

APPENDICES

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Appendix 1: Consultees

RCAHMS

A request was made for digital data from the NMRS on all historic fields of conflict in Scotland. Individual consultees within RCAHMS included: Iain Fraser: re battlefield content of NMRS; Peter McKeague: re digital data from NMRS; Mark Gillick: re potential for future web delivery of battlefields data.

Consultation has also be undertaken with Peter McKeague (RCAHMS), Brian Mallaws (RCAHMS) and Brian Hopper (English Heritage), each of whom have responsibility for liaison with the Ordnance Survey over the portrayal of battlefields on Ordnance Survey maps. The objective of this was to seek broad agreement as to a consistent UK wide gazetteer.

SMRs

All SMRs were contacted and a request made for information:

- *a full extract of the digital data on all records relating to battles and other fields of conflict (digital data ideally in the form of an Access table with NGR easting and northing entries which will allow geo-referencing and, where appropriate GIS data in any standard GIS data format)*
- *information as to the likely types and quantities of data not in computerised form that could only be accessed through personal consultation of the SMR*
- *advice as to any substantial planning issues or interpretive schemes that have been or are being considered in relation to any battlefield*

- *any significant planning related documentation such as a consultant's evaluation report.*

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GUARD

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National Museums of Scotland

David Cauldwell

Appendix 2: List of Scottish Battles

Scottish battles listed by year

Action Name	Alternative Names	Year	Type	UKFOC Number
Mons Graupius		84	Battle	289
Dexastan	Florida; Degastan; Dexa Stone	603	Battle	368
Nechtansmere	Dunnichen; Dun Nechtain; Nechtanesmere; Pool of Garan	685	Battle	333
Inverdovat		877	Battle?	617
Dollar		877	Battle?	410
Strathearn		905	Battle?	621
Brunanburh	Burnswark; Brunanburgh	937	Battle	361
Standingstone	Torfness, Burghead	1040	Battle?	525
Scone		1054	Battle?	618
Lumphanan	Macbeth's Stone	1057	Battle?	509
Stracathro	Strakathro	1130	Battle?	455
Renfrew	Tucheen Wood; Blood's Mire	1164	Battle?	428
Largs		1263	Battle	430
Dunbar I	Spott	1296	Battle	282
Stirling Bridge	Cambuskenneth	1297	Battle	326
Falkirk I		1298	Battle	287
Methven		1306	Battle	442
Loudon Hill		1307	Battle	283
North Mains Of Barra	Inverurie; The Bruce Field; North Mains, Barra, Old Meldrum, Barra Hill	1308	Battle	346
Pass Of Brander	Fanans	1309	Battle	328
Bannockburn		1314	Battle	285
Dupplin Moor	Dupplin Cross; Dupplin Castle Policies; Cross Park; Bankhead	1332	Battle	619
Culblean	Kilblain, Culbean	1335	Battle?	508
Benrig		1382	Battle?	635
Nesbit Muir	Nisbet	1402	Battle?	632
Harlaw		1411	Battle	339
Lochaber	Badenoch, Badenoc	1429	Battle?	604
Inverlochy		1431	Battle?	331
Sark	Lochmaben Stone; Old Graitney; Stormont	1448	Battle	365
Huntly Hill	Hillhead; Brechin	1452	Battle	334
Carron		1455	Battle?	626
Arkinholm	Langholm	1455	Battle?	366
Sauchieburn		1488	Battle	358
Linlithgow Bridge		1526	Battle	414
Skirmish Field	Darnick; Melrose	1526	Battle?	373
Pinkie	Pinkie Cleuch; Musselburgh	1547	Battle	280
Corrichie	Battle Of Corrichie; Burn Of Corrichie; Milltown	1562	Battle?	335

Langside		1568	Battle	424
Glenlivet	Alltacoileachan; Shenval	1594	Battle	341
Aberdeen	Justice Mills; Craibstone; Craib Stone; Crabe Stone; Crab's Stone; Crabstone; Crabstane; Hardgate;	1644	Battle	336
Tibbermore	Tippermore	1644	Battle	327
Kilsyth		1645	Battle	279
Inverlochry		1645	Battle	330
Alford	Gallow Hill	1645	Battle	340
Auldearn		1645	Battle	343
Philiphaugh		1645	Battle	278
Carbisdale Farm	Lamentation Hill; Craigcaoineadhan; Kyle Of Sutherland	1650	Battle	344
Hamilton	Hilton Battle; Cadzow Bridge	1650	Battle?	401
Dunbar II		1650	Battle	271
Inverkeithing	Ferry Hills	1651	Battle	407
Killiecrankie	Killiecrankie	1689	Battle	332
Dunkeld		1689	Battle, Urban	290
Sheriffmuir		1715	Battle	325
Glenshiel	Glen Shiel	1719	Battle	329
Prestonpans	Gladsmuir; Preston Pans; Tranent	1745	Battle	273
Culloden	Culloden Muir; Culloden Moor	1746	Battle	342
Falkirk II		1746	Battle	272

Scottish battles listed by name

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Aberdeen	Justice Mills; Craibstone; Craib Stone; Crabe Stone; Crab's Stone; Crabstone; Crabstane; Hardgate;	1644	Battle	336
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Arkinholm	Langholm	1455	Battle?	366
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Strathearn		905	Battle?	621
Tibbermore	Tippermore	1644	Battle	327

Appendix 3: List and assessment of general battlefield sources

There are four main types of secondary work:

- General battlefield studies of national or regional scale, single or multi-period
- Specific books and articles on an individual battle
- Local history works including information on a battle
- Biographical works containing battle related discussion

The work here does not claim to have identified and searched all the general books. A problem of lack of referencing in many of the battlefield books has been identified, while many of them wholly or highly derivative.

The following sources were selected as general works on fields of conflict in Scotland or the UK as a whole, including some on specific periods of warfare, which it was felt would enable an initial listing of what were considered by a broad range of authors to be the most significant historic battles and other 'open' actions in Scotland.

- Archibald, Malcolm. *Scottish battles, Chambers mini guides*. Edinburgh: Chambers, 1990.

Small 'shire' type publication, basic pictures, no plans. Contents divided into type of war. No primary or secondary references. Does not give dates in titles, may give them in text which has not been read for this purpose. Includes some English battles. Of little practical research use.

- Baker A. *A Battlefield Atlas of the English Civil War*. London: Ian Allan, 1986. Very good for campaigns. Campaign maps but no individual plans of battles. Short section on each battle. Mostly English battles. Dates are campaign dates not battle.
- Bennett M. *Traveller's Guide to the Battlefields of the English Civil War*. Exeter: Webb & Bower, 1990.

Includes plans with deployments but very limited terrain detail. Some illustrations. No primary or secondary references, no bibliography.

- Black, C. Stewart. *Scottish battles*. Glasgow: Brown Son & Ferguson, 1936. This is a very useful reference work. Gazetteer in chronological order. Claims to include 'every battle fought on Scottish soil or by Scottish soldiers in England or France'. Many are a single paragraph. Does not include any discussion on tactics or strategy but does consider political importance. Includes some plans with deployments and terrain detail. Features English battlefields also. No primary or secondary references. 'Scottish Battlefields' (1992) pub. Lang Syne is a reprint if this.

- Brander, Michael and Jimmie Macgregor. *Scottish and Border battles and ballads*. London: Seeley, 1975

Not used in initial scoring

- Brotchie, T. C. F. *The battlefields of Scotland : their legend and story*. New York: Dodge Publishing, 1913.

No bibliography but many references both primary and secondary in footnotes. Map of Scotland showing vistas of battlefields, very general drawing but useful for

reference/context. Includes 'scenic' landscape drawings by author but no plans or deployments.

- Brown Chris. *The second Scottish wars of independence, 1332-1363*. Stroud: Tempus, 2002.

Of limited research use. Lots of re-enactment photographs. No plans. Some contemporary accounts in appendices. No bibliography. No referencing in text.

- Cauldwell, David H. *Scotland's wars and Warriors: Winning against the Odds*. Edited by Alexandra Shepherd, *Discovering Historic Scotland*. Edinburgh: The Stationery Office, 1998.

Very useful book. Small but very well produced. Contains numerous illustrations including some excellent reproductions of contemporary maps and plans. Includes some battle plans with deployments, though with little detail and no terrain. Includes very short further reading section but no referenced secondary sources. Some primary source references to reproductions of illustrations - none within text. Includes Glossary. Limited accounts of individual battles but exceptionally useful for all the details it contains on Scottish military history.

