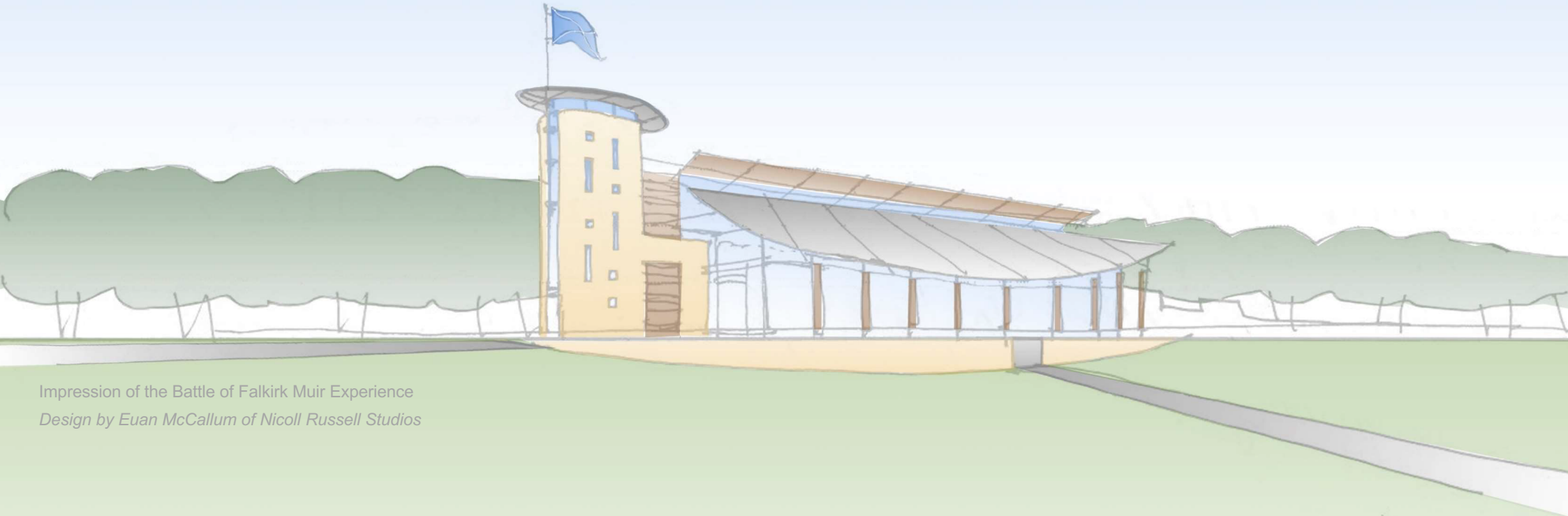


BATTLE OF FALKIRK MUIR (1746) – MUSEUM AND VISITOR CENTRE FUND RAISING PROSPECTUS



Impression of the Battle of Falkirk Muir Experience
Design by Euan McCallum of Nicoll Russell Studios

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Charity Number: SC049774
Company Number: SC607149

Battle of Falkirk Muir (1746) is limited by Guarantee



About Us

Alison, my daughter, and I have been working on this project to construct a building to house a museum and visitor centre to commemorate the Battle of Falkirk Muir since late 2015. We are both trustees of the charity established to run the project and to operate the business once it starts to trade.

As we have enjoyed the full support of Falkirk Council, we have been able to make steady progress over the years and we have now reached the fund raising stage.

Alison attended Strathclyde University where she graduated with a BA 1st Class Honours in HR and Management. She currently works in a HR team. At the appropriate time the intention is for Alison to resign as a Trustee and take on the role as Museum and Visitor Centre Manager. Given that her birthday is 16th April, the date of the Battle of Culloden, it is difficult not to conclude that fate has intervened.

I graduated from Edinburgh University with MA honours in Economics and Accounting and a few years later qualified as a Chartered Accountant.

Although I was interested in history at school we mainly covered English or British topics. However, family visits to Culloden planted a seed which was to germinate twenty years later when I was in my thirties to give me a passion for the Jacobites and their adversaries.

This period has something for everyone. Family conflict, epic battles, an underdog fighting back, religion, treachery, lost causes, leading heroines, hardship and romance. In addition we are fortunate that so much of their material culture still exists for us to look at and to admire the skills of the craftsmen and women who created these fabulous items.

Yours aye,

Roddy

Roddy Tulloch
Trustee

Executive Summary

The purpose of this prospectus is to provide information on the work performed to date and to present images to illustrate how the completed Visitor Centre and Museum will look.

A Trust, registered as a Scottish Charity, has been established as the vehicle to drive the project forward and to operate the Centre once it is open to the public.

The Trust commissioned various surveys at South Bantaskine Estate, our chosen site, to determine if there would be any obstacles to the construction of the Centre. The results have been encouraging.

Our vision is for a building on two levels together with a taller viewing tower. These all face north and have panoramic views overlooking the town of Falkirk and the Firth of Forth which are both framed by the Ochil Hills in the distance.

The Centre will create a hub to encourage study into the Jacobite era with reference to the battle that was fought in the surrounding fields. The impetus will be the combination of the comprehensive permanent exhibition and by curating regular temporary exhibitions.

The total cost of the project has been estimate at £8 million.

Given all the preliminary work has been completed our attention is on fund raising. With your help we will be able to make the Centre to commemorate the Battle of Falkirk Muir a reality.

21st Century CESS

Just as the Jacobite's went round collecting CESS money to finance their campaigns we are asking for contributions to help finance our project which has been estimate to cost £8 million.

There are different opportunities available for contributors and we would be happy to explore these further on an individual basis. The opportunities would include naming rights to the Centre with access to a Board Room. There are also naming rights for the Education Suite and also for the reference library.

Please do not hesitate to contact me if you wish to discuss making a contribution. All contributions will be gratefully received, and, unless a contributor wishes to remain anonymous, we will be pleased to display the names of all contributors within the building.



Contents

Introduction	4
Historical Background	5
Our Vision	8
The Trust	10
The Tulloch Collection	11
Aerial View of Site	13
Building Design	14
Building Layout	17
Site Layout	19
Site Views	20
Work to Date	22
Commissioned Reports – Archaeological Survey	23
Commissioned Reports –Business Plan Review	24
Commissioned Reports – Energy Statement	25
Commissioned Reports – Structural & Civil Engineering	26
Statements of Support	27
Letters of Support	28
Next Steps	30

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This Study has been part-financed by the Scottish Government and the European Community Kelvin Valley & Falkirk LEADER 2014-2020 Programme



'Jacobites'
Followers of the Stuart Cause



Prince Charles Edward Stuart
'Bonnie Prince Charlie'
Tulloch Collection



Lord George Murray
Lieutenant General
The Blair Castle Collection



Lord John Drummond
Lieutenant General



Cameron of Lochiel



'Old' Glengarry
Image authors collection



Earl of Kilmarnock
East Ayrshire Council



Col. Shugborough Whitney



Sir Robert Munro
Private Collection



Gen. J. Cholmondeley

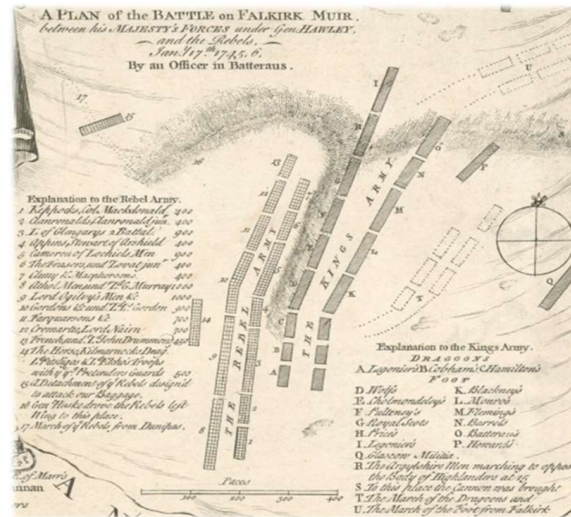
'Hanoverians'
The Government Side



Prince William Augustus
Duke of Cumberland
Tulloch Collection



Henry Hawley Lieutenant General
Tulloch Collection



Contemporary Plan of the Battle of Falkirk Muir – January 17th 1746
Showing the disposition of the armies, the Jacobite forces are on the left and the Government forces are on the right.

Introduction

When most people think of the Jacobite period of Scottish History, they think of Bonnie Prince Charlie. Many will know about the Battle of Culloden and some may have heard of other encounters such as the Battles of Killiecrankie and Sheriffmuir.

A fact that is less well known is that the largest Battle of the '45 rising, and perhaps of the whole Jacobite period, took place on Falkirk Muir, to the southwest of the town of Falkirk, on a cold, wet and windy late Friday afternoon on 17th January 1746.

As many as 18,000 combatants may have been involved on the day, with broadly equal numbers on both sides. The outcome was a victory for the Jacobite supporters of Charles Edward Stuart. However, this proved to be the final victory for the followers of the Stuart cause which was effectively ended on Culloden Moor three months later.

The pictures opposite depict key players, from both sides, some of whom fought at the Battle of Falkirk Muir. The Jacobite Stuart adherents are shown on the left and the Hanoverian Government supporters on the right.

Whilst the Visitor Centre will focus on the events of 17th January 1746 it will also explore the broader context of the entire Jacobite period from the accession of James VII in 1685 until the death of Henry Benedict in 1807.

This prospectus outlines the range of work that has so far been carried out in relation to the £8M project which aims to establish an exceptional visitor attraction that will inform, educate and entertain visitors of all ages and with different levels of knowledge of Jacobite history.



Historical Background

The 1745/46 rising was the fourth and final campaign in the Stuart's attempt to reclaim the throne from the Hanoverian Monarchy.

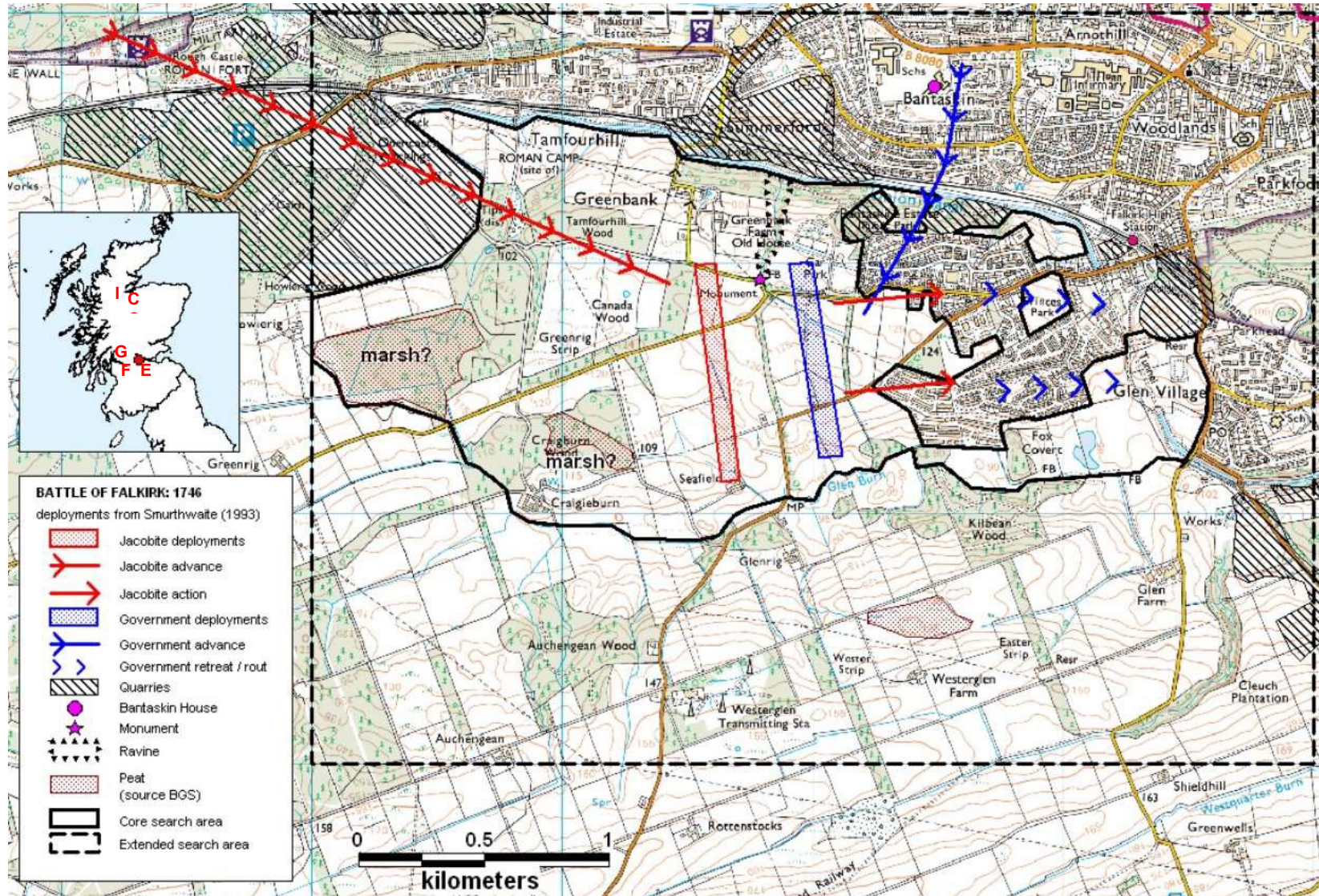
The first battle of the '45 took place at Prestonpans on Saturday 21st September 1745. It lasted 15 minutes and was a convincing victory for the Jacobites.

