



ANALYSIS REPORT: SURVEY ON THE INVENTORY OF HISTORIC BATTLEFIELDS

28 AUGUST - 4 OCTOBER 2017



HISTORIC
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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background to the survey

The Inventory of Historic Battlefields was created in 2011 as a tool for 'identifying nationally important battlefields and providing information to aid their understanding, protection and sustainable management through the planning system, and in other relevant contexts, such as landscape and land-use management' (Historic Environment Scotland Policy Statement 2016).

Historic Environment Scotland is responsible for compiling and maintaining the inventory. There are currently 40 historic battlefields on the inventory.

1.2. Objectives

The survey aimed to gather user feedback on experiences with the inventory since its creation in 2011, to underpin consideration of any changes required to policy, inventory records, operational programmes, or to HES guidance on historic battlefields in connection with a wider review of HES designations and consents policy under the banner 'What's Your Heritage'.

1.3. Survey methods

The survey was undertaken by HES designation team, with data gathered using a Survey Monkey questionnaire.

On 28 August we sent an email to around 180 stakeholders with a potential interest in battlefields from a wide range of sectors (e.g academic; community groups; local authorities; heritage professionals; land use managers) to invite participation in the survey. We also set up a consultation page on the HES website and used social media to encourage wider participation from the public. We issued a reminder email and social media reminders before the survey closed on 4 October.

1.4. Analysis methods

Staff in designations team undertook the analysis in-house. Automated statistical information on responses to the questions was generated from the Survey Monkey reports. We undertook further interrogation of the data using Microsoft Excel. In particular, this focussed on collating detailed comments according to emerging themes.

1.5. Structure of the report

The report provides a brief summary of the statistics on responses to the survey, themes emerging from analysis of the results, before drawing out conclusions and identifying next steps.

Detailed analysis of responses to the survey is set out in the Annex, taking each question in turn. Where comments have been provided, these are grouped according to theme, with information sometimes provided for context, on the respondent's role and use of the inventory. Some quotes have also been included. Occasionally, where comments addressed more than one theme, or related to different areas of the survey, they have been split or moved to facilitate analysis.

2. SUMMARY

2.1. Numbers of responses and distribution

We received 74 responses with around 90% of respondents having previous knowledge of the inventory. The 'HES website', 'local council', 'word of mouth' were the most common mechanisms for finding out about it. The majority of responses were from individuals describing themselves as heritage professionals, with significant numbers of responses also from heritage enthusiasts, planning authority officials and researchers, and smaller numbers of responses from tourists, and other users, including land management consultants. Individual responses were also received from a 'landowner', a 'lecturer in conflict archaeology', and 'an interested member of the public'. More detailed analysis on this, and on response demographics is provided in the Annex.

2.2. Emerging themes from analysis of the results

Use of the inventory

The most widespread uses of the inventory across responses are for research, and planning/management. It is however also used regularly for general interest, tourism, and commemoration.

Definition and criteria

There is general support for the current definition of battlefields eligible for inclusion on the inventory as defined in law. As regards elements of the conflict landscape which users would expect to find on the inventory but which are currently out of scope, there were various suggestions but those which frequency of responses indicate respondents would most expect to see on the inventory are 'the site of a siege at a castle or fort' and 'the site of a massacre'.

Battlefield records

Most respondents feel that the inventory records provide basic information about battlefields, if not everything most people need to know. Most respondents do not feel that the inventory records provide too much information and find the records easy to understand although there is some indication within the professional sector that the records are currently research heavy, and need to evolve if they are to become an effective tool to guide management through the planning system – for example, by more clearly identifying key features requiring conservation.

The maps are considered a very important aspect of the battlefield record. Several key issues were raised, primarily by respondents who use the inventory for the purposes of planning/management:

- The boundary map – some inventory entries require clearer explanation for how boundaries have been drawn and why areas are designated;
- The maps allow the impression that all areas within a boundary are of equal value across all battlefields. Maps that clearly identify key surviving features/areas of interest for understanding the battle have a key role to play in aiding consideration of battlefields in planning processes.
- The troop movements map – these are seen by some respondents as speculative and potentially misleading. Several responses called for greater focus on mapping accuracy where the evidence supports it; and on the other hand, clarity where doubts and differing interpretations exist.
- Use of modern mapping – some respondents suggested that this is unhelpful, particularly in built up areas where the relationship of the battlefield to the modern-day landscape can be far removed.
- There is a need to update inventory maps more regularly and dynamically to reflect ongoing research.

The inventory and the planning system

At a general level, most responses indicate that the inventory is performing a ‘somewhat useful’ planning role. There is widespread support for the existing policy position – ie managing change within the planning system in an informed way that takes account of the value of inventory battlefields – but with heritage enthusiasts more likely than other groups of respondents to consider that the controls available to inventory battlefields need to be strengthened.

Detailed analysis of the comments indicate however, that there are substantial issues to consider in relation to how the inventory as a planning tool is working in practice. These are grouped as follows:

- *Controls on battlefields* – several responses by those using the inventory for planning/management express a shared belief that the inventory does not differentiate sufficiently between battlefields and elements of them which survive to a substantial degree and those which are ‘lost’ – for example within built up urban areas. Several respondents indicated that there is a need to improve how the inventory identifies key characteristics/surviving elements so that these can receive appropriate protection within the planning system.
- *The evidence base and process for updating battlefield entries* – there is a view that the robustness of inventory records as a planning tool is undermined by the inadequate evidence base and justification of significance underpinning some designations; also by a process for updating inventory entries which some responses have indicated as being too slow to take account of evolving research, thereby creating difficulties in managing living landscapes where there is often significant planning-related change.
- *Roles and responsibilities* – responses indicate some uncertainty and tension in relation to the roles of HES – as national designating authority and advisor on planning issues – the Local Authorities, responsible for taking account of battlefields through planning processes and on individual planning applications, and also how best to involve community interests – e.g battlefield groups. Examples provided include advice on developments, and provision of guidance.
- *Management of archaeology and metal detecting* – on balance more respondents believe that existing mechanisms for managing these activities within inventory sites are adequate, than those who don’t. However, there are some concerns about the inventory’s role as an information source to guide metal detecting activity, and the knowledge loss that can arise from uncontrolled or poorly-managed activities.

Battlefields guidance

HES guidance on battlefields is being used by around 75% of the respondents to the survey, and by all types of user (e.g heritage enthusiasts/professionals/planning officials etc). Responses indicate a reasonable level of satisfaction with the guidance but with some suggestions on the individual guidance documents, and the need for the inventory records themselves to provide clearer guidance on management aims for individual battlefields.

Operational priorities for HES

As a general trend, heritage enthusiasts tended to favour 'assessing new sites' as the highest priority for HES, with improving guidance next in line. Amongst heritage professionals, views on the importance of this aspect were split, many arguing it is a high priority but with a slim majority considering it as the lowest priority. These respondents in general consider that HES should prioritise reviewing existing sites, improving guidance and records.

