



A N C I E N T  
M O N U M E N T S  
B O A R D F O R  
S C O T L A N D

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*Thirty Ninth  
Annual Report  
1992*

FRONT COVER: A TENTH CENTURY CROSS FROM WHITHORN.

BACK COVER: THE "ST. PETER" STONE FROM WHITHORN. THE INSCRIPTION, (L)OCI PETRI APUSTOLI, MAY BE TRANSLATED AS "THE PLACE OF PETER THE APOSTLE".

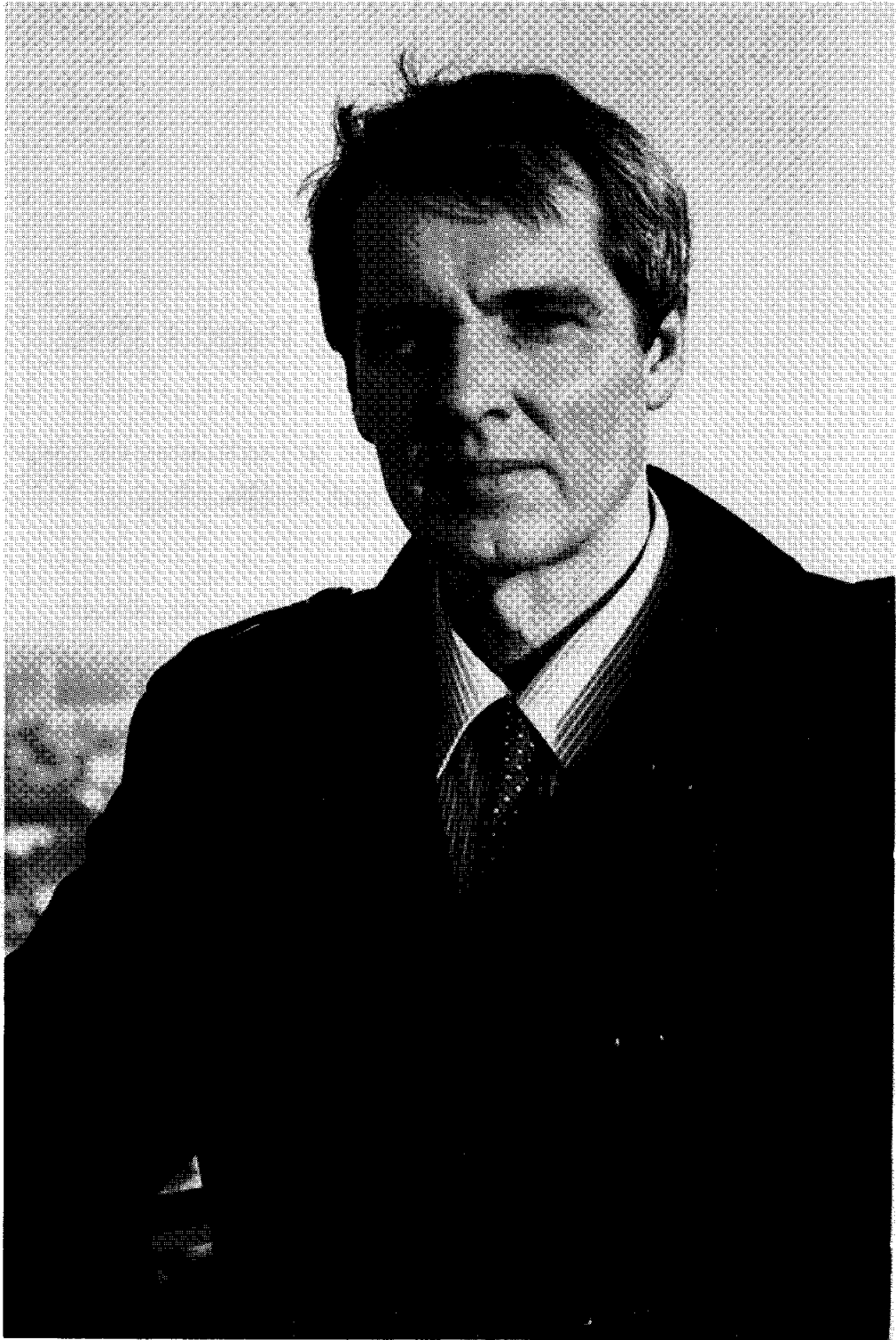
# Ancient Monuments Board for Scotland

Thirty-ninth Annual Report 1992

Presented to Parliament in pursuance of Section 23 of the  
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979

*Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed  
26th May, 1993*

EDINBURGH: HMSO



*The Chairman of the Ancient Monuments Board for Scotland, Professor Eric Fernie.*

# ANCIENT MONUMENTS BOARD FOR SCOTLAND

The Ancient Monuments Board for Scotland is constituted under Section 22 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 with the purpose of advising the Secretary of State on the exercise of his functions under the Act. It is made up of persons appointed by the Secretary of State, including those nominated to represent the three bodies named in Section 22(3) of the Act.