After spending the month of October in Edinburgh the Jacobite forces decided to march on London. The army reached as far south as Derby, about 100 miles short of the capital, when, on 6th December 1745, the Highland Chiefs decided that, due to a lack of French and English Jacobite support, the army should head back to the comparative safety of Scotland.

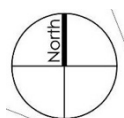
The second battle of the '45 was fought as a rear guard action at Clifton Moor on 16th December. This was the last battle fought on English soil and is considered a victory for the Jacobites.

On reaching Scotland The Jacobite forces set up what turned out to be an unsuccessful siege of Stirling Castle. On Friday 17th January 1746, during the period of the siege, the army gave battle to the Hanoverian forces commanded by Henry Hawley on Falkirk Muir. The battle was fought on high ground to the south of Falkirk town centre. The armies collided at dusk in the cold sleet of a winter's evening and the fighting lasted for less than an hour.

The fighting ended with the Government army withdrawing to Linlithgow and then onto Edinburgh. The Jacobite forces spent the rest of the night and the next few days in Falkirk. It is thought there were about 500 men killed during the fighting including about 50 of the Jacobite army.



The map above shows the disposition of the armies in relation to the site of the visitor centre shown in light blue with a red dotted outline.

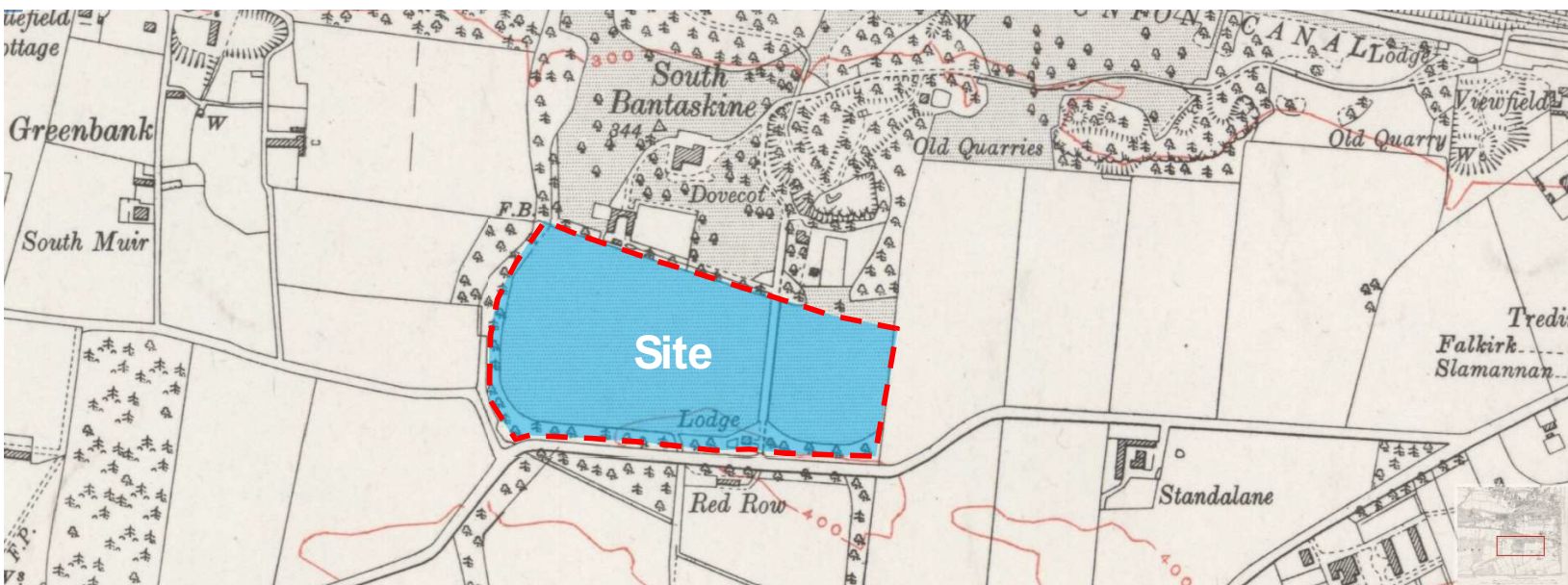


C Culloden
E Edinburgh
G Glasgow
I Inverness
F Falkirk

Historical Background



Map from 1700's by William Roy – Source NLS Maps



This map shows a larger scale view of the site from around 1900. This shows features including South Bantaskine House and lodge which was built about 1860 and subsequently demolished about 1960 - Source NLS Maps

The image at the top of this page is extracted from William Roy's 'Map of Antiquities of Scotland' which was produced a few years after the battle. The 'Field of Battle' is identified along with roads and buildings from the period. The location of the visitor centre, which is located in South Bantaskine Estate, is overlaid onto the map showing its close proximity to where the action is thought to have taken place.

Within South Bantaskine House, which used to stand to the north of the site, there were three large magnificent stained glass windows. These depicted the Jacobite commanders, Prince Charles, Lord George Murray and Lord John Drummond, the 'Soldiers of Fortune'. These windows were removed from the house before its demolition and it is hoped to have them installed at the entrance to the Visitor Centre. An image of the windows is on the next page.

On several historical maps a copse of trees is shown to the east of the site, in the exact position where the 'English Graves' are reputed to be located. Intriguingly, to this day, this site is still an undeveloped part of a housing development on Dumyat Drive, a 10 minute walk from the Visitor Centre. A recent non-invasive Archaeological survey, organised by Roddy Tulloch, indicates that there is a large pit cut in the ground at this location. Further work would be required to confirm whether or not this is indeed a mass grave. If it does contain the remains of the casualties of the battle it would make this battle unique by locating their burial place.

Historical Background

The map on this page dates from 1746 is attributed to a Hanoverian officer who took part in the battle. It shows an interpretation of the disposition of the armies on the field of battle and how the events unfolded.

A couple of weeks after their victory at Falkirk Muir the Jacobites lifted the siege of Stirling Castle and headed north towards Perth and onto Inverness.

On Wednesday 16th April 1746 the two armies met again at Culloden Moor. This time the newly reinforced Government army was commanded by The Duke of Cumberland, George II youngest son. The Government army was twice the size of the Jacobite army and on their fourth attempt the Government army secured an emphatic victory which left about 1,500 Jacobite dead on the field of battle and Prince Charles on the run until he and some clan chiefs embarked on L'Heureux, a ship sent by Louis XV, and set sail for France.

The combination of this emphatic defeat and the British Army's subsequent actions towards the Highland population spelt the end of the '45 rising. Indeed Culloden turned out to be the last battle fought by the Stuart supporters in their attempt to regain the throne for the Stuart dynasty.

The image on the left is a model commissioned by Drambuie of HMS Hazard. This ship was captured by the Jacobites in Montrose harbour in November 1745. Subsequently renamed Le Prince Charles she was recaptured by the Royal Navy in March 1746 while attempting to land arms, supplies and £13,000 of gold for the Jacobite forces in Inverness.



The 'Soldiers of fortune' Stained Glass windows from South Bantaskine House depicting from left to right Lord George Murray, Bonnie Prince Charlie and Lord John Drummond.



HMS Hazard captured by the Jacobites and renamed Le Prince Charles. John Paul Photography, from the Drambuie collection by kind permission of William Grant and Sons.



Contemporary Map highlighting the Battle of Falkirk dating from 1746 – Source NLS Maps



Battle of Falkirk Muir – Visitor Experience 1746 – ‘Our Vision’

1 EDUCATE

The museum will primarily house an expansive private collection of Jacobite memorabilia of which many items are of National significance. The collection includes items spanning the entire period of the risings and includes several items that have a direct connection to the Battle of Falkirk Muir. It also includes many items relating to the Government Army, the Jacobite’s opponents. This collection will be on permanent loan to the museum. In addition, in order to supplement the main collection, items have been offered from other large collections.

The museum team will work to identify the best ways to tell the stories of the artefacts on display within both the permanent and temporary exhibition spaces. It is believed that the more that is known about an artefact the more interest it will have to the visitor. The mission is to excite visitors as they connect with the diverse stories told by the Centre’s broad collection.

In addition, it is planned that some key items and their connected stories will be available to be viewed beyond the doors of the museum through ‘Virtual Access’. This will increase the Centre’s reach and build relationships with a potential new audience whereby it is expected to stimulate these ‘virtual visitors’ to make a visit to the Centre to see the exhibits in their planned setting.

It is believed that in order to maximise an artefact’s power and influence it should have the following characteristics:

A Authenticity & provenance

The key artefacts should be genuine items from the period and not replicas. Genuine objects have tremendous power and interest often much greater than their financial value, although these are often connected.

The best way of ensuring the integrity of the collection is to make sure they have the best possible provenance. Ideally they should come directly from the family of those who originally owned the item during the period. Alternatively they should come from a reputable source and be able to be traced back to the original owner.

B Genuine narrative

By knowing the precise history of the key artefacts it will be possible, with the benefits of the current amount of digitised information and original source material to research the original owners and expand our knowledge of the part these artefacts played.

The focus of the main collection has been to accumulate items that have excellent provenance and are known to have been associated with many of the main players during the active Jacobite period.

The museum will have an education department that will run the follow academic programs:

A Class lessons

These will be aimed at local schools in order to engage local children with the history in their area. An education room will be made available to encourage schools to visit the Centre to hold classes. Museum staff will also be available to visit the local schools to give class talks about the Jacobite risings.

B Adult learning

In addition to talks by the museum staff, visiting authors and experts on the Jacobite period will be invited to include the new Visitor Centre on their itinerary. There is also potential to form a partnership with Falkirk based Forth Valley College to run joint courses.

C Academic studies

Through association with other similar institutions such as the Battle of Prestonpans Trust and the Battle of Culloden Visitor Centre, auction houses, antique dealers and appraisers it is planned to establish close links between the museum, various heritage bodies including the NTS, Culloden and academics of the Jacobite period.

Programs will be established for students and visiting academics to identify the important stories unlocked by the artefacts within the museum’s collections. The program will investigate how the important National and International events that occurred during the Jacobite period influenced the various risings.