- Chandler, David. *A Guide to the Battlefields of Europe*. 1998 ed. Ware: Wordsworth Editions, 1998.

National location plan very poorly reproduced, key barely legible. Some plans with deployments, terrain features and scale but poorly produced and very confusing. Key facts, suggested reading, glossary and campaign chronology. No primary or secondary references.

- Clark, David. *Battlefield walks : Scotland*. Stroud: Sutton Publishing, 1996.
- Daniell, David Scott. *Battles and Battlefields*, 1961.

Juvenile book. Includes plans but of limited value. No primary or secondary references. No bibliography. Of little practical research use.

- Dodds Glen Lyndon. *Battles in Britain 1066-1746*. London: Arms & Armour, 1996.

Some plans with deployments but limited terrain detail. Bibliography. No primary or secondary references.

- Dunbar, Archibald H. *Scottish Kings: A Revised Chronology of Scottish History 1005-1625*. Edinburgh: David Douglas, 1899.

Excellent reference book. Key events and dates for each reign, regnal years, contemporary sovereigns etc. Includes extensive primary sources and bibliography. Includes maps of Scotland depicting early ecclesiastical and secular divisions. An invaluable research aid.

- Fairbairn, Niel, and Michael Cyprien. *A Traveller's Guide to the Battlefields of Britain*. London: Evans Brothers Ltd, 1983.

English & Scottish battles. Plan of British Isles giving point locations for every site. Black & white photos of every site. Plan of wider landscape of battlefield with scale and limited topographical features - major modern roads, rivers, some have relief. Larger scale plan of battle with deployments but rudimentary and not to scale. No primary or secondary sources. Limited 'further reading'.

- Forbes, George. *Scottish Battles : 86 A.D. to 1746*. Glasgow: Lang Syne, 1996.
- Juvenile book published by Lang Syne; possibly a reworking of Black. Includes some English sites. No plans or illustrations. Of little practical use for research

- Gaunt, Peter. *The Cromwellian gazetteer : an illustrated guide to Britain in the Civil War and Commonwealth*. Gloucester: Alan Sutton, 1987.

Very short accounts. Contains siege sites as well as battles. Grid references to sites but no plans, references or bibliography.

- Getmapping. *British Battles: Amazing Views*. London: HarperCollins, 2002.

Key facts. Very short text. Superb aerial photos of modern landscape with deployments and action overlaid. No primary or secondary references. No bibliography, no introduction and absolutely no indication as to what the deployments are based on - some are identical to the EH register. Good for modern landscape but very limited otherwise.

- Green, Howard. *Guide to the battlefields of Britain and Ireland*. London: Constable, 1973.

Plans with deployments but very rudimentary terrain detail. No scale. Black and white photos of some sites. No primary or secondary references, no bibliography. Of limited research value.

- Guest, Ken, Denise Guest. *British battles : the front lines of history in colour photographs*. London: HarperCollins 1996, 1996.

English Heritage publication. English & Scottish battlefields. Plans for most with deployments from EH register in England, against background terrain with relief and very basic topographical features. Lots of re-enactment photos. Primary and secondary references, glossary, gazetteer of re-enactment societies.

- Hamilton, J. *Scottish Battles*. New Lanark: Geddes & Grosset, 2004.

Very good gazetteer of sites but no plans or any references. Short accounts of battles

- Hook & Rose, Michael & Walter. *The Forty-Five: The Last Jacobite Rebellion*: HMSO, 1995.

- Kinross, John. *Walking & Exploring the Battlefields of Britain*. Newton Abbot: David & Charles, 1988.

Lots of very basic plans with deployments and minimal terrain features. No scale. Bibliography but no primary or secondary source referencing. Well illustrated with battlefield and re-enactment photos, mostly in colour.

- ———. *Discovering Scottish battlefields, Discovering series ; no.174*. Aylesbury: Shire, 1986.

Shire publication. Plans for every battle but very rudimentary. Deployments sometimes with commanders named and occasionally numbers of men. Very limited topographical detail. General plan of Scotland with point locations.

- Maclean, Fitzroy. *Highlanders: A History of the Highland Clans*. London: Adelphi, 1995.

Excellent reference book for clan history though limited use for battles. Lavishly illustrated with source of collection but no reference details. No primary or secondary references for text, no bibliography. No battle plans. Plan of clan distribution in highlands.

- Marix Evans, M. *The Military Heritage of Britain & Ireland*. London: Andre Deutsch, 1998.

Book structured with battlefields ordered by country. This is more of a tourist guide to sites of interest than an academic gazetteer of battlefields. Very potted histories of each site - less than a page each at best, some have a single line. Some plans with basic deployments and very rudimentary background showing only major features

such as road and rail. No scale. No primary or secondary references. Includes further reading section.

- Marren, Peter. *Grampian battlefields : the historic battles of North East Scotland from AD84 to 1745*. Aberdeen: Aberdeen University Press 1990, 1990. Lots of plans, including Mons Graupius, but very simply drawn. Doesn't give dates of actions in contents or titles. Chapters on Viking raids and Macbeth which may name specific sites. Also chapter on Robert Bruce's campaigns which may help to identify battles against skirmishes. OS grid references given in appendix.
- Matthews, Rupert. *England versus Scotland, The great British battles*. Barnsley: Leo Cooper, 2003.

Very simple plans with deployments but little terrain detail. Drawn to scale. Lots of black & white photos. No primary or secondary references, no bibliography.

- McNeill, Peter G B, and Hector L MacQueen. *Atlas of Scottish History to 1707*. Edinburgh: The Scottish Medievalists & Department of Geography, University of Edinburgh, 1996.

Invaluable reference book. Contains a wealth of information on just about everything. Excellent section on clan feuds 1460-1707. Does not contain source information which is a significant caveat, which should not however undermine the value of this book.

- Phillips, Georgeana. *Scottish battles*, Otter books. Glasgow: Drew, 1986. Short accounts and a few very rudimentary plans; well illustrated. List of places to visit listed in the back of the book.
- Phillips, Gervase. *The Anglo-Scots wars, 1513-1550 : a military history, Warfare in history*. Woodbridge: Boydell Press, 1999.

Lots of campaign detail but battles not highlighted within text. Includes minor actions such as skirmishes and ambushes as well as battles. Some plans but very rough sketches with deployments and almost no terrain detail. Primary and secondary references, glossary and bibliography. Useful for context.

- Reid, Stuart. *Battles of the Scottish Lowlands, Battlefield Britain*. Barnsley: Pen & Sword, 2004.

Includes chapters on military developments, tactics, weaponry etc for different periods. Plans for all of the sites showing deployments and/or action and terrain detail; all have scale bar. Lots of illustrations including some contemporary, but limited referencing for them. No primary or secondary referencing in text. Lots of photographs with salient features identified and actions/deployments overlaid. Includes chapter on visiting the sites which gives OS Explorer sheet numbers, battlefield walks and comments on the landscape for all of the sites. This section includes recommended reading. Useful research aid.

- Roberts, John L. *Feuds, Forays and Rebellions: History of the Highland Clans 1475-1625*. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, 1999.

Useful for context of Clan history. Less useful for specific actions which are absorbed within the text. No plans. Bibliography but no primary or secondary references.

- Rogers, H C B. *Battles and Generals of the Civil Wars 1642 - 1651*, 1968. Some sketch plans and OS maps with deployments, topographical features shown. Black & white photos. No primary or secondary references. Some primary sources reproduced e.g. Ogilby, but none for Scotland.

- Saddler, John. *Scottish Battles: From Mons Graupius to Culloden*. Edinburgh: Canongate, 1996.

Includes some English battles such as Otterburn and Flodden. Plans for most battlefields but very rudimentary and very poor terrain detail. Black and white plates. Very good referencing. Poor Contents structure e.g. the chapter on Bannockburn also includes Stirling Bridge and Falkirk but this is not indicated in the 'Contents'. Includes bibliography.

- Seymour W. *Battles in Britain and their political background 1066-1746*. London: Book Club Associates, 1979.

Two volumes in book, page numbering begins again at start of second volume. Includes some plans and photos with fairly detailed deployments. Bibliography but no primary & secondary references. Includes some information on regiments.

- Smurthwaite, David. *The Complete Guide to the Battlefields of Britain*. London: Michael Joseph, 1993.

Well produced book lots of illustrations both black and white and colour. Plans with deployments against OS background, many of them in colour. Countrywide plans showing battle locations and key towns. Includes regimental information, glossary, gazetteer and further reading. No primary or secondary references.