Other comments

A number of respondents consider the creation of the inventory has been a good first step in affording recognition and protection for our most important battlefields, but that there now needs to be a greater focus on what inventory status means for management and how the records and guidance underpin this. Again the views here are split between heritage enthusiasts who make the case for stronger protection across the board, and heritage professionals/planning authority officials who advocate tightening up of existing records to focus attention on key elements of surviving battlefield landscapes, and on making the inventory more dynamic to reflect ongoing research.

Several respondents highlighted the importance of engaging with landowners and encouraging the work of community groups; also highlighting the opportunities presented by interpretation, use of modern media, and education to raise awareness about battlefields.

3. CONCLUSIONS

The survey has captured a variety of views from across the full range of stakeholders who come into contact with historic battlefields, from landowners, to community interests, and professional advisors who work with the planning system on a daily basis.

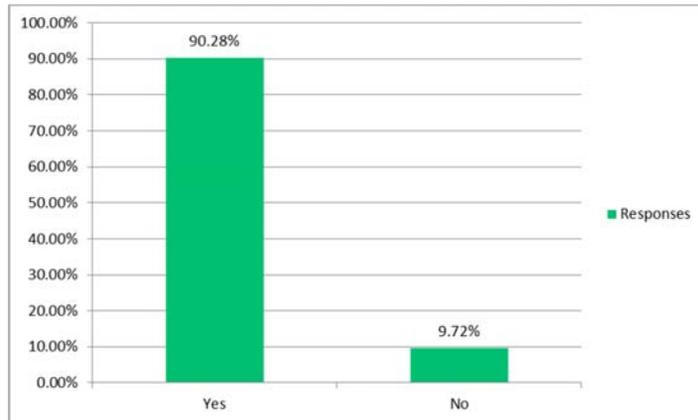
The information from this survey will be used to underpin consideration of possible changes in policy, guidance, and operational programmes on battlefields by Historic Environment Scotland.

ANNEX - SURVEY ANALYSIS

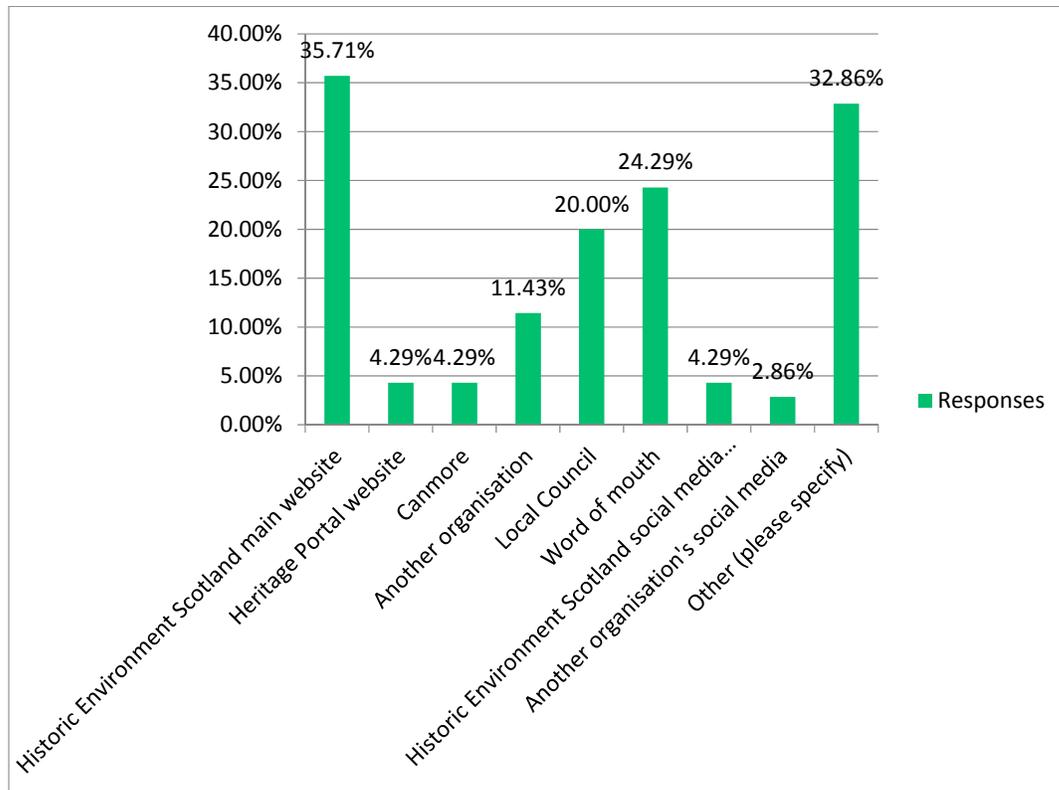
About respondents

Questions 1-3 asked about respondent's background, knowledge and awareness of the inventory.

Q1 - Have you heard about the inventory before? (answered 72, skipped 2)

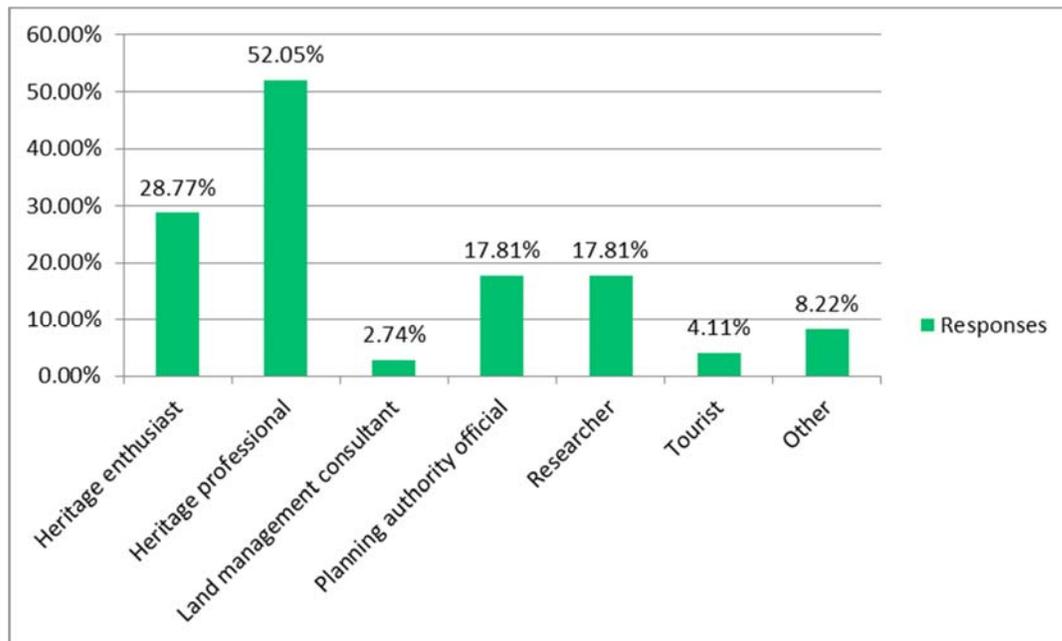


Q2 - Where did you hear about the inventory of historic battlefields? (answered 70, skipped 4)