In summary our mission is to make the museum a national and international resource for telling Jacobite history that will educate all generations and demographics about the fascinating, complex and remarkable history of the Jacobite period. The museum will provide an environment that will preserve the artefacts that are critical to the understanding of this period in history for future generations.

2 ENTERTAIN

The Centre will run an annual calendar of events to encourage visitors to the centre. These will include the following:

A An annual battle commemoration

At present a small group gather round the existing memorial on the battle anniversary. The site of the monument is on the road side and does not lend itself to encouraging a larger number of people to gather. It is proposed to site a monument in the south west field of South Bantaskine along the sight line created by looking through the entrance and exit doors of the Visitor Centre. The monument will list the participating regiments from both armies which will become a focal point for members of the public to pay their respects to the fallen of both sides.

B Re-enactments of the Battle of Falkirk

These will be arranged during the course of the summer months. The nature of the battle would lend itself to incorporating both mounted and foot soldiers which will add to the interest and make it different from some of the other re-enactments that take place round the country.

Virtual Reality (VR) Headsets will be available for walkers going round the network of paths that were built round the battlefield in 2018. These paths are a circular route running from South Bantaskine and going through the adjacent Callendar Estate. The VR headset will provide the wearer with a way to experience key moments in the battle in a simulated and immersive environment as if they were actually present at the time of the battle. It is envisaged that the VR scenes will be triggered at various points round the battlefield perhaps to coincide with the newly installed information boards.

3 INFORM

In order to reach the widest possible audience it is proposed that a significant investment should be made to creating a top quality ‘Battle Website’. The website will not only be targeted at past visitors to keep them informed about changes and events at the centre that might lead to a repeat visit but it will also be aimed at the overseas Scots Diaspora who might have a connection with the various Jacobite risings. This will encourage them to include a visit to the centre the next time they holiday in Scotland.

A viewing tower has been incorporated in the building design in order that visitors will get a better understanding of the whole battlefield. As the ground the battle was fought over undulates both south to north and east to west it is quite difficult to get a true perspective of the battlefield at ground level. Interpretation panels placed round the viewing platform will help to improve the visitor understanding of the various troop movements during the battle.

Within the Centre’s shop there will be an area devoted to stocking books that deal with all aspects of Jacobite history. The shop will sell new, out of print and antiquarian volumes. In addition it will also publish academic papers. Over time the aim is for the shop to be seen as a specialist in this field.

‘A project to establish a Visitor Centre to commemorate the Jacobite risings from 1689 until 1746 with specific reference to The Battle of Falkirk Muir’.

In conjunction with Falkirk Council Trustees Roddy Tulloch and his daughter Alison, have been working on a project to construct a Visitor Centre to the south of Falkirk on land at South Bantaskine Estate, off Lochgreen Road.

An initial building concept has been created by Euan McCallum of NRS Architects based in Dundee. NRS have a wealth of experience designing buildings of a similar nature including the visitor centre at The Kelpies in Falkirk.

The building will comprise the following areas:

1 A museum space that will house artefacts from the Tulloch collection (see page 11) together with items loaned from other collections.

2 An exhibition room for temporary exhibitions in order to encourage repeat visits.

3 A shop that will specialise in selling Jacobite related items including books and Scottish crafts.

4 A café that will sell traditional Scottish fare as well as hot and cold drinks.

5 An education/function suite that will encourage local Schools and colleges to hold classes and lectures in the Centre. In order to facilitate academic study it will also house a reference library of Jacobite literature.



4 THE CHOSEN SITE – SOUTH BANTASKINE ESTATE

The site, located off Lochgreen Road to the south of Falkirk, is presently owned by Falkirk Council. An agreement has been reached with the Council for the sale of the land.

The South Bantaskine Estate comprised a large Victorian mansion, a walled garden, stables and lodge house. Due to twentieth century mining operations there are several closed mine workings running underneath the Estate. As a result of these mine workings all the buildings were affected by subsidence and have since been demolished leaving only the walled garden still standing.

The two fields marked for this development are to the east (east field) and to the west (west field) of the old entrance road into the estate. The entrance road is lined with mature trees. The plan is to utilise the east field for coach and car parking and construct the Visitor Centre in the south east corner of the west field. The new battle memorial will be located in the south west corner of the west field.

For safety reasons, the existing junction will be widened. To improve the flow of traffic the existing road will accommodate the traffic entering the site. A new road for exiting traffic will be constructed to the east of the existing road and will run parallel to it. The existing trees will be retained. The south east corner of the west field, where the Visitor Centre is to be built, was the location of the now demolished lodge house.

A metal detector survey of the two fields was undertaken in January 2019. The only find that might have a connection to the battle was a musket ball found on the western edge of the existing entrance road.

It may be that past land management have removed all traces of the battle. However, large areas of land to the south west of the existing monument and land surrounding Seafield farm that lies to the south of the South Bantaskine Estate have also been surveyed. Three items were recovered that might relate to the battle. These include an eighteenth century brass button, a thin flat brass object that might be a horse ornament and a buckle.

The conclusion must be that although the land subject to this development was undoubtedly crossed by troops before and after the battle there was no serious fighting in the immediate area. Therefore, no archaeology will be lost as a result of the construction. Also it can be argued that the overall impression of the battlefield will not be lost as South Bantaskine would appear to be on the western fringe of the battle site. Further work is ongoing to the east of Seafield farm in order to locate the area of the fighting.

In December 2017 and January 2018 resistivity surveys were undertaken at the site traditionally known as the 'English Graves' located in Dumyat Drive which is in a housing estate a quarter of a mile to the east of South Bantaskine.

The results are promising in that there is clear evidence of a man made cut in the ground which is large enough to comprise a mass grave. The next stage would be to perform an archaeological dig to try and discover what might be in the hole.

If proof can be found that it is indeed the site of a mass grave relating to the battle the plan would be to mark the location with a cairn.

5 THE REQUIREMENT TO HAVE A VISITOR CENTRE

The argument to engage visitors with Jacobite history using genuine artefacts that were used during the risings displayed and narrated in a museum has been made above.

Community involvement and academic study is vital to ensure continued interest in the subject. This can only be achieved by the establishment of a world class facility which offers the facilities that meet the expectations of modern museum visitors.

This includes the opportunity to purchase souvenirs of their visit. Therefore the Centre will include a shop which will not only stock books on Jacobite history but will also stock quality replicas of some of the key artefacts that are on display in the museum. In addition it will sell a range of high quality Scottish produce and crafts.

Today's visitors also expect to be able to purchase refreshments and food in order to complete their visit. Therefore the Centre will provide hot and cold drinks, light snacks and a range of hot meals. The emphasis will be on good quality Scottish produce.

The Centre would also provide toilet facilities for not only visitors entering the museum but also for visitors who wish to walk the battlefield and for walkers on the John Muir walkway that forms the northern boundary to the site.

The newly created network of paths and information boards are a perfect supplement to the museum but are not a substitute for a museum. Given the lack of space the information boards can only provide a summary of the events whereas the narrative within the museum will be far more detailed. As the path network circumvents the battlefield they have to transverse slopes which make them unsuitable for the infirm which excludes them from using the paths and finding out about the battle. The Visitor Centre will be disabled friendly.

The Visitor Centre will act as a guardian to help protect the battlefield for future generations to understand the events that happened on that momentous day in January 1746.

6 FORECASTED VISITOR NUMBERS

It has been assumed that the impact of constructing a world class facility will result in 100,000 visitors in the first year. It is expected that numbers will decrease to 55,000 in year two but increase to 80,000 visitors from year three onwards. These figures compare to the 220,000 visitors that pay to enter the Culloden Visitor Centre. Break even visitor numbers have been calculated at approximately 65,500 per annum.

The Falkirk area has numerous popular visitor attractions including the Kelpies and Falkirk Wheel. The new Falkirk Distillery is soon to open to the public. All these attractions offer a completely different visitor experience to the one proposed here so they are not seen as competitors, instead it is expected that there will be a synergy between local attractions that will boost visitor numbers to the wider Falkirk area to our mutual benefit.

Indeed, as the canal runs through the South Bantaskine Estate there is the opportunity to forge close links with the Falkirk wheel whereby visitors who take a barge trip on the wheel could extend their time on the barge by going to South Bantaskine, alight at the Seagull Trust dock which is a short walk from the proposed site of the Battle of Falkirk Muir Centre. They can spend time going round the Battle of Falkirk Muir Centre before returning by barge to the Falkirk Wheel.

Once the Visitor Centre is operational it is intended to discuss the possibility of introducing a 'Falkirk Pass' that will act as an incentive to visit local attractions.

Whilst there is already a monument to commemorate the battle positioned at the south end of the ravine that parts of the two armies are supposed to have fought over its location is close to the road side and is on a bad bend of Lochgreen Road.

The Trust's proposal is to commission a new monument that will be built at the south west of the site. This new monument will be seen in the distance by visitors entering the Centre by looking along the corridor that separates the museum space from the café and shop.

This monument will provide an area for visitors to remember the men who fought on both sides during the battle and will become the focus for the annual battle commemoration.



In order to deliver the project a Trust was established in 2018 which was granted charitable status by OSCR in 2019.

The Trust has the following six Trustees:
1 Roddy Tulloch MA, CA, FSA Scot
2 Alison Tulloch BA Hons, Assoc CIPD
3 Dr Arran Johnston MA
4 Iain MacDonald Fleming
5 Colin Stewart
6 Jean Tulloch BSc

The charitable purposes are:- the advancement of the arts, heritage, culture or science

The charitable objects are: the advancement of heritage and culture by:

- 1 The preservation of the site of the Battle of Falkirk Muir which took place to the south of Falkirk.
- 2 To honour and commemorate those who fell and all those who fought in the battle.
- 3 To operate a visitor centre close to the site of the battle which will inform visitors about all the Jacobite risings with particular emphasis on the '45 and the Battle of Falkirk Muir.
- 4 The Visitor Centre will comprise a museum that will display nationally significant collections of artefacts from the period and a temporary exhibition space to accommodate displays focusing on different topics of Jacobite interest.
- 5 The centre will house an education suite to encourage academic study, by all ages and abilities, into the Jacobite period using the museum's artefacts as a focus for the study.
- 6 The centre will operate both a cafe and shop.



**THIS DOCUMENT IS IMPORTANT
PLEASE RETAIN IT FOR YOUR RECORDS
Please ensure all charity trustees are aware of this document**

Our Trustees:

Arran is also a Trustee of the Battle of Prestonpans 1745 Heritage Trust. He is a Battlefield Historian and an Historical Consultant who has written several books, three of which relate to the '45. These comprise *Valour Does Not Wait: The Rise and Fall of Charles Edward Stuart, On Gladsmuir Shall the Battle Be!* and *Rebellious Scots to Crush*.

Iain has, over the past decades, acquired a comprehensive knowledge of Jacobite portraiture and medallions. Indeed Iain assisted Noel Wolf compile his seminal book *The Medallion Record of the Jacobite Movement* which was published in 1988.

Colin is a businessman who has a passion for the Jacobite period and has built up a collection of Jacobite memorabilia. Like Iain he has a vast knowledge of Jacobite portraiture, medallions and seals.

Jean is a teacher who has over 25 years' experience working within education. She has a knowledge of Jacobite history and has travelled across the UK and Europe visiting many key Jacobite sites.

Decision on your application to become a charity

I am pleased to tell you that the Office of the Scottish Charity Regulator (OSCR) is satisfied that your organisation meets the charity test, and has entered it in the Scottish Charity Register. This means it now has charitable status under the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005.

The details of your charity's entry in the Register are set out below.

