and his meagre artillery (13 assorted guns) in 3 batteries on the right, left and in the centre of the front line. The force was small, under 5,000 men, with some having been detached on tasks but not recalled in time. Others had gone off in search of food or, exhausted, were asleep. Cumberland had nearly 9,000 men, 6,400 foot soldiers and 2,400 on horseback. There were 15 regular regiments of infantry, 800 mounted dragoons and an artillery train of 10, 3-pounder guns and 6 coehorn mortars. At 11.00 am the 2 armies came in sight of each other. The fury of a Highland onslaught was legendary but when it came was insufficient to match the organised drills and gunfire of Cumberland's men.

The 2 front lines were not equal in length, nor in distance apart, and this was to place the Jacobite army at a serious disadvantage. The first shots fired came from a Jacobite gun but these were no match for Cumberland's men, who opened fire with devastating effect and cut swathes in the Highland ranks. The Jacobite order to charge, the word "Claymore", was late in coming

and when the Highlanders did eventually charge it was not a terrifying rush forward by the whole line but a staggered attack. Only on the right did the charge have any great effect. The centre did not reach the enemy ranks and the left took many casualties. The clansmen moved back in defeat over the moor covered with the dead and wounded.

The battle had lasted less than an hour. Cumberland's men continued to slaughter not only the fleeing clansmen, the dying and the wounded but also innocent bystanders, including women and children. Some 18 or 19 officers and men were found in a barn at Old Leanach Farm which was barricaded by Cumberland's men and set alight. The Government considered the rebels guilty of treason, outside the protection of the law, and Cumberland knew that no punishment inflicted on the Highlanders would be judged excessive. Many prisoners were taken and subsequently tried in England for their part in the uprising. Cumberland returned to London a hero whilst Charles escaped to France where he was to live another 42 years and die, drunken and dissolute, in Rome in January 1788.

Culloden, the last major battle on British soil effectively ended the Jacobite dream of restoring a Stuart to the British throne. To end the prospect of further uprising however, the Government implemented a series of measures designed to destroy the culture and social structure of the Highlands. Highland dress was made illegal, though enforcement of the measure proved difficult and influential Whigs who happened to be Highlanders often ignored it. In 1747, the Heritable Jurisdictions (Scotland) Act was passed (in itself a breach of the Treaty of Union) aimed particularly at the Clan Chiefs, which it demoted to ordinary landlords by removing their customary power to impose corporal punishments of imprisonment or death. Without men behind them, the power of the Clan Chiefs was reduced and insurrection less likely. The estates of convicted rebels were forfeited, although a number of Chiefs also sold land. Culloden was one event, in a long series of events, which contributed to the decline of the Highland economy and population.

The battlefield remained in the ownership of the Forbes family for some time but underwent a number of changes. The most significant development was the construction of a road through it in 1835. In 1881, Duncan Forbes (10th Laird of Culloden (1821 - 1897), great-great grandson of Duncan Forbes, 5th Laird of Culloden) erected a number of memorials to the soldiers who lost their lives at Culloden. The Graves of the Clans lie on either side of the old road and consist of several green mounds (it is local belief that although heather grows nearby it will not grow over the graves). Headstones, erected by Forbes, bear simply the names of the clans. About 300 yards north-west of the graveyard, another stone marks the burial place of the men of Clan Donald. Duncan Forbes also erected, in 1881, a 20-foot high memorial to "the Graves of the Gallant Highlanders" (see Figure 3). A number of other stones and buildings on and around the battlefield are associated with incidents in the encounter, including Old Leanach Cottage, King's Stables, the Well of the Dead and the Cumberland Stone. In 1925, the land passed out of the hands of the Forbes family with a large proportion of the battlefield coming under the ownership of the Forestry Commission (FC) and undergoing planting shortly afterwards.

The following policies are referred to in sections 1.12-1.14 of the Culloden Management Plan.

1. Policy P44

The Council's general policy in respect of the growth of tourism in the Highlands is as follows:-

- To provide and improve interpretive facilities where these are owned or managed by the Council;
- To permit the provision of similar facilities by the private sector where local economic benefits can be realised;
- To undertake or permit the provision of additional countryside and natural heritage facilities identified through Local Plans;
- To identify and allocate in Local Plans sites for provision of additional wet weather facilities, local and regional tourist trails sign-posting etc. The Council may make financial aid available in priority cases.

2. Policy P45

The Council will:-

- Continue to provide sign-posts for by-passed communities;
- Consider giving 100% grant aid for advance signs for communities in remote areas;
- Consider aiding the provision of advance business advertisement in remote areas;
- Give advice and assistance to individuals and business in respect of roadside advertisement.

3. Policy P62

The Council will, through Policies in the Inverness, Culloden and Ardersier Local Plan, protect the setting of Inverness and Culloden by preserving good quality agricultural land, by controlling sporadic development and urban sprawl and by preventing the ?? of built-up areas.

4. Policy P97

The Council will give high priority to the preparation of Regional Conservation Strategy which addresses the conservation of the Region's outstanding wildlife, landscape, natural archaeological and other cultural heritage in relation to the needs of its communities. This Strategy will involve the identification of:-

- A range of land use and economic policies which more closely reflect local opportunities;
- Areas to which additional resources should be directed to sustaining land management compatible with maintaining features of conservation interest;
- Sites where more conservation resources should be applied to interpretation;
- Means of restoring damaged ecosystems and enhancing the Region's natural resources.