## MEMBERSHIP IN 1992

*Chairman:* Professor E. C. Fernie, BA, VPSA, FSAScot

*Members:* Mrs K. Dalyell, MA

Professor A. Fenton, CBE, MA, BA, DLitt, HonDLitt (Aberd), FRSE, FSA, FRSGS, FSAScot

J. H. A. Gerrard, Esq, DA, FRIAS, FRSA

T. R. H. Godden, Esq, CB, BSc

R. D. Kernohan, Esq, OBE, MA

L. J. Masters, Esq, MA, FSA, VPSAScot

R. J. Mercer, Esq, MA, FSA, FSAScot, MIFA (representing the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland)

Dr J. Morgan, MA, DPhil, FSAScot

Professor C. D. Morris, BA, DipEd, FSA, FSAScot, MIFA

Mrs E. V. W. Proudfoot, MA, DipEd, FSA, FSAScot, MIFA

Dr A. Ritchie, BA, PhD, FSA, PSAScot

Her Grace the Duchess of Roxburghe (from January 1992)

W. D. H. Sellar, Esq, BA, LLB, FRHistS, FSAScot (representing the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland)

J. Simpson, Esq, BArch, FRIAS, RIBA, FSAScot (representing the Royal Incorporation of Architects in Scotland)

Sir Jamie Stormonth Darling, Kt, CBE, MC, TD, WS, LLB, MA, Hon FRIAS, D Univ (Stirling), Hon LLD (Aberd)

*Secretary:* Ms J. Hutchison, MA, MSc, FSAScot (until August 1992)

R. A. J. Dalziel, Esq (from August 1992)

*Assistant*

*Secretary:* Mrs M. J. D. Rose

*Assessor:* Dr D. J. Breeze, BA, PhD, FSA, PPSAScot, FRSE, MIFA



# ANCIENT MONUMENTS BOARD FOR SCOTLAND

The Rt Hon Ian Lang, MP  
Secretary of State for Scotland

SIR,

1. We present our thirty-ninth Annual Report, in accordance with the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. Its key recommendations and conclusions are set out in Appendix 3.

## MEETINGS

2. We held 4 formal meetings in 1992—all at the offices of Historic Scotland (HS) in Brandon Street, Edinburgh—in addition to the meeting held in the course of our Annual Tour, in Stranraer. Expenditure by the Board during the year totalled £4,582, including £3,359 in respect of our Annual Tour.

## MEMBERSHIP

3. In the course of the year you reappointed Mrs Kathleen Dalyell, Mr John Gerrard, Mr Tony Godden, Mr Lionel Masters, Mr Roger Mercer (representing the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland, one of the three bodies statutorily represented on the Board) and Dr Anna Ritchie. Her Grace the Duchess of Roxburghe joined the Board in January.

4. During the year we lost the services of our Secretary, Ms Jinny Hutchison, on her transfer to other duties within The Scottish Office: her successor is Mr Ron Dalziel.

## ARCHAEOLOGY: SURVEY, EXCAVATION AND RETRIEVAL

5. The Board remains of the view that in focusing upon one particular aspect of our remit for detailed attention each year we can offer you and your officials more cogent and more focused advice; in 1992 we took as the theme of our discussions the survey, excavation and retrieval of archaeological sites.

## RESEARCH THEMES AND RESCUE ARCHAEOLOGY

6. The starting point of our discussion was the relationship between research themes and rescue archaeology. We reviewed evidence provided by Historic Scotland and concluded that there had been considerable developments and a significant increase in knowledge over the last decade or so. This means that the gaps in our knowledge are narrowing and there is now more of a sense of continuity through to the modern age. Historic Scotland had sought our views on whether to produce a single publication covering the wide range of these developments and setting out the way ahead or separate reports covering a brief review of achievements since 1945 and a look forward at priorities and strategies for the next decade. We *recommend* that a review of rescue archaeology, setting out priorities and achievements, should be published as a single entity. However, we would point out that the information in the review would be overtaken in time and that the forward priorities would therefore need to be kept under review.

## CRITERIA FOR RESCUE FUNDING

7. During the year we considered the criteria used by Historic Scotland in deciding whether threatened and unprotected monuments should receive rescue funds for their excavation, post-excavation analysis and publication of the results. Historic Scotland applies the following broad criteria:

7.1 that the monument or area has an archaeological component and is part of the national consciousness;

7.2 that the monument or archaeological element of the area has good field characteristics of its kind or potentially contains abundant information with a strong potential, for instance through a good quality of soil/matrix conditions, or sealing from later disturbance;

7.3 that the monument or archaeological element of the area contains information which on retrieval will improve monument management techniques.

8. Your officials also apply more detailed archaeological and management criteria although the latter only come into play if the site satisfies the archaeological criteria. While accepting that hard choices had to be made on which sites should benefit from rescue funding we *agreed* with the criteria being used by Historic Scotland.

#### **URBAN ARCHAEOLOGY**

9. We consider that urban archaeology in Scotland has seen great progress in recent years with the publication of volumes on Aberdeen and Perth. Volumes on St Andrews and a second volume on Perth have also been completed. This has enabled considerable advances to be made in our understanding of the origins and growth of Scottish burghs.

10. At our December meeting we considered a paper by Historic Scotland which set out a way forward on urban archaeology. This paper had been presented and discussed at two recent seminars. The paper listed eight objectives. These were as follows:—

1. to encourage and monitor the introduction of the National Planning Policy Guideline (NPPG) on planning and archaeology, specifically as it relates to the protection of the urban archaeological resource, over the two years following its publication;
2. to ensure that clear lines of communication exist between Historic Scotland and all others concerned with preservation of the urban archaeological resource;
3. to promote the incorporation of historical and archaeological information for each Scottish burgh into every relevant local and regional development plan published after 1 January 1994;
4. to ensure that nationally important urban sites are properly excavated and published to an adequate standard;
5. to see through to completion by the end of 1995–96 all those urban archaeological projects which Historic Scotland has funded or part funded in the past;
6. to establish criteria for the selection of urban sites for excavation;
7. to contribute to the effort to inform, educate and involve the public at all levels about the urban archaeological resource;
8. to improve communication between those concerned with the preservation of ‘above ground’ archaeology in our towns and the urban archaeological community.

