



HISTORIC
ENVIRONMENT
SCOTLAND

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EACHDRAIDHEIL
ALBA

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Designations:	Scheduled Monument (SM12765)
Taken into State care:	1984 (Lease Agreement)
Last Reviewed:	2020

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

DOUNE CASTLE



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HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT SCOTLAND STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

DOUNE CASTLE

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I. SUMMARY

1.1 Introduction

Doune Castle is set on a promontory between the River Teith and the Ardoch Burn in Perthshire; a short distance to the north east is the site of a Roman fort. The fort also forms part of the Property in Care (PIC) and has a separate Statement of Significance¹.

Doune is an impressive curtain-walled castle dating largely to the 14th century, set within a picturesque rural landscape. It is most closely associated with Robert Stewart (c.1340-1420), Duke of Albany. Albany was the younger brother of King Robert III (1360-1406), and for much of his life was the major powerbroker in the kingdom.

During the 1745/6 Jacobite Rising the castle was occupied by the Jacobites and used as a prison for captured government troops. Thereafter it fell out of use and became semi-ruinous. It was restored to its present state by George Philip Stuart, 14th Earl of Moray² in the 1880s. Parts of the castle were re-roofed, and some interiors restored and part furnished. In 1984 the castle was designated a Scheduled Monument³ and was entrusted into State care by Douglas John Stuart, 20th Earl of Moray⁴.

The area under State care includes the castle, **Doune Roman Fort**⁵, and an area of ground extending to 16.2 hectares which takes in the promontory and junction point of the Teith and Ardoch. The in-care area also includes various estate buildings: a former steading and cottage (now an HES Monument Conservation Unit workshop) a ruined mill and an icehouse.

Doune Castle is famous as a filming location and has recently seen a huge increase in visitor numbers as a result. There is a car park for about 25 cars, and a cottage that serves as an office, with toilets for use by visitors to the castle⁶. In 2020/2021 options appraisals are ongoing to resolve parking and access issues as the significant increase in visitor demand has led to

¹ Statement available at: <https://www.historicenvironment.scot/archives-and-research/publications/publication/?publicationId=251f5a29-50fd-478b-b33f-a7dd00f12cf2>

² Debrett's Peerage, 1985, p. 853

³ Scheduling description available at: <http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM12765>

⁴ Debrett's Peerage, 1985, p. 852

⁵ Throughout the text, site names in **bold** are managed by Historic Environment Scotland and are publicly accessible. Access information can be found at: www.historicenvironment.scot/visit-a-place/

⁶ For more detailed information on visitor access, please see the individual property page for Doune Castle at: <https://www.historicenvironment.scot/visit-a-place/places/doune-castle/> And our Access Guide at: <https://www.historicenvironment.scot/archives-and-research/publications/publication/?publicationId=792edbb6-5c20-40cd-9460-a5b600ecfd11>

both conservation and visitor management issues. Within the castle there is a small shop. There is a comprehensive audio tour (currently narrated by Terry Jones and Sam Heughan), and other graphic interpretation around the site.

There were about 38,000 visitors in 2013/14 and 152,987 in 2019.



Figure 1: Aerial view of Doune Castle. © Crown Copyright HES.

1.2 Statement of Significance

Doune Castle has drawn large numbers of visitors from the very outset of the “tourist industry” in Scotland to the present day. Visitor interest is fuelled equally by its factual history and historic associations and by its fictional associations as a literary and film location. The following bullet points identify some of the most important aspects of the site’s significance, while subsequent sections provide descriptions and more detailed analysis of the many other values which Doune Castle embodies.

- The site near the junction of the River Teith and Ardoch Burn indicates a long-recognised strategic importance confirmed by the presence of the Roman fort. Both waterways are fordable here, and this is a likely reason for the location of both fort and castle.
- The majority of the castle's structure is attributable to Robert Stewart, Duke of Albany. Albany was among the most powerful political figures of his day and the de facto ruler of Scotland from 1388 - 1420. As governor of Scotland from 1406 to 1420, he was the most powerful figure in the Scotland of his day.
- Although Doune Castle was long understood to be entirely Albany's conception and dated to the late 14th century, survey and analysis has confirmed that substantial 13th-century fabric is present. This is important not only in revising understanding of Doune Castle itself but also placing it in context of other 13th century castles.
- The design and quality of the architecture of Doune Castle represents Albany's ideas of what was appropriate for his status as second in line to the throne and reflects his royal ambitions. In essence, Doune represents one of the earliest and best surviving examples of a planned royal residence in Scotland. The relative completeness and lack of later alteration at Doune means it can help our understanding of other royal castles of the period.
- Throughout the 15th and 16th centuries, Doune served as an important rural retreat for the Stewart dynasty, serving both as royal hunting lodge and dower house for several queens. Documentary sources give some indication of how the castle was used over this period, and shed some light on the ongoing debate regarding the accommodation provision and speculation over the south and west ranges. There is high potential for further survey and analysis to increase understanding of the castle and its related landholdings which would allow its social and economic context to be better understood.
- The 1880s restoration of the great hall and duke's hall represent a significant watershed in the castle's history as a monument in the landscape. It demonstrates 19th-century attitudes towards restoration and presentation of a heritage site for public visitation. In this regard, Doune is a relatively rare example among the HES portfolio of sites because some of the furnishing⁷s and fittings

⁷ The majority of the collection on display at Doune Castle is on loan from Moray Estates.

designed for its presentation remain in the castle and as landscape features.

- There are parallels between the literary tourism of Sir Walter Scott's day and modern-day film location tourists inspired by Monty Python, Outlander or Game of Thrones. Witnessing these connections is an important part of the visitor experience for many people. There is potential to learn more about the long history of tourism at this site. The risk of adverse visitor impact on the key features and experiences of the site make Doune an important place for HES to demonstrate best practice in visitor management.
- In its local context, the town of Doune is strongly identified with the castle, for instance in local signage. It is an important tourist draw and economic asset though there can also be strains on infrastructure. Improving the local path network should strengthen the connection between town and castle bringing benefit to local population and visitors alike. It also has a strong connection with the local primary school through the Junior Guides scheme.
- In terms of the HES portfolio of sites, Doune is one of the more important for its natural heritage features, principally the wooded riparian setting, which also provides amenity and aesthetic benefits to visitors. Opportunities for strolling in the landscape and enjoying views, either from the castle or the informal paths, add to the visit.

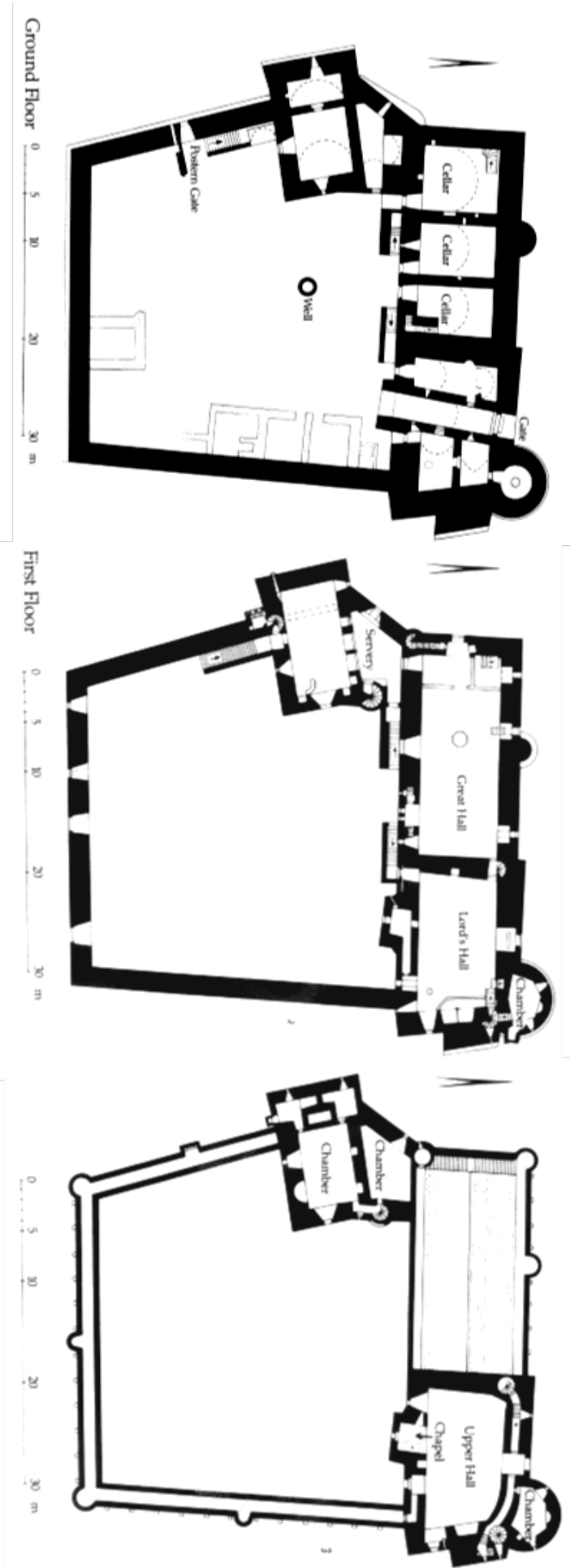


Figure 2: Plans of Doune Castle (L-R: Ground, First, Second Floor). N.B. the 'lord's hall' is now referred to as the 'duke's hall'.

All © Crown Copyright HES.