- Tomasson, Katherine, and Francis Buist. *Battles of the '45*. London: Pan, 1967. Plans with deployments and scale but virtually no terrain features. Bibliography but no primary or secondary references. Lots on context of period as well as specific battle detail.

- Warner, Philip. *Famous Scottish battles*. London: Cooper, 1995.

Includes black and white maps with deployments against modern OS background for most of the sites covered. Not brilliant reproductions. Includes some English sites. No secondary or primary references. Includes chapter on border warfare. Reprinted 2002 as 'British Battlefields: The Definitive Guide to Warfare in England and Scotland'. Plans in later edition do not have OS background but deployments unchanged.

- Whyte, Ian, and Kathleen Whyte. *On the Trail of the Jacobites*. London: Routledge, 1990.

Structure of book is not user friendly as there is no list of battles. Contents, lists of illustrations, maps and index all have to be searched to identify specific sites. Includes plans with deployments, some terrain detail, scale. Countrywide map showing military roads, forts and outposts.

- Young Peter, and Adair John. *From Hastings to Culloden : battlefields in Britain*. Kington, 1979.

Some plans with deployments and limited terrain detail. Campaign sections. Referencing is sporadic, includes some references to secondary sources but extracts of primary documents and reproductions of illustrations are poorly referenced. Includes select bibliography. Well illustrated with black and white and colour plates including early maps.

Appendix 4: Initial list prioritising actions

The listing below is the initial prioritising of the actions according to the perceived cultural importance (column 4), based on the number of bibliographic entries deriving from the general works listed in appendix 3, together with the professional judgement assessment. The numbers of bibliographic sources identified from the subsequent search for individual sites has been added (column 5) to indicate the change in priority that would occur had this been the means of initial assessment. This broadly confirms the initial assessment but led to minor changes in order of the highest scoring actions.

Listing of top 53 actions by bibliographic score

Action name	year	Type of action	Importance General bibliographic quantity	Importance Individual bibliographic quantity	Professional judgement
1. Bannockburn	1314	battle	27	143	3
2. Culloden Moor	1746	battle	23	119	3
3. Pinkie	1547	battle	22	34	3
4. Sheriffmuir	1715	battle	19	44	3
5. Killiecrankie	1689	battle	19	37	3
6. Stirling Bridge	1297	battle	19	29	3
7. Dunbar II	1650	battle	18	35	3
8. Prestonpans	1745	battle	18	46	3
9. Falkirk II	1746	battle	16	21	3
10. Falkirk I	1298	battle	14	21	3
11. Kilsyth	1645	battle	13	21	3
12. Auldearn	1645	battle	12	21	3
13. Ancrum Moor	1545	battle	11	15	3
14. Alford	1645	battle	10	18	3
15. Glenshiel	1719	battle	9	11	2
16. Mons Graupius	84	battle	9	16	2
17. Bothwell Bridge	1679	skirmish	8	22	2
18. Philiphaugh	1645	battle	8	17	2
19. Drumclog	1679	skirmish	7	21	2
20. Nechtansmere	685	battle	7	11	2
21. Glencoe	1692	massacre	7	42	2
22. Harlaw	1411	battle	6	18	2

Action name	year	Type of action	Importance General bibliographic quantity	Importance Individual bibliographic quantity	Professional judgement
23. Largs	1263	battle	6	18	2
24. Langside	1568	battle	6	15	2
25. Sauchieburn	1488	battle	5	9	2
26. Aberdeen	1644	battle	5	9	3
27. Tibbermore	1644	battle	5	7	2
28. Methven	1306	battle	4	5	1
29. Renfrew	1164	battle?	4	5	1
30. Inverlochy	1645	battle	4	15	1
31. Rullion Green	1666	skirmish	4	10	1
32. Dunbar I	1296	battle	3	3	1
33. Lumphanan	1057	battle?	3	3	1
34. Blackness	1488	skirmish	3	2	1
35. Loudon Hill	1307	battle	3	4	1
36. North Inch	1396	judicial combat	2	5	1
37. Inverurie	1745	skirmish	2	3	1
38. North Mains Of Barra	1308	battle	2	3	1
39. Dexastan	603	battle	2	2	2
40. Inverkeithing	1651	battle	2	4	1
41. Cromdale	1690	skirmish	2	4	1
42. Roslin	1303	skirmish	2	4	1
43. Huntly Hill	1452	battle	2	0	1
44. Redeswire Fray	1575	skirmish	2	1	1
45. Inverlochy	1431	battle?	1	15	1
46. Pass of Brander	1309	battle	1	4	1
47. Millegearaidh	0	unclassified	1	0	3
48. Arbroath	1446	unclassified	1	0	1
49. Glasgow, The Butts	1544	unclassified	1	0	1
50. Dollar	877	battle?	1	0	1
51. Happrew	1304	skirmish	1	0	1
52. Skirmish Field	1526	battle?	1	0	2
53. Arkinholm	1455	battle	1	0	1

List of skirmishes with bibliographic scoring in reverse order:

<i>UKFOC number</i>	<i>action name</i>	<i>year</i>	<i>Individual bibliography</i>	<i>bibliographic quantity</i>	<i>Professional judgement</i>
372	THE RAID STANE	1337	0	0	0
375	MILLERTON HILL	1467	0	0	0
382	MONK'S HAUGH	1650	0	0	0
385	BIGGAR	1297	0	0	0
393	CATACOL	1652	0	0	0
397	BICKERING BUSH	0	0	0	0
420	BLOODYMIRES	1534	0	0	0
421	PASS OF ABERFOYLE	1653	0	0	0
466	STRONSLANEY	0	0	0	0
482	FORT WILLIAM	0	0	0	0
484	AN T-SREANG	1294	0	0	0
485	GOCUMGO	1647	0	0	0
494	ACHADH DEIREADH	1309	0	0	0
502	LEAC NA SAIGHDE	1596	0	0	0
506	GORTENFERN	1297	0	0	0
533	BATTLEFIELD	0	0	0	0
541	STRATHY	1589	0	0	0
542	CREAG-DRUMI-DOUN	1578	0	0	0
554	GARVERY BURN	0	0	0	0
560	CROISLACH	1589	0	0	0
561	LOCH SALACHAIDH	1517	0	0	0
571	STRATH OYKEL	1475	0	0	0
593	MCFADYEN'S STONE	1300	0	0	0
637	TAM NA FALLOCH	0	0	0	0
466	STRONSLANEY	0	0	0	0
412	Tiree	565	0	0	0
354	BRUCE'S STONE	1307	0	0	0
348	Crossing of the Cree	1300	0	0	1
370	SCLATERFORD	1513	0	0	1
383	ROMANNO	1677	0	0	1
386	SIMON'S KNOWE	1593	0	0	1
396	MAUCLINE MOOR	1648	0	0	1
398	LOUDOUN HILL	1297	0	0	1
427	MUIRDYKES	1685	0	0	1
429	HAWKING CRAIG	0	0	0	1
614	BLACK EARNSIDE	1298	0	0	1
440	BRIDGE OF EARN	1304	0	0	1
443	RAID OF RUTHVEN	1582	0	0	1
478	MAOL RUADH	1688	0	0	1
527	ROUT OF MOY	1746	0	0	1

546	ALTIMARLACH	1680	0	0	1
566	ALNESS	1715	0	0	1
643	Littleferry	1746	0	0	1
348	Crossing of the Cree	1300	0	0	1
337	ABERDEEN	1571	0	0	1
532	CARN MHARBH	1691	0	0	2
405	GOGAR	1650	0	0	2
371	REDESWIRE FRAY	1575	1	1	1
384	HAPPREW	1304	0	1	1
423	BELL O' THE BRAE	1297	0	1	1
517	TILLYANGUS	1571	0	1	1
539	SUMMERS DALE	1529	0	1	1
595	CLARDON HILL	1196	0	1	1
600	Auchtertool	1317	0	1	1
602	Failford	1307	0	1	1
612	Moray	1197	0	1	1
616	Slaines	1307	0	1	1
628	Cumbernauld	1307	0	1	1
629	West Calder	1679	0	1	1
633	Skaithmuir	1316	0	1	1
345	SLIOCH	1307	0	1	1
511	BRIDGE OF DEE	1639	0	1	2
599	Airds Moss	1680	0	1	2
603	Lintalee	1317	0	1	2
284	Loch Trool	1307	0	1	2
406	BLACKNESS	1488	2	2	1
468	DAL RIGH	1306	2	2	1
598	ENGLANDS HILL	1303	4	2	1
338	INVERURIE	1745	3	2	1
598	ROSLIN	1303	4	2	2
615	Fyvie	1644	2	2	2
521	CROMDALE	1690	4	2	2
636	Lochmaben	1484	3	3	1
277	Rullion Green	1666	10	4	2
276	Drumclog	1679	21	7	2
275	Bothwell Bridge	1679	22	8	2