11. We stressed the importance of interaction between architects and archaeologists in this area of archaeology—a meeting had taken place between the Agency and the Royal Incorporation of Architects in Scotland to discuss the draft NPPG/PAN. The difficulty of preserving archaeological deposits within towns was also mentioned. We welcomed the paper and gave our broad support to the policy.

#### **RESCUE ACTIVITIES**

12. We considered a report by Historic Scotland on rescue activities being undertaken during the year. This showed that, while Historic Scotland had continued to give priority to post-excavation analysis and publication to clear a backlog from earlier years, a policy we support, it had nevertheless been able to provide funding for a small number of field projects. Some of these were new, having arisen at short notice. Others were parts of continuing projects. In the cases of most field work projects Historic Scotland provided part funding in co-operation with another archaeological body or a developer.



13. Projects which had been supported included continued excavation on the mesolithic site at Lon Mor, Oban and excavation of a flint scatter at Bolsay Farm, Islay. Funding had also been provided for excavation of Abbot House, Dunfermline which revealed a complex pattern of rebuilding. This excavation had been necessitated by provision for access for the disabled and showed the value of liaison between Historic Scotland and local planning authorities. A largely developer-funded excavation was taking place in High Street, Perth and this had revealed rich archaeological deposits.

14. Historic Scotland also sponsored excavation and survey near Lockerbie, funded by the Scottish Office Roads Directorate, which led to the discovery of a two-phase burnt mound, possibly of the later Bronze Age, and what seemed to be a grooved-ware settlement or ritual site of the third millennium BC. Work here has made it clear that even though no sites are known in many areas which will be affected by construction of the M74, more trial excavation is necessary in advance of road building, particularly in areas near to known sites. We endorse the approach of Historic Scotland to the archaeological investigation of those areas affected by the upgrading of the A74. We *welcome* the commitment of the Scottish Office Roads Directorate to the examination of the archaeological remains in advance of road construction.

**DEVELOPER FUNDING**

15. During the year we considered a report by Historic Scotland setting out its present policy on developer funding. This anticipated, and its future position is based on, the National Planning Policy Guideline (NPPG) and associated Planning Advice Note (PAN) on archaeology and planning. We considered these documents, which you are aware were the subject of a public consultation exercise towards the end of the year, in draft. We welcomed them and supported their broad thrust. We would *urge* that they be issued in final form at an early date. We welcome the increase in developer funding in recent years, both by private sector and public sector developers.

16. Both documents make clear that the preservation of archaeological sites is to be preferred to excavation. We support this view. They also help to clarify what developers should pay for when preservation is not possible—namely that all but poorly resourced private developers should pay for the archaeological work necessary in advance of their developments. We would also support this view. We further *recommend* that Historic Scotland should monitor the working of the NPPG and PAN.

**POST-EXCAVATION,  
INCLUDING PUBLICATION**

17. We considered reports by Historic Scotland setting out its policies for contracts and grant aid, and publication and archiving. These aimed to ensure that post-excavation arrangements provided good value for money, that the results of the fieldwork commissioned or grant-aided were published within a reasonable time after completion of the fieldwork and for contract work, to foster fair competition taking account of the increased importance of developer funding. Several key issues had been identified in the paper. The framework included the work from its initiation through all the stages to publication. It emphasised the need to involve experts from the beginning and to produce a (Data) Structure Report on completion of the excavation as a precursor to post excavation analysis and report preparation. Historic Scotland is of the view that in final reports all aspects of a context, or groups of contexts, should be considered together including occurrence of pottery, plant remains and so on. Specialists report sections should be included where it is important to draw out the significance of the findings to the site as a whole, and to other sites. In some cases discoveries may be of more relevance to specialists in another field and care should be taken to ensure that the needs of disciplines other than archaeology are taken into account.

18. We support Historic Scotland's policy as outlined in the papers. We recognise that the papers revealed differences in policy between Scotland and England and we favour the Scottish approach both in general terms and as more relevant to the situation north of the Border.

19. We considered at our December meeting a paper by Historic Scotland on their policy towards publication of archaeological reports. This indicated that their main

aims were that all projects should be published speedily and economically and that the reports be accessible to a wide range of interests. The two key issues identified were how fully the results of projects should be reported in print and where they should be published.

20. We supported the Historic Scotland view that publication should not be restricted to very summary reports and that it was essential to have sufficient information published in order to justify the validity of the conclusions reached in a report. We acknowledged that every excavation report is a synthesis or summary. We took the view that the place where a report was published depended on the context of the report. We were aware that Historic Scotland's policy is to encourage publication in the journal most appropriate to its perception of the work and to welcome publication in Scottish journals and monographs. We supported this policy acknowledging also the position of the author and the role of the journal or monograph editor, and the need to balance the value of publishing both in local and in national publications.

### **VISITS TO MONUMENTS**

21. Our 1992 Annual Tour, which was to Galloway, also took as its central theme excavation and the issues which that raises so that we could see at first hand the attendant difficulties, which we had discussed in our meetings.

22. En route to Galloway, we visited the Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division (GUARD) which we found of great interest and viewed the post excavation work being undertaken following excavations carried out during the upgrading of the A74 to motorway standard.