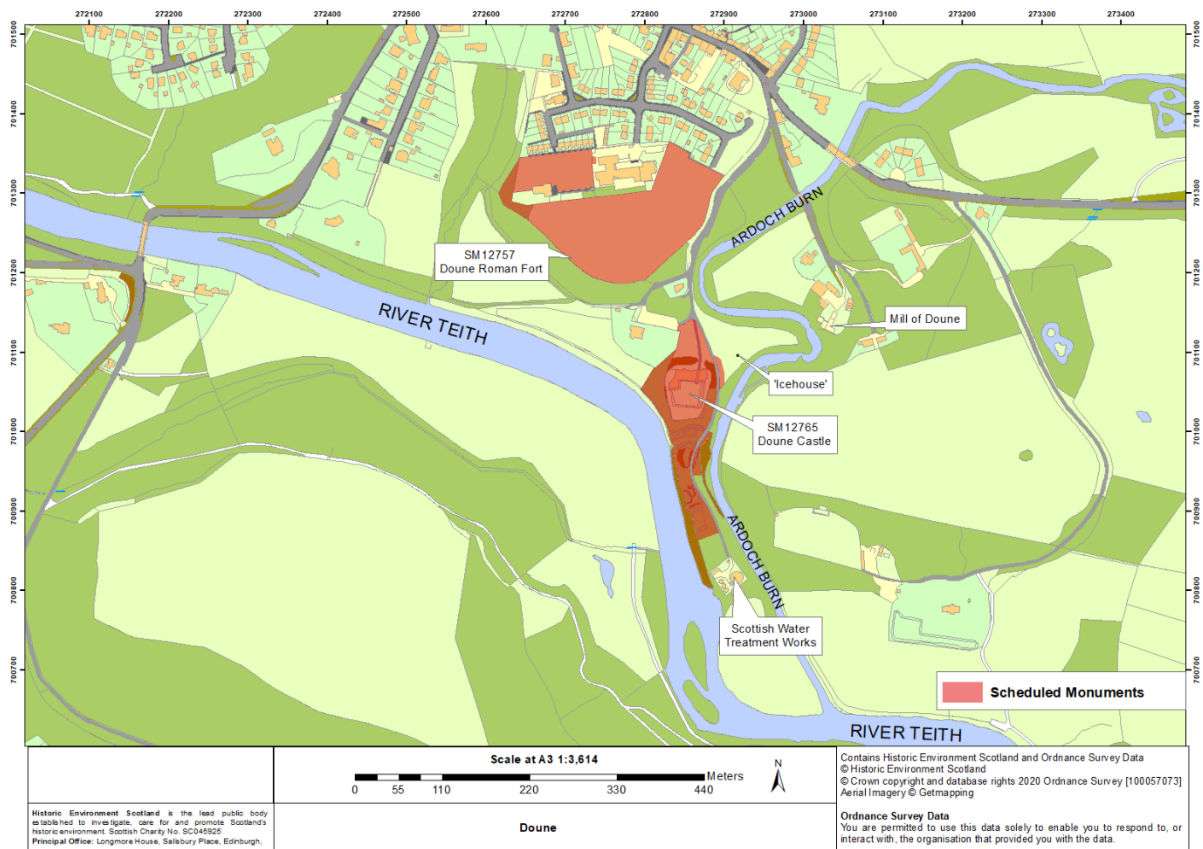
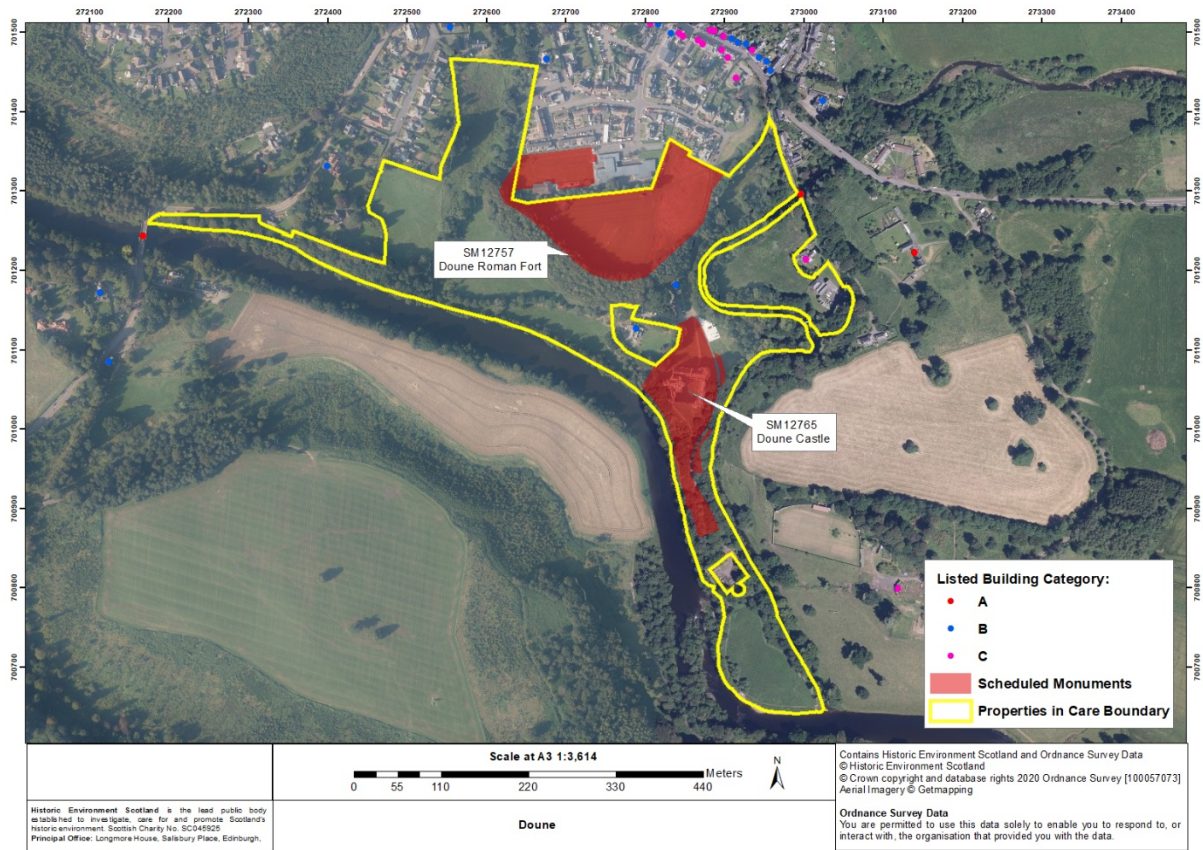


Figure 3: Scheduled areas and Property in Care boundary for Doone Castle and Roman Fort (top), and position of Castle in relation to other features discussed in text. For illustrative purposes only.

2. ASSESSMENT OF VALUES

2.1 Background

2.1.1 Roman Fort

The strategic importance of Doune at the meeting of the River Teith and Ardoch Burn was appreciated by the Romans, who built a fort there in around AD 80. Its remains were identified, just north of the castle, as crop marks in 1983 and it has been excavated several times since. It would have been built by Agricola during his invasion of northern Britain and was one of a series of forts along the Gask Ridge. It was in operation for fewer than 10 years and there is archaeological evidence to suggest that it was carefully dismantled to render it useless as a defensive position.⁸ It has been identified with *Tamia*, on Ptolemy's map. Its primary role was likely to guard a crossing on the river Teith as a 'route-blocker'.⁹ The Roman fort has its own Statement of Significance¹⁰.

2.1.2 After AD 100

The name Doune likely derives from the Scottish Gaelic *dùn* that means 'castle' or 'fort'.¹¹ It is likely, therefore, that there was some kind of fortification on the site well before the 13th-century castle. Geophysical survey of the area surrounding the castle indicates the presence of medieval or earlier buildings and earthworks, and analysis of the nature of the ground the castle sits upon, from later excavations, indicates there may have been an earlier man-made mound there.¹²

2.1.3 13th-century castle

In around 1261, the earldom of Menteith, including the estate of Doune, was acquired through marriage by Walter Stewart. It is thought the oldest parts of the castle date from around this time. In particular there are clear remains of the 13th-century castle in the base of the gatehouse and kitchen

⁸ The inner ditch has been deliberately filled in (Maxwell, 1984, p. 217).

⁹ Maxwell, 1984, p. 218

¹⁰ Statement available at: <https://www.historicenvironment.scot/archives-and-research/publications/publication/?publicationId=251f5a29-50fd-478b-b33f-a7dd00f12cf2>

¹¹ Darton, 1990, pp. 103, 106 and A Grant (2017) Gaelic Place-Names: 'dùn' and 'caisteal' <https://www.thebottleimp.org.uk/2017/11/gaelic-place-names-dun-caisteal/>

¹² O'Grady, Doune Castle Geophysical Survey Pt I, 2011, Addyman Archaeology, 2011

tower. The tusks¹³ on the kitchen tower (see Figure 4) and clear vertical break in the east curtain wall may indicate that an original curtain wall had a slightly smaller footprint than that today. There are also the possible remains of an early east range on the north side of the courtyard.



Figure 4: Kitchen tower with 'tusking' visible in centre of image as a series of projecting stones. © Historic Environment Scotland.

2.1.4 14th-century castle

While there is a substantial amount of 13th-century fabric, the castle, as it survives today, is largely the work of Robert Stewart (c.1340–1420), Duke of Albany and de facto ruler of Scotland for much of the period between 1388 and 1420.

As rebuilt by Albany, the castle is roughly quadrangular except for the dog-legged range that contains the kitchen tower and a postern gate. The main range of accommodation was along the north, where the great hall and gatehouse tower are located. The latter contains what are thought to be the lodgings of the duke and duchess, and the main point of entry for the castle.

¹³ 'Tusks' or 'tusking' refers to projecting end stones, for bonding with an adjoining wall.

Another interpretation of the tussing visible on the kitchen tower, along with the large windows piercing the south wall, is that west and south ranges were built and lost or were intended but never built. Due to the size and nature of the windows in the south wall it is thought that the range would have included a chapel.

The rectangular gatehouse tower would have been of four storeys and the drum tower of five. It contains, on the ground floor: a possible pit prison, two cellars and the entrance gateway. On the first floor: the duke's hall and duke's study. On the second floor: the upper hall, or bed chamber; an antechamber and oratory. The third floor may have been the duchess's bedroom. It is not known what the third and fourth floors of the drum tower were; this would have been the tallest part of the castle

The kitchen tower consists of three storeys. The ground floor has a basement. The first floor contains the kitchen and servery adjoining the great hall (Figure 5). A high-status bedchamber and two closets may be found on the second floor.



Figure 5: View through the servery into the kitchen. © Historic Environment Scotland.

2.1.5 16th-century changes

After Albany's death in 1420 the castle and estate went to his son Murdoch. However, James I's return from England in 1424 led to Murdoch's execution in 1425 and the castle became a Crown possession. It then acted as a royal hunting retreat and was a dowager castle for numerous queens. A series of royal keepers were appointed to manage the castle and were granted income from its lands to pay for upkeep. However, by the late 1500s the castle was in poor repair and James VI instructed the keeper to repair it. Under the mason Michael Ewing the parapets were corbelled, and round turrets constructed.¹⁴ Inside the courtyard a corbelled turret stair was inserted from the first to second floor in the kitchen tower.