Your charity's registered name is:	Battle of Falkirk Muir (1746)
Your charity number is:	SC049774
Your charity was registered on:	26th November 2019

Charities
The Scottish



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The Tulloch Collection

Trustee, Roddy Tulloch has accumulated a vast collection of exceptional and unique artefacts relating to the entire Jacobite period. Once the museum is established we will apply to National Galleries Scotland to have the collection recognised as "Nationally Significant".

Recently a number of items from The Collection have been referenced in two PhD thesis dealing with different aspects of Jacobite material culture.

The collection includes the following types of material:

1. Swords. There are over twenty swords comprising blades from both sides of the conflict some of which were used at Falkirk Muir.
2. Scottish dirks.
3. Pistols and muskets from both sides of the conflict.
4. Bayonets, targes, powder horns.
5. Portraiture including miniatures and engravings.
6. 18th century Jacobite glass.
7. Jacobite china and porcelain.
8. Rings including portrait and memento mori rings.
9. 18th century tartan, ribbon garters, fans, snuff boxes and pieces of clothing and sporrans including a waistcoat worn by Prince Charles Edward Stuart.
10. Personal items such as the Earl of Kilmarnock's Quaich, Prince Charlie's riding whip and a cooking pot used by Prince Charles while skulking in Glenmoriston after Culloden.
11. Jacobite, Stuart, House of orange and Hanoverian medallions.
12. Gold and silver touchpieces.
13. 17th and 18th century letters, manuscripts, documents and maps.



Early 18th century pistol collected from Culloden Moor – steel & silver



Broadsword found on Falkirk Muir - steel



17th century Plaid Brooch found on Culloden Moor - brass



Earl of Kilmarnock's Quaich – silver



Rob Roy's Sporran – 17th Century – Leather



Engraved Powder Horn dated 1688 – cow horn



Highland targe used at Sherrifmuir – wood & leather



Fan used by a lady attending the ball held at Holyrood House on 23rd September 1745 – 21 sticks - paper and ivory



18th century Scottish Lochaberaxe found on Culloden Moor after the battle – wood & steel



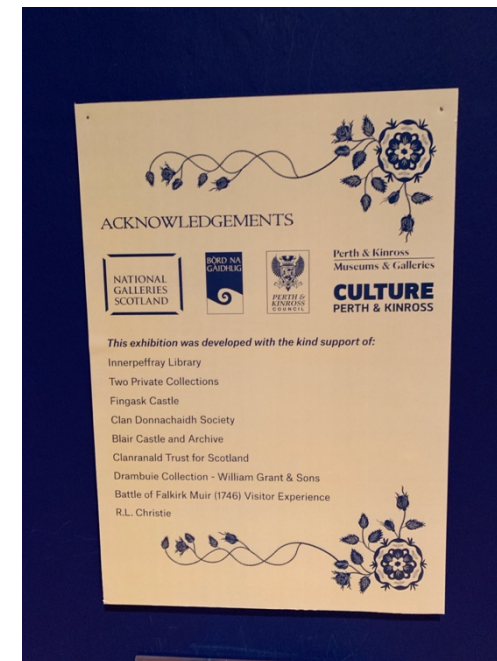
The 'Jacobite Clans' Exhibition at Perth Museum was extremely well attended during its run in 2019 with an average of 8000 visitors per month



Trustee Roddy Tulloch visiting the exhibition on the opening night



Swords used at the Battle of Falkirk (1746) – steel, wood, wool & fish skin



Battle of Falkirk Muir (1746) acknowledgement during the Jacobite Clans exhibition

The Tulloch Collection

The three swords shown to the left were used at the battle. The top was carried by John Wetherspoon who was a member of a group of spectators who climbed to the top of the Muir to view the battle. He was taken prisoner by the Jacobites and held in Doune Castle from where he escaped and made his way to America. The middle sword was carried by one of the officers of Ligonier Dragoons who launched the first attack on the Jacobite right wing suffering many casualties as a result. It appears as if this sword was taken by a Jacobite after the battle as the Hanoverian crown has been erased from the blade. The bottom sword has a 'Jacobite' engraved blade. This sword was carried by Alexander Forbes, Lord Pitsligo, throughout the entire '45 rising and he would also have used it during the battle of Sheriffmuir. There is an eyewitness account of Lord Pitsligo threatening the Constable of Manchester with this sword during the Jacobite occupation of the town in November 1745.

The collection is wide ranging and covers all aspects of the Jacobite period. It includes many items that were used by both sides and many of the items were used at the Battle of Falkirk Muir. In addition to displaying this collection the Visitor Centre will also exhibit artefacts from other collections.

Although most of the artefacts have not been previously displayed several items have been included in past exhibitions. For example the 1913 Inverness Jacobite Exhibition, the 1946 Second Centenary Loan Exhibition held in Edinburgh and the 1996 Swords and Sorrows exhibition at Culloden. More recently several artefacts were included in last year's successful Jacobite Clans exhibition curated by Perth Museums.



Aerial View of Site



This site occupies a key location on the Battlefield. Some key items to note include the following:-

1. It is bordered on the West by a ravine that was a key feature of the battle and is thought to be close to where three regiments of the Government Army fought a rear-guard action.
2. It is located in an attractive semi-rural setting which is already used for recreational purposes by local people.
3. The Battle is linked to several town centre sites whereby walking, cycling and public transport routes could be established to take the Centre's visitors down to the town centre.
4. The battlefield retains a largely open character that makes it easier to imagine the context of the battle. Last year a 4km battlefield walk was constructed which included interpretation panels at key points around the site of the battle.
5. The site can be accessed from Falkirk High railway station which is a short walk. The John Muir walkway bounds the site along its northern edge. There may be the possibility of running barge trips from the Falkirk Wheel to the Seagull Trust dock located to the north of the site.

Aerial view of the site – Source – Google Maps



Building Design

Euan McCallum, who was until recently, a Senior Associate with Dundee based Firm of architects Nicoll Russell Studios has produced plans and images of the Visitor Centre.

The following pages portray images of the building design.

This view is the front of the Visitor Centre looking from the north east.

The design is for a building with 2000m² of floor space. Current estimates of build costs are £3000 per square meter. Therefore the total build cost is estimated to be £6 million.

The estimated cost to fit out the museum is £1 million.

The estimated cost to construct the car park is £500,000.

Together with a contingency fund of £500,000 the project will cost £8 million.



Design and Impression by Nicoll Russell Studios

Building Design

A view of the front of the Visitor Centre from the north west.

The roof of the centre has been designed to depict a Lochaber axe, a weapon used during the Battle.



Design and Impression by Nicoll Russell Studios

Building Design

Interior view of the entrance foyer from the east looking west.

The museum space is on the left and the café is on the right.



Design and Impression by Nicoll Russell Studios

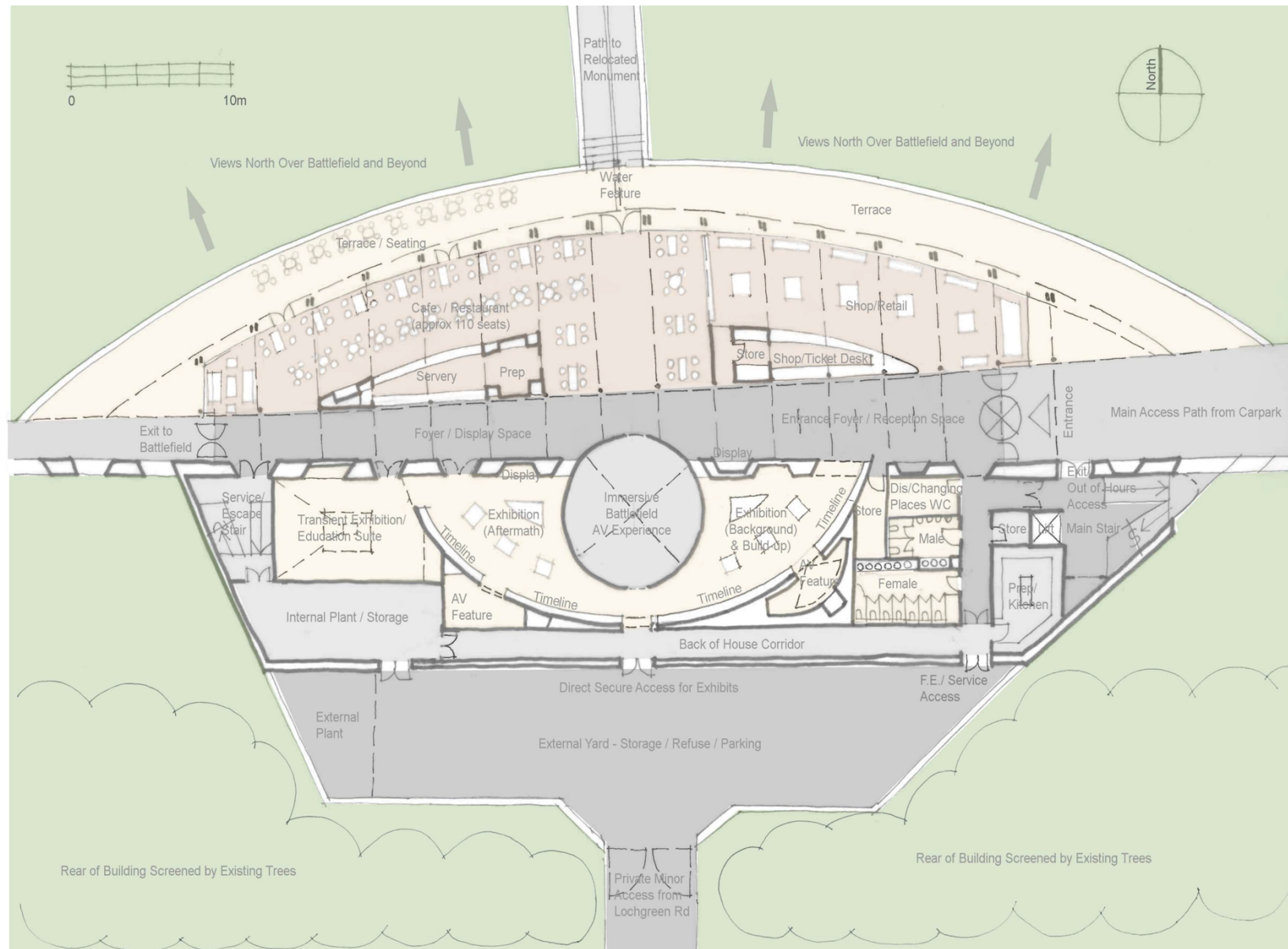
Building Layout

This image is of the ground floor plan.

The building is orientated to look north over the town of Falkirk which is framed by the Ochil Hills beyond.

This floor comprises the shop and café at the front and the museum and temporary exhibition spaces at the rear. The viewing tower is located to the right, east, of the building.