23. We also visited the excavation work at Dundrennan Abbey which had started in 1991 as a result of the need to undertake repairs to the manse garden wall which divided the south range of the Abbey. We considered whether the excavations should stop at the point where sufficient information was available to allow the repairs to continue and the site be back-filled or excavations continued until the area was completely examined. We favoured continuing excavations at Dundrennan. We also discussed whether sites such as Dundrennan should be completely excavated and laid out for public display or whether archaeological deposits should be retained for future research. We took the view that each site should be considered on its own merits. In some cases even a limited amount of excavation could render a monument more informative for visitors, but archaeological deposits were finite and non-renewable, so excavation for display should only be undertaken when there was sufficient justification.

24. In passing we viewed Barsalloch Fort and discussed the problems affecting the monument. Unlike modern agreements, the nineteenth century guardianship agreement conveyed no rights of access. Rabbits had eroded the banks of the ramparts and cattle sheltered there in winter thus also causing considerable damage. We considered whether the fort should be left as it was or excavated and taken out of guardianship or even descheduled. No conclusion was reached on the matter but Historic Scotland undertook to investigate the case further and report back to us.

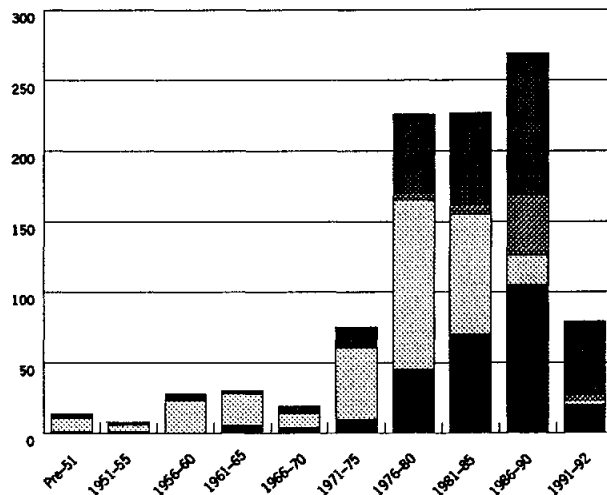
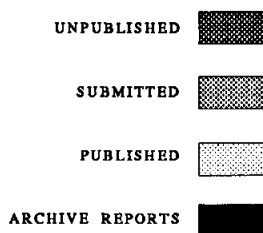
25. We also visited Glenluce and Whithorn Abbeys which provided case-studies on the question of whether to roof unroofed structures to protect architectural details. Our general conclusion was that it was a delicately balanced issue, and that specific cases needed to be looked at on their merits. We discussed re-roofing that section of the cloister at Glenluce Abbey which would give protection to the finely executed west door of the chapter-house and concluded that we should give our overall support to this work. We were advised that only natural materials would be used and that the new would quickly tone down and blend into the existing stonework.

26. We also considered whether the nave at Whithorn Priory should be re-roofed. The walls and gables survived to wall-head height, but re-roofing would lead to

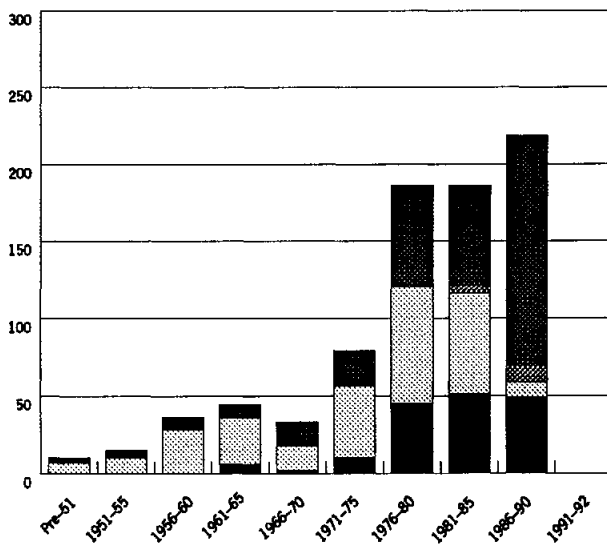
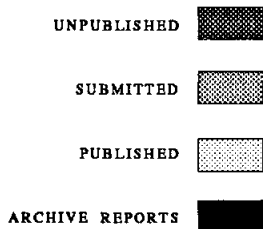
## EXCAVATION AND UNPUBLISHED PROJECTS

The diagrams show between 1991 and 1993 more records (particularly for internal reports on small trial excavations undertaken by SUAT as part of their monitoring of urban developments) were added to the database underlying the graph. There was slight progress between 1991 and February 1993 in publishing very old excavations; but the publication record for each of the quinquennia 1976-80, 1981-1985 and 1986-90 show appreciable improvement, particularly for field projects ending in 1986-90. A large number of submissions is expected in the last two months of 1992-93 and further improvements can be expected.

**PUBLISHED AND UNPUBLISHED PROJECTS PREVIOUS RECORD (1991)**

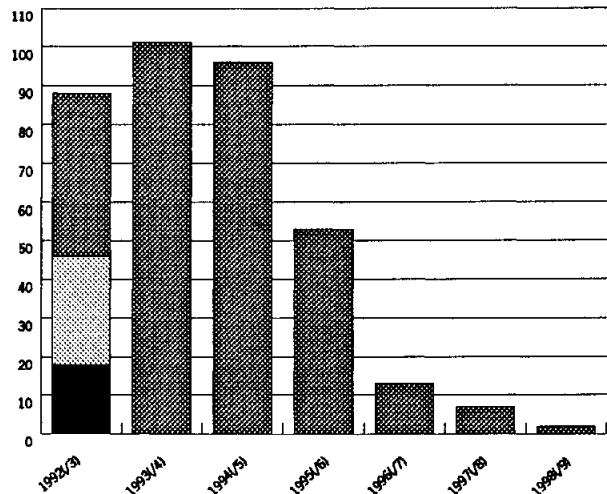
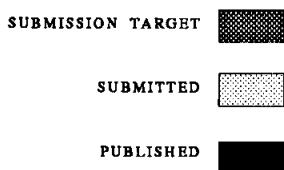


**PUBLISHED AND UNPUBLISHED PROJECTS (1992)**



**PUBLICATION PLANS 1992/3-1998/9**

This diagram shows what Historic Scotland hopes to see submitted to journals and published over the next few years



other conservation problems, in particular relating to door and window fittings. Accordingly we concluded that the case for re-roofing had not been proven at present, and the Board would prefer to reconsider it in the future.