2.1.6 17th- and 18th-century Picturesque decline

During the 17th and 18th centuries the castle was alternately garrisoned by government and then Jacobite forces, and used as a prison. However, it appears no substantial building changes were made. Subsequently the castle fell out of use and became ruinous but was reborn from the late 18th century as a fixture on Picturesque tours through Scotland. It thereafter increased in importance as a tourist attraction. The Stirling Observer noted in 1859 that 'scarcely a day passes without large parties of travellers surrounding it and every nook and corner of the building is pregnant with strange historical reminiscences'.¹⁵

2.1.7 19th-century restoration

For most of its history, Doune was held by the Earl's of Moray though the family's principal seat was Darnaway Castle in Morayshire. In 1883, the 14th Earl of Moray decided to partially restore the ruined castle, which was by then a fixture on tourist routes of Scotland. It seems likely that the restoration project was motivated both by the desire to ensure the long-term conservation of the castle by re-roofing part of it, and also to provide a setting for events and even occasional accommodation for the earl, his family or guests. The building works followed on from a programme of landscaping around the castle including provision of lodges, gates and access routes and the removal and re-siting of Doune Castle Farm to the opposite bank of the Ardoch Burn. These seem to have been part of a conscious "presentation" of the castle.

The earl appointed the architect Andrew Kerr¹⁶ to restore the castle. Kerr was experienced in working with historic structures being recently retired

¹⁴ (M. Works Acc. i, pp. lx, 307)

¹⁵ (Stirling Observer, 1859)

¹⁶ For further information on Andrew Kerr, see his entry in the Dictionary of Scottish Architects, at:

as deputy within the Office of Works¹⁷, Scotland, and especially having worked on Holyroodhouse and the display of the historic interiors there. His restoration at Doune was careful and sympathetic to the medieval fabric. The work included the creation of the current structure enclosing the courtyard well, and the gargoyles carved in the form of a variety of different animals. Several interiors were also restored, and fitted-out with appropriate furniture and fittings, some of which remain, for example in the duke's hall (see Figure 6).

The site came into State care via Lease Agreement in 1984.



Figure 6: View of large, panelled settle which remains on the raised dais of the great hall. Andrew Kerr likely selected this piece for display in this location, in order to give a sense of richness to the dais; the historic focus of the room.

2.1.8 The castle landscape

2.1.8a Roman - early medieval period

The flat area of ground identified as the site of the Roman fort sits higher than and to the north west of the castle. Originally it would have

http://www.scottisharchitects.org.uk/architect_full.php?id=201854 [Accessed 11/09/2020]

¹⁷ At this time, the Office of Works was responsible for all publicly owned buildings in Britain: this included some of the great castles and cathedrals as well as government offices.

dominated the site, presumably with comprehensive outer works, palisades and defences crowning the high ground: the area is now used a cricket ground. The potential route of the main Roman road linking this fort to others has been identified¹⁸. It is possible that crossing points near Bridge of Teith and the site of Doune Mill may have been used in Roman times.

2.1.8b Medieval and early modern landscape

The Historic Woodland Assessment (HWA) carried out in 2018 indicated the probable line of a boundary dyke (ditch and bank) forming the outline of the medieval Park to the north and west of the castle. Within the PIC area, part of the bank and ditch is visible to the west side of the entrance drive. This discovery is important to understanding the castle within its wider setting and also to flesh out some of the documentary references to the management of the medieval castle estate. The HWA also noted that the boundary runs close to the ruined medieval church of Kilmadock and there may be a relationship between the two. The one example of a truly ancient tree, a large oak several centuries old, was noted on the Drumloist road well beyond the area in State care.

It is known that Doune was used as a base for hunting, e.g by James II in 1457, but the forests of Glenfinglas and Glenartney were the likely hunting grounds. However, there are records of the park of Doune being used for game and there are recurrent references to the upkeep of the park dyke. In 1467, half of the parkland at Doune was designated 'waste' for game pasture, providing hunting close to the castle. However, in 1584 James IV ordered the upkeep of the dyke for the protection of trees - which implies removal of domestic or wild grazing animals. Further research would be necessary to fully understand the function of the park, but a good start is made by identifying the potential boundary.

The immediate environs of the castle would have included both amenity and productive features. The status of the castle as a Royal Dower House and descriptions of it as a pleasant and commodious place, make it likely that the immediate environs of the castle included gardens. These probably lay to the south, and likely related to the architecture of the south elevation. However, no firm evidence of these features has yet been found.

Resistance survey data has indicated that the area below the embankments to the south of the castle was cultivated with ridge-and-furrow on the higher ground, but not in the current meadow area as it was probably

¹⁸ Roman roads have been identified leaving the south-western and south-eastern gates of the fort; that to the south-east is probably associated with a crossing point of the Ardoch Burn, possibly close to the castle and Doune Mill, then continuing eastwards towards Dunblane (Wooliscroft and O'Grady 2010). That from the south-west gate may have continued, on the line of a former trackway, along the north bank of the Teith to cross in the environs of the present Bridge of Doune (OA North 2020a). DCLCMP p32

prone to flooding. It also indicated evidence of the change in alignment of the river course, but has not confirmed whether this was natural or manmade.

Around the castle the dominant features of the “working” landscape would have been mill lades, workshops, weirs, salmon bars, and the unknown buildings and wells located to the north east of the site. The mills, fishing and demesne farms were all profitable concerns for the estate: remnants of these survive in the landscape today but are not interpreted¹⁹.

2.1.8c 18th century to present day landscape

The present environs of the castle reflect the remnants of the productive landscape of the 18th century with an increasing emphasis on amenity landscape as a setting for the castle over the 19th century. Apart from the planting, key elements are the lodges, gates and tracks which seem to relate to controlling access points and “visitor flow” associated with 19th-century tourism. The other element are the remnants of the working landscape with two mills and various farm buildings known within the area in State care.

- 18th century

As well as physical survey, there is some map and graphic evidence that allows the development of the landscape over this period to be understood. For instance, a drawing of 1799²⁰ (see Figure 7) shows in some detail the group of now lost buildings to the north-east of the castle. These single and two storey thatched structures look fairly substantial and probably represent the u-plan courtyard layout shown on Stobie’s plan of 1782. It is conceivable that they were already of some age when Stobie mapped them. They seem to have been maintained well into the 19th century as Doune Castle Farm was noted as “*a two storey farm house, with office houses, Slated and in good repair*” in c.1860.

Stobie’s plan is also useful in indicating the extent of arable land immediately adjacent to the castle at this date and in showing the location of two grain mills. One of these survives, in a ruinous condition: Doune Mill on the east bank of the Ardoch. Mills are mentioned in early documents²¹ and are an expected feature of the medieval castle estate. Doune Mill may

¹⁹ There is archaeological evidence of riverine transport, and farm and store buildings, plus recordings of a chapel to the east of the site.

²⁰ <https://digital.nls.uk/scotia-depicta/archive/74582402?mode=fullsize>

²¹ E.g. exchequer rolls for 1451 record the fee of Alexander Nairn, the keeper of the castle, the mill, the fermes, and Newtown of Doune. Burnett 1882, 477: Burnett, G., 1882, *The Exchequer Rolls of Scotland, volume V, A.D. 1437-1454*, (H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh).

therefore occupy a medieval site and a mill and lade system are shown on 18th century maps. Because of its condition the mill building has not been analysed: it may contain early fabric, but appears to have been enlarged and possibly rebuilt during the 19th century. It ceased operation c.1939.

In the later 18th century therefore the castle environs seem managed primarily for agricultural interests. The Wood of Doune is shown north of the castle though most of the trees in this area today seem not of any significant age. The HWA noted a few old pollarded oaks, which may indicate a previous woodland management regime.



Figure 7: 1799 illustration of Doune Castle with thatched structures in the foreground. Reproduced under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International (CC-BY) licence with the permission of the National Library of Scotland.

- Early 19th century

In the early 19th century several developments indicate a change in intention in managing the landscape around the castle. Firstly, the construction of Castlebank Cottage (noted as ‘A neat building, one story,

slated and in good repair'²²) and Castle Keeper's Cottage²³. Doune Castle Farm was also noted as 'in good repair' as was Doune Mill on the opposite bank of the Ardoch Burn. The second mill, (shown on Stobie's map down on the peninsula) has disappeared, but a *salmon box* is marked, indicating the importance of fishing. The work around the castle may represent an extension of the works the 10th Earl of Moray²⁴ undertook c.1809 at nearby Doune Lodge²⁵. There he greatly enlarged an existing house as a summertime residence, laid out fairly extensive grounds and constructed a very smart stable block - all of which indicate some considerable expense improving the Doune estates at this time.

The extent to which Doune Castle functioned as part of a 'borrowed landscape' important for views from surrounding estates is not firmly established, but is highly likely given the fashion for romantic landscape features. For instance, it is notable that a summerhouse on the Blair Drummond estate is shown just opposite the castle, so this seems a consciously aligned view.

- Late 19th-century developments

During the 1880s the castle underwent an extensive programme of repair and restoration under the 14th Earl of Moray (see Section 2.1). The 14th Earl was concerned not only with the restoration of the castle, but with its presentation as a historic site. Accordingly, some further changes to the environs of the castle are ascribed to this period. The changes are mapped on the 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1900, and there are many photographs and drawings of the castle from this time. Probably the biggest change was the demolition and removal of the Doune Castle Farm and its relocation to the opposite bank of the Ardoch burn, near to Doune Mill. The only structure left near the old Doune Castle Farm site is known as the Icehouse, though its actual function is uncertain. It consists of a low arched entrance built into a grassy bank with a small passage extending some 5m back into the bank. It may have been some kind of folly or grotto, but at the moment its history, date and purpose remain a mystery.

Castlebank Cottage was enlarged to form the present two-storey structure, and Castle Keeper's Cottage lost its picturesque thatch roof in favour of slate roofs. It is not certain whether the elaborate stone 'kissing gates' and wrought iron gates are part of the early or later 19th century work, but

²² OS Namebooks <https://scotlandsplaces.gov.uk/digital-volumes/ordnance-survey-name-books/perthshire-os-name-books-1859-1862/perthshire-volume-37/44>. There is some inconsistency here as most secondary sources understand it as a 2-storey structure dating from the 18th century.

²³ These are currently believed to date to circa 1820, and are represented on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map, surveyed 1862-3.

²⁴ John Stuart, 10th Earl of Moray (1771 - 1848)

²⁵ Doune Lodge, now known as Doune Park located three miles north west of Doune Castle. <http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/GDL00140>

both elements demonstrate the quality and importance of the presentational aspects of the site to the earls of Moray. Similarly, evidence of ornamental planting in the form of lime avenues tracing the course of the burn, are likely to have been planted in order to ‘present’ the site for visitors. Remnant flights of steps and paths exist over the whole site indicating that walks were a feature for visitors.

2.2 Evidential values

Doune Castle has been the subject of several recent studies and assessments of various aspects of its significance. These were commissioned by HES to enhance understanding of the site and are not formally published documents.