5. Policy P98

Proposals for development or land use change which will have a significant detrimental effect upon the following list of locations will not be in accordance with the Structure Plan:-

- SSSIs
- National Nature Reserves
- Other Statutory Reserves
- National Scenic Areas
- Scheduled Ancient Monuments.

6. Policy P108

The Council will seek to preserve the Region's best buildings and groups of buildings, whether listed or not, through encouragement of appropriate uses.

7. Policy P109

Local Plans will identify opportunities for the productive use of the Region's best buildings within conservation areas (and in other centre areas).

8. Recommendations

The Council recommend to the Secretary of State that additional financial resources are provided to ensure the proper upkeep of the increasing number of listed buildings.

The following policies are referred to in sections 1.15-1.17 of the Culloden Management Plan.

1. General Policy GP 2.5.12

The Council will promote certain roads as Tourist Routes, particularly where they link a network or trail of important attractions in this and adjoining Districts. Consideration will be given to the provision of simple lay-bys, information and low-key facilities at suitable viewpoints. Poorly designed or unduly conspicuous new developments will not be permitted along these routes.

2. General Policy GP 2.5.13

The Council will normally seek to preserve Listed Buildings and will presume against development which would adversely affect their character or setting.

3. General Policy GP 2.5.14

The Council will ensure that new development, or alterations or extensions to existing buildings within Conservation Areas will be carried out in keeping with the established character of the area.

4. General Policy GP 2.5.15

The Council will seek:-

- a) to protect Scheduled Ancient Monuments, other recorded sites and areas of archaeological significance and their settings;
- b) to ensure that where preservation of archaeological sites is not feasible, provision is made for excavation recording prior to development commencing through planning conditions or Agreements as appropriate; and
- c) to encourage public access and interpretation in suitable cases.

5. Culloden Battlefield (paragraph 2.11.11)

Substantial environmental improvements have been made by the owners, the National Trust for Scotland, to the setting of the Battlefield, which attracts more than 100,000 visitors a year. This is a designated Conservation Area, in which permitted development rights have been extinguished by Article 4 Direction. The Council will maintain a presumption against any development not essential to interpretation of this site of national historical importance. General Policy 2.5.14 applies.

HABITAT SPECIES LISTS **NTS PROPERTY: CULLODEN**
 Date compiled: 22 June 1992 Recorder: J Fenton

SHEET NO.1
 Form 3a

HABITAT TYPE: BROADLEAVED WOODLAND

CLASSIFICATION A.1.1.

Although there are many areas where regenerating trees (mainly birch) form dense stands, they have not been mapped here (as they will be felled in due course); instead the underlying ground flora type has been mapped.

HABITAT TYPE: CONIFER PLANTATION

CLASSIFICATION A.2.2.

One block of mixed conifers (predominantly pine) remains in the far west of the property, north of the road, although this area is not now in NTS ownership. There are also conifer stands in the far south corner (north of Culchunaig) and the far north (south of Hollybush) - see Map 3a; however, it is expected that these will be removed in due course.

The other conifer stand is in the triangle around Cumberland's Stone: Scots Pine, with numerous regenerating trees. There are also open areas of wet and dry heath, and the ground flora is composed of species characteristic of these - see below.

HABITAT TYPE: SCRUB

CLASSIFICATION A.2.

There are scattered strips of whin/broom scrub - see Map 3a.

This scrub is being cleared as part of an ongoing process.

The whole area is also covered with regenerating trees, and there is a continuing programme of scrub clearance

HABITAT TYPE: ACID GRASSLAND

CLASSIFICATION B.1.1.

Dominated by *Deschampsia flexuosa*, and generally being colonised by heather (there has been a marked decline in acid grassland since 1982).

[Gimingham's Type A]

<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>
<i>Carex binervis</i>	<i>Carex echinata</i>
<i>Deschampsia flexuosa</i>	<i>Festuca ovina</i>
<i>Galium saxatile</i>	<i>Hylocomium splendens</i>
<i>Molinia caerulea</i> (in places)	<i>Pleurozium schreberi</i>
<i>Potentilla erecta</i>	<i>Trientalis europaea</i>
<i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i>	

HABITAT TYPE: IMPROVED GRASSLAND

CLASSIFICATION B.4.

CHARACTERISTIC SPECIES:

DISTRIBUTION: Field of the English

<i>Bellis perennis</i>	<i>Trifolium repens</i>
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	<i>Rumex acetosella</i>

[see also Amenity Grassland - J.2.]

HABITAT TYPE: MARSHY GRASSLAND

CLASSIFICATION B.5.

CHARACTERISTIC SPECIES:

DISTRIBUTION: Throughout

Variable in species composition - often a mosaic of wet and dry species (only the species characteristic of damp areas included below)

[Gimingham's Type D]

<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	<i>Carex demissa</i>
<i>Carex echinata</i>	<i>Carex flacca</i> (north end only)
<i>Carex panicea</i>	<i>Cirsium repens</i>
<i>Dactylorhiza maculata</i>	<i>Dactylorhiza purpurella</i>
<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	<i>Dryopteris</i> spp.
<i>Equisetum sylvaticum</i>	<i>Eriophorum angustifolium</i>
<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>	<i>Geum rivale</i> (occasional)
<i>Holcus</i>	<i>Juncus conglomeratus</i>
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	<i>Ranunculus flammula</i>
<i>Salix aurita</i>	<i>Valeriana officianalis</i>

HABITAT TYPE: BRACKEN

CLASSIFICATION C.1.