27. We also considered the options of housing stones and other artefacts in the museum at Whithorn. These were that the stones be placed in the barrel vaulted spaces in the crypt on the pilgrimage route which Historic Scotland proposed to re-establish for visitors; that a purpose built site be considered or that they be located in the re-roofed nave. We took the view that display in the crypt would not be acceptable: this was a processional route through the church and it should be left clear of encumbrances. We recommend that the stones should not be placed in the crypt and that another location should be considered.

28. Although valuable work had already been carried out at Whithorn we agreed with your officials that it was very difficult for the lay visitor to understand and interpret the whole site. We agreed that a comprehensive plan should be prepared on the way forward and that Historic Scotland and the Whithorn Trust should combine resources on the project. We welcome Historic Scotland's decision to prepare a long term strategy for Whithorn in conjunction with the Whithorn Trust, Dumfries and Galloway Regional Council and the Wigtown District Museums Service. It would be very appropriate if discussions took place with the National Museums of Scotland with a view to the return of some of the artefacts held in Edinburgh to Whithorn.

29. Our views were sought on whether steps should be erected at the north side of the vaults at Whithorn to improve visitor circulation. We supported this option as a means of aiding public understanding of the historical route taken by pilgrims through the church.

30. We discussed the linkage of monuments and in particular the similarity of Cistercian monuments such as Dundrennan, Melrose Abbey and Rievaulx Abbey in Yorkshire and approved the way in which Historic Scotland emphasised those links when preparing interpretative material, as exemplified by the map at Glenluce Abbey indicating all other known Cistercian monasteries in the area.

31. While in Wigtown District we took the opportunity to visit sites recently recorded by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland, and we were pleased to be introduced to these sites by Mr Stratford Halliday of the Royal Commission. We were able to inspect a variety of sites, including a burnt mound, a group of hut circles and a deserted medieval or later settlement and field system, and discuss Historic Scotland's policy for the scheduling of such sites. We were of the opinion that the preservation of such sites is important and we welcomed the manner in which your officials followed up the Royal Commission's surveys.

32. We were received at the Castle of St John in Stranraer by officials of Wigtown District Council which has recently renovated the castle and opened it as a museum. We warmly welcomed this action by the District Council and we also welcomed the financial assistance which Historic Scotland had provided for the repair of the castle. We found the display informative, a model for other such ventures.

33. The landscape gardens at Castle Kennedy are amongst the finest in Scotland. The two foci of the gardens are Castle Kennedy, built in the early 17th century and burnt out in 1716, and Lochinch Castle, erected in 1867. We were concerned with the continuing survival of Castle Kennedy, which remains a fine example of a Scots baronial residence of its period, but which is now essentially a garden ornament. The fabric is suffering damage from the elements and we discussed its preservation with the Earl and Countess of Stair who were kind enough to join us during our visit.

34. The magnificent gardens at Castle Kennedy were commissioned by the 2nd Earl of Stair, some time British Ambassador to Paris, whose career stretched from Blenheim to Dettingham. William Adam was associated with their design. The gardens have been tended and developed up to the present day. Their construction in the 1720s involved major earthmoving operations to create features such as the

Giant's Grove and Mount Marlborough. Thus the gardens are an important archaeological as well as a botanical creation. The gardens are listed in *The Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes in Scotland*. In 1990 we approved the scheduling of the important designed landscape at Mavisbank, near Loanhead. At Castle Kennedy we considered whether we should recommend to Historic Scotland that this initiative should be developed. In cases like Castle Kennedy, a live and developing garden, there are clearly difficulties in using the tool of scheduling to protect the designed landscape: we would not wish to see such a protective measure fossilise the garden. Scheduling is more appropriate for designed gardens and landscapes which are no longer used as such. Clearly, however, there is an archaeological dimension to gardens such as Castle Kennedy and we would hope that your officials were involved, informally perhaps, in discussions concerning the protection of such gardens and, for example, in the development of management plans. We accordingly welcome the support which Historic Scotland is giving towards the preparation of the next tranche of the *Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes in Scotland*.

35. We appreciated the hospitality accorded us by the landowners we met, and in particular the Earl and Countess of Stair, and the elected members and officials of Wigtown District Council.

## **OTHER ISSUES**

**EDUCATION** 36. We warmly welcome the appointment at the beginning of the new school year of Mrs Marion Fry as Historic Scotland's new Education Officer for a period of 3 years. Mrs Fry attended our December meeting to explain her role. Her first task had been to assess how well Historic Scotland's education service met the needs of schools at present. She had made contact with HM Inspectorate of Schools, education authorities (particularly primary advisers and secondary advisers in social subjects), individual schools, other bodies with education officers and custodians at Historic Scotland sites. Her conclusions were that all the advisers she had consulted had been very enthusiastic about using monuments in care as a teaching resource; there was a great interest in support materials and the materials which Historic Scotland had already made available had been very well received; but more needed to be done to make education authorities and individual schools more aware of what Historic Scotland had to offer. She considered that the existing school packs and teachers' notes on individual Historic Scotland monuments were about right but needed to be extended to cover wider themes, such as environmental matters. We consider the role of the Education Officer to be of great importance and were pleased to note that Mrs Fry envisaged widening the educational net beyond schools. We hope that Historic Scotland will be able to keep the Education Officer post as a permanent feature.