- 2010 Addyman & Oram Standing Building Analysis and documentary research
- 2010 O’Grady geophysical survey
- 2011 Addyman evaluation (report updated 2018)
- 2017-19 Rose Geophysics geophysical survey of courtyard and meadow
- 2017 Dendro assessment
- 2018 Harrison: trawl of documentary sources
- 2018 CFA Historic Woodland Assessment
- 2018 MacLeod: Picturesque visual representations
- 2019/20 Rose Geophysics geophysical survey of depot field
- 2019 HES rapid erosion survey
- 2020 CFA Courtyard Evaluation
- 2020 Gow: Specialist report on the Collections
- 2020 Landscape Conservation Management Plan

Doune Castle is one of the largest and best preserved 14th-century castles in Scotland. Although it contains substantial portions of an earlier castle, its present form is largely due to one phase of construction, which has remained largely unmodified. This preponderance of a single phase allows us to learn a great deal about castle construction, layout and what was considered appropriate for a great noble in this period.

The completeness and lack of major modification has also preserved evidence for the earlier castle in the brown sandstone used for quoining, entrance surrounds and arrow slits, distinct from the grey-cream stone used by Albany. The fishtailed arrow slits also provide clear evidence of a late 13th-century structure incorporated into the existing structure.

The relative completeness of the medieval castle preserves evidence for its design and development. Tusking on the south face of the kitchen tower and large windows in the south curtain wall suggest the presence of (or

intention of provision for) further accommodation ranges along the west and south curtain walls. There is debate as to whether these ranges were actually built. See 2.4 Architectural and Artistic Values for a more detailed discussion.

It is possible that evidence of the earlier castle and also its later period survives in buried archaeology. Clearance work during the 1880s may have removed some of this evidence, but no detailed record of this work has yet been located.

Excavations in 1986 and 1998 revealed cobbled surfaces just under the turf of the courtyard, and showed that there was no well in the basement of the gatehouse tower, as previously thought.²⁶

Small-scale excavation by Addyman Archaeology in 2011 attempted to answer some of the questions posed during a standing building survey in 2010. The results were inconclusive, but seemed to rule out the possibility that the surviving round tower at the main entrance was part of a double-towered gatehouse, as at another Stewart castle, **Dundonald**.²⁷



Figure 8: View of the castle's courtyard from the wall-walk. The courtyard is likely to contain deposits and archaeological features relating to the construction, occupation, and abandonment of the site. © Crown Copyright HES.

²⁶ (Cannell, 1986)

²⁷ (Addyman Archaeology, 2011)

The castle's courtyard and well-defined ditches are likely to contain deposits and archaeological features relating to the construction, occupation, use and abandonment of the site. For example, the courtyard has high potential to establish the extent of Albany's building programme: excavations in 1999 revealed that archaeological layers are preserved below the surface.²⁸ There is also likely to be evidence for the dates at which non-extant buildings were built, used, re-used, abandoned and demolished.

Buried soil and datable environmental remains were found in the 2011 excavation, though they have not yet been fully investigated. This evidence could inform our understanding of the contemporary environment and landscape within which the castle was built.

The earthworks to the south of the castle have archaeological potential. They could help us ascertain whether the site was occupied in the prehistoric or early historic periods, and to enhance our understanding of how the grounds outwith the curtain wall were used in medieval times. For example, they may indicate the use of this area for more formal gardens from the mid-15th century when we know that a gardener was in place at Doune Castle during the reigns of James I and James II.²⁹

The timber drawbar at the base of the gatehouse tower has potential to provide some dating evidence for the early phase of the castle by dendrochronology as well as the potential to contribute to the national chronology for native oak.

The potential for important archaeological evidence to survive within and around the castle is thus very high. Added to this, the Historic Woodland Assessment has revealed evidence of previous planting and woodland management regimens as well as the relationship of the castle to the wider landscape by suggesting the line of the medieval park.

The restoration of the castle and development of the landscape in the 19th century can provide an insight into past attitudes and ideas towards both medieval castles and the process of their restoration and re-presentation as places of ceremony, display and visitation. There is potential for archival research to increase this aspect of understanding, and this Statement has been drafted without the benefit of access to archival material (because of Covid 19 related restrictions). An additional aspect would be the potential to increase understanding of the operation of historic sites such as Doune as tourist attractions in the 19th century, given the survival of at least one visitors' book deposited with the NAS³⁰.

²⁸ (Kirkdale Archaeology, 1999)

²⁹ Seeds ordered for Doune in 1488 (Exchequer Rolls V, pp. 304, 479), records for 'gardener' and 'park-keeper' in (Exchequer Rolls VI, pp. 285, 639).

³⁰ Doune Castle Visitors' Book 1853 - 1858; National Archives of Scotland CS96/2424

2.3 Historical values

2.3.1 Associative values

2.3.1a Albany c.1340–1420³¹

The castle is most strongly associated with Robert, Duke of Albany. He was the third son of Robert II and the younger brother of Robert III. He was guardian of Scotland during the reign of his father, brother and nephew, James I, and it could be argued that he was the de facto ruler of Scotland between 1388 and 1420.³² The traditional view was that the castle was built for him on a new site between 1361 and 1381. Although recent research has shown that this was not the case and that there are the remains of an earlier 13th-century castle at Doune, the association with Albany is clear. The first references to Doune Castle occur in letters issued from 'Dwne in Meneteth' dated 1381.³³ The castle was used often by the duke. Acting in his capacity of Governor of Scotland, he was resident there from February 1407 and held court there, often attended by several men of high-status.³⁴

2.3.1b Royalty

After Albany's death and his son Murdoch's execution, the castle became a royal possession and was used as a dower castle and royal hunting retreat. Mary of Gueldres, Margaret of Denmark, Margaret Tudor and Mary of Guise all had Doune in their tocher (dowry) lands. James II, III, IV & VI used Doune as a hunting retreat.³⁵

2.3.1c Prisoners

During the Jacobite rising of 1745, Doune Castle was held by John MacGregor of Glengyle for the Jacobites. It was used as a prison for government troops including several captured at the Battle of Falkirk in 1746. These included John Home, who would become an eminent minister and playwright, and John Witherspoon, who emigrated to America to take up the presidency of what was later to become Princeton University and became a signatory to the Declaration of Independence. John Home wrote of their dramatic escape from the castle using knotted sheets to form a

<http://catalogue.nrscotland.gov.uk/nrsonlinecatalogue/details.aspx?reference=CS96%2f2424&st=1&tc=y&tl=n&tn=n&tp=n&k=yelverton&ko=a&r=&ro=s&df=&dt=&di=y>

³¹ (Boardman, 2004)

³² (Hunt, 2009)

³³ (Fraser, 1879, p. 237) in (Oram & Addyman Archaeology, 2010, p. 34)

³⁴ (Oram & Addyman Archaeology, 2010, p. 34)

³⁵ (Oram & Addyman Archaeology, 2010, pp. 35–37) & (Exchequer Rolls V, p. 225)

rope to climb down the battlements.³⁶ It is not clear if Witherspoon also escaped, or waited to be released.

2.3.1d Filming associations

In the 20th century, Doune Castle became a place of pilgrimage for Monty Python fans. The 1975 film *Monty Python and the Holy Grail* filmed several scenes at the castle. Doune was the setting for several different locations: Swamp Castle, Castle Anthrax and Camelot scenes were all produced here. To some visitors this is the main cultural significance of the castle, rather than the earlier history. In celebration of this association there have been several Monty Python themed events, and HES currently provides a themed audio tour narrated by Terry Jones.

Others have also found Doune to be a good setting for location filming. The US network HBO filmed the pilot for *Game of Thrones* here in 2009, using the courtyard, kitchen, great hall and the duke's hall as Winterfell.³⁷ Based on a series of books by George R. R. Martin, the series follows seven families as they fight for control of the mythical land of Westeros.³⁸ In 2013 the series *Outlander*, based on the books by Diana Gabaldon, used Doune Castle as the fictional Castle Leoch. Both series have become very popular and, in particular for *Outlander*, have led to hugely increased numbers of visits to the castle.

The castle was also used as a location in the Netflix production *Outlaw King*. Released in 2018 the historical drama action film about Robert the Bruce used Doune as Douglas Castle, again increasing the number of visits to the castle.

2.3.2 Illustrative Values

2.3.2a A Strategic Location

The long occupation of the promontory between the River Teith and the Ardoch Burn, from prehistory through to the late medieval period is illustrative of the strategic position that the castle occupies. In this area both waterways are fordable, and this is a likely reason as to why the Roman fort was located here.

The 2010 geophysical survey indicated that the castle is built on a scarped natural mound, which may well be the location of the dūn evidenced by the Doune place-name. The discovery of the 13th-century fabric in the castle illustrates the continuity of the castle location, and it has been suggested that a harbour may once have existed here, furthering the strategic nature of the area, with the River Teith once navigable downstream to the River

³⁶ (Home, 1822)

³⁷ For the series itself, the filming of Winterfell was moved to Ireland.

³⁸ IMDB

Forth, and thus Stirling. Many castle sites have a long history of occupation and there is likely to have been a symbolic value in retaining an ancestral or prestigious site.

2.3.2b An Administrative Centre

Doune would have been important before and during Albany's period as the administrative centre for the Menteith estates. For Albany, who received hereditary keepership of Stirling Castle in 1372, it was ideal as a base and retreat that was fully under his control and within easy reach. And it appears to have been a favoured residence for him.

There is a tension between the quantity of high-status accommodation in the extant castle and the documentary evidence for the people and retinues that stayed there in the 15th century. Albany was certainly one of the most powerful men in Scotland in the later-14th and early-15th centuries and this surely influenced the building at Doune Castle. The accommodation surviving at the castle is of a similar quality to any major royal castle of the time but there does not appear to be enough of it, for the number of high-status guests that are recorded as staying there.

It seems inconceivable that Albany, who was described as 'a big spender' by Bower, would have been content with entertaining with the layout as it survives today.³⁹ Richard Oram is explicit in stating 'Such gatherings could not have been accommodated comfortably and with the dignity expected of men of their status in the limited space which the visible remains represent'.⁴⁰

2.3.2c Religious Life

The rare survival of the oratory in an upper floor of the gatehouse tower indicates both a desire for more privacy, compared to previous generations, and the importance of religion to the duke and duchess of Albany. It faces east, and the surviving sacrament house (for storing the chalice and paten), piscina (for ritually cleansing the chalice and paten and priests' hands) and niche (for reverently storing the consecrated host) highlight the importance of the Catholic mass. The Albanys, and their royal successors, stood in the oratory, whilst an opening in the wall to a chamber behind may have been for senior members of their household to view the mass (although it is arguably too small for this purpose), the key moment of which, for them, was seeing the priest elevate the host, but not the much more personal consumption by the Albanys of it. There was a larger chapel – dedicated to St. Fillan – elsewhere in the castle for more general use and for more public religious ceremonies; the chaplain of the chapel is

³⁹ (Bower, 1987, p. 135)

⁴⁰ (Oram & Addyman Archaeology, 2010, p. 34)

mentioned numerous times in records of the 1400s and 1500s, but where it was located is not known.