List of clan actions with bibliographic scoring in reverse order:

<i>UKFOC number</i>	<i>action name</i>	<i>year</i>	<i>individual bibliography</i>	<i>bibliographic quantity</i>	<i>professional judgement</i>
391	CARSE	0	0	0	0
419	BALLOCHLEAM	0	0	0	0
463	CAIRNWELL	1602	0	0	0
466	STRONSLANEY	0	0	0	0
469	DOIRE AN TOBAIR	0	0	0	0
474	DUNAN	0	0	0	0
475	ALLT COIR' EARRA	0	0	0	0
476	INVERNAHAVON	1386	0	0	0
477	BLAR LEINE	1544	0	0	0
479	MUCOMAIR FARM	0	0	0	0
481	CORPACH	1470	0	0	0
482	FORT WILLIAM	0	0	0	0
483	LOCHAN A' CHATH	0	0	0	0
484	AN T-SREANG	1294	0	0	0
486	ATH MHIC MHARTEIN	1294	0	0	0
492	MACLEAN'S SKULL	1647	0	0	0
493	DAIL NAN CEANN	0	0	0	0
498	TORNESS	0	0	0	0
500	COLL	0	0	0	0
501	COLL	1596	0	0	0
502	LEAC NA SAIGHDE	1596	0	0	0
504	CREAG AN AIRGID	1518	0	0	0
516	BATTLE HILL	0	0	0	0
531	LON NA FOLA	1602	0	0	0
533	BATTLEFIELD	0	0	0	0
536	TORVAINE	1187	0	0	0
541	STRATHY	1589	0	0	0
552	ALLT A' CHNAMHA	1576	0	0	0
553	AIRIGH - DHAMH	1506	0	0	0
554	GARVERY BURN	0	0	0	0
557	DRUIMDERG	0	0	0	0
560	CROISLACH	1589	0	0	0
561	LOCH SALACHAIDH	1517	0	0	0
562	KNOCARTHUR	1542	0	0	0
568	BLAR NAN CEANN	0	0	0	0
571	STRATH OYKEL	1475	0	0	0
572	TUITEAM TARBHACH	1400	0	0	0
573	GRUIDS	0	0	0	0
574	CNOC CHATHA	1522	0	0	0
575	LECKMELM FARM	1585	0	0	0

578	ACHINDREAN	0	0	0	0
579	ALLT NAN GAMHNA	1585	0	0	0
580	ACHADH CUL A' MHILL	0	0	0	0
582	GOIR A' BHLAIR	0	0	0	0
583	BLOODY STONE	0	0	0	0
585	RAASAY	0	0	0	0
586	GLENDALE	0	0	0	0
590	SNISHIVAL	0	0	0	0
596	BUAILE BHLAIR	1539	0	0	0
596	BUAILE NA FALA	1539	0	0	0
637	TAM NA FALLOCH	0	0	0	0
466	STRONSLANEY	0	0	0	0
640	Blarchattan	0	0	0	0
390	GIGHA	1615	0	0	0
465	LITTLEPORT FARM	0	0	0	1
470	LECANDO	1468	0	0	1
478	MAOL RUADH	1688	0	0	1
490	LOCH GRUINART	1598	0	0	1
496	STALC	1488	0	0	1
537	CLACHNAHARRY	1454	0	0	1
546	ALTIMARLACH	1680	0	0	1
547	TANNACH	1438	0	0	1
570	BEALACH NAM BROG	1452	0	0	1
581	STRATHCARRON	1487	0	0	1
584	COIRE NA CREICHE	1601	0	0	1
434	GLENFRUIN	1603	0	0	1
540	UPPER DOUNREAY	1437	0	0	2
543	CARN FADA	0	0	0	2
550	PULLYHOUR	1594	0	0	2
551	ACHARDALE	1426	0	0	2
555	HELMSDALE	1587	0	0	2
558	EAST CLYNE	1590	0	0	2
563	TORRAN DUBHACH	1517	0	0	2
591	CARINISH	1601	0	0	2
532	CARN MHARBH	1691	0	0	2
620	Monivaird Church	1490	0	1	1
624	Gartloaning	1489	1	1	1
569	BLAR NA PAIRCE	0	0	1	1
587	MILLEGEARIDH	0	0	1	3
444	NORTH INCH	1396	5	2	1

Appendix 5: List of battlefield monuments

List of monuments associated with battles or other fields of conflict in Scotland, extracted from the *UKFOC Features* database. This is a set of information that has been compiled incidentally during other data collection, not one that has been systematically enhanced for the database. There will be many more monuments that will need to be added to the database at some point in the future.

ACTION NAME	MONUMENT NAME	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS
Airds Moss	Covenanters Monument	monument (grave? stone); memorial	monument erected to the memory of Richard Cameron. Inscribed with his name and names of others killed with him.
Airds Moss	Covenanters Monument	monument (obelisk)	Obelisk inscribed with names of Covenanters killed here
Altimarlach		monument; memorial cross	
Bannockburn	Borestone Brae, Robert The Bruce Statue	monument (statue)	bronze statue to Robert the Bruce
Blairnacoi	Bogallan Wood	monument? (cairn)	The cairn is said to have been erected about 1340 to commemorate the Battle of Blairnacoi
Bloody Bush	Bloody Bush	monument (ashlar pillar)	commemorating the site of the death of a group of Northumbrian border raiders
Bloody Stone		monument (boulder)	
Bothwell Bridge		monument (obelisk)	monument to the battle of Bothwell Bridge
Clachnaharry		monument	
Corrichie	Kilduthie, Monument	monument	
Crosstab	Barrhead, Arthurlie	monument? (cross)	(moved from original location) said to commemorate battle of Crosstab
Culblean	Macbeth's Stone	monument	marks the spot of Macbeth's death
Culblean		monument	
Culloden		monument (cairn)	Jacobite memorial cairn
Culloden	Grave of the English	monument (commemorative stone); graves	stone inscribed 'Field of the English They were buried here'
Drumclog		monument	
Dunbar II		monument	location from OS. post 1880s. moved from original location on old road
Dupplin Moor	Dupplin Cross	monument? (stone cross)	said to mark the site of the Battle of Dupplin but cross pre-dates battle
Falkirk II		monument (obelisk)	Falkirk II
Glencoe	Glencoe Memorial	monument	
Harlaw	Liggars' Stane	monument (standing stone)	said to mark the graves of the female camp followers killed at the battle of

			Harlaw.
Harlaw		monument	erected 1914
Killiecrankie	Tomb Clavers	monument; memorial (plaque)	rectangular mound said to mark the graves of the officers of both sides, now known to be cenotaph
Langside		monument	
Largs		monument	
Linlithgow Bridge	Lennox's Cairn	monument (cairn, grave)	site where the Earl of Lennox was killed, and buried, by Sir James Hamilton after the Battle of Linlithgow Bridge. no longer extant
Littleport Farm	Littleport Farm	monument (boulder)	marking the site where the chief of the Clan Neish fell
Loch Trool	Bruce's Stone	monument (stone)	visitor car park. viewpoint of battlefield
North Inch		monument; memorial (commemorative stone)	
Philiphaugh		monument	Covenanters' monument
Philiphaugh		funerary monument (remains of tombstone)	parts of 17 th century tombstone, uncertain connection to battle
Prestonpans	Colonel Gardiner's Monument	monument	location from OS
Prestonpans		monument (cairn)	monument to battle of Prestonpans
Sheriffmuir	Macrae memorial	monument (Macrae memorial)	
Stalc		monument	
Stirling Bridge	Wallace Monument	monument	19 th century monument
Stronslaney	Gartnafuaran	monument (grave, cairn)	marking the spot where a Buchanan fleeing from the battle of Stronslaney was killed.

Appendix 6: Database User Manual

The GIS database is designed to contain succinct information. More detailed description and analysis is contained in the report and gazetteer.

Three GIS (MapInfo) databases have been created:

- *'UK Fields of Conflict'*
- *'UKFOC Feature'*
- *'UK Conflict related features'*

The detail for each MapInfo Table is given below. The UK Fields of Conflict database is the primary dataset and includes most of the key facts about each site. Other information such as bibliographic sources will be found in the gazetteer, to be used in conjunction with it and the Report.