The 'HES website', 'local council', 'word of mouth' were the most common mechanisms through which respondents heard about the inventory. Other mechanisms include Scottish Battlefields Trust, Google, the Society of William Wallace, Tripadvisor, Re-enactment Event Scotland, Local Authority Historic Environment Record/Sites and Monuments Record, 1st Marquis of Montrose Society,

Q3 - Would you describe yourself as a...? (skipped 73, answered 1)



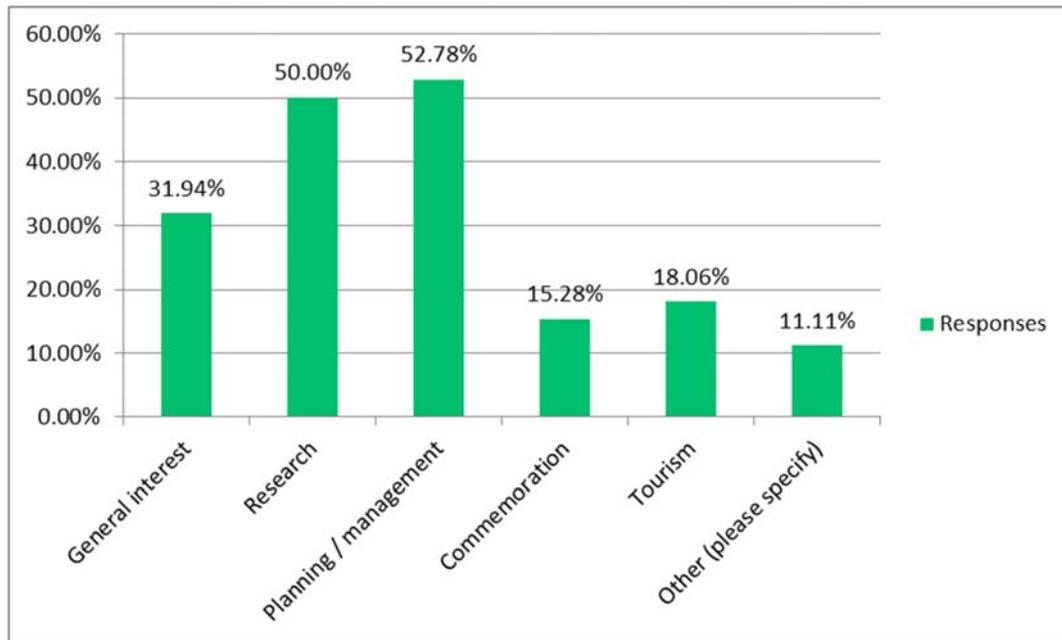
Under this question, respondents could choose more than one option, so, for example a respondent could be both a heritage enthusiast and a heritage professional. Closer examination of the data indicates that 16 respondents described themselves as a heritage enthusiast, and not either a heritage professional or planning authority official.

'Other' respondents included a 'landowner', a 'lecturer in conflict archaeology', and 'an interested member of the public'.

Use of the inventory

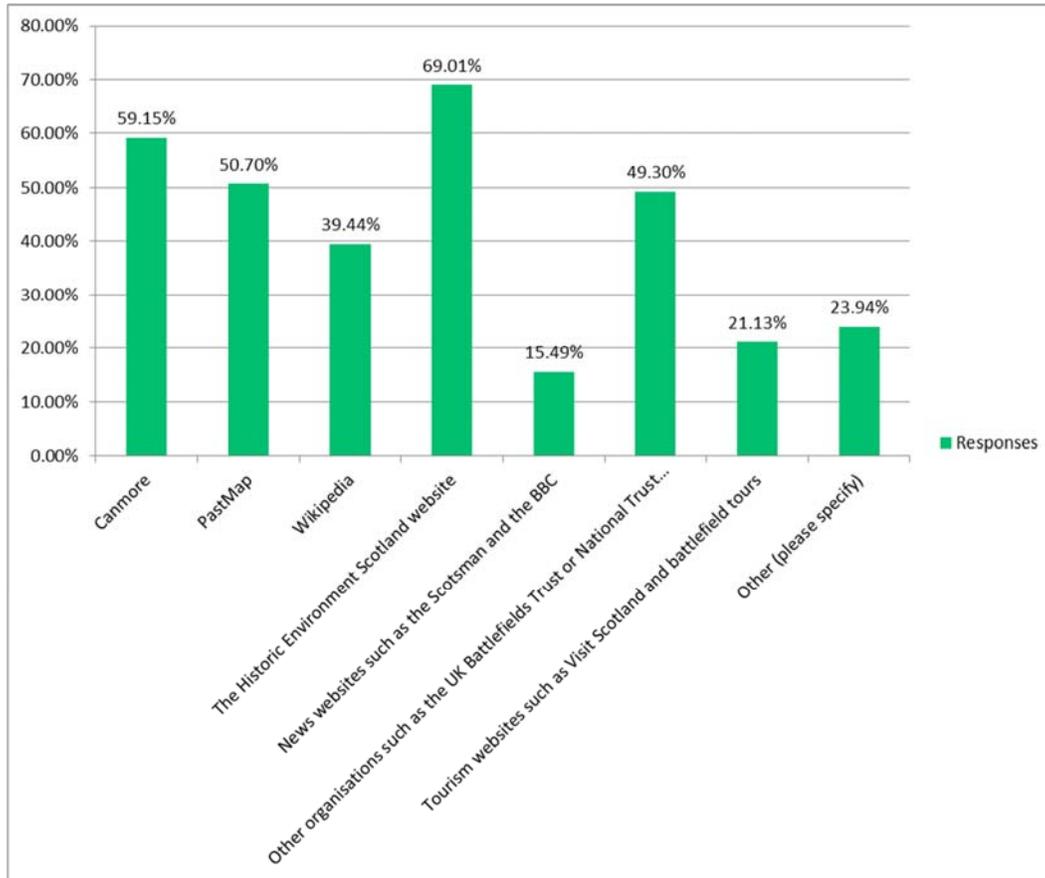
Q4 - Why do you use the Inventory of Historic Battlefields? (72 answered; 2 skipped)

72 respondents answered this question, the most widespread uses being for research, and planning/management. It is however also used regularly for general interest, tourism, and commemoration. 'Other' uses that differ significantly from the above, are for 'public policy' and 'outreach'.



Q5 - Do you use any of the following websites to discover more about battlefields? (answered 71, skipped 3)

This question aimed to help us understand other sources of information that are available online to assist with battlefields research, of which three websites (Canmore, PastMap, and the HES website) are managed by Historic Environment Scotland.



Definition of battlefields

Q6 - How appropriate are these definitions of a battlefield? (answered 55, skipped 19)

This question offered a sliding scale (1=very appropriate - 5= Not at all appropriate)



55 respondents answered this question. The average response of 1.83 equates to somewhere between very appropriate and somewhat appropriate (see blue circle above).

Q7 - What types of conflict landscape would you expect to find on the inventory?

Of the 66 respondents who answered this question, 98.48% indicated 'an area of land where a battle was fought on' - this is currently the case.