37. At our December meeting we also discussed school visits to monuments. We appreciated that coach travel is expensive and that costs were an important consideration for schools, as was the time out of school spent on travelling to and from sites. We believe that school visits to historic sites should be a key element in the environmental studies curriculum and accordingly we *strongly support* Historic Scotland's policy of not charging for pre-arranged school visits to monuments in care.

**EDINBURGH CASTLE PROJECT** 38. We were grateful to be brought up to date at our April meeting on progress at Edinburgh Castle. We expressed our reservations about a proposal to use cartoons to interpret the history of the Castle to children and we welcomed Historic Scotland's decision to omit these from the final scheme. We welcomed the news that the new restaurant at Mills Mount had opened on 1 June. We were pleased to note that the revised display of the Honours of Scotland and its associated new exhibition would be opened as planned in March 1993.

**STONE CLEANING (AND RESEARCH PROJECT)** 39. In our last Report we welcomed the initiative taken by Historic Scotland to set up an international conference on the subject of stone cleaning following 2 years of intensive research into this subject by Robert Gordon's University, Aberdeen. The conference, which was held in April at Heriot-Watt University, was attended by 270

delegates from 20 countries and we understand was well received. We appreciate that stone cleaning is not a simple issue and that no single solution could be offered to those seeking a simple answer. We take the view that since cleaning always causes damage the forthcoming practitioner's guide should strengthen the case for not cleaning stone buildings except in ideal circumstances, as well as providing the best possible advice to practitioners to minimise where stone cleaning is carried out. We were pleased to hear that Historic Scotland had agreed to a brief for investigating granite stone cleaning over a 2 year period to be funded by Grampian Enterprise, Scottish Enterprise and The Scottish Office.

**SUENO'S STONE** 40. At our February and October meetings members were brought up to date on progress with the enclosure of Sueno's Stone. We were advised that works associated with the stone had been completed. These included turfing, stone slabbing, building a screen wall, provision of a viewing seat and two information boards. We were sorry to hear of two incidents of vandalism to the new glass enclosure early in 1992 but relieved that the stone itself was undamaged. We were pleased to hear that Historic Scotland has had further discussions with the police and the Community Council regarding the vandalism. The enclosure was opened by Sir Hector Monro on 13 October.

**BROUGH OF BIRSAY,  
ORKNEY** 41. We were pleased to be told that a custodian had been present at the Brough of Birsay during the peak visitor months of July and August and that visitor numbers seemed satisfactory. (In our Report for 1990 we had asked that reconsideration be given to the manning position at this monument). We were also advised that the guidebooks were on sale at all other monuments in Orkney and that copies of the tables of the tides affecting access to the Brough were available from Orkney Tourist Board. We were of the opinion that the condition of the monument had deteriorated as a result of less frequent attention but were assured by Historic Scotland that they were firmly committed to preserving the monument and would continue to maintain it to an acceptable standard.

**DUFF HOUSE** 42. At our February meeting we welcomed the news that financial provision had been secured to complete the restoration of Duff House, which we recognised to be among the finest and most important of the buildings in your care. Further we understand that after the restoration work has been completed the intention is that the local authorities (Banff and Buchan District Council and Grampian Regional Council) would run the building as a country house art gallery in conjunction with the National Galleries of Scotland (who will lend the pictures) and Historic Scotland (who will maintain the historic fabric). We regard this as a very exciting development and would congratulate all concerned on it.