One stand observed in north corner (see Map 3a)

HABITAT TYPE: TALL RUDERAL

CLASSIFICATION C.3.1.

One stand of thistles in far west corner (north of road; this area not now in NTS ownership)

<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	<i>Holcus</i>
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HABITAT TYPE: DRY DWARF SHRUB HEATH

CLASSIFICATION D.1.1.

CHARACTERISTIC SPECIES:

DISTRIBUTION: Throughout

Dominated by *Calluna vulgaris*

[Gimingham's Type C]

<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	<i>Deschampsia flexuosa</i>
<i>Erica cinerea</i> (occasional)	<i>Erica tetralix</i>
<i>Hylocomium splendens</i>	<i>Juncus squarrosus</i>
<i>Pleurozium schreberi</i>	<i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i> (occasional patches)

HABITAT TYPE: WET DWARF SHRUB HEATH

CLASSIFICATION D.2.

CHARACTERISTIC SPECIES:

DISTRIBUTION: Cumberland's Stone

In triangle around Cumberland's Stone only (all other wet areas mapped as marshy grassland). This area appears to have been undisturbed for a long time, and has probably not been wooded for a very long time, although Scots Pine is now colonising the area. Plants that indicate the 'naturalness' of the site and that were not observed elsewhere on the property are *Nartheicum*, *Empetrum*, *Pedicularis* and *Cladonia*.

<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	<i>Carex binervis</i>
<i>Carex echinata</i>	<i>Carex panicea</i>
<i>Cladonia arbuscula</i>	<i>Empetrum nigrum</i> (occasional)
<i>Erica tetralix</i>	<i>Hylocomium splendens</i>
<i>Nartheicum ossifragum</i>	<i>Pedicularis sylvatica</i> (occasional)
<i>Sphagnum</i> spp.	<i>Tricophorum cespitosum</i>

HABITAT TYPE: AMENITY GRASSLAND

CLASSIFICATION J.2.

CHARACTERISTIC SPECIES:

DISTRIBUTION: West of Visitor Centre

- Anthoxanthum odoratum*
- Festuca*
- Galium verum*
- Holcus lanatus*
- Poa*
- Rumex acetosa*
- Trifolium repens*
- Veronica chamaedrys*

OTHER HABITATS:

Shallow PEAT may be present in boggy hollows, although all wet areas mapped as marshy grassland or wet heathland here.

Two small ponds occur (with *Potamogeton polygonifolius*) (G.1.); and ditches (that dry up sometimes) represent the only running water on the site (G.2.).

SITE NAME/DESCRIPTION: HEATHLAND MANAGEMENT

Refer to map: 2a/1

Surveyor: J Fenton

Date: June 1992

MANAGEMENT NOTES (Give dates of events)

CONSERVATION VALUE: HIGH

Note: The following discussion does not apply to the Field of the English which is currently improved pasture and has been enclosed pasture since before the battle.

The current situation

Since the felling of the conifers in 1982, *Calluna*-dominant heath has become the primary vegetation type. Monitoring work carried out by Aberdeen University in 1984 & 1986 (under Professor Gimingham) has indicated that in many areas there has been succession after tree felling, with *Deschampsia flexuosa* (wavy hair-grass) dominant grassland giving way to heather. Now there is little *Deschampsia* grassland left (except in the western block north of the road where succession to *Calluna* is still taking place; this area is not now in NTS ownership).

The muir can be divided into two main vegetation types (see Maps 2a & 3a):

- Dry heath, dominated by *Calluna*; generally species-poor [Gimingham's Type C];

- Marshy grassland, often with significant amounts of *Calluna* [Gimingham's Type D]; species-rich, mostly in the northern half.

Both these types are being colonised by trees, principally birch, with some dense stands in places; alder, willow (*Salix aurita*, *S. caprea*), rowan, spruce, and Scots pine are also present.

In addition there is an area of wet heath in the triangle around Cumberland's Stone; this has probably not been wooded since before 1746 but is currently being colonised by Scots pine from a neighbouring plantation.

The tree colonisation has taken place in spite of a high roe deer population.

There has been continuous felling and scrub control programme since 1986. The work has been carried out by forestry students, prisoners, the groundsman and conservation volunteers.

Expected successional changes in the absence of management

Heathland at this location and altitude is a biotic, not climatic climax: in other words, it can only be maintained by active management. In the absence of management, the whole site would rapidly revert to woodland: birch-dominant on the areas which are currently *Calluna*, and mixed broadleaved species (birch, willow, alder) in the marshy grassland areas.

Under the tree cover the *Calluna* would be shaded out. (Later, any natural clearings that form would at first be grass-dominated. It is possible that these clearings would then revert to heather before being colonised by the next generation of birch.)

Scots pine could become dominant in the long term. This is currently taking place in the Cumberland Stone triangle. (It is unclear, though, in this area whether the areas of open wet heath would remain a permanent feature owing to the wet nature of the soil).

Management options

The management aim is to maintain the open nature of the site, as near as possible as it was at the time of the battle. It can be surmised that at the time of the battle the area consisted of a mosaic of wet and dry heath (as now, reflecting the natural topography of the site), the open nature being maintained by grazing (& ?burning).