The numbers and sub-numbers allocated to records in the 'UK Fields of Conflict' and 'UKFOC Feature' tables are fixed. Should future research determine a new location for a particular action the original record should not be altered or deleted as it will remain valid as having been a potential location. Should a location be proven conclusively to have been the scene of the action the record associated with it will have the value '0' in the sub-number field, all other number being recognised as spurious alternatives.

Users should be aware:

- *of the need to search both the 'UK Fields of Conflict' table and the 'UKFOC Feature' table.*
- *that sources often use different names for any given event or place and names change over time. The name a user is familiar with for a particular battle may not be the one recorded in the 'action name' field. Users must check the 'name alternative' field in 'UK Fields of Conflict' table.*
- *that sites which are unlocated within a parish have a polygon area taken from the current parish boundary. It must be remembered that this may not be the same parish area as described in the earlier sources, and indeed the event may prove to have occurred well beyond this area even though that parish or place name was given to the action.*

As this is a UK database it contains fields that are at present relevant only to England (e.g. BTrust Assessment, and OS map sheet fields). Therefore these fields will remain empty for Scottish battlefields in the current project.

In addition to this the quality of the secondary sources and the resources available for the project will not allow all relevant fields to be completed for all the actions listed. Where practicable, those actions which have received further research and assessment for a gazetteer entry have had some of the additional fields completed.

1. 'UK Fields of Conflict' database

Criteria for inclusion on the database

All recorded battles and other fields of conflict have been added to the database.

Every 'published' action is included, even where it is considered that the event is or is likely to be spurious, so that it can be classified as to validity, to avoid confusion in future. What have not been included are individual acts of violence by a very small number of individuals, for example duels.

The following are guidance notes for completion of particular fields in the UKFOC database. Underlined field names have linked supporting discussion following the table.

In Field Type: mandatory is used to indicate that this particular field must be completed *where the data is known*. For many of the 'lesser' sites little information is available particularly with regard to location and date.

Field Name	Definition	Additional Information	Field Type
UKFOC Number	Unique identifier for each action within the Battlefield Trust's databases	Non-hierarchical. Numbers are assigned sequentially, starting from 1, as each action is entered into the database. The number is not linked to importance of the action or site	Mandatory
Sub number	Subordinate number for actions with more than one possible location. E.g. 174.1; 174.2 etc. Unique within UKFOC number. This is always 0 where no alternative site has been entered.	Non-hierarchical. Numbers are assigned sequentially as they are entered into the database and are not linked to the likely accuracy of site: i.e. Bannockburn 1 is not necessarily a more valid location than Bannockburn 5. Components of the site are held within a separate MapInfo database table 'UKFOC Feature' linked by the UKFOC Number & sub number.	Mandatory

Where a site has more than one possible location for an action then sub-numbers are used. Alternative locations will receive the same UKFOC number, to link it to the principle record, with a sub-number to identify it as an alternative site for the same event. No precedence is given to the allocation of sub-numbers but if a site is considered by assessment of the Battlefields Trust to be the probable primary location this will be indicated in the 'comments' field of the record.

Where a site location from the SMR differs to that from the NMRS the NMRS location will take precedence if the SMR location is within 200m or if there is no additional information from the SMR that warrants a separate location and sub-record.

Where the SMR location is at a distance greater than 200m and is based on additional information it

<p>is given a separate location with a sub UKFOC number, as at Bannockburn and Sheriffmuir.</p> <p>If the SMR has given additional information as to why their location differs to that of the NMRS this will be assessed to determine which location is likely to be the most accurate.</p>			
Action name	The Battlefield Trust's preferred name for the action, typically the commonly accepted name	Where several actions from different periods have the same name, such as Falkirk and Dunbar, they are distinguished by addition of Roman numerals, as Falkirk I and Falkirk II etc. with the earliest action date taking the number I.	Mandatory
<p>The most commonly used/accepted name of the site. However many of the names used for lesser Scottish actions are derived from the NMRS which records the name of a place rather than a name of an action. Often but not always they are synonymous. Where names and alternative names have been derived from the NMRS they have been retained in capitals.</p>			
Name alternatives	Alternative or former name(s)		
Date	Specific date of primary action		
Year	Year in which action took place		
Year/date alternative	Alternative dates for action	Includes dates of actions where sources disagree	
Century	Century in which action took place		
War period	<p><i>Stuart Uprisings</i> (Post Medieval): 1661-1746</p> <p><i>Civil Wars</i> (Post Medieval): 1639-1660</p> <p><i>Post Medieval</i> (Early): 1501-1638</p> <p><i>High Medieval</i>: 1067-1500</p> <p><i>Early Medieval</i>: 411-1066</p> <p><i>Roman</i>: AD70-410</p>	1066 considered of UK wide significance due to the resulting impact of Norman military action on the whole of Britain.	Mandatory
War	Individual war within war period. E.g. 2 nd Scottish War of Independence 1332 - 1363		
<p>Individual wars within a war period, e.g. Scottish Civil War 1307 – 1309. Where the term 'unclassified' appears it denotes that an assessment has been made of this record but it has not been possible on the information available to make a classification. Where there is no data in the field it denotes that no assessment has been made of this record.</p>			

<p>Clan skirmishes and other local actions have not been studied in detail and the sources frequently give little detail. Where an action took place during a particular war as at Carn Mharbh Dhaoine in 1691 (during the period of the 1st Jacobite Rising) but the secondary source used does not indicate that it was linked to the Rising then it has been left as unclassified. Further work is needed on these lesser actions to define associations with war periods. Some are possibly personal feuds between civil parties unrelated to national or international warfare.</p>			
Campaign	Name of individual campaign within war	Includes the events leading up to and immediately following the primary action	
War type	<p>International: e.g. England / Scotland</p> <p>National: e.g. Civil War</p> <p>Local</p> <p>Local (clan)</p> <p>International(border conflict)</p>		
<p>Actions that are classified as 'International' will have as the combatants the nationality (e.g. Scottish, English, Norse) with the 'home' or defensive force appearing in 'Combatants 1'. For conflicts between the Scottish and English, Scottish will always appear in the field 'Combatants 1' when within the contemporary area of Scotland, where this is known. For conflicts between the Norse and the Scots the situation is more complex and the 'home' force is far more dependant on date and geographical location. For the few records of actions between Scots and Norse where no date is given the 'home' force has been taken as Scots.</p> <p>No priority is assigned to 'Combatants 1' where the action is 'National'. Actions that are classified as 'National' will have as the combatants the name of the principal force/side, e.g. Royalist, Parliamentarian, Jacobite, Government. The latter can imply the Crown or Parliament depending on the period. For periods that are particularly complex the name of the war leader will follow the term 'Government', e.g. 'Government (Bruce I)'.</p> <p>Actions that are classified as 'Local' or 'Clan' will have as the combatants the name of the Clan, or the name of the principal commander as given in the source but no attempt has been made to establish which was the offensive and which the defensive force.</p>			
Type of action	<p>Battle</p> <p>Skirmish</p> <p>Raid</p> <p>Massacre</p> <p>Judicial combat</p> <p>Siege</p>	Where the type of action is not given in the source or is uncertain, as at Dunkeld, it is recorded as 'unclassified' in the database.	
Numbers engaged	Approximate probable total number of combatants	Zero indicates undetermined	
<p>The total number of troops involved in the battle. This will have been rounded to give a broad idea of the scale of the action. For details regarding numbers on each side, breakdown of troop type, i.e. cavalry, infantry etc, and source for numbers given, the gazetteer should be consulted. There is often a wide disparity between secondary sources, particularly for medieval battles because of the extreme exaggeration of numbers quoted in most medieval chronicles, e.g. Falkirk I has a range of</p>			