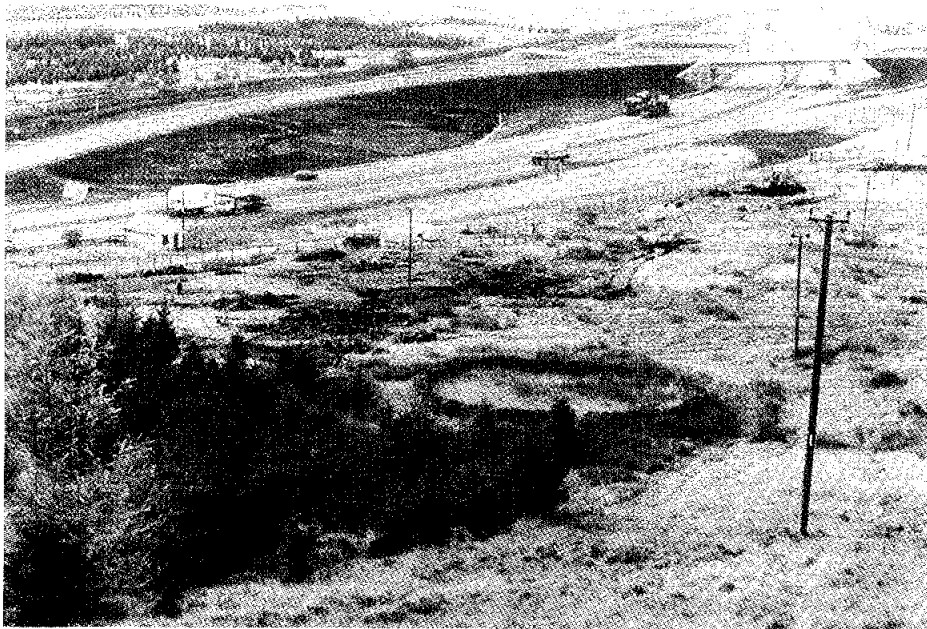
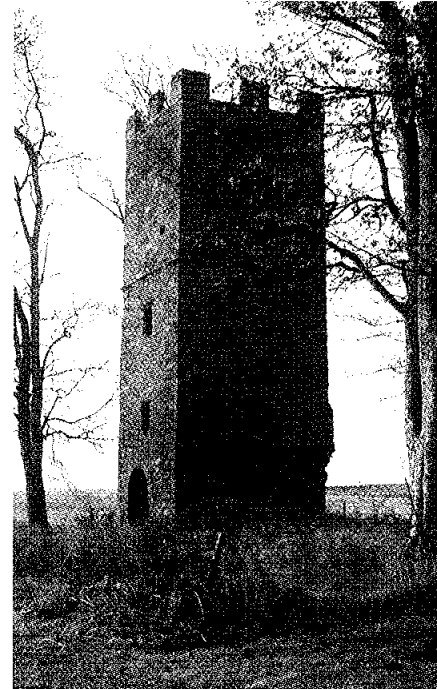
**ROWALLAN CASTLE** 43. At our October meeting we discussed Rowallan Castle, a scheduled monument and a category A listed building, which has been in care under a guardianship arrangement since 1950. The Castle sits at the centre of a 600 acre estate which has been purchased in its entirety by a firm of developers. We were told that the developers wished to reopen talks with a view to rescinding the guardianship arrangement with suitable provisions for public access. The developers had originally looked at the possibility of using the Castle as a conference centre but were now considering its suitability for a domestic dwelling. The Board agreed with the proposal from Historic Scotland that guardianship be rescinded and the Castle allowed to be used again as a dwellinghouse provided adequate safeguards were imposed.

**MANAGEMENT OF ESTATE** 44. At our December meeting we discussed English Heritage's document entitled 'Managing England's Heritage—Setting our Priorities for the 1990s' and Historic Scotland's policies on the issues considered by the document. We considered two important issues raised in the English Heritage document, the transference of monuments to other bodies and the DEL squad. We *agreed* that Historic Scotland should continue to consider transferring to other bodies on an ad hoc basis responsibility for safeguarding individual monuments in your care, where that seemed to offer an appropriate solution and provided there were adequate safeguards to protect the monuments. In recent years, for example Culross Palace has been returned to the

## SCHEDULING AND EXCAVATIONS

PAGES 5 TO 9 AND 13

ST AEDH'S CHURCH, STIRLING DISTRICT, CENTRAL REGION AND NEWTON CHAPEL, ROSS AND CROMARTY DISTRICT, HIGHLAND REGION WERE RECOMMENDED FOR SCHEDULING IN 1992.



BRONZE AGE CAIRNS AND UNDATED SMALL BUILDINGS EXCAVATED AT FALL KNEES END IN ADVANCE OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE M74. THE WORK WAS UNDERTAKEN BY GUARD (SEE PAGE 8), FINANCED BY THE SCOTTISH OFFICE ROADS DIRECTORATE AND MANAGED BY HISTORIC SCOTLAND.



EXCAVATIONS AT DUNDRENNAN ABBEY WERE OCCASIONED BY THE NEED TO UNDERTAKE REPAIRS TO THE BOUNDARY WALL. SEEN IN THE CENTRE OF EACH VIEW.