An important point is that this natural variation must be maintained: i.e. the damp boggy areas to remain so, which excludes any unnecessary drainage work (a little low-key ditching on the site is currently taking place, unrelated to that needed to keep the paths dry).

Lowland heath can be maintained by:

1. Burning
2. Grazing
3. Manual tree clearance
4. Machine cutting

HABITAT TYPE: AMENITY GRASSLAND

CLASSIFICATION J.2.

CHARACTERISTIC SPECIES:

DISTRIBUTION: West of Visitor Centre

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| <i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i> | <i>Festuca</i> |
| <i>Galium verum</i> | <i>Holcus lanatus</i> |
| <i>Poa</i> | <i>Rumex acetosa</i> |
| <i>Trifolium repens</i> | <i>Veronica chamaedrys</i> |

OTHER HABITATS:

Shallow PEAT may be present in boggy hollows, although all wet areas mapped as marshy grassland or wet heathland here.

Two small ponds occur (with *Potamogeton polygonifolius*) (G.1.), and ditches (that dry up sometimes) represent the only running water on the site (G.2.).

PROPERTY: CULLODEN

SITE NAME/DESCRIPTION: HEATHLAND MANAGEMENT

Refer to map: 2a/1

Surveyor: J Fenton

Date: June 1992

MANAGEMENT NOTES (Give dates of events)

Note: The following discussion does not apply to the Field of the English which is currently improved pasture and has been enclosed pasture since before the battle.

The current situation

Since the felling of the conifers in 1982, Calluna-dominant heath has become the primary vegetation type. Monitoring work carried out by Aberdeen University in 1984 & 1986 (under Professor Gimingham) has indicated that in many areas there has been succession after tree felling, with Deschampsia flexuosa (wavy hair-grass) dominant grassland giving way to heather. Now there is little Deschampsia grassland left (except in the western block north of the road where succession to Calluna is still taking place; this area is not now in NTS ownership).

The muir can be divided into two main vegetation types (see Maps 2a & 3a):

- Dry heath, dominated by Calluna; generally species-poor [Gimingham's Type C];

- Marshy grassland, often with significant amounts of Calluna [Gimingham's Type D]; species-rich, mostly in the northern half.

Both these types are being colonised by trees, principally birch, with some dense stands in places; alder, willow (Salix aurita, S. caprea), rowan, spruce, and Scots pine are also present.

In addition there is an area of wet heath in the triangle around Cumberland's Stone; this has probably not been wooded since before 1746 but is currently being colonised by Scots pine from a neighbouring plantation.

The tree colonisation has taken place in spite of a high deer population.

There has been continuous felling and scrub control programme since 1986. The work has been carried out by forestry students, prisoners, the groundsman and conservation volunteers.

CONSERVATION VALUE: HIGH

Expected successional changes in the absence of management

Heathland at this location and altitude is a biotic, not climatic climax: in other words, it can only be maintained by active management. In the absence of management, the whole site would rapidly revert to woodland: birch-dominant on the areas which are currently Calluna, and mixed broadleaved species (birch, willow, alder) in the marshy grassland areas. Under the tree cover the Calluna would be shaded out. (Later, any natural clearings that form would at first be grass-dominated. It is possible that these clearings would then revert to heather before being colonised by the next generation of birch.)

Scots pine could become dominant in the long term. This is currently taking place in the Cumberland Stone triangle. (It is unclear, though, in this area whether the areas of open wet heath would remain a permanent feature owing to the wet nature of the soil).

Management options

The management aim is to maintain the open nature of the site, as near as possible as it was at the time of the battle. It can be surmised that at the time of the battle the area consisted of a mosaic of wet and dry heath (as now, reflecting the natural topography of the site); the open nature being maintained by grazing (& burning).

An important point is that this natural variation must be maintained: i.e. the damp boggy areas to remain so, which excludes any unnecessary drainage work (a little low-key ditching on the site is currently taking place, unrelated to that needed to keep the paths dry).

Lowland heath can be maintained by:

1. Burning
2. Grazing
3. Manual tree clearance
4. Machine cutting

These operations will have to be carried out in perpetuity. However, colonisation by trees could be slowed down by removal of all the local seed sources: this would principally mean the removal of all birch in the vicinity (to 100m back from NTS boundary).

1. Burning: This is a very effective means of tree-control, and also maintains the *Calluna* in an active vigorous state. However, burning would reduce the high species diversity of the site (and prevent juniper colonisation) and have major aesthetic implications. Although burning would kill off any current tree regeneration, it would probably encourage future regeneration by providing a good seed bed.

If carried out, it would be best to do it in compartments on, say, a 20-year rotation, and complying with SOAFD's muirburn Code. A small area was burnt on an experimental basis in 1990 in the vicinity of the Cairn.

2. Grazing: This would probably most accurately represent the management regime at the time of the battle (and would thus be the most authentic). The simplest (and least intrusive) solution would be to fence the whole Muir (excluding the road, visitor centre area, Cairn, car park, and possibly all the areas north of the road) and let livestock wander freely. The Field of the English could be used for winter feed.

Another option, which has been suggested in the past would be to allow grazing in selected areas, the livestock being controlled by movable electric fences.

The drawback to grazing would be the stockmanship implications and, if free-range grazing is adopted, the droppings and footpath damage (from cattle). However, as long as the footpaths were regularly cleared and maintained, the public might relish the authentic feel!