For types of site not currently eligible for inclusion on the inventory, 62.12% indicated they would expect to find ‘the site of a siege at a castle or fort’, 54.55% ‘the site of a massacre’, and 30.3%, ‘places where events of civil conflict or rioting took place’. 13 respondents provided additions suggestions, which are collated in the table below (similar responses have been combined).

Fortifications, castles, or defence preparations, including those where a battle did not take place
Encampments
Ethnic/religious/etc. cleansing
Areas where one army or group destroyed a settlement
Sites relating to battles fought at a distance, e.g. shore establishments for Battle of the Atlantic, air defence/detecting sites for Battle of Britain
Places associated with the run up to or aftermath of battle that explain the subsequent conduct/outcome of a battle
Areas and buffers to cores of fighting in nationally significant conflicts and subsequent monuments and traditions commemorating the conflicts.

Two of these responses suggested that the inventory currently comprises ‘battlefields’, a useful term for engagement, but which is a restricted subset of the conflict landscape as a whole. For example, it does not suggest riot, civil unrest or massacre sites, unless these are specifically associated with a ‘battle’ , or indeed smaller actions such as sieges, e.g the Siege of Haddington (‘Scotland’s longest siege’).

The criteria for including battlefields on the inventory

Q8 - ‘How appropriate are these criteria for including sites on the inventory?’

This question offered a sliding scale (1=very appropriate - 5= Not at all appropriate)



56 respondents answered this question. The average score 1.75 equates to somewhere between very appropriate and somewhat appropriate (see blue circle above).

Q9 - ‘If you do not think these criteria are appropriate, please explain why’.

15 respondents provided comments on this question. The analysis below (which includes comments also received under AOB related to this aspect of the survey) is grouped by theme.

The evidence base for inclusion on the inventory

Two professional respondents who use the inventory for planning/management raised concerns about the research and evidence base behind inventory entries not provide a sufficiently robust basis in practice to underpin designation, for example 'in terms of spatial understanding across the battlefield or inter-relationships within the battlefield landscape'. A heritage professional also expressed some concern that large battlefield areas can be designated on the basis of association with historical events or figures of national importance but which can become tenuous and problematic in practice, when dealing with planning applications.

A heritage professional commented '...some areas of landscape appear to have been designated without full understanding of battle location and without reference to clear source documents to back them up. Perhaps needs to be some distinction between landscapes that are understandable in modern landscape - Culloden and those so overbuilt that very difficult to understand beyond basic topography (Langside)'.

Local/regional/national interest

A heritage professional observed that the criteria do not take sufficient account of local views or intangible heritage. Two comments were also received in relation to the process for determining national importance, observing that this needs to take greater account, in the first instance, of local events and regional histories. A heritage professional who uses the inventory for general interest commented that 'archaeological potential' is a useful criteria, however, 'since significant archaeological research can be undertaken on ephemeral physical remains'

Defining battlefields on modern maps

Two heritage professionals who use the inventory for planning/management observed problems with use of modern maps as 'it is not always possible to define a battlefield on a modern map'. A landowner commented that 'the battlefield landscapes referred today in many cases are not remotely like they were hundreds of years ago'. A heritage professional observed that designated areas should be 'anchored as far as possible in physical assets'. Two respondents who use the inventory for planning/management observed that there are challenges with including built up areas in the boundaries.

Other points

A heritage professional suggested that the criteria might rule out early, less well understood battlefields that may be identified in the future. A heritage enthusiast commented that battlefields can be nationally significant even if significant figures of national importance are not associated with the battle, and that notwithstanding physical remains, known sites or general areas should be marked even where this is very approximate’.

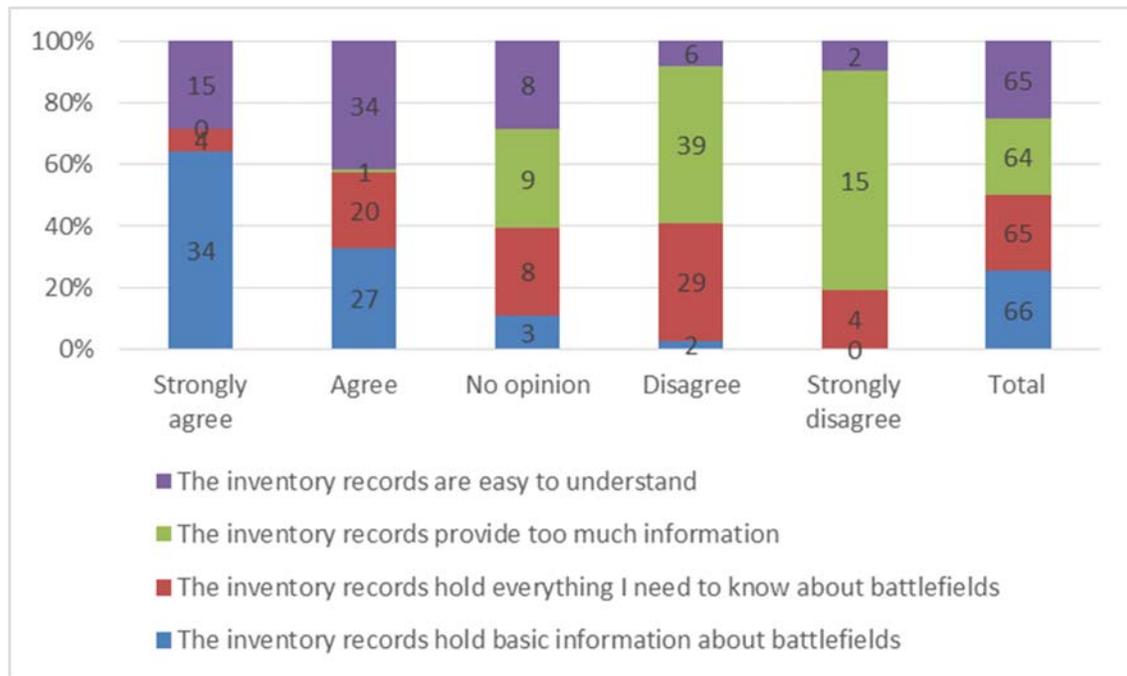
Battlefield records

All inventory battlefield entries are accompanied by a record including two downloadable documents and a downloadable map.

The downloadable maps comprise a boundary map and a map showing key landscape features for every battlefield entry. Some records have a third map, showing an indicative representation of troop movements.

Questions 10-12 were aimed at exploring users’ views of the inventory records.

Q.10 - To what extent do you agree with the following statements?
(answered 66; skipped 8)



Further analysis of the response trends indicates that the views of those who describe themselves only as heritage enthusiasts do not differ significantly from respondents who describe themselves as heritage professionals.

Q11 - ‘How useful do you find these maps?’

This question offered a sliding scale (1=very useful - 5= not at all useful).



50 respondents answered. The average score was 1.72 – ie between very useful and somewhat useful (see above).

Closer analysis of the data indicates that there is a greater level of dissatisfaction with maps amongst respondents describing themselves as heritage professionals/planning authority officials than amongst heritage enthusiasts.