Figure 9: Detail of sacrament house, piscina and niche. © Historic Environment Scotland.

2.3.2d Relegation to one among many

After Murdoch, Albany's son, was executed in 1425, Doune Castle became a royal possession. Thereafter its proximity to the forests of Glenfinglas and the Braes of Menteith meant it was used often as a hunting lodge. Doune was also regularly granted to Scottish queens as part of their dower lands. The chamberlain's accounts refer to royal expenses at Doune Castle and mention the king's fisher, gardener, park keeper, sergeant and jailer. However, the accounts only make reference to repairs; no substantial new building takes place. This relegation of the castle from being the main house of a powerful noble family to being just one of many royal castles is perhaps reflected in how the castle appears to be relatively unchanged since the 14th-century.

2.3.2e 19th century: Picturesque and literary tourism

Doune Castle and its landscape illustrate how a ruinous castle, with its sundry historical and romantic literary associations, became and was

operated as a tourist site from the early days of Picturesque tourism in Scotland. Considerations of the architectural restoration project are detailed in section 2.3, while this section addresses the historic tourist aspect.

From the late 18th century, Doune Castle was a noted 'stop' for Picturesque tourists beginning in the 1790s and increasing after publication of Walter Scott's *Waverley*, in which it was used as a setting. A lengthy six-page description of the castle published in the *Statistical Account* became the standard description of the place as a 'noble and extensive edifice', 'romantically situated'⁴¹. The castle had been drawn by the English artist Joseph Farington on his tour of Scotland in 1792, and was mentioned by Sarah Murray in her 1799 guidebook⁴².

Descriptions of Doune began to appear in successive tours of Scotland from the early 1800s. In 1803, Dorothy and William Wordsworth, determined to press on to the Trossachs, saw the castle as they crossed the bridge over the Teith, but regretted they lacked the time 'to go up to the ruin'⁴³. The antiquarian artists James Skene⁴⁴ and John Claude Nattes⁴⁵ both sketched several views of Doune in 1800. The following year, the area was sketched by J. M. W. Turner on his second Scottish tour and first visit to the Highlands. Over the next two decades, the profile of Doune and the Trossachs was boosted even further as settings for two of Walter Scott's most famous works: *The Lady of the Lake* (1810) and *Waverley* (1814).

The castle features in *Waverley*, with the protagonist Edward Waverley spending a night in the Jacobite stronghold; described as a 'gloomy yet picturesque structure' with 'half-ruined turrets'⁴⁶. In 1834 as part of a ten-day tour of Scotland, Turner returned to Doune. He had been commissioned by Robert Cadell to illustrate a new edition of the *Waverley* novels, and it is possible that these later studies may relate to proposed illustrations, which were ultimately unrealised⁴⁷.

Doune demonstrates perfectly the development of historic sites as tourist attractions during the 19th century, building on its profile in literature and popular topographical views. A Visitors' Book from the 1850s records visitors from all over the world coming in considerable numbers, and on a year-round basis, to visit the castle. In this context the importance of the

⁴¹ OSA, Vol. 20, 1798, p. 56.

⁴² Sarah Murray, *A Companion, and Useful Guide to the Beauties of Scotland* (London: printed for the author, 1799)

⁴³ Dorothy Wordsworth, *Recollections of a Tour made in Scotland, AD 1803* (Edinburgh: David Douglas, 1894), p. 241.

⁴⁴ City of Edinburgh Council www.capitalcollections.org.uk

⁴⁵ In the collection of the National Library of Scotland ref 5205, f55

⁴⁶ Sir Walter Scott, *Waverley*, Chapter IX: A Nocturnal Adventure: <http://www.gutenberg.org/files/5998/5998-h/5998-h.htm> accessed 14/11/17

⁴⁷ <http://www.tate.org.uk/art/artworks/turner-doune-castle-and-the-river-teith-from-the-south-d26358> accessed 14/11/17

landscaping works and presentational aspect of the castle's interiors becomes more apparent.

2.4 Architectural and artistic values

The traditional view of Doune Castle's place within Scottish castle studies is that of a halfway house between the 13th-century 'keep-gatehouse' castles, such as **Dirleton** and **Caerlaverock**, and the 15th and 16th-century 'courtyard-houses' and 'palaces' such as **Linlithgow**, Falkland and developments at **Edinburgh** and **Stirling** Castles.⁴⁸ Despite the 13th-century fabric evident in the castle, the majority of the masonry still seems to be of 14th-century construction thus this interpretation holds true.

2.4.1 13th-century castle

Until recently, Doune Castle had become widely regarded as almost entirely the work of one man, Robert Stewart, duke of Albany. However, as a result of the standing building survey⁴⁹ work of 2010, it is apparent that substantial elements of its late 13th-century predecessor survive embedded in the late 14th-century fabric.

The evidence is principally the use of brown sandstone for quoining, entrance surrounds and fish-tail arrow-slits, as distinct from the pale grey-cream sandstone used in Albany's rebuilding, which bear signs of neat diagonal tooling. Though the dressed stones are not themselves datable, some of the architectural features they form are – most notably the tall, narrow, fish-tailed arrow slits (some incorporating crosslets), which are of a type favoured in the late 13th-century (e.g. Brodick and **Skipness** Castles in Scotland and the Edwardian castles in north Wales).

Those parts of the castle incorporating late 13th-century elements include: much of the lowest part of the gatehouse tower, up to and including part of its first floor (and including the timber draw-bar); the latrine tower along the east wall; the lower part of the west end of the great hall; and the lower half of the kitchen tower.

⁴⁸ (Dunbar, 1966, p. 47)

⁴⁹ Addyman & Oram, 2010. The work was in part prompted by an academic conference at which the early features of the castle were noted.



Figure 12: View of Doune Castle from the north-east, centred on gatehouse tower.
© Crown Copyright HES.

2.4.2 14th-century castle

While the survival of late 13th-century fabric might change our perception of the castle, it remains incontrovertible that much of what remains today dates from the time of the duke of Albany a century later. Thus, the architecture of Doune Castle can be seen as a reflection of Robert's royal ambitions – an example of what a man of his power and status expected and required in a castle.

The layout of the extant portions of the castle indicate that Albany was aware of and participating in the contemporary trend towards an increasing desire for privacy evident among nobility in this period (i.e. more numerous but smaller rooms). The great hall was becoming less important in daily use, with the duke and his closest retainers using the duke's hall and the other chambers within the gatehouse tower in preference. This fits into the traditional view of Doune as being a courtyard castle where the 'specifically military functions of the castle were beginning to decline'⁵⁰. The towers do not particularly stick out beyond the wall, thus not providing cover, so the defence is limited to the wall-walk, but the *appearance* of martial strength is maintained.

⁵⁰ (Dunbar, 1966, pp. 46-47)



Figure 12: View of courtyard and kitchen tower from the wall-walk. © Crown Copyright HES.

2.4.3 Courtyard buildings

The four windows in the south curtain wall and stone tusks projecting from the kitchen tower leave us with a puzzle as to the south and west ranges. There are three possible explanations. 1) The walls have always been in the current layout; south and west ranges were planned but never built. 2) There was a smaller original courtyard, but the walls have been moved further south and west and the ranges never built. 3) The ranges were built but subsequently destroyed and neatly cleaned up.

Documentary evidence would seem to indicate that the ranges were built – Albany was frequently in residence and had visits from other nobles, who would have brought extensive retinues with them.⁵¹ There are also references to chaplains and chaplainries within Doune Castle from the mid-1400s.⁵² This almost certainly indicates the presence of a separate chapel within the castle as distinct from the oratory in the duke’s bedchamber. A

⁵¹ For instance Oram hammers the point home: ‘on 10 February 1407 Albany was attended at Doune by the Chancellor of Scotland, Gilbert Greenlaw, bishop of Aberdeen, his son, John Stewart, lord of Buchan, Sir William Graham, Sir John Stewart of Lorne, Sir William Airth, Archibald Cunningham, Michael Airth and his secretary, Andrew Hawick.’ (RMS i, p. no. 890) in (Oram & Addyman Archaeology, 2010, p. 34)

⁵² (Oram & Addyman Archaeology, 2010)

possible location is indicated by the larger two windows in the south curtain wall.

Limited excavation in 2011 investigated the ground immediately adjacent to the tusks of the kitchen tower but this was inconclusive; no foundations were found, but the trench went no deeper than a layer of cobbles that were near the surface.⁵³ Limited archaeological investigations in 2020 were carried out to test the theory that cobbling likely survived across the entire courtyard; again investigations only reached the cobbled layer so any deposits beneath were not investigated. There is a small chance that as yet unseen documents may shed light on the courtyard. However, further excavation of the courtyard is likely to be the only means to answer the question of the south and west ranges, as well as any earlier features within the courtyard.

2.4.4 Restoration and re-use

The work of the 14th Earl of Moray as patron, and Andrew Kerr (1814-86) as architect, are of considerable importance in shaping our experience of the castle today. They also demonstrate the philosophy of castle restoration and the presentation and approach to historic monuments during the 19th century. The Doune restoration project was important as an early example of historically informed restoration and this extended to the interiors.

The earl's choice of Andrew Kerr indicates that the work was to be grounded in research and a deep knowledge of historic architecture, rather than fanciful pastiche or 'pick and mix' baronial. Kerr's architectural career had been entirely within in the Scottish Office of Works where he specialised in Ancient Monuments work. He is principally known for the new fountain at Holyroodhouse which was based on careful study of the fountain at **Linlithgow Palace** and he was active in antiquarian research. The works at Doune were ongoing in 1883-86; the year of Kerr's death. He was by that stage retired from the Office of Works and had also worked for the Earl at Darnaway.

2.4.5 The reinstatement of the roof

Kerr had a lifetime's experience in the Office of Works. It is therefore likely that the reinstatement of the roof at Doune was primarily seen as an act of conservation; re-securing the structure against the elements, and making degrees of interior reconstruction viable. The major exercise was the span over the great hall in massive but unornamented timbers (see Figure 13), and while it was designed to be seen and recalls the more ornamental original roof structure at Darnaway, it is primarily strictly functional. The illustrated *Guide to Doune Castle*, published in Stirling, (n.d. but after 1913)

⁵³ (Addyman Archaeology, 2011)

states: 'The buildings were roofed and made as far as possible secure against the assaults of time, and the weather'.