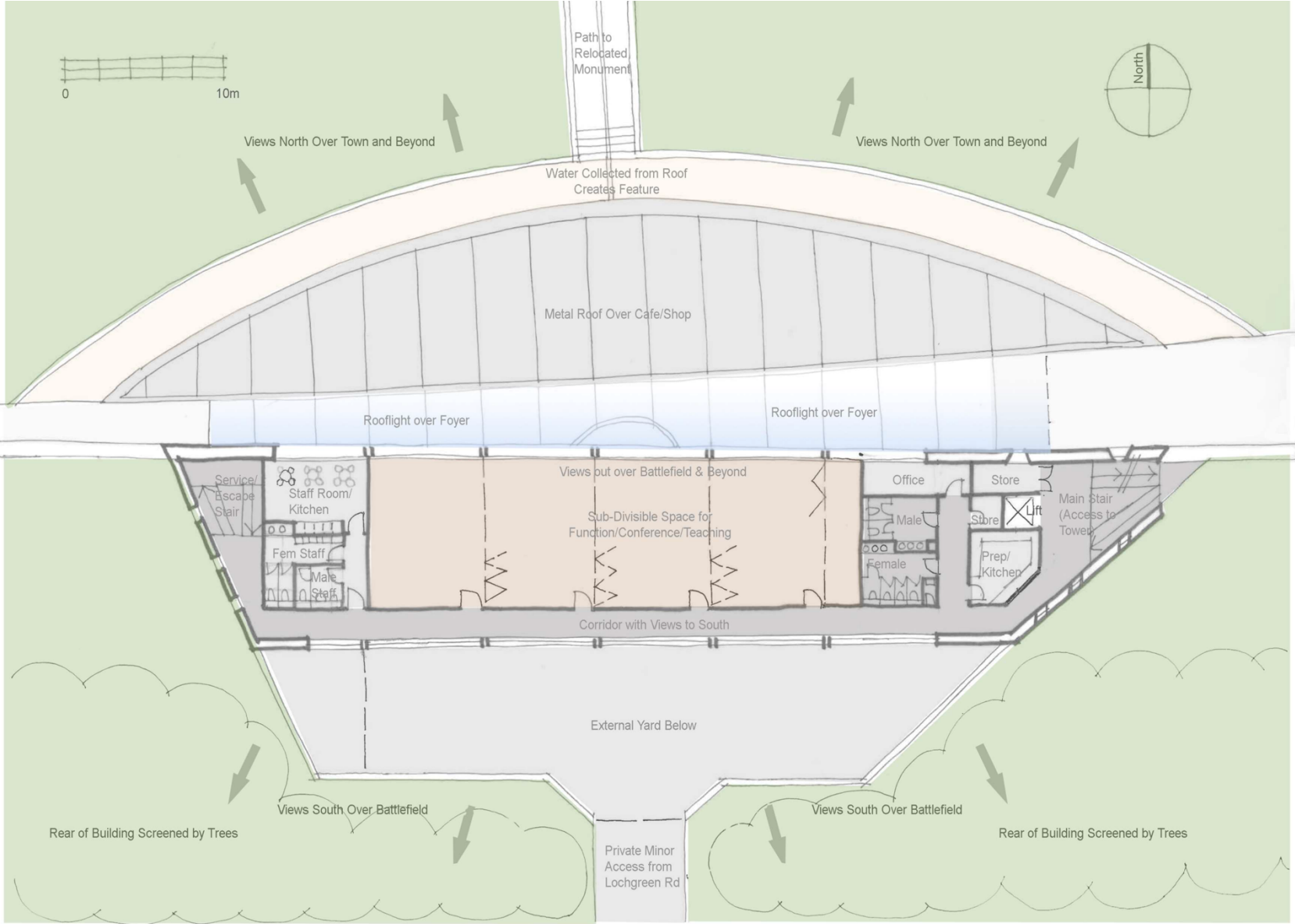
The floor area is 1,250 sq.m.



Design and Impression by Nicoll Russell Studios

Building Layout

This plan shows first floor area which mainly comprises the education / function suite. The floor area is 700 sq.m. and the view is over Falkirk looking towards the Ochil Hills.



Design and Impression by Nicoll Russell Studios



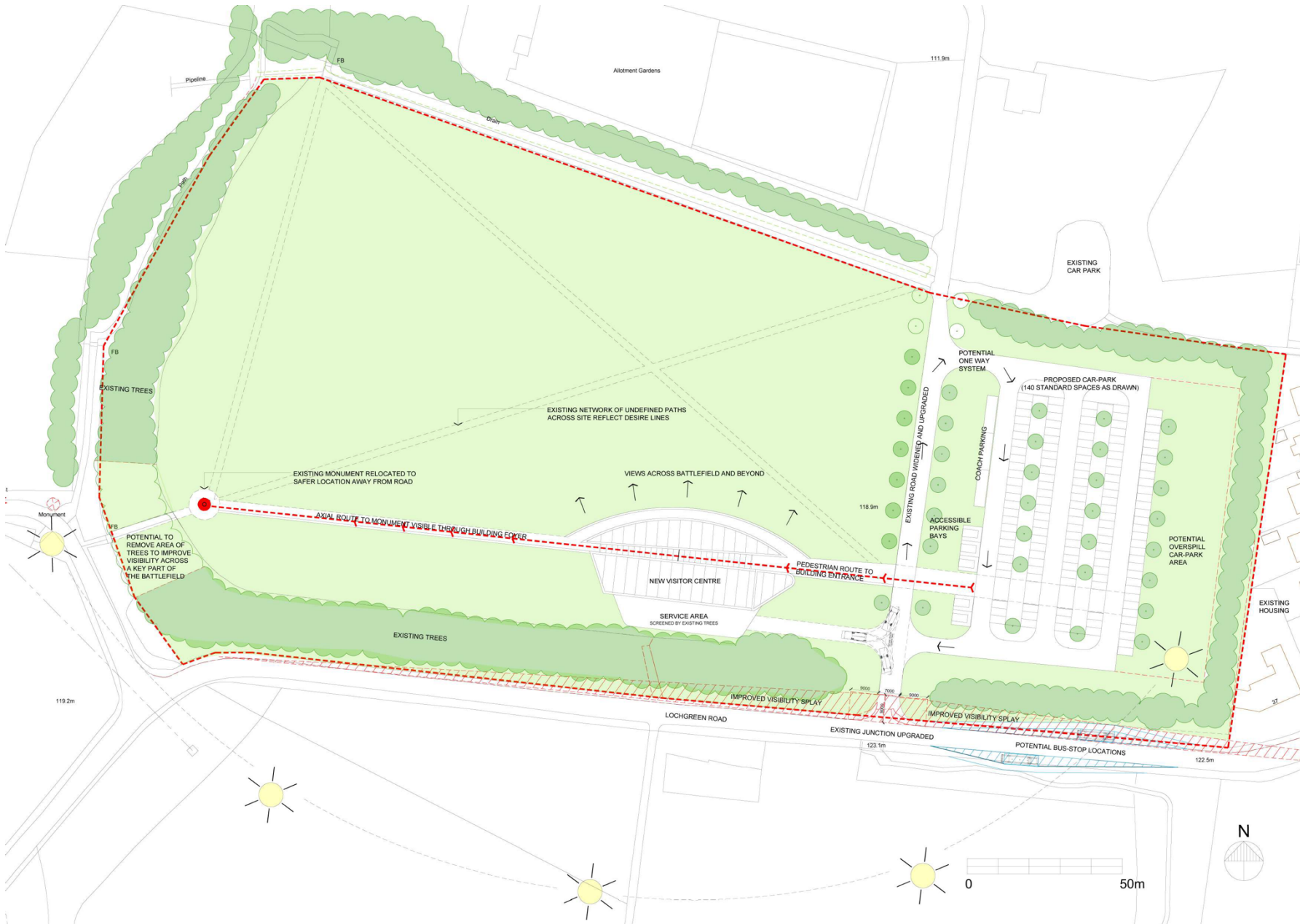
Site Layout

The adjacent plan illustrates a developing conceptual site layout for the site indicating a general disposition of elements including the following locations:

1. Visitor Centre – Café/Shop with views out over Battlefield and beyond.
2. Visitor Centre – Exhibition and Support facilities.
3. Visitor Centre – Yard and service with access screened by landscaping.
4. New Carpark – 150 Cars indicated with Accessible and Coach parking.
5. Existing Site Access – with potential for upgrading.
6. Approximate location of Bus stops.
7. Position of Battle Monument for commemoration.
8. Existing path network enhanced to facilitate access to building and to key points on Battlefield.

Approximate areas:
 Building Footprint
 Ground Floor: 1250 sq.m. approx.
 First Floor: 700 sq.m. approx.

Total Site Area:
 Red Line
 56750 sq.m. approx..
 5.675 hectares approx



Site Views

These aerial images, taken in early 2018, provide a good indication of the site and broader context, giving an indication of the sweeping panoramas that would be seen from the main building and tower.

These views indicate how the inclusion of the viewing tower would allow for an enhanced understanding of the extended battlefield area whilst also providing an appreciation of the topography and movements of the respective armies.

Views towards the town of Falkirk would also be opened up. This would facilitate a visual connection to key sites in the town centre that are connected to the battle, such as the Trinity Church.



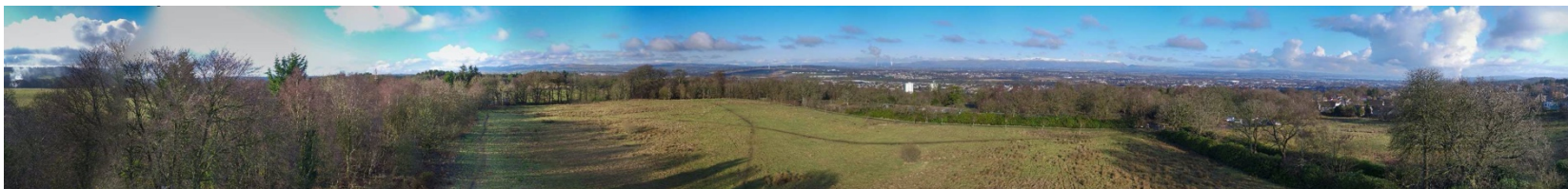
Panorama from the Site at 10m above ground level



View north across the site over the town and beyond



View south across the site showing the rural context beyond



Panorama from the Site at 15m above ground level

Site Views

These photographs show features of the broader battlefield area. Some of these, such as the ravine, help to pinpoint aspects of the battle from the contemporary accounts.



Existing Monument



View of the ravine that featured in the Battle



North view down Bantaskine Park entrance which will be maintained



Battlefield Trail information board



John Muir walkway looking west with the Battlefield Trail information boards shown on the right



The Trust, led by Alison and Roddy Tulloch, have been working to achieve key milestones. Some of these are detailed to the left.

1 Feasibility Studies

The Trust commissioned numerous reports to produce a feasibility study. These were split into two areas: i) project feasibility study ii) site feasibility study. This work was part funded by the LEADER programme. The aim of compiling these studies was to understand the viability of the project and the proposed site location.

i) Project Feasibility Study

This consisted of an independent consultant reviewing the business plan and feasibility study and providing a comprehensive overview. The consultant appointed was Steve Callaghan of Eglington Consultants. Steve is a seasoned heritage professional with 25 years' experience in the Scottish heritage and museums sector. He has been responsible at various times for reviewing business plans and projections for heritage initiatives, including the Culloden Battlefield Visitor Centre, which he inherited into his portfolio as Regional Manager (North) once the new visitor centre was complete.

Extracts from this study are shown on page 24. The full report is available upon request.

ii) Site Feasibility Study

This consisted of:

- Architectural Feasibility Study
- Archaeological Site Investigation
- Coal Board Report
- Civil & Structural Engineering Statement
- Ecological Report
- Energy Statement
- Topographical Survey
- Tree Survey

The purpose of commissioning these studies was to identify if the site was deemed a viable location to house the visitor centre. Based upon the findings it was identified there were no inherent obstacles. The findings from the coal report highlighted that further site investigations are required to identify the exact location of the coal mines and then potentially consolidate them

2 Financial Viability

Forecast Profit & Loss and Cash Flow have been prepared and independently reviewed.

The business will have three main revenue streams, these are ticket sales from the permanent and temporary exhibitions, the Cafe and the shop. The table below summarises the key figures.

	<u>Year 1</u>	<u>Year 2</u>	<u>Year 3</u>
Visitor Numbers	100,000	55,000	80,000
Revenue	£1,350,000	£742,000	£1,100,000
Profit / (Loss)	£372,000	(£112,000)	£157,000
Cash Inflow			£465,200

These visitor numbers compare with Culloden which currently attracts 220,000 visitors per annum. Sensitivity analysis indicates that we require 65,500 visitors per annum in order to break even.

3 Land Sale Agreement

Roddy and Alison Tulloch have been working closely with Falkirk Council since 2017. The most recent discussions were in relation to progressing with the purchase of the land at South Bantaskine Park. This was agreed with Falkirk Council at the end of 2019.