Q12 – ‘Do you have any comments on the maps included in the inventory records?’

26 respondents provided comments. The analysis below (which includes comments also received under AOB related to this aspect of the survey) is grouped by theme.

General points

The importance of maps as a key part of the inventory record were raised by two heritage professionals, particularly for use in the planning system. One said ‘I think the maps are clear and very useful, you can relate features relating to the battlefield to modern features easily and see the extent of the area at a glance’. A heritage professional suggested that ‘it’s ok to have fuzzy edges’, while a researcher observed that the boundary map was good but the troop movement map was not obvious’. One heritage enthusiast commented that it’s ‘nice to see different sources represented’; another made the suggestion that there is an opportunity to link records to promote the activities of local battlefield groups and the activities they are involved in (for example local walks.)

Boundary map

A researcher commented ‘boundaries are difficult for battlefields’. Two professionals who use the inventory for planning/management commented that there is insufficient explanation and justification in the text behind the reasoning for boundaries are drawn and areas included within the designation. One professional gave the example of the Battle of Sauchieburn. A heritage professional commented that the maps ‘allow the impression that all designated areas are of equal value’ while another commented on the issue of the maps covering built up areas, but without ‘assessment of how the built up area affects the battlefield today – in other words how it should be managed in respect of the battlefield’. A heritage professional argued that, for management, it would be more useful to have maps ‘that highlight areas of interest, such as core, periphery, areas of archaeological potential and monuments’.

Map of key landscape features

Two heritage professionals who use the inventory for planning/research advocated clearer depiction of priority areas for conservation on the maps, to guide planning/management decision making. A land management consultant suggested that 'the map of key landscape features across the battlefield needs to relate to the circumstances at the time of the battlefield not what is shown on modern mapping. Modern landscape features within the battlefield which interrupt battlefield relationships are often ignored'. Two respondents suggested that it might be useful to include a map showing the historic terrain.

Map showing troop movements

Several professionals who use the inventory for planning/management commented on issues with this map. One stated that in its current form, these are 'deeply speculative and their inclusion gives them a formal authority they do not merit'; another commented 'these present a clear picture of a battle site when the reality is often far from clear'. The Battle of Auldearn was provided as an example. Respondents argued variously for greater accuracy in depicting battle lines and movements, attention to scale, greater explanation of the basis behind the depictions; for the need to make it clearer that the illustrations are indicative only; the need to reflect separate interpretations where these exist; and the need for greater willingness to correct errors where evidence is presented.

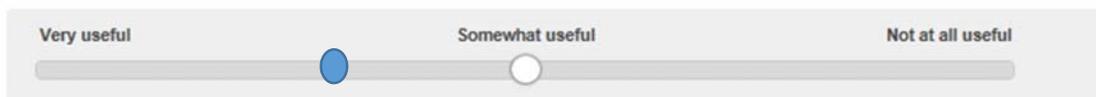
The format of the maps

Some respondents suggested that it would be good to present the inventory maps in a more up to date or accessible format, for example using satellite imagery 3d interpretation and environmental reconstruction.

The inventory and the planning system

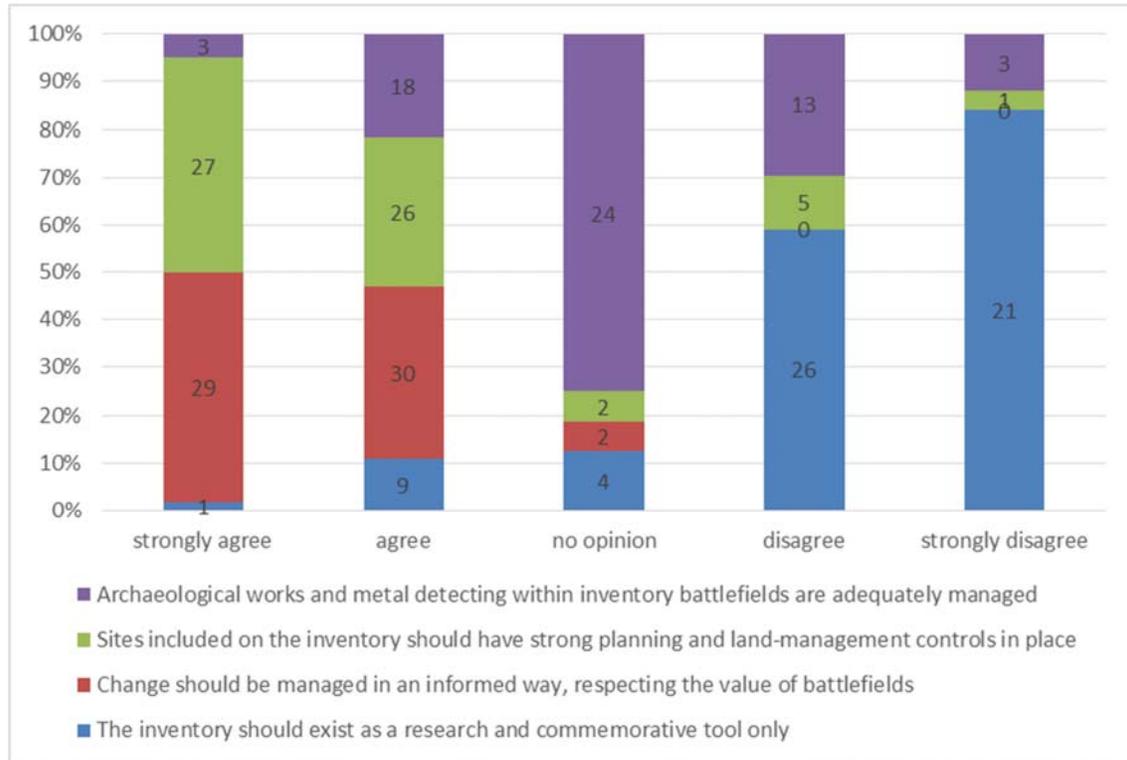
Q13 - 'How useful do you think the inventory has been as a planning tool?'

This question provided a sliding scale (1=very useful - 5= not at all useful).



37 respondents answered this question. The average response of 2.29 equates to between very useful and somewhat useful (see above).

Q14 - To what extent do you agree with the following statements?



61 respondents answered this question. The principle of managing change through the planning system in an informed way, respecting the value of battlefields – which equates to the existing policy position – has almost total support. There is marginally less, although still significant support (around 86% of responses) for strong planning and land-use management controls for battlefields. By contrast, the percentage of respondents who consider that the inventory should only exist as research and commemorative tool is very small (c.16%).

On the question of management of archaeological works and metal detecting within inventory battlefields, opinions are weighted slightly more in favour (c.35%) of those who feel the existing mechanisms are adequate than those who don't (c.25%).

Q15 – 'Do you have any comments on the inventory's use in the planning system?'

26 respondents provided comments relating to how the inventory is performing in practice. The analysis below (which includes comments also received under AOB related to this aspect of the survey) indicate that respondents feel there are significant issues to address across several themes.