What is perhaps remarkable is that the three principal new roofs were carried out with the deliberate intention of not building-up or regularising the time-scrunched stonework of the wallheads which remain much as depicted by R. W. Billings in 1845-52. The Picturesque wallhead vegetation had however been eliminated.



Figure 13: Printed plate of etching of Doune Castle from Robert Billings' 'The Baronial and Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Scotland'. © University of Strathclyde.

2.4.6 Recreating an historic interior

Following its abandonment as a residence, much of the castle's interior had been lost. The great hall was reduced to rubble walls without any remaining finishing detail but the substantial gatehouse tower with its more intricate wall divisions meant that here, and in the kitchen zone, fireplaces had survived – if not any original woodwork. The integrity of the duke's hall was furthered by its massive vault, allegedly with the pair of original rings for chandeliers, and especially by the splendid double fireplace at its east end. These features provided the matrix for the subsequent restoration and re-creation project.



Figure 14: View of double fireplace and recreated interior of the duke's hall. © Historic Environment Scotland.

It is possible⁵⁴ that the recreated interiors were intended to serve several functions. The c.1913 Guidebook lists several functions including 'local charitable purposes, bazaars' and 'the coming-of-age of the present Earl of Moray on 19th August 1913, when, in the presence of a large and brilliant company, Lord Doune was presented with magnificent gifts from the tenantry and people of the district'. The distinction between the robust and largely untouched rubble walls of the great hall and the more personalized restoration of the duke's hall with tintured family heraldry reflects these diverse requirements. On the completion of the works 'a grand concert was given in the Banqueting Hall' and 'no finer setting could be found...than this place of old romance'.

Furthermore, as a long-established and popular tourist attraction there must have been, then as now, a desire to improve the visitor experience. While these requirements were commonplace, the concept of extending the life of an ancient ruin to fit modern purposes was not, and so the historical significance of this cycle of works at Doune is of considerable significance.

⁵⁴ It is not known if the specification for the work survives, therefore this interpretation is based on expert opinion and discussed more fully in an unpublished report for HES: I. Gow *Draft Report on the Collections at Doune Castle* 2020

2.4.7 Room settings/tableau

From the outset, the duke's hall seems to have been intended as a didactic historic tableau commemorating the administration of justice in the country by local lairds. The gallery at Crathes Castle also had a history of being arranged as a Justice Room. Arranging historic rooms as tableau reflected also the history paintings of contemporary artists with their carefully edited historic furniture and studio props. Andrew Kerr counted the history painter and antiquarian James Drummond among his close associates.

2.4.8 Furniture and fittings: design and craftsmanship

Note: The majority of the collection currently on display at Doune Castle is on loan from Moray Estates.

The intention to present the historic rooms as tableau led to the design and manufacture of the historic furniture that is one of the most significant aspects of the 14th Earl's pioneering commission and remains a key feature of the visitor experience today.

The first element of the interior fittings consists of a purpose-made suite of table, stools, forms and chairs for the 'Justice Room' setting of the duke's hall. This includes also two carved and tintured heraldic panels; panelling and a carved screen and gallery which divides the hall; ironwork (chandeliers and fire grates); and the tiled floor. These are all deliberately simple in design and reflect historical examples. The woodwork relies upon examples such as the Falkland Palace screen, and the Loch Leven chairs as illustrated in John William Small's *Scottish Woodwork of the 16th and 17th Centuries*, 1877, however they have elements of modern design so are not considered reproductions/pastiche. The floor tiles were based on fragments discovered during works and the ironwork is comparable to that produced by Thomas Hadden, blacksmith,⁵⁵ based on a grate for Holyroodhouse. They form an integral whole, designed to be seen together and in specific room settings. The craftspeople are not as yet identified for these pieces, though they are high quality and very carefully designed. It is assumed that Kerr oversaw the design. A further touch is that some of the wood used was from the Doune Gallows tree. This large ash fell in a gale in 1878 and is commemorated on a brass plaque on one of the stools. This stool was placed centrally in the tableau - perhaps the stool for the accused, thus ominously referencing the gallows as the ultimate sanction.

The second element to the collection is more disparate and consists of dark-stained settle and chairs of more elaborate carving (see Figure 6). These include some historical 'originals' together with 19th-century

⁵⁵ Thomas Hadden (1871 - 1940) produced architectural and decorative wrought iron work, including fire grates for Holyroodhouse similar in style to the grates at Doune with the distinctive thistle motif.

reproductions, but there is (so far as currently understood) no strong link to either Scottish sources or Doune provenance. They are interpreted as fulfilling a role of increasing the drama and antiquity of the hall and were intended to be set at the dais end, indicating its higher status.

2.5 Landscape and aesthetic values



Figure 15: View of Doune Castle's position next to tree-lined River Teith. © Historic Environment Scotland.

2.5.1 Present day landscape and aesthetic

The castle's landscape context, on a promontory between the River Teith and the Ardoch Burn, gives it a commanding aspect on almost every approach. There are impressive views of it from a distance, most notably perhaps the view from the west, via the bridge carrying the A84 Stirling - Callander road over the River Teith. The views out from the castle battlements are also splendid, including especially those to the west, towards the Trossachs and the peak of Ben Lomond.

It should be noted however, that in modern times (20th century) the context of the castle has largely been lost due to the encroachment of recent plantations and natural regeneration on site. The vistas of the castle as previously referred to in literature and paintings has been obscured and its striking and visual impact in the landscape diminished. Defensive earthbanks and ditches which were well-defined when photographed as recently as the 1930s are now difficult to interpret. It is anticipated that the

Landscape Conservation Management Plan will aim to restore the importance and significance of the castle in its wider setting.

The large area in State care around the castle provides pleasurable walks, through trees and along the riverbank. The low-lying ground at the confluence of the Ardoch Burn with the River Teith is particularly attractive, with seating and a wonderful view of the broad river rushing eastward and onward towards Stirling.

When viewed from the exterior, the castle appears grim and forbidding, the perfect stereotype of a medieval castle in that it dominates, emotionally and physically. Immediately on entering, that feeling is reinforced by dark passages and gloomy vaulted spaces. However, these contrast with the brighter attractive internal spaces further into the complex, particularly the impressive roofed great hall and the warmer colours of the 'duke's hall' beyond (see Figures 16 and 14). This contrast is a deliberate historic design feature, the small entry passage, with multiple barriers, opening into the courtyard, being a way of making the entry more theatrical and emphasising for visitors their passage from exterior space to interior, controlled by the high-status lord of the castle. And then mirrored in the small passages that open up into grand rooms above.



Figure 16: View of the great hall interior. This impressive open space formed a deliberate contrast with dark passages and gloomy vaulted spaces elsewhere in the castle. © Historic Environment Scotland.

2.5.2 Historic landscape

The Doune landscape is primarily significant as the historic and aesthetic setting for Doune Castle. Additionally, the area in State care, which is more extensive than at many HES sites, offers great visitor amenity and also significant natural heritage benefits. The development of the landscape through time is detailed at Section 2.1.

The present environs of the castle largely reflect the remnants of the productive and amenity landscapes of the 18th and 19th centuries. Traces of earlier land management features can be discerned through archaeological study, which give glimpses of how the landscape looked and was managed in pre-Improvement times.

Clearly the proximity to the river and burn crossing points provided the strategic *raison d'être* for the early use of the site, and also demonstrate both use of water power for grain milling and the value of fishing rights. The later phases of the landscape can be related to the changed management priorities towards presenting the castle as a historic site and in effect 'managing' visitors in the 19th century. Features such as the Castle Keeper's Cottage, the paths and very high-quality 'kissing gates' indicate this. However, the complete demolition and relocation of Doune Castle Farm is perhaps the most striking example of this trend.



Figure 17: View of approach to Doune Castle including example of high-quality 'kissing gate', with cottage behind. © Crown Copyright HES.

More work is required to integrate the planted elements of the landscape into this historical narrative. The HWA highlighted groups of veteran trees around the castle which appeared as designed aspects, in particular:

- A line of large limes fringing the 'glade' by the Ardoch burn, on the original site of the Doune Castle Farm buildings before they were removed to the east side of the burn. These are conscious plantings for amenity value, emphasising a parkland setting and picturesque burnside location. They are likely to be part of the same conscious presentation of the site along with the high-quality gates and stonework features. They indicate the wider landscape was widely used for recreational purposes as well as the concentration on the castle itself.
- An oval planting of old oaks between the drive and the burn. This area is now very boggy and the planting is on slightly raised ground. The original function is not known, but the planting seems deliberate. Early maps show a well and structures in this area.
- A line of old ash trees along the drive to the castle from the Wood of Doune/Teith Bridge. A notable ash tree was the Doune Gallows Tree, which fell in a gale in 1878 and was recycled into furniture for the castle.
- The Wood of Doune is largely recent tree cover, but remains of some old pollarded oaks were noted, which indicate pre-18th century management.
- Three very large sycamores to the east of the castle
- Around the car park, some 19th century oaks and a beech knoll, with evidence of a previous planting of oaks.

Most of these veteran trees are assumed to date from the 19th century (apart from the remains of the old pollarded oak) and it is notable that exotic species (such as sequoias) often found in 19th century landscape parks (and in evidence at Blair Drummond and Doune Lodge) seemed absent.

2.6 Natural heritage values

With twenty recorded habitat types, Doune is one of the best sites for nature conservation in Historic Environment Scotland's estate. Of particular importance are the larger areas of unimproved and semi-improved neutral grassland, some of which are particularly rich in herb (flowering plants) species.

The woodland is mainly new plantation however there are some areas of semi-natural ancient woodland. All the woodland contributes to the network of wildlife corridors. The alders lining the riverside walk north of the castle are particularly notable as veteran specimens.

The River Teith is a Special Area of Conservation a European Designation for a site with important species, namely River/Brook/Sea Lamprey and also Salmon.

The bedrock geology belongs to the Teith Sandstone Formation, with a range of superficial deposits in different parts of the PIC (Devensian Till, Alluvium, Undifferentiated River Terrace Deposits, and Glaciofluvial Sheet Deposits are all represented)⁵⁶.

2.7 Contemporary/use values

Doune Castle is certainly an icon for the town, appearing on signs, literature and local websites. It is a considerable tourist draw, bringing many people also to the town and neighbouring area. It is a valued local resource both for the amenity of the grounds and its educational importance. There is an active working group with HES, the Council and Kilmadock Development Trust

Walking trails developed through and around the town, courtesy of Kilmadock Development Trust, make good use of Doune Castle grounds. The riverbank along the River Teith is a popular spot for fishing. A local writing group and art group are among the societies that use the castle for inspiration. Rather more prosaically, Scottish Water operates a sewage treatment works a short distance to the south-south-east of the castle.