There have also been pre-planning discussions to identify work that is required to be carried out prior to a planning application being submitted. Part of these works were carried out as part of the site feasibility study and the other studies are ongoing.

4 Website Development

Roddy and Alison Tulloch have developed a website, www.falkirkmuir1746.scot, to provide a reference point for interested parties. It will also be a useful communication channel to provide updates on the project as well as giving contact details for anybody who would like to support or find out more information. As the project develops the website will evolve.

5 Charitable Status

The Trust gained charitable status in late 2019. This was an important accomplishment as it evidences the intentions of the trust in the development of the centre. The aims of the trust are detailed on page 10.



Introduction & Background

This report covers the results of the metal detector survey which took place at two fields within the grounds of the Bantaskine Estate on 11th and 12th January 2019.

The project worked with volunteers from the Scottish Detector Club and Scottish Artefact Recovery Group and volunteers from the local community.

Archaeology Scotland is the leading independent charity working to inspire communities, amateurs and professionals to discover, explore and enjoy the past. The majority of Archaeology Scotland's work involves community groups and young people. Archaeology Scotland's projects are open to everyone and have an eclectic mix of supporters and volunteers. Projects have ranged from the homeless to disabled and now include some wounded or ill armed forces volunteers and veterans.

Aims & Objectives

The aims of the **Metal Detector Survey** were:

- To better understand how the area may have been a site of the Battle of Falkirk Muir in 1746
- To value, share and commemorate the Battle Site and the people connected to it
- To protect Bantaskine Park for future generations
-

The specific objective of the survey days were:

- To recover artefacts that relate to the Battle
- To recover artefacts related to how people have used this landscape over time.

The activities provided volunteers with a great opportunity to learn more about their heritage and learn skills related to archaeological survey. Over the weekend 21 volunteers were either metal detecting or assisting Archaeology Scotland with the measuring and recording.

Historical notes & interest

Although a memorial to the Battle of Falkirk Muir has been erected to the south west of the area under investigation, the battle is believed to have been fought some way to the north, possibly under the canal and railway. Rumours abound that the troops would have mustered in these fields and that some action may have taken place here. However, there is also the fact that later activity in this area by mining may have ruined the possibility of finding anything significant from the period.

Methodology

The area under investigation consists of the two fields either side of the driveway into the former Bantaskine Estate as seen in the image below.

The fields were marked off into 5m-wide transects north-south and three or four detectorists allotted to each transect. Each detectorist located and exposed metal finds and bagged appropriate artefacts in situ marking the location with a flag. Each detectorist then reinstated the soil and turf before moving on. Modern detritus, e.g. bottle tops and ring pulls were removed from the area and disposed of. Volunteers under the guidance of Archaeology Scotland staff then followed and recorded each find with a National Grid Reference reading, site location and transect.

The survey was led by Dianne Swift with assistance from Jordyn Patrick, Andy Jepson and David Gilchrist (all Archaeology Scotland). All volunteers received a health and safety talk at the beginning of their time on site. The volunteers were supervised by Archaeology Scotland staff at all times.

Conclusions

Recording the finds in this systematic way would have helped to identify any pattern of detritus, e.g. scatter of musket balls or tunic buttons. No such finds pattern emerged although it may be construed that more finds were located along the public pathways through the fields. The detectorists reported that although the vegetation had died back the thick grasses made it difficult for their machines to locate metal below 20cm. They also remarked that some modern detritus was deeper than expected. Although no remnants of mining activity could be discerned further stripping off of the topsoil would be required to ascertain whether there was a fairly modern depth of overburden from industrial activity. See below for the finds log and NGR locations.

Outputs

Artefacts recovered during the excavation were catalogued as below and plotted on a finds plan as below. Only one musket ball was recovered and no artefacts are being reported to Treasure Trove. All finds will be passed to the Battle of Falkirk Muir 1746 project and, ultimately, Falkirk Council to dispose of or pass to the museum service.

This report will form entries to the local Historic Environment Record and Discovery & Excavation in Scotland.

Location	Grid reference	Brief description
West Field	NS 87054 78985	musket ball
	NS 86929 78916	coin - very worn and thin, not discernible
	NS 86940 78987	bank bag seal, one side embossed with broken metal button 10mm
	NS 870 790	broken spoon bowl 4cm
	NS 870 790	two worn coins, not discernible possibly
	NS 86940 78913	broken cutlery handle, spoon or fork 8
	NS 86969 78945	very small metal button 5mm
	NS 87015 78971	bell with leather strap potentially from falconry
	NS 86981 78960	worn coin 25mm with deliberate bend in it
	NS 87045 78995	potential cast iron finial 6cm
	NS 86989 78994	metal 2 piece button 25mm diameter with 5 and possibly 7 embossed on top surface
	NS 86980 78936	mid-19th century rifle bullet fragment 3cm long
	NS 86923 78950	1919 halfpenny, well worn, George V
	NS 868 790	small, metal button 17mm diameter
	NS 86907 78945	5cm fragment of 'silver' small scissors or lorgnette handle with oak leaf and acorn design
	NS 86884 78982	iron ring with encrustation 4cm, possibly horse harness
	NS 86914 78920	45mm lead disc convex on one side
	NS 870 790	copper alloy finger ring 20mm diameter, well worn
NS 86949 78909	metal wheel with axle point 25mm diameter, 10mm breadth	
NS 870 789	metal fragment, 60mm x 15mm, potential knife blade	
NS 86976 78985	rusty metal disc 65mm, weighing approx 50g	
NS 871 790	lead fragment 45mm	
NS 86932 79009	metal spoon bowl fragment 50mm	
NS 870 790	metal disc, very well worn, potentially Victorian or older penny, indiscernible.	
NS 86981 78960		
East Field	NS 87110 78963	potential u-shaped mount from gun barrel 50mm x 40mm - period unknown
	NS 87103 78930	metal buckle 45mm x 50mm pin missing, possible horse harness
	NS 87147 78950	lead lump 6.5cm in length



Archaeology Scotland performed a metal detector survey over two days. There were no significant finds which indicates that either the top soil has been disturbed since the battle or the battle was fought on another area of the site.

Metal detector surveys are ongoing to establish the exact location of the battle.



Aerial Photograph showing Location of Finds



First impressions

At first sight, this is an important story waiting to be told at the appropriate level. Local, Falkirk-based initiatives have recognised the battle as important and represent it in trails, etc. and the battle features in many publications, however there is not currently a centre where the impressive collections of artefacts – both owned and potentially to be loaned – can be displayed and where the story can be told to a modern, museum-visiting audience.

There appears to be great local support.

The feasibility study is well-written and thought through, with the need for a slight update from its 2014 figures, and the assumptions appear to be both fair and valid.

The outline design for the visitor centre and the site for which is planned seem appropriate.

A couple of minor gaps and misconceptions in the thought process and in the proposals for the operation, as identified here, will be addressed in the rewrite of the feasibility study/business plan.

Suggested visitor numbers and profile

The figures supplied seem appropriate as an early estimate for development purposes. Refreshingly, they have not been set too high, which has led to significant problems and unfortunate down-sizing and slight reinvention elsewhere. It is better to start off with sensible, achievable figures and exceed them than to create an unsustainable enterprise.

The profile of higher figures of 100,000 in Year One, due to the launch hype, then a drop-off in Year Two (suggested as 60,000), then a steady climb for the next couple of years due to marketing and establishment of a community presence, up to 80,000, seems eminently sensible. Based on the performance of many other, comparable sites, this will decline, then plateau, from Year Four, requiring effort to keep numbers at the plateau value. It is recommended to use the figure of 70,000 as the plateau.

Spikes in admissions can be achieved through the importing of programmed temporary exhibitions and through key events, either alongside the exhibitions or stand-alone. Maximising publicity on acquiring key objects, which are then exhibited 'in the spotlight' for a while, can also usefully achieve a spike.

Other ways than straight admissions, of making money from the site, should be the focus for shoulder months and the off-season.

Falkirk

It is encouraging to see the high profile given to the Battle in the Council's Historic Environment Strategy 2018.

The local SNP manifesto also states:

"Local history and heritage are important to a community's identity. Museum services are important as part of our community tradition and we will work to support and encourage their retention and development."

The economic situation has changed a little since the feasibility study was first drafted, in that in 2016 the weekly income had become: Falkirk - £456; Stirling - £480; Clackmannanshire - £491; Fife - £456; and Scotland as a whole - £487. It was difficult to find more up-to-date figures, although these may become available in time for the business plan rewrite. They are all broadly comparable and there is little to be gained from a comparison.

The local population of some 160,000 is enough to support regular use of a cafeteria/tearoom and local events, especially those aimed at families; it will also support a volunteer team.

The context for a Battlefield Centre

There are 20 sites listed in the Inventory of Scottish Battlefields. Of these 20, 7 are linked to the Jacobite risings: Cromdale; Culloden; Falkirk II (the subject of this proposal); Glenshiel; Killiecrankie; Prestonpans; Sheriffmuir; with Dunkeld still under review and being researched. Only Culloden has been developed as a major visitor centre, although there are plans underway at an early stage for Prestonpans.

As the largest of the battles in the last, 4-battle campaign, with 20,000 soldiers involved, the Battle of Falkirk Muir 1746 (aka Falkirk II) would seem to warrant significant interpretation.

There would seem to be significant potential for developing aspects of the interpretation jointly with other sites and initiatives, with a research agenda to keep the story evolving and fresh. This could lead to economies of scale in producing joint educational resources, temporary exhibitions, conferences and publications. It is suggested that the proposed centre could take the lead on this, for its own benefit, thus adding to the project's fundability.

The context for a heritage/visitor attraction in Falkirk

Sound work has been put into this aspect of the study, with accurate conclusions. The 2014 figures require to be updated to 2018 data, from more recent iterations of the source documents, as mentioned earlier.

The number of other attractions in Falkirk and just beyond is very good news, as it lends itself to a very attractive, high-quality, 2-site full day out for day-trippers from quite a large catchment area and a 2- to 3-day stay in the area for visitors from further afield, especially as the local accommodation picture is an improving one. As stated, the 17 highlighted attractions within 20 miles of the site leave a valid gap in the interpretation of the Battle.

For developments such as temporary exhibitions and a research agenda (detailed later) it will be important to maintain a professional link with the three museums/historic houses and the central archivist within Falkirk Community Trust.

The battle's current profile

For all its size and importance, the battle is less well known than others, especially Culloden. This provides both a challenge and an opportunity in marketing terms. The story is big and interesting enough to warrant a lot of coverage in the media at launch point, however after this there will need to be enough marketing spend to keep the profile high. This has been recognised in the projections as a significant spend on both advertising and web site creation and maintenance. Increasingly, the web site and social media will be the main way potential and past visitors will engage with the site and its story; therefore, the web site must be kept fresh, up-to-date and engaging.

Opposite are extracts from an independent review, by Steve Callaghan of Eglintoun Consultants, of the business plan and feasibility study prepared by Alison and Roddy Tulloch.

Steve Callaghan was the Regional Manager (North) for the NTS with responsibility for the Culloden battlesite.

Steve is very supportive of the project and is complimentary of the work that has been carried out to date.

The full document compiled by the consultant in late 2019 is available upon request.



Battle of Falkirk Muir Visitor Experience - Sustainability and Energy Efficiency Measures

The strategy for the project in terms of sustainability and energy efficiency is directly informed by the specific topography and prevailing site conditions and context. The conceptual design of the building and its siting is in-turn influenced by this site analysis..