Controls available for inventory battlefields

A heritage professional commented 'It's a great start to the issue of battlefield preservation and site management. It's undermined by lack of

clout at the planning and consent stage to prevent destruction of sites. It is a springboard to realising the potential of all sites in Scotland. Scotland is renowned for its history and battles play a major part of this’.

There were several comments from heritage enthusiasts to the effect that the inventory provides insufficient protection for battlefields - Sheriffmuir was provided as an example. One commented ‘The inventory as it currently stands is only a first step towards a genuine appreciation of battlefields as key economic and cultural assets for the nation. They are currently under-utilised and lack protection. Too many developments have been allowed on or near key battlefields in recent years and Scotland already has a poor record of battlefield preservation when compared to countries like the United States. By the late 1860s the United States had taken more measures to preserve battlefields than we currently have in Scotland today’. One suggested that the Scottish Government should consider promotion of the model followed by the Civil War Trust in the USA to address land ownership issues; another that ‘urban development should be controlled in a similar way to scheduling’.

An opposing view was offered by a researcher ‘Recording information on battlefields, and by extension military campaigns, is important and worthwhile, and the Inventory of Historic Battlefields is clearly a worthy step. The main problem I have with it is the automatic assumption that battlefield sites should be preserved. In many cases the present landscape is so different from that fought over that that becomes a meaningless exercise, if not misleading and a blight on sensible plans to use the land in ways appropriate for the present day. In many cases the best way to preserve battlefields will be by a combination of thorough research with virtual experience access’.

Comments from professionals from a variety of spheres (e.g researchers; heritage professionals; land-use managers; planning authority officials) working with the designation in the planning system indicate a perception from the professional sector that the designation is uncertain of its identity. It is ‘a mix of landscape designation and historical event designation and it suffers from being a hybrid’, and ‘...unlike the Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes, the Inventory is not a positive management tool encouraging conservation, but a woolly and ill-conceived constraint that simply frets about setting and views’.

Other comments indicate a perception amongst some stakeholders that it is not currently working as it should be - ‘the status of a battlefield designation is unclear... the weight that should be attached in the planning process...very difficult to understand.’ Furthermore, that ‘the inventory and its associated planning controls and constraints should not be overplayed within the planning system, particularly in terms of the surrounding area or

"setting". Preserve the battlefield itself where this is possible and appropriate, but do not use the Inventory as a device to prevent change in the surrounding landscape.'

As to the consequences of this, a respondent commented 'if the Inventory was working effectively, Scotland's battlefields would not still be facing massive development pressures which leave volunteer groups and charities fighting for their protection against the weight of large organisations or well-resourced developers...'

Several suggestions were made to improve the position. These included developing grading for battlefields related to degree of survival; identifying key features that are critical to understanding the battle more clearly in inventory records and protecting these more strongly, especially where the battlefield survives relatively intact; using the inventory in conjunction with other designations such as conservation areas; being more active in developing management plans for battlefields; improving the way Local Development Plans identify key characteristics on battlefields and providing planning guidance to protect them; and being clearer on the protection or otherwise for battlefields that are not included on the inventory.

The evidence base and procedure for designating battlefields

Several comments were received from professionals, and also a landowner, to the effect that the value of the inventory as a reliable planning tool can be undermined by a poor evidence base, and lack of accuracy/rigour in inventory designation 'inventories often reach subjective conclusions which are not justified or poorly explained'. One respondent provided an example 'Some designated areas are somewhat arbitrary and do not relate to the battlefields (i.e parts of reclaimed land at Rosyth Battle of Inverkeithing II; large areas of designated land at Sauchieburn) without real understanding of where battle occurred and therefore undermine the value of other better understood inventory designations/areas'.

On procedure for designating battlefields, a heritage professional/planning authority official commented 'The mechanism for suggesting new sites is frustrating. Placing the burden for researching evidence on the nominator, and being overly stringent in how this information is given, is not appropriate. It should be the case that when a new battlefield is nominated, excepting that a case for national significance has to be made, the resources of HES should be used to properly investigate the claim. Also there is currently no feedback or discussion when new information on existing battlefields is given, or when new battlefields are nominated... Communication generally between HES and local authorities on this issue tends to be poor'.

Process for updating inventory entries

Several respondents also raised concerns about the process for updating inventory entries undermining its validity as a planning tool: 'they are not subject to regular updates and therefore do not necessarily reflect the most recent research which has been undertaken at the sites as such, understandings of the battlefield landscape context and their significance quickly become outdated and the inventory entries therefore cannot be reliably used to assess impacts of proposed developments...' Several respondents advocated the need for greater willingness by HES to make changes and an improved procedure for updating records with the results of studies/fieldwork. For example, a respondent suggested 'a method should be derived whereby the inventory records present a dynamic resource with links to all relevant incoming research, both historical and archaeological. This should include both academic research and research arising from developer funded projects.'

Roles and responsibilities

Several comments concern the relationship between a national designation and its management - 'largely left to the Local Authorities to manage'. As an example, a Local Authority official commented 'battlefield boundaries are not, in reality, hard and fast/impermeable lines or the area contained within them of equal sensitivity/arch potential-this is more defined in local Supplementary Planning Guidance but not supported at national designation level...'.

Issues raised in relation to the role of HES included insufficient guidance on HES' role in the planning system (leading to HES being asked to comment on matters such as window changes in a battlefield), comments on battlefield impacts which can be sometimes difficult to understand in built up areas 'with little or no archaeological potential', perceptions of inconsistency in advice between sites within the same battlefield, and feedback on proposed developments which can be 'subjective, reaching conclusions not informed by available research.'

At Local Authority level, there is some indication that there is variability in the way the inventory designation is being applied in different parts of Scotland '...Different LA's will and do manage the battlefields differently as which creates a tension in how they are dealt with across the country.' Similarly, 'It's good, as long as Local Authorities take heed of it properly, and have adequate expert advice to hand'.

Suggestions for improving the situation included clarification on roles and responsibilities within the planning system, improved mapping, making records 'less research heavy' and more practical as planning tools (e.g., more detailed understanding of areas of high sensitivity within overall

battlefield), developing the mechanisms for management, addition of land-use management guidance in inventory entries, and providing clear guidance to developers and contractors for how to investigate a battlefield.

Several respondents commented that there needed to be more effective engagement between HES and other stakeholders, for example community groups who perceive 'inadequate support when planning applications are made', and that HES is 'unable to engage in discussions with such groups in the formation of its planning responses, but is able to engage with applicants/developers. This imbalance undermines the ability of the battlefield community to stand strong in the face of pressure from insensitive proposals.' The battlefield of Prestonpans was named as an example. One respondent asked 'without this level of discussion, how can a sustainable future plan for a landscape be achieved, or the effects of a proposal be properly measured?'