Doune Castle has strong social associations with Monty Python, due to its use in location filming for *Monty Python and the Holy Grail* (1975). Events have been held at the castle in connection with the film, and many visitors are keen to learn more about where and how the castle was used during filming. The current audio tour draws its inspiration from the film.

⁵⁶ British Geological Survey GeoIndex, Accessible at: <https://www.bgs.ac.uk/geoindex/> [Accessed 14/09/2020]

In 2009, Doune Castle was used to film an HBO (Home Box Office Inc.) pilot for *Game of Thrones*, based upon the popular fantasy series by George R.R. Martin. In 2013 *Outlander*, based on the books by Diana Gabaldon, used Doune Castle as the fictional Castle Leoch. Both series have become very popular and, in particular for *Outlander*, have led to a significant increase in numbers of visits to the castle.

There were about 38,000 visitors in 2013/14 and there has been a significant increase in subsequent years, with 152,987 visitors recorded in 2019. Doune castle is now in the top ten sites for income generation for Historic Environment Scotland.⁵⁷ There is currently no data as to whether the castle is an economic generator for the locality, beyond the employment of site staff, but as the site does not have much food on offer, it is likely cafes and shops in the town of Doune benefit.

There is a strong connection between the local primary school and the castle. A Junior Guides scheme at Doune Castle has been running for over 10 years. Primary 6 pupils are given training, graduating at the end of P6. They then run the tours throughout P7 for other school groups visiting the castle. The tours are conducted in replica period costume, and use replica artefacts such as a wooden bucket for the well and serving platter with faux food for the kitchen. Along with the costumes, these help the pupils get into character. Over the last couple of years, pupils have been available to take general visitors on tours, and the school is keen to keep this going. They are also looking at adding in French and Spanish to some parts of the tour for foreign visitors. [Note the preceding paragraph outlines the situation prior to Covid 19 outbreak in 2020].

Doune Castle has the potential to be a model for best practice in site management especially in regard to facilitating film requests at heritage sites and managing high visitor numbers.

3. MAJOR GAPS IN UNDERSTANDING

- What existed at the site prior to the building of the present castle? The place-name suggests an Iron Age or early medieval origin, and the presence of an important Roman fort close by (see separate Statement of Significance⁵⁸) attests to the location's longstanding strategic significance. The geophysical survey and evaluation carried out in 2010/11 has suggested that the site may have been a defended natural feature prior to the construction of the first stone-built castle

⁵⁷ (Martin, 2015)

⁵⁸ Statement available at: <https://www.historicenvironment.scot/archives-and-research/publications/publication/?publicationId=251f5a29-50fd-478b-b33f-a7dd00f12cf2>

in the thirteenth century, although it is unknown whether this is prehistoric or early medieval in date.

- When was the first castle built? A programme of archaeological fieldwork could attempt to determine the date(s) of the outer earthworks. Standing building survey has demonstrated that the existing fabric retains significant elements of a late 13th-century castle.
- What was the full extent of Albany's scheme for Doune, particularly regarding the south range?
- What were the precise uses of the rooms in the gatehouse tower?
- Do any Inventories exist? What light might the Moray archive, or other archives, shed upon the history of the castle and past management regimes.
- What more can be learned about the operation of the wider estate over the centuries, especially in relation to the Park?
- What further information can be gleaned about the management and operation of the castle as a tourist site prior to its coming into State care. Do more Visitors' Books exist?
- What more can be learned about the immediate landscape setting, the relationship to the Moray's works at Doune Lodge and any relationship to the nearby major designed landscapes, e.g. Blair Drummond?
- What records survive of the 1880s restoration, particularly regarding the great hall and so-called duke's hall prior to their restoration?

4. ASSOCIATED PROPERTIES

- (*other associated places locally*): **Doune Roman Fort**; Doune Market Cross; Kilmadock Kirk.
- (*other places associated with the earls of Menteith*): Brodick Castle; **Inchmahome Priory** and Inchtalla; **Skipness Castle**.
- (*other places associated with the duke of Albany*): **Dundonald Castle**; **Dunfermline Abbey**; Falkland Castle; Paisley Abbey; Rowallan Castle; **Stirling Castle**.

- (other Scottish locations associated with the filming of Monty Python and the Holy Grail): Castle Stalker.
- (other Scottish locations (non-exhaustive list) associated with the filming of Outlander): **Aberdour Castle; Blackness Castle;** Bo'ness and Kinneil Railway; Culross Palace; Glencorse Old Kirk; **Linlithgow Palace;** Preston Mill & Phantassie Doocot.

5. KEYWORDS

Doune, castle, earthworks, tower, great hall, yett, chapel, Menteith, Stewart, Albany, Jacobite, Moray.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX I: TIMELINE

- c.1261** The earldom of Menteith, including the estate of Doune, is acquired through marriage by Walter Bulloch Stewart, though his questionable claim to the title is only confirmed in 1285. The oldest parts of the castle fabric presumably date from his time. At his death c.1293, Walter is buried at **Inchmahome Priory**.
- 1361** Robert, third son of Robert Stewart (future Robert II), is created earl of Menteith pending his forthcoming marriage to Margaret Graham, heiress of Menteith.
- 1381** Doune Castle first appears in historical records.⁵⁹
- 1388** Earl Robert replaces his elder brother John (future Robert III) as guardian of the kingdom, governing on behalf of their enfeebled father, Robert II (1371-90).
- 1393** Earl Robert ceases to serve as guardian three years into his elder brother's reign as Robert III (1390-1406).
- 1398** Earl Robert is created Duke of Albany, and his nephew, David, the heir to the throne, Duke of Rothesay. By this date, Albany has probably already begun rebuilding the castle to the form that survives
- 1399** Albany co-ordinates the coup against Robert III that results in Rothesay becoming lieutenant of the realm.
- 1401** Albany has Rothesay arrested and imprisoned first in **St Andrews Castle** and thereafter Falkland Castle, where the latter dies in mysterious circumstances in 1402. Albany becomes lieutenant until Robert III's death in 1406, and thereafter governor (James I being a prisoner in England) - king in all but name.
- 1420** Albany dies in **Stirling Castle** and is buried in **Dunfermline Abbey**. He is succeeded by his son, Duke Murdoch, who proves less able than his father.
- 1425** Soon after James I's return from England, Murdoch is arrested and beheaded at Stirling, and his estates, including Doune, are

⁵⁹ (Fraser, 1879, p. 237) in (Oram & Addyman Archaeology, 2010, p. 34)

annexed to the Crown. Thereafter, the castle becomes a favoured hunting-lodge for the Stewart court, being close to the forests of Glenfinglas, near Callander, and the Braes of Menteith, near Aberfoyle. The castle is managed by royal keepers. It also becomes a dower house to successive queens - Mary of Gueldres (James II), Margaret of Denmark (James III) and Margaret Tudor (James IV).

- 1525** The keeper, William Edmonstoun of Duntreath, refuses Margaret Tudor access for her retinue, offering to provide accommodation only for herself and her gentlewoman. Margaret subsequently engineers Edmonstoun's removal from office (1527), replacing him with her brother-in-law, Sir James Stewart of Beath.
- 1563** 13 September 1563, Mary Queen of Scots spent the night at Doune on the way to Glenfinglas⁶⁰.
- 1567** Sir James's son, also James, who succeeded as keeper in 1544, is ordered to forfeit Doune, having been accused of supporting Mary Queen of Scots following her abdication. He refuses and Regent Lennox despatches an army to besiege Doune - the first, and only, recorded siege in the castle's history. Stewart surrenders after three days. During the civil war that follows, Doune is used as a State prison; inmates include Sir Walter Scott of Branxholm, William Erskine, commendator of Paisley Abbey, and Archibald Stewart, provost of Edinburgh.
- 1570** Sir James is reinstated as keeper and also created Lord Doune. His son's marriage to Elizabeth Stewart, heiress of Moray, results in him becoming 2nd Earl of Moray (the 'bonny earl'). His descendants have remained owners of Doune Castle ever since.
- 1580** James VI visits 'for our pastyme' but, finding the castle in a parlous state, instructs that substantial repairs be carried out. The work, supervised by Michael Ewing, stonemason, includes a new parapet and attractive rounded corner turrets atop the curtain wall.
- 1593** A plot against James was discovered, and the king is said to have surprised the conspirators, who included the earls of Montrose and Gowrie, at Doune Castle.⁶¹

⁶⁰ The reference in the household book (National Records of Scotland E33/8) to Mary spending the night at 'Don Moneth' (Doune in Menteith) remains the only certain record of her visiting Doune. She may well have made other visits which were not recorded.

⁶¹ (Langman, 1902, p. 125)

- 1745 Early in the Jacobite Rising, the castle is held for Prince Charles Edward Stuart by McGregor of Glengyle and a garrison of 25. After the Jacobite victory at Falkirk early in 1746, McGregor's men take delivery of 150 redcoats, six of whom subsequently escape from the kitchen tower by knotting bedsheets together and lowering themselves down from a window.
- 1883/6 The 14th Earl of Moray commissions Andrew Kerr, architect, to carry out major renovations, including restoring the great hall and so-called duke's hall.
- 1974 The castle is used in location filming for *Monty Python and the Holy Grail*.
- 1984 The 20th earl leases the castle to the State, following which a major conservation programme is initiated.
- 2009 *Game of Thrones* pilot filmed at the castle
- 2011 (Sep) A memorial service for the 20th earl is held in the castle.
- 2013 Doune Castle is used as the fictional Castle Leoch for *Outlander* TV series.

APPENDIX 2: SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

Date	Description	Reference
1986	Trenches north-east of castle - no archaeology; gatehouse tower basement - pit of unknown purpose, no evidence of well; north-east corner of courtyard - cobbled surface at shallow depth.	Cannell, J. (1986). <i>Excavations at Doune Castle</i> . For Scottish Development Dept. (Ancient Monuments). Unpublished.
1998, Jan	Clearance of window embrasures and mural chambers off second floor hall. Evidence of late medieval repairs.	Kirkdale Archaeology. (1998). <i>Doune Castle</i> . For Historic Scotland. Unpublished.
1998, Feb	Trenches on south side of kitchen tower for settings for scaffold. One trench revealed footings of tower - slabs of local red sandstone.	Kirkdale Archaeology. (1998). <i>Doune Castle II</i> . For Historic Scotland. Unpublished.
1999, Mar	Trench on north side of courtyard in preparation for laying grass bars. Revealed cobbled surface less than 150mm below top level. Old batteries in fill indicated it had been covered within the late 20th century.	Kirkdale Archaeology. (1999). <i>Doune Castle Inner Courtyard</i> . For Historic Scotland. Unpublished.
1999, May-Aug	Trenches for sewer replacement: along driveway north of castle and in the vicinity of Roman fort. The trench closest to the castle revealed possible evidence for a denuded earthen bank or platform.	Kirkdale Archaeology. (1999). <i>Doune Castle Watching Briefs</i> . For Historic Scotland. Unpublished.
1999, Nov	Trenches in preparation for laying slabs for path. In same area as March excavation. Cobbles were revealed, cleaned and recorded before being covered with slabs.	Kirkdale Archaeology. (1999). <i>Doune Castle Inner Courtyard: Nov 1999</i> . For Historic Scotland. Unpublished.
2001, Feb	Trench for freshwater pipe to service toilet in car park. No man-made structural elements found. Possible evidence of landscaping in the form of cleared natural and infill around the access road.	Kirkdale Archaeology. (2001). <i>Doune Castle: Archaeological Monitoring of Pipe Trench Excavation</i> . For Historic Scotland. Unpublished.