A sustainable approach is integral to the design with various 'Low-Carbon' features. The proposals include the following:-

1. No gas or other fossil-fuel burning appliances are to be incorporated in project.
2. Heating/Hotwater to be provided via Air-Source or Ground-Source heat-pump: The relatively large area of site would, subject to further site analysis, lend itself to the use of the more efficient Ground-Source variety of heat-pump. Low temperature underfloor-heating is proposed for the majority of spaces.
3. Geothermal: Enquiries will be made into the possibility of tapping into Geothermal heat from historical mineworkings in the vicinity of the site area.
4. Earth Tubes: A passive heating / cooling labyrinth is to be explored including 'earth-tubes' which create incoming air 'buffered' by the more constant ground temperatures.
5. Biomass Boiler: While this technology could potentially be an option, there are reasons why it might not be suitable for this location and thus is currently not being considered.
6. Insulation: The entire building envelope will be insulated to standards well above the minimums set-out in the Building Standards. The intention is to adopt a 'fabric-first' approach to sustainability rather than rely solely on technology.
7. Photovoltaic panels: The proposal includes a large area of south-facing pitched roof. This feature was designed to allow for the inclusion of PV panels. The total roof area is over 500m² and a significant area could be discreetly incorporated, potential using a 'building integrated' type system. These panels would help to generate electricity for the building and potentially create a surplus to either charge batteries or feed back into the grid at certain times.
8. Lighting/Electrics: Only very Low energy LED type lamps will be used in the project. Only electrical systems with a very good efficiency will be used throughout.
9. Ventilation: The proposal is to utilise passive natural ventilation by means of opening windows or vents wherever possible. Mechanical ventilation will be limited to areas only where essential and here a system of Mechanical Ventilation and Heat Recovery (MVHR) will be employed to ensure heat is retained within the building.
10. Air-Tightness: The building will be tested twice during its construction to ensure it complies with the relevant standards in terms of air-infiltration a rate of 4m³/h/m² @ 50Pa is currently targeted.
11. Glazing: Large areas of double (or triple) glazing are proposed as good daylighting will reduce the amount of artificial light required. For the main elevation these are facing North where the glass is less vulnerable to excessive solar gains which could have consequential effects such as the need for cooling.



Site Plan Diagram with Indicative Sun Path

12. Drainage: A low maintenance SUDS strategy is proposed and further detail is provided by the Civil Engineer. The site is not in an area designated as of a high risk of flooding by SEPA.

13. Water Supplies: Mains water will be provided however it is proposed to supplement this where possible and rainwater harvesting is proposed to re-use water captured by roofs and from small areas of hard external surfacing. This will take pressure of allow for providing water for elements such as flushing toilets.

14. Transport: A separate Transport Assessment will be created but the key aim is to encourage sustainable transport methods. There is a bus-stop within around 5mins walk and Falkirk High-Station is also around a 10-15minute walk. The John Muir Way borders the North of the site and the area is a haven for recreation including cyclists, walkers and joggers. Cycle parking would be provided for staff and visitors.

15. Micro-generation / small-scale wind-turbine:- The exposed nature of the site would lend itself to the use of such technology and again the positioning of the building, towards the highest part of the site, could make this a viable possibility. There would naturally be planning considerations.

16. Materials chosen to have low levels of embodied energy and locally and sustainably sourced wherever possible. Even the car-park is intended to have as light a touch as possible with porous permeable surfaces used throughout.

17. Site Sustainability & Biodiversity: The overall site strategy is to preserve as much of the site as possible it currently exists as open green-space similar its condition at the time of the battle This will also promote bio-diversity with a wide range of plant and animal species. The continued use of the site for recreation by both local residents and visitors will be retained and encouraged.

Attaining an energy performance accreditation (such as BREEAM) is currently being considered by the Client.

Nicol Russell Studios produced an Energy Statement as part of the projects feasibility study. The findings from this report are shared on the left.

A limited palette of materials is proposed each having an empathy with the semi-rural context; Durable long-lifespan materials such as stone, glass, zinc and timber are proposed. Materials chosen have low levels of embodied energy and will be locally and sustainably sourced wherever possible. Investigations into utilising stone from the site could be conducted. Site research has shown there were stone quarries historically within the vicinity of the site and broader South Bantaskine park area.

Renewable and recyclable materials such as Scottish Larch or other locally sourced timber will to be used.

The aim is to have a resonance with buildings of the time of the battle, some of which are mentioned in accounts of the Battle where Bonnie Prince Charlie is mentioned as sheltering by a 'stone hut' awaiting confirmation that it was safe for him to enter the town of Falkirk after the Government troops have left the area.

The design is also intended to be infused with references to the weaponry and machinery of war at the time of the Battle. The metal clad roof over the shop and café areas is intended to evoke the form of a Lochaber Axe which is known to have been used by the Jacobite forces. The features will be clad in zinc to lend it a soft metallic sheen.

Commentary Provided by Harley Haddow Consulting Engineers

1.0 Existing Topography and Anticipated Underlying Ground Conditions

From the ordnance survey the existing site slopes both east and west from a central high point on the southern boundary at circa 123.0m, dropping westward by some 4m and to the east by some 1.0m or thereby. The site also slopes to its north by some 5.0m or more on its northern boundary compared to that at its south. Historic maps of the site suggest that the site has been relatively undeveloped in its recent lifetime with only the 1970's housing development forming its western boundary and allotments to its northern end. However the industrial and in particular mining heritage of this area of Falkirk cannot be underestimated and we recognise that this may play a significant part in formulating an appropriate foundation strategy.

Historic records suggest that at least 3 mine entry points sit along the site's southern elevation and that works along here will be within the potential zone of influence of these entry points which could have a fundamental influence on the positioning of the visitor centre.

We would also note that the Upper Drumgray Coal (aka Carron Main) outcrops under the centre of the site and dips to the south-east. Given this available records suggest that this development area is in a zone of past shallow mine workings and our experience of this area suggests that indeed this seam would likely have been worked. There are also seams below the Upper Drumgray Coal which will be more shallow western boundary (this the Mid Drumgray and Lower Drumgray Coal). These also may have been worked extensively.

Limited borehole information on the western site boundary found workings at 23m depth. However, this seam (probably the Lower Drumgray Coal) would be deeper around the centre of the site, perhaps in the vicinity of the proposed building. Ground conditions are considered to be glacial till, resting on these Coal Measures, with rockhead likely between 2m and 5m depth. Given, we would anticipate, the shallow workings and the limited depth of rock cover we would anticipate that careful consideration of the visitor centre is paramount so that grouting of the mine workings could be limited or avoided altogether.

A desk-top coal mining risk assessment has been undertaken for the site which states that five shafts are located within the site boundary, though it is likely that only two could directly influence any new build. We would note that the exact positions of these shafts must be identified on site – it is not unusual for their actual positions to differ markedly. The Coal Authority generally recommends strongly against building directly over a shaft, so confirming the position of these shafts is critical in subsequently finalising the position of the building. Presently we also do not know if there are shallow workings in the seams themselves. However, and if so, grouting of any old mine workings under a proposed building is a common process. In due course a detailed Phase I and II (which will involve extensive drilling and permission from the Coal Authority for entry to their assets) site investigation will also have to be commissioned.

2.0 Below Ground Foul and Surface Water Drainage

With regards foul drainage and subject to a detailed topographical survey, final positioning of the visitor centre and an understanding of invert levels of the existing sewer system we would anticipate that foul flows will run by gravity eastwards to connect to the public sewer system on Lochgreen Road. However pumping / rising main cannot be discounted nor can infrastructure upgrade until a pre-development impact assessment of demand is undertaken.

It is unlikely that Scottish Water will accept surface water run off into their system and will require that this discharges to nearby watercourses. The site, fortunately, appears bounded by watercourse, this running along its western and in part southern elevation and we would anticipate that this would be suitable. Given the use of the building and its risk category in terms of usage we would anticipate that only filter trenches or swales or similar low maintenance SuDS features will be used to treat and in part attenuate flows prior to discharge into the watercourse.

Further discussion is required as regards the surface finishing of the car parking as a simple, low cost gravel car park may be offered, perhaps in the car park spaces with the running surface in appropriate asphalt wearing surface.

SEPA flood maps suggest that the site is not at risk of flooding however given that the site is bounded by a watercourse and the sensitivity of the building's use we would suggest that a flood risk assessment be procured in due course. We suspect that this may be requested through the planning process.

3.0 Access Road

We would consider that the site is fairly steeply sloping to its north with the access road being rather constrained. We would anticipate that Falkirk Council may require some road widening along the front (south) of the development area particularly if public service buses will run to the centre (at present we do not believe that they continue as far along Lochgreen Rd as the proposed centre). Turning heads will also need to be incorporated for all vehicles (buses, refuse vehicles) and we remain concerned that the visibility splay, looking east, will prove problematic. Detailed discussions with Falkirk Council are crucial and we would anticipate that some degree of Section 56 agreement will be necessary to offer appropriate road improvements.



Extract from Scottish Water Map Showing Water Supply & Drainage in the Vicinity of the Site

Harley Haddow were employed to produce a commentary of the structural and civil engineering aspects of the project.

This report is shown on the left.



The following statements of support were taken by Steve Callagan of Eglington Consultants during his independent review of the project in 2019.

Raoul Curtis-Machin, National Trust for Scotland Operations Manager North-west, Culloden Battlefield

Raoul is keen to be involved, whether personally or by delegation to A.N Other, in aspects of the centre's operation, such as the research agenda, joint exhibitions, joint publications, etc., subject to resources; he was made aware of the commercial sensitivity at the start of the interview and agreed to respect it before the conversation developed into any detail.

"I was aware that there was planning work going on to develop the battlefield at Falkirk and I would be delighted to help in any way I can. At Culloden we have learned a great deal about story development and content presentation, as well as balancing commercial and conservation aims. We continue to learn too, now that we get 220,000 annual visitors to the centre and many more to the battlefield. At the moment we are about to embark on a master planning exercise to review and renew the exhibition, manage visitor flow, pinch points and develop the next stage of infrastructure investment. I also have some good contacts in the international tourism development sphere, which specialise in advising on and designing new attractions. I am happy to speak to the steering group any time and share our experiences and learning."

Ruth Simpson, Planning Officer (Urban Design), Falkirk Council

"I can confirm that this proposal is deemed to support the strategic vision set out in *Our Future in the Past Historic Environment Strategy for Falkirk 2018*, approved by Falkirk Council Executive in February 2018 – see : <http://www.falkirk.gov.uk/services/environment/environmental-environment-strategy.aspx>

I can also confirm that this project aligns with many of the themes underpinning the above Strategy including *Enhancement of Knowledge, Knowledge Sharing, Increased Access and Increased Appreciation*. It may also be the case that, as the project evolves and develops, it could also contribute to other themes of the above Strategy including *Growing Skills and Community Involvement*."

Peter Reid, Head of Economic Development, Falkirk Council

"I support this project 100%. It is a perfect fit with our aspirations for Falkirk and a good fit with both our Tourism Strategy and our Historic Environment Strategy. To reflect this, we have put together a small team of the right people internally to work with the project team as the ideas develop. The Leader of the Council is well aware of the project and supportive. Our Land & Estates team is working to facilitate valuations and a way forward on the land. As Falkirk continues to develop large projects – the Kelpies, Falkirk Wheel, etc., this project adds to the mix of high-quality reasons to visit, whether for a day trip or for a 2 to 3-day stay. Happily, the accommodation picture is an improving one, to match, and we aspire to developing

the 4-star+ end of the market. Our next big focus is the town centre, as we continue to move Falkirk in the right direction. I shall be very interested to see the figures projected for this project, as regards economic impact, number of visitors, etc. in due course."

Neil Christison, Regional Director, Visit Scotland

"It was encouraging to discuss plans for a potential Battle of Falkirk Muir Visitor Centre in Falkirk, to uncover more of the region's 'untapped heritage', as outlined in the Falkirk Tourism Strategy. Falkirk has seen growth like few other areas of Scotland over recent years, seeing a 53% increase in visitor numbers, and a 63% increase in economic impact over the last eight years, and it is therefore great that yet more opportunities are being developed to provide more compelling reasons for visitors to stay longer and spend more whilst in the region. With further investment through two new whisky distilleries opening this year and next, I see Falkirk continuing to develop as a high-quality destination.