Monitoring would have to take place to ensure the right grazing balance to maintain the heather while keeping the trees down, and a bit of trial and error would be needed at first. Cattle would tend to browse everything, including the heather, whereas the sheep would tend to avoid the heathers. However, if other food is in short supply, sheep will graze heather (and young trees) in winter and early spring.

It is not known what the heather cover of Culloden (Drumossie) Muir was at the time of the battle, whether it was a 'heather' or 'grass' heath, or a combination of both. However, some grazing would probably result in lower heather cover than at present (with increased species diversity?).

3. Manual tree clearance: In the absence of burning or grazing the *Calluna* will become long and leggy, and could eventually become moribund: it is unclear what the long-term successional implications of this would be - i.e. whether the heather cover would stay as high as at present.

Tree removal can be done by hand-pulling, cutting or using chemicals (or a combination): if using chemicals, then care has to be taken that the species-diversity of the ground flora is not harmed. The task of tree-removal would be like painting the Forth Bridge, and it is possible that over the years enthusiasm for the task will wane!

Cutting of the broadleaves (without chemical treatment) does not kill the trees, but only results in vigorous coppice regrowth.

If this option is decided upon, then it is recommended that all seed sources are removed, and that no trees are allowed to get big enough to produce seed.

4. Machine cutting: Mechanical cutting of the heathland would also work as a means of control, and has been successfully applied by Historic Scotland at the Antonine Wall. However, it can only be carried out where ground conditions are suitable to allow tractor operations, and a full survey to assess this would be necessary. It would probably only ever be a complement to 3. above.

Other considerations

Cumberland Stone area: if left to itself the wet heath habitat could eventually be shaded out by the invading Scots pine. For nature conservation reasons, it would be best to maintain some of the open heath. (There might also be a historical case for keeping this area open?). Hand-pulling/cutting of the relatively small open area would be straightforward.

Removal of cuttings: It is recommended here that no burning of cut trees/branches be carried out on site as these provide invasion foci for the invasive rosebay willowherb (fireweed) (which would not have been present in 1746).

Leaking main: I suspect that there is a leaking water main along the old road site south west of the Cairn, resulting in water seepage northwards through the centre of the Muir.

 National Trust for Scotland: SITES & MONUMENTS RECORD SHEET


NTSSMR No: HICULL 2	Region: Hi	Property: CULL
NGR: <u>NH 7497 4526</u>	District: In	NTS Region: H
OS Map: NH 74 NW	Parish: Croy and Dalcross	Ref No: 81
Category: Archaeology	RCAHMS/NMRS: NH 74 NW 17.1	
Site/ Culloden Moor, Inverness	HBMD:	
Artefact: 'Cumberland's Stone'	NTS Status: Inalienable	
Type: Vantage point	Other Status: Scheduled Mon.	
Period: 1746		
Land Use:	Landowner Address: NTS, 5 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh EH2 4DU	
Height OD:	Tenant Address:	
Associated Finds:	Museum/Holder:	
Photographs: RCAHMS: AO/62/104/8	Air Photographs:	
Bibliography: OS 6" 1906 Sked, P. 1987 'Culloden', NTS Guide; 32		
Description: According to local tradition, the Cumberland Stone, near Culloden Moor, marks the spot where on the morning of the battle, the 'Butcher Duke' took breakfast. The huge boulder was said to have acted as his table, and later in the day was used as a coign of vantage to survey the field. It is 53'6 in circumference and 5'3 high. On top is the inscription "Position of the Duke of Cumberland during the Battle of Culloden".		

National Trust for Scotland: SITES & MONUMENTS RECORD SHEET

NTSSMR No: HICULL 3		Region: Hi	Property: CULL
NGR: <u>NH 7437 4502</u>		District: In	NTS Region: H
OS Map: NH 74 NW		Parish: Croy and Dalcross	Ref No: 81
Category: Archaeology		RCAHMS/NMRS: NH 74 NW 17.2	
Site/ Culloden Moor, Inverness		HBMD:	
Artefact: Grave of the English		NTS Status: Inalienable	
Type: Memorial stone; burial ground		Other Status: Scheduled Mon.	
Period: 1746			
Land Use:	Landowner Address: NTS, 5 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh EH2 4DU		
Height OD:	Tenant Address:		
Associated Finds:	Museum/Holder:		
Photographs:	NTS Photographs:		
Bibliography: OS 6" 1906 Sked, P. 1987 'Culloden', NTS Guide; 29 O.N.B. 1869, No.18; 26			
Description: An enclosure known as the 'Field of the English', so-called from the fact that it was made a burial place for the English soldiers who were slain at the Battle of Culloden. On the south side of the road at NH 7437 4502 is a large granite stone with the inscription: "Field of the English They were buried here"			

National Trust for Scotland: SITES & MONUMENTS RECORD SHEET

NTSSMR No: HICULL 2	Region: Highland	Property: CULLODEN
NGR: NH 7497 4526	District: Inverness	NTS Region: H
OS Map: NH 74 NW	Parish: Croy and Dalcross	Ref No: 781
Category: Archaeology	RCAHMS/NMRS: NH 74 NW 17.1	HBMD: 17.1
Site/ Culloden Moor, Inverness	Artefact: 'Cumberland's Stone'	NTS Status: Inalienable
Type: Vantage point	Period: 1746	Other Status: Scheduled Monument
Land Use:	Landowner Address: NTS, 5 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh EH2 4DU	Tenant Address:
Height OD:	Associated Finds:	Museum/Holder:
Photographs: RCAHMS: AO/62/104/8	Air Photographs:	
Bibliography: OS 6" 1906 Sked, P. 1987 'Culloden', NTS Guide, 32		
<p>Description: According to local tradition, the Cumberland Stone, near Culloden Moor, marks the spot where on the morning of the battle, the "Butcher Duke" took breakfast. The huge boulder was said to have acted as his table, and later in the day was used as a coign of vantage to survey the field. It is 53'6 in circumference and 5'3 high.</p> <p>On top is the inscription "Position of the Duke of Cumberland during the Battle of Culloden".</p>		