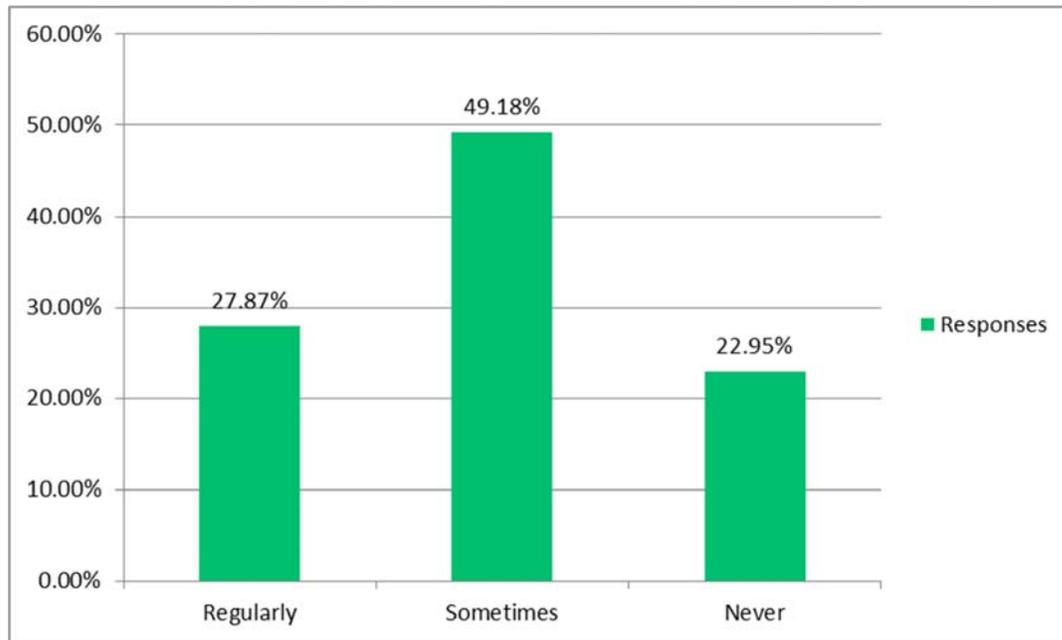
Archaeology and metal detecting

Several comments were received on this theme. One suggested that 'metal detecting should not be allowed on confirmed battlefield locations unless it is part of bona fide archaeological research'; another indicating that there is a risk that the inventory 'becomes a metal detectors hit list' as a result of which sites risk being 'robbed of meaningful archaeological data'. One respondent suggested that 'the Treasure Trove Unit and local authority archaeologists need to communicate more about what has been found and where. The Inventory has led to a lot of metal detecting surveys of limited use, but it is important that small, often potentially significant objects are not overlooked'.

Battlefields guidance

This section aimed to seek feedback on the guidance HES provides on battlefields, available on the HES website.

Q16 - 'Have you ever used this guidance?' (answered 61, skipped 13)



Closer analysis of this data indicates that the guidance is being used by all types of user (e.g heritage enthusiasts/heritage professionals).

Q17 - 'How satisfied are you with this guidance?'

This question offered a sliding scale (1=very satisfied - 5= very unsatisfied):



32 respondents answered this question. The average response of 2.34 equates to between very satisfied and somewhat satisfied.

Q18 - 'Do you have any comments on this guidance?'

12 respondents provided comments on the guidance. Several comments relate to HES written guidance. Two respondents offered praise, one heritage professional saying '.. HES guidance is very clear, concise and effective. I don't always agree with the content, but it's always useable and authoritative'.

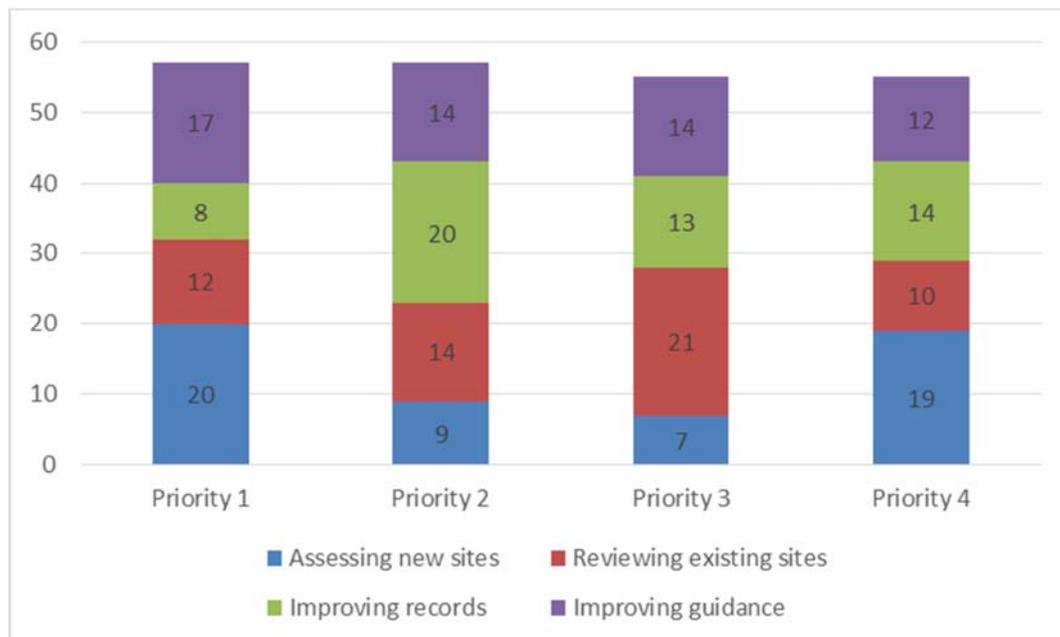
There were opposing views on the principles that the guidance should adopt. A heritage enthusiast suggesting that guidance on battlefields should 'start from the assumption that no change of use should occur on core battle areas and interpretation should be 100% included in the inventory and on the ground'. On the other hand a researcher commented that 'the guidance [doesn't] understand the real-world needs of communities and developers - it is too preoccupied with preventing change, rather than accommodating change for mutual benefit'.

On HES *Managing Change guidance*, a heritage professional suggested that the current version represents an improvement on the previous one. Another commented that the guidance is useful for setting out a method for assessing the potential impacts upon battlefields'. However, one commented that this was not always 'practical to managing at local level'. Suggestions for areas of improvement included the need for the guidance to be more helpful 'for development plan policies and subsequent decision making', 'updated to develop its relationship with future land use management within the battlefield', and clearer 'on management and mitigation'.

Other responses focussed on the advice provided within individual battlefield entries. For example, a land-use manager commented that 'this needs to explain what are the important inter-relationships across a battlefield and what needs to be preserved to maintain the integrity of the battlefield's actions. Failure to set out the future management aims for each battlefield does not permit active management or proper interpretation'

Operational priorities for HES

Q19 – What do you think our priorities should be to improve the Inventory of Historic Battlefields over the next 10 years? Please rank the following options (1 is highest priority; 4 is lowest priority).



59 respondents answered this question (15 skipped it). More detailed analysis of this data indicates that those who describe themselves as heritage enthusiasts on the whole favour assessing new sites as the highest priority with improving guidance next in line. Under AOB, a heritage

enthusiast made one suggestion, 'I would like to see the Battle of Mugdock and the Battle of Ardinning included'.