With Falkirk's innovation and design offering (Kelpies & Falkirk Wheel), its forthcoming food & drink offering (Rosebank & Falkirk Distillery) and its history and heritage offering (Callendar House, Bo'ness Railway and potentially Battle of Falkirk Muir), I believe that this proposed attraction would provide additionality, and not displacement of visitors to the region, complimenting the existing offering. Whilst this particular battle is not as well-known as Culloden, it is nonetheless very important in Scottish history, and it is encouraging to hear that this visitor centre would not only focus on the specific battle, but also celebrate Bonnie Prince Charlie, as well as its role in wider Jacobean history, and link with Culloden and the potential Prestonpans Visitor Centre, thus having a wider appeal to domestic and international visitors (particularly North Americans).

It is clear that this proposal aligns with the activities undertaken by our visitors. From our Scotland Visitor Survey, we know that almost half of visitors to Falkirk and Stirling come for the 'history and culture', with over 40% visiting a 'visitor or heritage centre' during their stay, which is significantly higher than the national average."

James Bruhn, Historic Environment Scotland

The consultant met James at Longmore House. James expressed positive sentiments generally, caveated by the need for HES to be involved further in the process, so they can consider siting, orientation, elevations, footprint and finishes for the visitor centre. He expressed surprise at the lack of metal detector finds and suggested a rethink about the actual battle site; this can come out of the project's ongoing research agenda. He promised a letter of support to follow





THE SCOTTISH BATTLEFIELDS TRUST
www.scottishbattlefields.org

Battle of Falkirk Muir (1746) Visitor Experience

11th March 2019

Dear Mr Tulloch,

Thank you for keeping us informed of your initiatives at Falkirk 1746, which has until recently been an under-valued battlefield despite its considerable importance and interest.

The Scottish Battlefields Trust, as you know, has been involved in partnership work with the 1745 Association, Callendar Estates and others to create an interpretation trail around parts of the battlefield. A visitor centre would clearly be an exciting development for the area and a driver for bringing new audiences to the story of the site. This in turn would likely strengthen the hand of those wishing to protect the battlefield into the future, as it became a significant part of Falkirk's heritage offering. As our Trust is currently working to create a national network of Jacobite sites and organisations, we also hope that any such centre would be an important part of our upcoming initiatives aimed at sustaining interest in this internationally significant series of conflicts. We will be sure to invite you to our colloquium on this putative Jacobite Trail later in the year.

We are pleased to write therefore that the Scottish Battlefields Trust is supportive of the principle of developing a visitor centre devoted to the Battle of Falkirk Muir and wish you all success in your endeavours. We look forward to hearing of your forward progress.

Yours sincerely,

Sharon Beck, Secretary
On behalf of the trustees

Home Address:

3 Castings Drive, Falkirk FK2 7BN
Mobile: 07872 828916

Enquiries to: C Meiklejohn
Direct Dial: 01324 506134
Date: 17th September 2018

FAO Allison Tulloch

Dear Sir

Re: The Battle of Falkirk Muir Visitor Centre

Falkirk has over the last 10 plus years has undergone and transformation and is currently the 3rd highest tourist destination in main land Scotland. We have a rich, diverse culture and heritage, coupled with iconic international attractions of the Falkirk Wheel and Kelpies, tourism has become a not just a source of celebration but an integral part of our local economy which something we want to foster and develop.

Falkirk was a key town during the Scottish War's of Independence with two key battle sites, the first 1298 battle of Falkirk is marked with a Cairn with in Calendar park as close to the original battle site as is known, one which we did not unfortunately win but is now marked annually with a ecumenical service and parade.

The other being more successful, the battle of Falkirk Muir, which was a significant battle, the site remains relatively un touched and only marked with memorial at which a service is held every year. The development of this site to in to a visitor attraction that would tell the story of Falkirk's significance, would strategically be located between the Kelpies and the Falkirk Wheel as a direct line but would also create a link to neighbouring authorities and add to the Jacobite Trail.

On behalf of Falkirk Council I would wish to support this application for LEADER funding for the development of the project and will commit to work in partnership in developing this historical site in to an international visitor attraction increasing the diversity of tourist and educational offering within Falkirk district.

Yours sincerely,

Cllr Cecil Meiklejohn
Leader of Falkirk Council
SNP – Falkirk North Ward



Falkirk Council

Letters of Support

The following letters of support were received as part of the portfolio of work submitted alongside an application for LEADER grant funding to support feasibility study work.





THE 1745 ASSOCIATION LIMITED
Kilgour, 2 Spencer Place, Trinity, Edinburgh EH5 3HF

September 14th 2018

Battle of Falkirk Muir: Visitor Centre

The purpose of this letter is to offer our support for the establishment of a Visitor Centre and Exhibition to commemorate the battle of Falkirk Muir fought on January 17th 1746. One of the primary objectives of our Association is “to endeavour to preserve the Jacobite Heritage”. The Battle of Falkirk Muir was the largest, in terms of the number of combatants, fought during the Jacobite Wars in Scotland between 1688 and 1746. It was also the penultimate battle fought on British soil, and the last Jacobite victory. Yet it has been largely forgotten. By way of comparison, the battlefield of Culloden, fought three months later, has benefited from significant investment by the NTS in a major visitor centre, and the number of visitors to Culloden almost doubled from 97,600 in 2014 to 180,900 in 2017 (Source: ALVA). The battle field of Prestonpans has also benefited from investment through the dedicated Prestonpans Battlefield Trust and experienced a significant increase in visitor numbers in recent years.

Working with our friends and colleagues in the Scottish Battlefield Trust and the Falkirk Community Trust, and two landowners of the battlefield, Falkirk Council and Callendar Estates, we have begun to remedy the neglect of Falkirk Muir by developing a battlefield walk informed by interpretation panels. A Visitor Centre would further enhance awareness of a cathartic event in Scottish and British history, and help to attract significant numbers of additional visitors to Falkirk, generating greater spending, income, jobs and economic benefits for the area.

It is our great hope that this letter may assist you in securing the support necessary to establish a Visitor Centre for the battlefield, “lest we forget”.

Beannachdan agus le gach deagh dhùrachd,

Michael J Nevin MA (Oxon)
Chairman of The 1745 Association Ltd

About the 1745 Association: The 1745 Association is a voluntary association established in 1946 to study the Jacobite period, record and preserve the memory of those who participated in it, and endeavour to safeguard the Jacobite heritage. <http://www.1745association.org.uk/>. Facebook: <https://en-gb.facebook.com/1745association/>

Dr Christopher Duffy

British military historian

7 February 2020

BATTLE OF FALKIRK MUIR (1746)

I am writing to express my support for the Battle of Falkirk (1746) Trust’s plans to construct a Visitor Centre at South Bantaskine Estate at Falkirk.

My relevant background is that of Senior Lecturer in War Studies, Royal Military Academy Sandhurst, and Research Professor in Military History at De Montfort University. My studies on continental wars and battles of the 1740s and 1750s have been translated and printed many times, and I am the author of *Fight for a Throne. The Jacobite ‘45 Reconsidered* (2015). For twenty years I have been a volunteer adviser to the National Trust for Scotland’s site at Culloden Moor. I was engaged in the creation of the current Visitor Centre, from conception through fund-raising to the final review of all the texts of the display panels and show cases. For the last four years I have been preoccupied by the effort to save the battlefield, already compromised by unsuitable development.

From this perspective I feel that the proposed Centre at Falkirk would be the finest way to raise the profile of this as yet little-known battle, which is important in both the national and international contexts. Prince Charles’s victory showed that the Jacobites were still full of fight even at this late stage of their Rising, while the beaten redcoats learned lessons that enabled the Duke of Cumberland to crush the Highland Army at Culloden on 16 April 1746. The two episodes therefore hang together. Moreover one of the stated aims of the Trust is to encourage academic study of all aspects of Jacobite history, and for this the new site would create facilities for which there is no space at Culloden.

Tourism is an important and growing part of the Scottish economy. The battle site at Falkirk stands in beautiful and still largely unspoilt country, and is in every way fitted to take its place in a tourist trail alongside Callendar House, the Antonine Wall, the Falkirk Wheel and the Kelpies.

I hope that this exciting initiative will meet with the success that it deserves, and look forward to supporting the Trust in bringing their plans to fruition.

Dr. Christopher Duffy

Letters of Support

The following letters of support were received as part of the portfolio of work submitted alongside an application for LEADER grant funding to support feasibility study work.

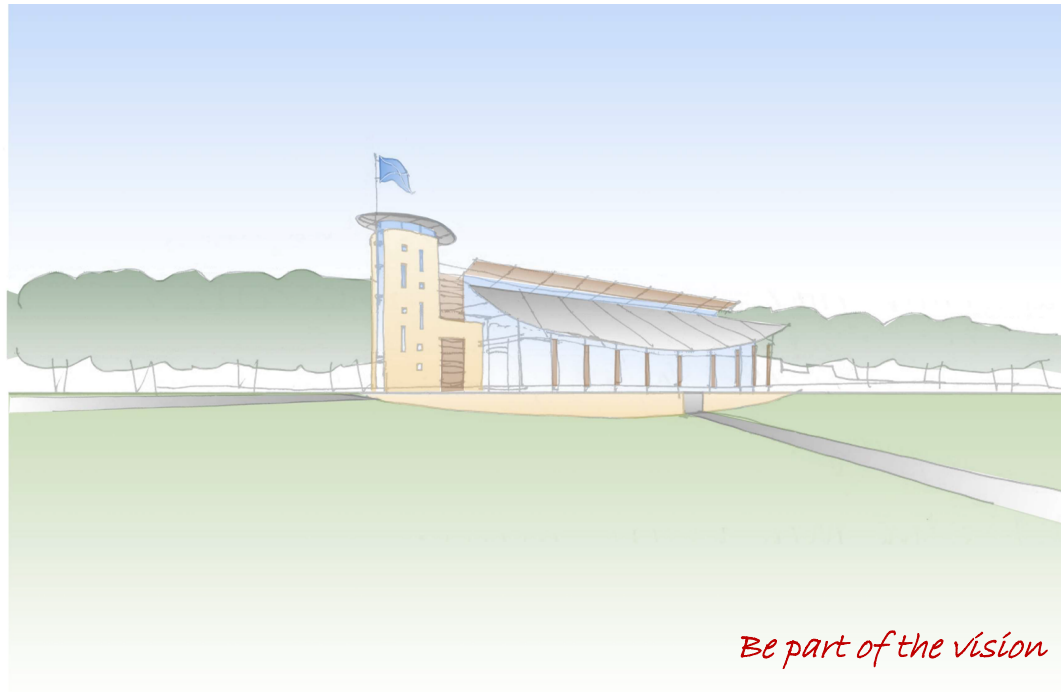


Next Steps

Next Steps

This prospectus has highlighted the progress that the Trust has achieved to date in working towards its vision of building a centre to commemorate the Battle of Falkirk Muir.

We are keen to hear from interested parties who would like to find out more about supporting the project and our fundraising strategy.



E: email@falkirkmuir1746.scot W: www.falkirkmuir1746.scot T: 07814 174546

The last words from a contemporary poem:

Up and rin awa,
Hawley,
Up and rin awa,
Hawley;
The philabegs are coming down
To gie your lugs a
claw, Hawley
Young Charlie's face
at Dunnipace,
Has gien your mou'a
thraw Hawley,
A blasting sight for
bastard wight,
The warst that e'er
hesaw, Hawley,
Up and rin awa
Hawley.

The Trust would like to acknowledge the assistance of Euan McCallum, of Nicoll Russell Studios, in the preparation of this Prospectus.