 National Trust for Scotland: SITES & MONUMENTS RECORD SHEET

NTSSMR No: HICULL 4		Region: Hi	Property: CULL
NGR: <u>NH 7425 4499</u>		District: In	NTS Region: H
OS Map: NH 74 NW		Parish: Croy and Dalcross	Ref No: 81
Category: Archaeology		RCAHMS/NMRS: NH 74 NW 17.3	
Site/ Culloden Moor, Inverness		HBMD:	
Artefact: 'The Graves of the Clans'		NTS Status: Inalienable	
Type: Graves; Memorial stones		Other Status: Scheduled Mon.	
Period: 1746			
Land Use:	Landover Address: NTS, 5 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh EH2 4DU		
Height OD:	Ten:		
Associated Finds:	Associated Finds:		
Photographs:	Photographs:		
Bibliography: OS 6" 1906 Sked, P. 1987 'Culloden', NTS Guide; 30 O.N.B. 1871, No. 20; 25-6			
Description: The principal graves are on an elevated piece of ground and consist of two or three grass-covered mounds rising slightly above the adjoining heath. Some graves are marked by a stone only, others (such as the Campbells) have neither stone nor mounds. The four graves at NH 7416 4485, NH 7417 4484, NH 7412 4479 and NH 7409 4474 respectively are all graves of the Campbells. There is also a stone inscribed to the Campbells at NH 7414 4493. A stone close to the Well of the Dead is inscribed to the Chief of the MacGillivrays. The grave at NH 7405 4515 is believed to be of the MacDonalds. That shown at NH 7397 4508, which is marked by a stone known as the Keppoch Stone is believed to mark the spot where the Chief, Alasdair MacDonell fell mortally wounded at the head of his clansmen.			

National Trust for Scotland: SITES & MONUMENTS RECORD SHEET

NTSSMR No: HICULL 5 NGR: NH 7425 4497 OS Map: NH 74 SW		Region: Hi District: In Parish: Daviot and Dunlichity	Property: CULL NTS Region: H Ref No: 81
Category: Archaeology Site/ Culloden Moor, Inverness Artefact: Axe Type: Flanged Period: BA		RCAHMS/NMRS: NH 74 SW 16 HBMD: NTS Status: Inalienable Other Status:	
Land Use: Height OD:	Landowner Address: NTS, 5 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh EH2 4DU Tenant Address:		
Associated Finds: Photographs:	Owner/Holder: D. Thomson, Priory Cottage, Edwardstone, Suffolk.		
Bibliography: Sked, P. 1987 'Culloden', NTS Guide RCAHMS NMRS, Inventory Cards.			
Description: A flanged axe, 5.7" long, 2.1" across the cutting edge, and 1" deep across the flanges. Found by D. Thomson's father near a rabbit hole before 1891 in the vicinity of the Cameron grave.			

National Trust for Scotland: SITES & MONUMENTS RECORD SHEET

NTSSMR No: HICULL 6		Region: Hi	Property: CULL
NGR: <u>NH 7431 4497</u>		District: In	NTS Region: H
OS Map: NH 74 SW		Parish: Croy and Dalcross	Ref No: 81
Category: Archaeology		RCAHMS/NMRS: NH 74 SW 20	
Site/ Culloden Moor, Inverness		HBMD: [unclear]	
Artefact: 'Well of the Dead'		NTS Status: Inalienable	
Type: Well		Other Status: Scheduled Mon.	
Period: Un			
Land Use:	Letter Address: NTS, 5 Charlotte Edinburgh EH2 4DU		
Height OD:	Telephone Address:		
Associated Finds:	Museum Holder:		
Photographs: RCAHMS: AO/62/104/7	Aerial Photographs:		
Bibliography: OS 6" 1906 O.N.B. 1869, No.18; 26 O.N.B. 1871, No.20; 26			
Description: The 'Well of the Dead' is still to be seen near the graves at HICULL 4 on the battle field at Culloden. It is a small stone-lined rectangular well where the wounded and dying quenched their thirst - hence the name.			

National Trust for Scotland: SITES & MONUMENTS RECORD SHEET

NTSSMR No: HICULL 7	Region: Highland	Property: CULL
NGR: NH 7450 4499	District: Inverclyde	NTS Region: H
OS Map: NH 74 SW	Parish: Croy and Dalcross	Ref No: 81
Category: Archaeology/Architecture	RCAHMS/NMRS: NH 74 SW 21	
Site/ Old Leanach, Culloden	HBMD: NH 74 SW 21	
Artefact: Farm house; barn	NTS Status: Inalienable	
Type: Thatched, cruck-formed	Other Status: Scheduled Mon., Listed B	
Period: 18th C		
Land Use: Agricultural	Location Address: NTS, 5 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh EH2 4DU	
Height OD:	Address:	
Associated Finds:	Museum/Holder:	
Photographs:	Air Photographs:	
Bibliography: OS 6" 1906 O.N.B. 1869, No.18; 26 Close-Brooks, J. 1986 'Exploring Scotland's Heritage: The Highlands'; 68, No.24		
Description: A restored cruck-formed farmstead with a thatched roof (work done in 1982) and the site of a barn c.9m to the south west of Leanach farmhouse. This barn is said to be that burned by the Duke of Cumberland in 1746 as wounded Highlanders lay within. It is single-storey of drystone boulder construction with rounded angles, a buttress to the north west, and turf walling in the gable heads. A small gabled wing projects at the south west. Three parts of the crucks are restored in whole or part, and it is now a small museum portraying Highland life as it might have been at the time of Culloden.		