By contrast, views are split within heritage professionals on the priority they place on assessing new sites. Some view it as the highest priority while a slightly larger number view it as the lowest priority and instead favour improving guidance and reviewing existing sites. For example, under AOB, a heritage professional commented 'There should be no move to weaken the criteria for identifying Inventory battlefields. Rather the focus should be to move collaboratively to better management planning for the corpus of Inventory sites'. A land management consultant commented under AOB 'The priority must be to review the existing sites especially in light of the archaeological and battlefield assessments which have been prepared through the development process.....'

Improving records is a low priority for heritage enthusiasts but appears to be the second highest priority for heritage professionals.

AOB

Q20 - Do you have any other comments or suggestions on the inventory of historic battlefields?

24 responses were received to this question. Where comments related directly to other areas of the survey, they have been integrated as appropriate. Where these comments related to new aspects not discussed elsewhere, they have been analysed below according to emerging themes.

Skills and capacity

Two responses from heritage professionals/planning authority officials touched on the question of capacity, one saying 'More thought needs to be given to how we deal with it as the skill set across the heritage sector is not necessarily there to deal with the issues adequately. This ranges from site assistants through to curators'.

Battlefield records

The following comments were provided from a variety of respondent types, relating to Battlefield records and information available online

'The information in the records is always easy to understand and provides useful information around the politics etc for each battle. This makes it an excellent read.

'The information on the inventory is poorly referenced - statements are made without clear indication of the source (just a general source list at the end). This makes it very difficult to chase up original source documents to fully understand/research statements made...'

‘The more your records form a one stop shop for all the information one might wish to read the better. Information from the likes of published works by Penman, Brown, Barrow, Etc would provide interesting, and current background reading to give further insight and context to the battlefield records’

The HES website ‘... was easier to navigate before it was redesigned. Existing records should be reviewed periodically and reflect current levels of interpretation/access.’

‘Include an index or contents page with the list of the names of battlefields. This is vital for the inventory to be more accessible and useful’

Community involvement and outreach

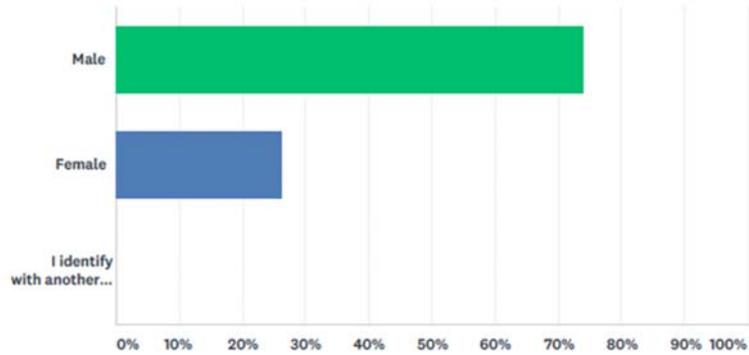
A heritage professional reiterated the ‘heritage potential of battle sites...there is a lot more that can be done in a nationwide approach to this wonderful heritage resource. At the moment we are very dependent on local champions trying to preserve sites. A national guiding body and national initiatives to link all these disparate projects can only be a good thing’. A second respondent advocated greater engagement with community groups ‘if they do not exist, actively encourage their establishment’ and a landowner suggested that greater engagement with landowners would be of benefit to the inventory.

The opportunity to use the inventory for outreach was also raised ‘...we should make every effort to tap into these heritage resource. In a world of new technologies, sites can be made accessible and informative at very low cost. Virtual museums, online guided walks and mobile history apps can unlock these sites cheaply and effectively.’

Demographics

Q21 Gender:

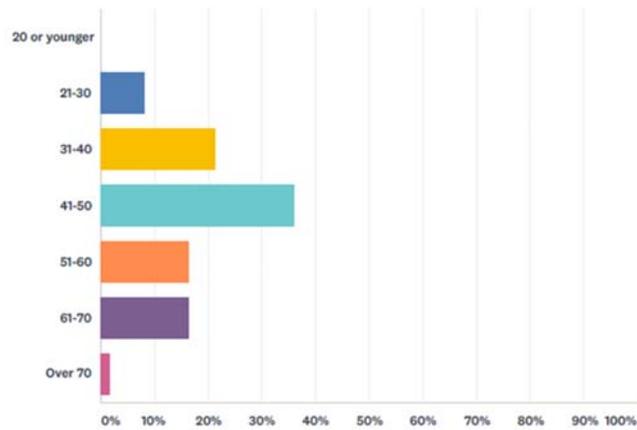
Answered: 61 Skipped: 13



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Male	73.77%	45
Female	26.23%	16
I identify with another term	0.00%	0
TOTAL		61

Q22 Age:

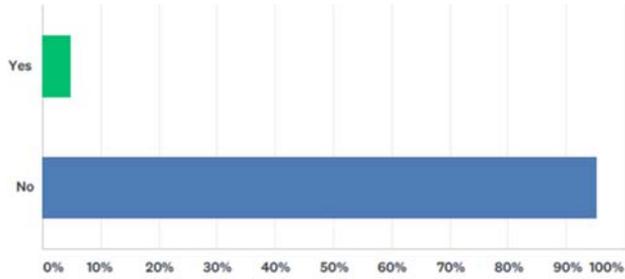
Answered: 61 Skipped: 13



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
20 or younger	0.00%	0
21-30	8.20%	5
31-40	21.31%	13
41-50	36.07%	22
51-60	16.39%	10
61-70	16.39%	10
Over 70	1.64%	1
TOTAL		61

Q23 Do you consider yourself to be disabled under the definition of the Equality Act 2010?

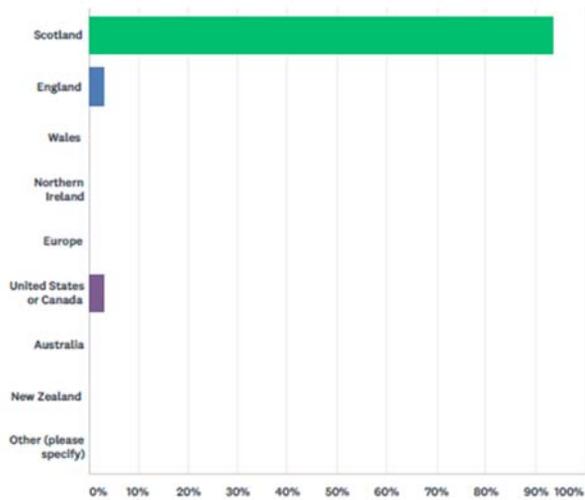
Answered: 62 Skipped: 12



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	4.84%	3
No	95.16%	59
TOTAL		62

Q24 Where do you live?

Answered: 64 Skipped: 10



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Scotland	93.75%	60
England	3.13%	2
Wales	0.00%	0
Northern Ireland	0.00%	0
Europe	0.00%	0
United States or Canada	3.13%	2
Australia	0.00%	0
New Zealand	0.00%	0
Other (please specify)	0.00%	0
TOTAL		64

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