2002, Sep	Trenches within the visible wall footings of a building against the east curtain wall. Several earlier wall remains were found. A trench against the curtain wall revealed either a thickening of the wall or further buildings.	Kirkdale Archaeology. (2003). <i>Doune Castle: Minor Excavations, September 2002</i> . For Historic Scotland. Unpublished.
2003, Sep	Trench north-east of castle for water pipe. Nothing of archaeological interest found.	Kirkdale Archaeology. (2004). <i>Doune Castle: Archaeological monitoring of minor excavation</i> . For Historic Scotland. Unpublished.
2005, Aug	Trenches for pipes and cables in south-east corner of car park. Nothing of archaeological significance was found.	Kirkdale Archaeology. (2006). <i>Doune Castle: Archaeological monitoring of excavations August 2005</i> . For Historic Scotland. Unpublished.
2005, Nov	Watching brief of re-construction of 18th-century wall. There was little ground disturbance and nothing of archaeological significance found.	Kirkdale Archaeology. (2006). <i>Doune Castle: Archaeological monitoring November 2005</i> . For Historic Scotland. Unpublished.
2007, May	Monitoring of replacement pole for telephone line. Nothing of archaeological significance seen.	Kirkdale Archaeology. (2007). <i>Doune Castle: Archaeological monitoring May 2007</i> . For Historic Scotland. Unpublished.
2009, Sep	Excavation of trench for insertion of sign at south-east end of car park. Two concrete foundations, part of a 20th-century wood and wire fence and an electricity cable were revealed.	Kirkdale Archaeology. (2010). <i>Doune Castle: Archaeological monitoring, Sept 2009</i> . For Historic Scotland. Unpublished.

<p>2010, Dec 2011, Jan</p>	<p>Geophysical survey by Oliver O'Grady. Difficult to image adjacent to and within castle. However, there are indications of possible medieval settlement and industrial remains at the northern approach to the castle supporting the argument for extramural activity during the late medieval Stewart occupancy, if not earlier. Moreover, there are indications that sections of the defensive earthworks and possible extensions to enclosure of the castle may have been levelled.</p>	<p>O'Grady, O. (2010). <i>Doune Castle, Stirling: Geophysical Survey [Part I: Fluxgate-gradiometer & Resistance] Data Structure Report</i>. Unpublished. & O'Grady, O. (2010). <i>Doune Castle, Stirling : Geophysical Survey [Part II: Ground Penetrating Radar] Data Structure Report</i>. For Historic Scotland. Unpublished.</p>
<p>2011, Mar</p>	<p>Six trenches were dug to investigate anomalies in the castle noticed in a building survey in March 2010, possibly pertaining to an earlier 13th-century castle. The trenches were: at the north wall of hall block, west of the gatehouse; easternmost cellar block of hall block; adjacent to the south wall of the kitchen tower; outside the castle on the east side; and outside the west wall of the hall block. Below ground evidence for the 13th century proved more elusive than expected. Dateable material was recovered and the soil layers seem to suggest that there had been a re-modelled and scarped natural mound. There may have been a motte. Another notable feature is that all the footing structures encountered had extremely shallow or no foundations.</p>	<p>Addyman Archaeology. (2011). <i>Doune Castle, Doune Stirlingshire: Archaeological evaluation of the evidence for pre-existing structures</i>. For Historic Scotland. Unpublished.</p>
<p>2016, Mar</p>	<p>A standing building survey was carried out, 28 March 2016, in the central ground floor cellar of the hall range, ahead of its conversion into a shop. The disposition of the cellar and its features indicated distinct phasing. The north wall appears to have been extant, probably part of a curtain wall, prior to the layout of the hall range when the imposition of the three cellars left a risband</p>	<p>Kirkdale Archaeology (2016) <i>Doune Castle: Standing Building Recording</i>. For Historic Environment Scotland. Unpublished.</p>

joint between them and the earlier wall. The east and west cellar walls with their recesses, the doorway, lobby and window bay in the south wall and the vault appear to be of a common building phase.

2017, Nov	A watching brief was carried out, November 2017, just outside the scheduled monument of Doune Castle during road widening to the car park. A single cut feature, a shallow ditch filled with ash/clinker, was recorded. It is suggested that this feature is the remains of an ash path previously serving the cottage to the north.	CFA Archaeology (2017) <i>Minor Archaeological Services Call-Off Contract Doune Castle, Stirling (PIC061) New Temporary Parking</i> . For Historic Environment Scotland. Unpublished.
2018, Jan	A programme of geophysical survey was undertaken, 8–12 January 2018, within and immediately surrounding Doune Castle, covering 0.9ha. A combination of gradiometer, resistance and ground penetrating radar (GPR) surveys were undertaken. These identified a wealth of anomalies of possible archaeological interest, although natural responses are confusing the data to some extent. The gradiometer data has been adversely affected by broad zones of magnetic disturbance generated by ferrous material within and surrounding the area. Although a coherent cluster of responses was detected to the north of the castle, possibly indicative of an area of archaeologically significant potential burning/activity, interpretation is cautious given the wider context. Resistance and GPR survey within the castle’s courtyard identified a few anomalies of possible archaeological interest, but the results were dominated by natural responses. The resistance and GPR survey to the north of the castle identified at least one possible structure, although natural trends in the data may be causing some aliasing of the results. Both datasets appear to have detected an eastward extension of the extant ditch. Both data sets also suggest	Rose Geophysics (2018) <i>Geophysical Survey Report: Doune Castle</i> . For Historic Environment Scotland. Unpublished.

a possible feature to the north of and parallel to the existing ditch. However, the gradiometer data does not suggest a second ditch exists. It is possible that the resistance and GPR data are perhaps detecting the remains of an outer wall and/or bank.

<p>2018, Mar</p>	<p>A watching brief was carried out, March 2018, during the installation of a new power cable for stair lighting. Two trenches were excavated; one to the north of the Ardoch Burn and one to the south, with the south-west part of the trenches being within the scheduled area, where it followed an existing cable. Stone walls were recorded to the north-east and west ends of the cable trench, both were in the location of field walls or boundaries seen on the OS 25" map of 1864. No finds or features relating to the castle were uncovered.</p>	<p>CFA Archaeology (2018) <i>Power Cable Installation Watching Brief, March 2018</i>. For Historic Environment Scotland. Unpublished.</p>
<p>2019, Jan</p>	<p>Rose Geophysical Consultants undertook a geophysical survey at Doune Castle Meadow. The gradiometer survey detected parallel trends suggestive of ridge-and-furrow cultivation. These trends appear to mostly terminate at a trend which crosses the southern half of the survey area which broadly follows the contours of the site. It also detected numerous isolated pit type responses. These tend to be broadly concentrated in the north and east of the area and may be archaeologically significant, although they could be associated with tree bowls. The resistance survey has detected a very well-defined band of low resistance which runs across southern end of the peninsular. While it is possible that is simply due to higher water content and a migrating shoreline, it is more suggestive of a channel / ditch type feature. A cluster of high resistance responses has been detected towards the centre of the area which includes a well-defined rectangular anomaly some 20m by 7m and is typical of possible structural remains. These anomalies occupy a</p>	<p>Rose Geophysics (2019) <i>Geophysical Survey Report: Doune Castle Meadow</i>. For Historic Environment Scotland. Unpublished.</p>

relatively well-defined area of higher ground and as such it is very tempting to suggest a possible archaeological origin.

2019, Jun	A rapid survey of erosion in the immediate vicinity of Doune Castle was undertaken on 25th June 2019. Eight areas of erosion were assessed, concentrating on a ring of erosion which encircles the castle and is attributed to visitor footfall. It should be noted that the 'paths' around the castle are not particularly recent, being visible on historic photographs dating to the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The erosion is entirely located within the scheduled area.	Historic Environment Scotland (2019) <i>Doune Castle: Rapid Erosion Survey</i> . Unpublished.
2019, Sep	Rose Geophysical Consultants was commissioned to undertake a geophysical survey within a field to the northwest of the HES Maintenance and Conservation Unit Depot at Doune Castle. Gradiometer and resistance surveys were undertaken over an area of approximately 0.9ha. The gradiometer data is dominated by the strong response from a presumed water pipe running across the southern half of the survey area. Although numerous ferrous / fired and pit type anomalies, together with several linear trends, have been recorded within the gradiometer data, it is thought that these have modern and natural origins. The resistance data is dominated by amorphous bands of high resistance and apparently associated high and low resistance curvilinear trends which most likely indicate natural bands of sands and gravels associated with the migrating burn that defines the northern, western and southern limits of the field. Discrete low resistance anomalies have also been noted within the field and are thought to indicate the location of former trees. Numerous trends have been recorded the south and east of the survey area and are most likely associated with current and former services.	Rose Geophysics (2019) <i>Geophysical Survey Report: Doune Castle Depot</i> . For Historic Environment Scotland. Unpublished.

No anomalies indicative of archaeological remains have been identified.

2020,
Jan

Targeted test pits were excavated within the courtyard of Doune Castle in order to ascertain if the cobbled surface, discovered during path works in a previous phase of works, continued throughout the turfed courtyard. Possible cobbled surfaces were identified in TP7, 15 & 16, and a possible wall was also identified within TP7. No other features were identified apart from a possible collapsed stone drain in TP17. Therefore, it appears that only sporadic patches of cobbled surface remain, if the whole courtyard was once completely cobbled. In addition, three small test pits were excavated to locate a drainage pipe. Once located, a stretch of the pipe was exposed by machine under archaeological supervision. No archaeological features were identified within the trench.

CFA Archaeology (2018) *Power Cable Installation Watching Brief, March 2018*. For Historic Environment Scotland. Unpublished.