numbers from 6,000 Scottish (Reid 2004), 30,000 Scottish (Smurthwaite 1993), to the ludicrous 80,000 English (Warner 1995).			
NMR NUMLINK	Unique identifier supplied by NMRS	English & Welsh identifiers to be added	
NMR traditional reference	For NMRS: OS quarter sheet (1:10000) number on which a site is located + individual site number		
SMR	Name of local SMR		
SMR Number	Individual local SMR record number		
Record Veracity	Reliability of source where primary documentary evidence is scant or non-existent.	Refers to 'traditional' sites where evidence is poor. This field is not completed for secure sites e.g. Culloden	
<p>There are a number of sites said to be 'traditionally' the location of a conflict with little or no supporting evidence and often no date and no indication of combatants. This field indicates the type of source on which the tradition is based, as given by the NMRS and assessed by the Battlefields Trust.</p> <p>E.g. place name, OS, Name book, antiquarian (all pre 1900 secondary sources), secondary source (all post 1900), burial, artefact, features.</p> <p>Additional information regarding the type of artefact or feature is given in the comments field for the record.</p>			
Professional Judgement	Initial grading assessed by professional judgement	Numeric field with a scale of 0 – 3 with 0 being the lowest.	
<p>A zero score is given to records that do not have sufficient information to be confident of their veracity. For example there are a number of sites such as 'Bloody moss plantation' and 'Lag Nan Susunnach' that have no data re combatants or date. Many of these sites are based on local traditions and often linked to features such as cairns but with no evidence of an action having taken place. Similarly there are locations that have a tenuous link to a period because of a place or feature name e.g. 'Bruce's Cairn' or 'Wallace's Thorn' but again with no evidence of an action having occurred. Other locations may have additional evidence in the form of artefact finds or the discovery of human remains as at 'Cairnholy'. But where these are undated and cannot be linked with confidence to a particular action, or cannot be securely identified as being battle related then the score has been given as zero as it is not thought that these sites can be judged to be as valid as others that have specific information.</p> <p>A score of zero does not imply that the record is invalid and should be dismissed. Rather the rating is given to those sites that need considerably more research to establish their authenticity but on the present evidence there is sufficient room for doubt.</p> <p>Some of the sites rated as 1 may have little evidence but have been judged as having a high</p>			

probability of an action having taken place.			
NGR easting	British National Grid Reference (NGR) eastings specifying site location	numeric 6 figure for the probable focus of the action	Mandatory
NGR northing	British National Grid Reference (NGR) northings specifying site location	numeric 6 figure for the probable focus of the action	Mandatory
NGR Traditional	6 figure NGR with OS 100km sq. numbers. E.g. TL156081		
Locational Accuracy	Accuracy of location of action as assessed by Battlefields Trust	Numeric field on scale of 0 – 5 with 5 being the most accurate	
<p>The likely accuracy with which the point location is positioned:</p> <p>0 unlocated Not identified to a specific place or parish, only to a wide region.</p> <p>1 vague alternatives Not identified to a specific place but alternatives a distance of circa 5km or more have been suggested. E.g.: Brunanburh and Dexastan</p> <p>2 approximate Identified as being in or near a specific place or parish. E.g.: Dalnaspidal or Pitgavenny</p> <p>3 alternative sites Identified as being in or near a specific place or parish but where more than one site has been suggested and where the centres of the sites are within less than circa 5km. E.g.: Bannockburn and Falkirk I</p> <p>4 secure Located with confidence to a specific area where the point location of the centre of the initial main action is likely to be accurate to $\pm 500\text{m}$, but where uncertainties remain over exact location and extent of deployments/action and battlefield extent. eg: Dunbar II.</p> <p>5 accurate Located with confidence to a specific area and where the point location of the centre of the initial main action is likely to be accurate to $\pm 250\text{m}$. Accurate and secure placing of deployments/action and definition of battlefield extent. E.g.; Culloden</p>			
Location Source	Source from which the mapped location derives		Mandatory
Country	England Northern Ireland Scotland Wales		

Historic County	Former county in which site is located	England: source Kain & Oliver	
Modern Administrative Unit	Current administrative unit: Unitary authority / county		Mandatory
Parish	Current administrative parish in England & Wales, 'historic' parish in Scotland		Mandatory
Historic Terrain	Probable land use at the time of the battle.	It has not been possible to complete this field within the current project. For some Scottish sites this can be established with a limited degree of accuracy from the RCAHMS Historic Land Use Assessment.	
<p>It has not been possible to assess the historic terrain of individual battles as part of this project. This is partly due to time constraints but also due to the ongoing nature of the HLA survey, meaning large areas of land have not yet been mapped. Ideally the historic terrain should be classified through detailed research on historic maps and other primary data.</p>			
Designations	<p><i>Registered</i> <i>Extensive</i> <i>Partial</i> <i>Minor</i> <i>None</i></p>	<p><i>Registered Battlefield</i> in England only. <i>Other designations</i> are assessed as to coverage and hence relevance to the management of the battlefield. They are identified in the gazetteer and can include: <i>Scheduled Ancient Monument.</i> <i>Conservation area.</i> <i>Designed Landscape</i> ('Register of Parks and Gardens' – English Heritage data set; 'Historic Garden and Designed Landscape' - Scottish Natural Heritage data set. This has only been completed for the sites subject to detailed assessment or a designation directly related to a battlefield component (e.g.: scheduled mass grave)</p>	
Importance: military/political		Numeric field on scale of 1-3 with 3 being the most important. Only defined for battles assessed in the gazetteer	
<p><i>1</i> outcomes of little or only local significance</p>			

	2	significant in the initiation or continuation of a war but was not decisive in military terms and did not have long term political implications (e.g.: Auldearn or Falkirk II)	
	3	major political or military impact such as a key turning point in a war (e.g.: Bannockburn or Culloden) and/or long term outcomes such as change of political control (e.g.: Largs or Lumphanan); saw application of important new tactics or military equipment which substantially influenced the outcome (e.g.: Pinkie); a victory determined by the abilities of a commander and/or quality of an army (eg: Dunbar II or Stirling Bridge).	
Battle Importance, cultural perception: (bibliographic quantity)	Quantity of published bibliographic entries recovered from searches of specified general books on battles/battlefields.	See Appendix 3	
Battle Importance, cultural perception: (Individual bibliographic quantity)	Quantity of published bibliographic entries recovered from specified searches of name(s) of individual battles/battlefields	See UKFOC bibliography	
Potential: historic terrain		Requires assessment of the range of documentary and archaeological evidence, which was not part of the current project	
Potential: Battle		Graded 1-3 with 3 as the highest potential. Interim assessment provided here by professional judgement for gazetteer sites only. Requires fuller assessment of the quantity and quality of primary documentary sources for the battle and likely quality and survival of battle archaeology	
Battle Array:	Were the combatants arrayed in military formation: Y/N/U(uncertain)		
Combatants Type:	<i>Regular</i> military forces <i>Irregular</i> military forces <i>Civilian</i>		
Combatants 1	Military force of home of government side e.g. Scottish	Where groups of forces such as individual militias or clans are	

	when in contemporary Scotland	known they will be included	
Combatants 2	Military force of invading or rebel side e.g. English in contemporary Scotland	Where groups of forces such as individual militias or clans are known they will be included	
Outcome	Summary result of action	A very brief summary as to which side was victorious. Detail as to losses and later implications of the battle are given in gazetteer entries.	
Assessed for Register	Assessed by English Heritage for inclusion in the Register		
BT Assessment	Assessed by Battlefields Trust pre 2001	At present only applies to English sites.	
Featured on BT Website	Sites featured on the Battlefields Trust website		
OS Landranger map number	Sheet number(s) on which site is located		
OS Explorer map number	Sheet number(s) on which site is located		
OS 2" Surveyors Drawings number	Sheet number(s) on which site is located	Only relevant for England south of the Humber	
Geology 50000 map	BGS map sheet reference		
comments	Free text field		

2. 'UKFOC Feature' database

The type of feature recorded in this table is given in the field 'Description'. The terms 'monument' and 'memorial' are followed by the specific type (e.g. obelisk, commemorative plaque) in brackets, where this is known. Cairns are not classified as monuments unless they have been erected to a specific person or action, such as the Jacobite memorial cairn at Culloden.

The criteria for adding a feature to the database is that it must be linked, or believed to be linked, to a specific battle. It may be a monument, mass grave or the like which is actually on or overlooking the battlefield, or at a location directly linked to the action. It can however also include certain features at locations separate from the field of conflict, sometimes at a considerable distance, as for example with the grave of a combatant killed on the field but buried elsewhere.

All records in the 'UKFOC Feature' table are linked to the primary record by the UKFOC number. 169 records in Scotland have been created within this dataset. The data has been drawn from a range of sources including the NMRS 'Battle Names' extract, further searches of the Canmore database and from other secondary sources including historic Ordnance Survey maps. Where a feature has been identified from any source other than the NMRS then a search was made of the Canmore database to add the NMRS details to the record. There are only 4 sites for which no NMRS record has been identified. As the production of this database was not defined in the project design the SMRs were not asked to supply specific data relating to monuments or other battle/battlefield features, therefore the present dataset may be enhanced by further location specific searches of SMRs.