 National Trust for Scotland: SITES & MONUMENTS RECORD SHEET

NTSSMR No: HICULL 8		Region: Hi	Property: CULL
NGR: <u>NH 741 449</u>		District: In	NTS Region: H
OS Map: NH 74 NW		Parish: Davoit and Dunlichity	Ref No: 81
Category: Architecture		RCAHMS/NMRS:	
Site/ Culloden Moor, Inverness'		HBMD: 3	
Artefact: Cairn		NTS Status: Inalienable	
Type: Memorial		Other Status: Listed A	
Period: 1881			
Land Use:		Lords ner Address: NTS, 5 Charlotte Sq Edinburgh EH2 4DU	
Height OD:		Tenant Address:	
Associated Finds:		Muse. Holder:	
Photographs:		Air Photographs:	
Bibliography: Historic Scotlan 'Statutory Descriptive List'			
Description: Erected in 1881 by Duncan Forbes, this large circular boulder cairn with a rough boulder string course outlining a domed apex, has a plaque, dated 1858, set in its south side. It has simple circular cast-iron spear-head railings a matching pedestrian gate. The plaque was intended for another, never completed, cairn (cut by Edward Power).			

National Trust for Scotland: SITES & MONUMENTS RECORD SHEET

NTSSMR No: HICULL 9		Region: Hi	Property: CULL
NGR: NH 733 448		District: In	NTS Region: H
OS Map: NH 74 SW		Parish: Inverness and Bona	Ref No: 81
Category: Archaeology/Architecture		RCAHMS/NMRS:	
Site/ King's Stables, Culloden Moor		HBMD: 17	
Artefact: Cottage		NTS Status: Inalienable	
Type: Thatch/turf roof		Other Status: Scheduled Mon., Listed B	
Period: M18C			
Land Use:	Landowner Address: NTS, 5 Charlotte Street, Edinburgh EH2 4DU		
Height OD:	Tenant Address:		
Associated Finds:	Museum/Holder:		
Photographs:	Air Photographs:		
Bibliography: Prentice, 1976 'NTS Guide'; 151-3 Sked, P. 1987 'Culloden', NTS Guide; 32			
<p>Description: A largely-reconstructed single-storey, 3-bay rubble cottage with turf gables at the south west and north east. Its entrance is in the east outer bay and there is a centre projecting gabled wing with a small centre window. It has a heather-thatched roof with a centre wooden ridge stack.</p> <p>It is known to have existed in 1746 and been in use at the Battle of Culloden - possibly used as the English cavalry's billet for several nights after the battle.</p> <p>It is now used by the Highland area "Youth in Trust".</p>			

SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENTSAPPENDIX F

<u>Grid Reference</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
NH 749 452	Cumberland Stone	Stone said to have been used by the Duke of Cumberland as a vantage point to survey the field.
NH 742 450	Graves of the Clans and Well of the Dead	The principal graves of the clans indicated by memorial stones and a small stone-lined rectangular well where the wounded and dying are said to have quenched their thirst.
NH 733 448	King's Stables	Mid-18th Century, single-storey, 3-bay rubble cottage which may have been used as the English cavalry's billet for several nights after the battle.
NH 745 450	Old Leanach House (Leanach Cottage)	Restored mid-18th Century cruck-formed farmstead with thatched roof and site of barn said to be that burned by Cumberland's men as wounded Jacobites lay within.
NH 743 450	Grave of the English	Burial ground of the English soldiers killed in the battle and memorial stone.
NH 745 450	Stone associated with Prince Charles Edward Stuart	Stone on which Prince Charles supposedly stood during part of the battle.

SUPERIORITIES/CONSERVATION AGREEMENTS

APPENDIX G

- 1967 Superiority between the Trust and Her Majesty's Postmaster General 194 square yards for telephone exchange.
- 1984 Superiority between the Trust and John Moir Alexander. Two areas of ground at Culloden Battlefield Site - 2.6 ha and 0.29 ha to enable road re-alignment.
- 1985 Superiority between the Trust and Highland Regional Council. Land at Culloden Moor - 3.26 ha and 0.29 ha for construction of new road.
- 1986 Conservation Agreement between the Trust and Charles Woolley. Area of ground at Culloden Moor - 194 square yards (former Automatic Telephone Exchange building).



Department of Agriculture and
Fisheries for Scotland

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National Trust for Scotland
Abertarff House
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Inverness
IV1 1EU

Your ref

Our ref SAS/A/46
Code No 446/6(pt)
Date 7 November 1989

Dear Mr Bennett

THE SET-ASIDE SCHEME

1. I refer to your application to take over the set-aside obligations applying to 15.3 ha of land previously occupied by Stuart L MacKenzie, Stratton Depot, 92 Church Street, Inverness.
2. You have undertaken:
 - i. to set-aside 15.3 hectares each year for the remainder of the five year set-aside period. Your set-aside area will be used as follows:-

15.3 hectares for permanent fallow.

Details of the field numbers and the areas concerned are set out in the Appendix to this letter.
 - ii. to notify this office in writing of any changes in occupation of any land forming part of your holding during the participation in the scheme, within three months of the changes taking place;
 - iii. to permit duly authorised officers of the Department to enter the holding and to inspect land and farm records in order to verify the accuracy of particular given in any application or claim for aid and to render all reasonable assistance to duly authorised officers in making the inspection;
 - iv. to refund any aid which in the light of examination after payment becomes recoverable by the Secretary of State in accordance with the provisions of the Set-Aside Regulations 1988; and
 - v. to abide by the other rules of the scheme, which are summarised in explanatory leaflet SA1 (if in doubt as to any of the detailed rules, you should consult this office).
3. I am now writing to let you know that, on the basis of the above undertakings, and of the information provided in your application, the Department is prepared to accept your application. I enclose a second copy of this letter and its appendix. Please sign and date both copies of this letter as indicated below and return the second copy to this office as soon as possible, and certainly no later than 23 November 1989. The Department's formal acceptance of your taking over the set-aside obligations will not take effect until we have received a signed copy of this letter.
4. Assuming/

4. Assuming that you sign this letter, your participation in the scheme will begin immediately. It will end on 30 September 1993, although you may withdraw from the scheme after three years, provided that you submit a formal request to do so no later than 30 June 1991.
5. Provided that you comply with the above undertaking and with the rules of the scheme, you will be eligible for an annual payment of:

Land	
Classified	
LFA	2754
£	for permanent fallow
2754	
<u>Total</u>	<u>2754</u>

6. A claim form will be sent to you during the summer of the set-aside year which should be completed and returned to this office by the due date before payment can be made.
7. Failure to comply with your undertaking and with the rules of the scheme could result in payments being withheld or recovered.
8. You are reminded that the rules of the scheme do not allow set-aside land to be used for any form of agricultural production, eg grazing of farm livestock or production of fodder for farm livestock; or for mineral extraction or certain other industrial purposes.

The rules for the management of fallow land are summarised in Appendix 2 of explanatory leaflet SA1. You will note that the rules do not permit the use of pesticides on fallow land. However, the use of herbicides is permitted in certain circumstances on express authorisation by the Department on behalf of the Secretary of State. A form (SA7) is enclosed on which you may apply for authorisation to apply herbicides in specific circumstances. If you encounter weed problems which require treatment other than specified in the authorisation, you should apply in writing to this office explaining the problem and identifying the treatment required.

Yours sincerely


J H Hunter

for Principal Agricultural Officer

Enc SA7

I confirm that I understand and accept the terms of my undertaking as set out in the above letter.

FOR THE NATIONAL TRUST FOR

Signature: 

Date: 24th Nov 1989 FACTOR (HIGHLANDS)

Ref No. SAS/A/46

Field Numbers and Areas for Set-Aside

N.B. Hectarages are calculated to the nearest second decimal place.

	O.S. Field No.	Area of eligible LFA Land	Payment
Permanent Fallow	7090	0.02 ha	
	5400	11.87 ha	
	5171	0.56 ha	
	4562	0.15 ha	
	2368 pt	2.70 ha	
	0052 pt		
	Total	15.30 ha @ £180 per ha	£2754.00

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Guidelines for use

Culloden Battlefield is a site of major importance in Scottish and especially Highland history. The events, which occurred here, have great emotional significance for many people from all over the world, and the site must therefore be treated with sensitivity and respect. The National Trust for Scotland owes a particular duty of care to this property and has an obligation to ensure that it is not regarded merely as another tourist attraction to be used for purely commercial purposes.

The Trust therefore feels obliged to limit the use of the site and/or Visitor Centre for events. The following Guidelines state general principles, which follow from the above.

1. Events, which may be held at Culloden, must not, in the Trust's sole opinion, cause offence to the many people, who respect and care about the site, nor detract from the atmosphere of the Battlefield.
2. No events may be held at Culloden, which do not relate to the telling of the Culloden story, the context of it and the culture of the Highlands, which were disrupted by it.
3. Commercial events and filming for advertising or business promotion will not be permitted.
4. In common with the Trust's overall policy, no political or sectarian demonstrations may be held on the site. There should be no carrying of flags. even during those events, which are permitted, without the specific consent of the Trust.
5. Interpretation in costume and similar total or partial re-enactment will only be organised through the Trust.
6. No private events (such as weddings) may be held at Culloden.
7. In accordance with general Trust guidelines, no fund raising events for other bodies may be held at Culloden.
8. The Trust reserves total discretion on evening use of the Visitor Centre but will usually give permission for lectures or for meetings of groups with strong Trust or other Scottish history connections, or where it is thought it is in the interests of the Trust's work at Culloden.
9. The advertising of any event, which is permitted at Culloden, must be specifically approved by NTS Highland Office.

CULLODENBIBLIOGRAPHY

- | | | |
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NTS Archives
NTS Factorial Department Files

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Copy of Plan of disposition of troops at the Battle of Culloden:
1746 or post

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Mrs A Williamson
Mr D A Thin
Reverend A T Black
Dr I B M Ralston
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