The features included in this dataset are typically cairns, burials, memorials etc associated with a particular battle. The association can be direct as in the case of mass graves; secondary as in the case of monuments and memorials, or tertiary as where pre battle or natural features, such as standing stones or trees, have become associated with the battle over time.

In addition to this, some sites will have major subsidiary actions, as at Bannockburn where a substantial engagement was fought on the day before the main battle. These have currently been recorded in the 'UKFOC Feature' table identifying their type in the 'description' field and linking them to the primary record with the UKFOC number. Such sites have not currently been recorded as actions in their own right because of their close association with the main action, which often took place over a wide area. However, where such sites are identifiable/locatable it is important that they are recorded as they can contribute a great deal to the understanding of the action as a whole. *Very few subsidiary actions of this type have so far been entered onto the database and it may be necessary to revise this recording method when more cases have been entered.*

The NMRS dataset is based on names. The UKFOC Feature table is based on the features those names are associated with and an item will only be added to the UKFOC Feature table where there is a particular battle to associate it with. Therefore individual features

such as cairns that may be the burial site of someone killed in an individual incident that cannot be linked to a particular battle have not been added. Similarly place names that have no such link as within the parishes of Newbattle in Midlothian and Morebattle in the Scottish Borders are not included in the database. In the same way Battledykes in Angus where there are several features named Battledykes including a Roman camp but no evidence of a battle having taken place has not been added. At Battleby in Perth & Kinross there is a house and farmstead of that name but no evidence of a battle. There is however a record for the battle of Luncarty (site 1) which lies less than a mile to the east of Battleby. It might be supposed that Battleby has some association with Luncarty but given that the evidence for any conflict occurring at Luncarty is slim at best, no connection has been made and Battleby has not been added to the database. Of note is the alternative location of Luncarty (site 2) in Fife which lies less than a mile to the east of an area called 'Battle Law' which has evidence of a cemetery but again no evidence of a battle having taken place. Battle Law has not been added to the database. It is uncertain whether the locations for the battle of Luncarty (which may never have taken place) have been placed at these sites because of existing names, or whether the names were derived from the association with the battle regardless of how spurious it was. Very minor events such as the 'Battle Fauld' in Aberdeenshire, the location of a dual and burial site of the loser are also excluded. For reference purposes, a MapInfo copy of the NMRS battle names extract is included in the project archive to enable these rejected items to be reviewed.

Information regarding administrative units etc is not repeated in the 'UKFOC Feature' database. This information can be retrieved through the NMRS NUMLINK or from subsidiary GIS tables maintained as part of the UKBRC.

The following are guidance notes for completion of particular fields in the UKFOC Feature database.

Field Name	Definition	Additional Information	Field Type
UKFOC Number	Unique identifier for all sites within the database linking Feature to Field of Conflict	Very rarely a Feature will be associated with more than one UKFOC record, as with the 'Crabe Stone' at Aberdeen. Where this occurs only a single number will appear in this field and any other numbers will be recorded in the 'comments' field	Mandatory
Sub Number	Subordinate number for sites with more than one possible location. E.g. 174.1; 174.2 etc	Links feature to specific UKFOC record where there are multiple locations	Mandatory
Feature Number	Unique number for all records in the database	0 indicates there is only one feature associated with a UKFOC record. 1 is only used when multiple features are present.	Mandatory
NMR NUMLINK	Unique identifier supplied by NMRS		Mandatory (where it exists)
NMR Traditional number	Indicates the map number of the OS quarter sheet (1:10000) on which a site is located		Mandatory (where it exists)
Site	Unique NMRS site record number	To be used with NMRS Traditional reference	Mandatory (where it exists)
NMRS Name	Currently the name given to a site in the NMRS. This is usually the site name or the nearest published place or topographic name on the OS 1:10,000 map sheet	Currently NMRS name usually linked to site rather than feature	
Alternative Name(s)	Alternative name(s), former names		
SMR	Name of local		

	SMR		
SMR Number	Individual local SMR record number		
Description	Brief description of feature e.g memorial, granite boulder, graves etc	<p><i>Monument</i>: a structure such as obelisk commemorating the battle, or one or more of the fallen; only including earlier structures such as standing stones when they are now closely associated as a commemorative feature to the action.</p> <p><i>Memorial</i>: a plaque or other non structural commemoration</p> <p><i>Funerary Monument</i></p>	
Designation	Type of designation to be specified: Scheduled Ancient Monument. Listed		
Accuracy		<i>Not assessed as part of the current project</i>	
X	British National Grid Reference (NGR) eastings specifying site location		Mandatory
Y	British National Grid Reference (NGR) northings specifying site location		Mandatory
Comments	Free text field to include additional information to assist the user		

3. 'UK Conflict related features' database

A third database, the *UK Conflict related features database* has been established for items such as monuments and graves which are not directly associated with a specific field of conflict, and so cannot be entered onto the UKFOC features database, but which have significant association with a period of pre-industrial warfare within the UK.

For example, there are several features associated with the Bothwell Bridge Rebellion which are not linked to an individual action. These are Covenanter's graves and monuments, and a memorial to Archbishop Sharp whose murder sparked the rebellion. In contrast, the Wallace Monument at Stirling has been added to the UKFOC Features database, because it is overlooking the site of his great victory, the battlefield of Stirling Bridge, and thus is directly associated with that Field of Conflict.

The further development of this third database would be a valuable adjunct to the main databases but its creation was not a requirement of the Project Design for the current project and so only occasional entries have been made where data was retrieved incidentally that was not appropriate to include in the two main databases.

Appendix 7: Enhancing the Fields of Conflict Database

The starting point for the project was the enhancement of the listing of sites on the Battlefields Trust's *UK Fields of Conflict database* (UKFOC database). For each entry a point location was identified at the probable centre point of each located action, although for many sites the accuracy may prove to be severely compromised by the limitations of the available data. Significant related features on the sites of any action, and those not on site but directly associated with the action, such as monuments or mass graves, have been added to the supplementary *UKFOC Features database*. A handful of important items such as monument and graves noted during the research but which are not directly associated with a specific field of conflict, and so cannot be entered onto the UKFOC features database, have been added to the *UK Conflict related features database*.

Enhancement began with a search of online bibliographies, using *EndNote* software (<http://www.endnote.com/>). The principal source was the COPAC library index (<http://www.copac.ac.uk>) which integrates UK and Irish library indices including those of the National Library of Scotland, major university libraries and the British Library. This was complemented with the Royal Historical Society online bibliographic index (<http://www.rhs.ac.uk/bibwel.asp>). The Archaeology Data Service (ADS) and British & Irish Archaeological Bibliography (BIAB) online records were also searched for relevant battlefield records.

The bibliographic search identified 162 secondary works which were considered likely to contain general battle/battlefield information for Scotland. From these a total of 48, listed in appendix 3, were selected for detailed review and a listing of the battlefields they contained was prepared, together with brief details as to the content and the likely research value of the book. This data was added to the Battlefields Trust's *UK Fields of Conflict Bibliography* (UKFOC bibliography), a database maintained in *EndNote*. The battles from this listing were also added to the UKFOC database if they were not already present. The clan warfare sites identified during this general bibliographic search have also been added to the UKFOC database, with a few exceptions where location of the site has proved problematic. A range of other secondary works on military and other relevant historical themes have also been consulted, as and when necessary, all of which are included in the UKFOC bibliography.

The UKFOC database was then substantially enhanced by reference to an extract for battlefields provided by RCAHMS from the National Monuments Record (NMRS) database. All NMRS sites classified under the term 'battle' have been added to the UKFOC database. Where actions are not sufficiently accurately located then, where practicable, a polygon of the relevant parish or region has been added. Where more than one site is suggested then 'alternative site' records have been created. Where data was provided from an SMR (see below), usually in digital form, then with a few exceptions this has also been added to the database.

1 Principal Sources

NMRS

Two principal digital data sets were provided by RCAHMS as extracts from the NMRS: 'Battle Sites' & 'Battle Names'. These provided 296 and 277 sites respectively. These tables proved invaluable to the project as the search mechanism used clearly identified the principal sites and precluded the need for further exhaustive searching of the Canmore database. This was demonstrated by a general search made of the Canmore database using the keyword 'battle site' which yielded only 20 records, whereas a search of the keyword 'battle' yielded 1958 records.

The NMRS data derives initially from the Ordnance Survey 1st edition mapping and from the work of the Ordnance Survey Archaeology Branch. Fields of Conflict ('battlefields') have never previously been the subject of a systematic enhancement programme by RCAHMS and therefore the data set is believed by them to be both incomplete and inconsistent. They also consider that there is little or no relevant data on battlefields in the NMRS which is not already computerised and so no search of their paper archive was included in the present work. In addition they stated that there has not been regular updating of the NMRS since 1994, although some work has been undertaken more recently, and so there may be various work published since 1994 that has not been entered onto the NMRS. It was however hoped that such recent work would be revealed by the SMR search detailed below.

NMRS 'Battle Names'

Whereas all the entries in the 'Battle Sites' extract proved relevant, many of the sites in the 'Battle Names' extract were not. The latter included modern military sites such as airfields called 'Battle HQ' or sites that had the word 'battle' in the address such as the numerous sites in Newbattle parish Midlothian. Some were related to battle sites though none were found that were not also represented in the 'Battle Sites' table. However others related to features associated with battles and it became apparent that these features were an important component of the battlefield landscape in both physical and cultural terms. Therefore these were added to the 'UKFOC Features' database.

SMRs

Digital data on fields of conflict was requested from each SMR, as a supplement to the NMRS data, and most responded:

Aberdeenshire, Angus & Moray: *Aberdeenshire Council*: no data received

Aberdeen: *Aberdeen Council*: Judith Stones: data supplied

Dumfries & Galloway: *Dumfries & Galloway Council*: Jane Brann: data supplied

Dundee: *City of Dundee Council*: no SMR cover.

East Dunbartonshire Council: no SMR cover.

East Lothian and Midlothian: *East Lothian Council*: Biddy Simpson: data supplied

Edinburgh: *City of Edinburgh Council*: John Lawson: no digital data exists but a brief summary relating to two sites, with copy of relevant reports, was provided.

Falkirk: *Falkirk Council (Museums Service)*: Geoff Bailey: data supplied

Fife: *Fife Council*: no data received

Highland: *Highland Council*: Dorothy Maxwell: data supplied

Orkney: Orkney Archaeological Trust (OAT): no data received

Perth & Kinross: *Perth & Kinross Heritage Trust*: David Strachan: no data additional to NMRS

Scottish Borders: *Scottish Borders Council*: John Dent: data supplied

Shetland: *Shetland Amenity Trust*: no significant data

Stirling and Clackmannan: *Stirling Council*: Lorna Main: data supplied

Argyll & Bute, East Ayrshire, East Renfrewshire, City of Glasgow, Inverclyde, North Ayrshire, North Lanarkshire, Renfrewshire, South Ayrshire, South Lanarkshire, West Dunbartonshire, and West Lothian: *West of Scotland Archaeology Service*: Carol Swanson: data supplied

Western Isles: *Western Isles Council*: no data received but unlikely to contain any significant fields of conflict

After reviewing the *Stirling* and *WoSAS* battle sites data it became apparent that there is little in the SMR records that is not included in the NMRS. The notable exception was Sauchieburn in *Stirling* which does not appear on the *NMRS*. There are a number of sites on the *WoSAS* which do not appear on the *NMRS* extract but they are almost all actions against non military sites, such as monasteries destroyed by raiders. These have all been assessed and some, such as the monastic raids and others that are based on dubious features such as burial cairns that are actually natural features or have not been otherwise confirmed, have not been added to the database. Users should be aware of the need to check all SMR's for data such as this. There were also some *Highland* SMR sites that do have NMRS records, but these are minor conflicts with little detail and, with the exception of Littleferry, all are undated.

2 Bibliographic search

The number of published bibliographic entries recovered from specified searches for each action is recorded in the field 'Importance: bibliographic quantity' in the UKFOC database. A short description of each general battlefield books listed in appendix 3 is included. This gives an indication of the usefulness of the source; inclusion of plans, bibliography, footnotes, level of discussion and detail of plans, photographs, quality of reproduction etc.

Three books which proved of exceptional value in the national search or have been otherwise extensively used in this project:

McNeill, Peter G B, & MacQueen, Hector L., 1996

This is an excellent reference work for the historical geographical context of military action, which has proved very useful for the project. However there are caveats as regards the fields of conflict data in this source:

- *There are no references to sources for data in the book, making it impossible to check veracity of battle entries.*

- *There is very little text accompanying the maps meaning there is virtually no additional information to the location of the site and in most cases no extra information at all.*
- *It has been shown that at least one of the sites described as 'battle or skirmish' (Magus Muir 1679) was neither, but simply the scene of one man's murder. This is of particular significance as, due to points 1 & 2 all the site locations and definitions must be taken on faith.*

Dunbar, Archibald H., 1899

An invaluable reference work covering the period 1005 – 1625. Dunbar gives very brief descriptions of the major events within each monarch's reign and, crucially, he lists all his primary sources. Therefore any site reference from this book is given added credence. A slight caveat is that he sometimes refers to a region rather than a specific location (e.g. Caithness), a problem further exacerbated by the change such boundaries over time.

MacQuarrie, Alan, 2004

This has proved a valuable overview providing an historical context for military events of the medieval period, used extensively for war periods rather than individual battles and to cross check and verify information in other sources.

3 Bibliographic searches for individual actions

A search has been made by 'name' / 'alternative name' for references to individual actions in the COPAC libraries index and Royal Historical Society bibliographic index. The search was prioritised according to the number of bibliographic sources from the general bibliographic search as an indicator of importance, all actions with 2 or more references have been included. For many of the sites with just 2 or 3 references in the general bibliographic score, no further sources were identified in this exercise. In view of this it was not thought to be a constructive use of time to search the many sites with only a single reference.

4 Initial Assessment

The assessment methodology was developed following consideration of the work by Martin in 1997 and the pilot project undertaken in 2000 by the University of Aberdeen and CFA Archaeology Ltd on behalf of Historic Scotland.¹

It gives a basic indication, at least for all major actions, of:

- *importance in political/military terms*
- *perceived cultural significance (based on number of published references identified)*
- *the potential of the location for academic and popular appreciation of the event*

¹ Anne MacSween, "Preserving Scotland's battlefields: powers, practicalities and possibilities," in *Fields of Conflict: Progress and Prospects in Battlefield Archaeology*, ed. Anthony Pollard (Glasgow: BAR International Series, 2001), 295-296. David E Martin, "The Battlefields of Scotland: A Report on their Preservation for Historic Scotland," (Edinburgh: Historic Scotland, 1997).

- *potential for battle archaeology and historic terrain investigation based on the state of development as shown on Explorer 1:25,000 scale mapping*
- *correlation with other relevant designated heritage assets (as identified by Scheduled Ancient Monuments; Designed Landscapes; Conservation Areas)*

This can only be a relatively crude assessment, in the absence of detailed primary research on the documentary and archaeological record for both the battle itself and the battlefield terrain.

After consulting information contained in NMRS & SMR records and, where practicable, relevant secondary works, each action has been classified according to type (battle, skirmish, etc) and given an overall grading as to potential. This is based on professional judgement, on a scale of 0-3 (0 being the lowest). The criteria considered, in what was by necessity a very rapid and coarse assessment, comprised veracity of sources, perceived cultural importance as indicated by the number of bibliographic references, locational accuracy, number and survival of associated features. Account was also taken of the scale of event and its likely military and political importance. Therefore well documented major sites such as Bannockburn or Stirling Bridge will have a grading of 3. Lesser actions with fewer sources will typically be graded 2. Minor skirmishes, particularly Clan related which are often based on oral tradition and are notoriously difficult to locate, will typically have a grading of 1. Where the evidence was very poor, typically a local tradition, such as an association with a cairn, without supporting evidence, then a grading of 0 has been given. This indicates that the available evidence was insufficient to confirm that it was a field of conflict, but further research may well allow some of these to be confirmed as genuine events.

There are exceptions in each of the groups but where that occurs then a note is made in the comments field of the UKFOC database, as for example with the clan conflict at Millegearaidh, which has a grading of 3 due to the high possibility of archaeological features surviving at a known location. Other sites that may be minor in terms of scale or military importance have in a few cases been given a grading of 2, if there are associated features or structures surviving that may prove invaluable to the understanding of the event and particularly in accurately locating the event. For example, the Bridge of Dee at Aberdeen was the scene of a skirmish between Covenanter government forces under Montrose and Royalists holding the bridge. This would perhaps only warrant a grading of 1, especially given that the surrounding area is intensively developed, if it were not for the fact that the bridge survives. Therefore the event is accurately locatable and the bridge may hold evidence, such as in the form of shot impact scars, or significant archaeological deposits, possibly even waterlogged, may survive in the immediately adjacent area. Recording of such evidence may assist in the understanding of this event in particular and similar events in general.

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