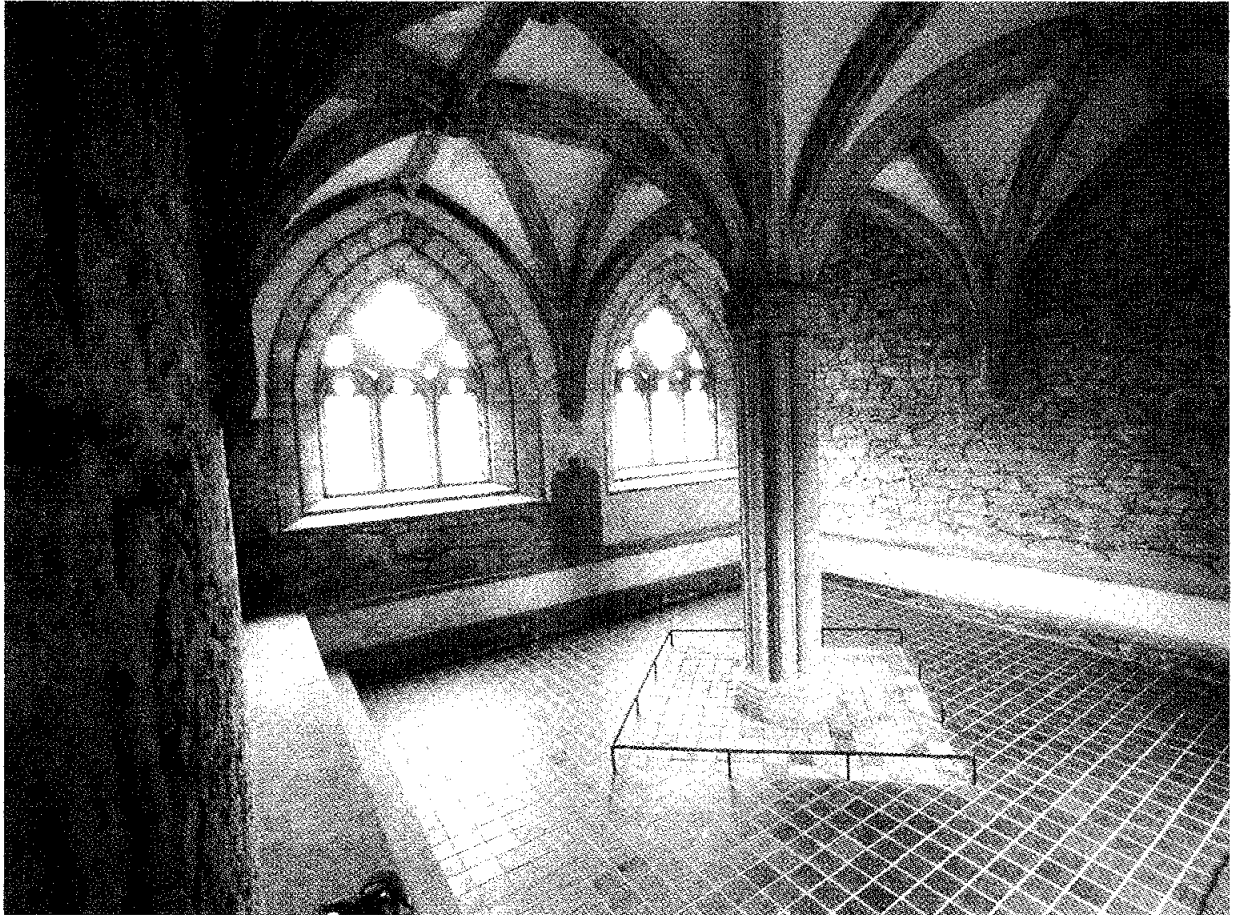


THE NAVE OF THE CATHEDRAL PRIORY OF WHITHORN FROM THE EAST. THE COMPLEX ARCHITECTURE OF THE WALLS HIGHLIGHTS THE FREQUENT CHANGES IN CHURCH ORGANISATION FROM THE TWELFTH TO THE NINETEENTH CENTURIES.



STRANRAER CASTLE RECENTLY RENOVATED BY WIGTOWN DISTRICT COUNCIL.





THE INTERIOR OF THE CHAPTER-HOUSE OF GLENLUCE ABBEY. A CENTRAL PIER SUPPORTS THE FOUR COMPARTMENTS OF THE VAULTING OVER THE SQUARE SPACE. THE WINDOWS HAVE BEEN RE-GLAZED AS A CONSERVATION MEASURE.



THE ENTRANCE TO THE CHAPTER-HOUSE OF GLENLUCE ABBEY. THE FINE CARVING DATES FROM THE EARLY SIXTEENTH CENTURY.



THE FORMALISED FOLIAGE DECORATING THE DOORWAY AT THE ENTRANCE TO THE CHAPTER-HOUSE.

# STONE CLEANING AND LIME MORTAR

PAGES 11 TO 14

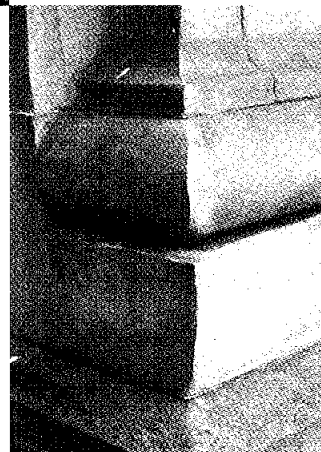


THE UNFORTUNATE EFFECTS OF AN INDIVIDUALISTIC APPROACH TO STONE CLEANING IN UNIFIED TERRACE ELEVATION. CLEANING HAS BEEN UNDERTAKEN TO DIFFERENT SPECIFICATIONS WITHIN THE LEGALLY DEFINED PROPERTY LIMITS DESTROYING THE DESIGN UNITY FOR ALL TIME. SUCH COMMON PROBLEMS STEM FROM A LACK OF UNDERSTANDING OF THE NEED TO APPROACH UNIFIED DESIGNS IN A UNIFIED MANNER, AND ENSURE COMPATIBILITY OF SPECIFICATION INTENTIONS.

CROSS LIGHTING INDICATES THE MAJOR LOSS OF SURFACE WHICH HAS OCCURRED THROUGH STONE CLEANING. THE EFFECTS OF UNCONTROLLED CLEANING BY A MECHANICAL DISC IS EVIDENT IN THE SEGMENTAL SCALLOP MARKINGS ON THE FACADE.



THE CRISPNESS AND DETAIL OF THE MOULDED WORK ON THIS BUILDING HAS BEEN TOTALLY DISRUPTED BY STONE CLEANING. CONSIDERABLE SCOUR HAS ALSO TAKEN PLACE ON THE LEFT HAND RETURN FACE.



AN OVER-STRONG MORTAR, SUCH AS A CEMENT OF HYDRAULIC LIME BASED MIX, CAN CAUSE ACCELERATED DECAY IN FRIABLE SANDSTONES.



National Trust for Scotland and Orkney Islands Council has taken over the management, maintenance and care of the Brough of Deerness. Rowallan Castle may be another such example. We agree with this pragmatic approach but would be unhappy if there were to be an initiative to dispose of significant numbers of such monuments. In view of the important role of the DEL squad in conserving monuments in your care we would have serious reservations also if Historic Scotland ever proposed to cease to operate its direct labour force of stonemasons and other craftsmen. We also appreciated the high professional knowledge, skill and dedication of all your officials.

**SCHEDULING AND  
DESCHEDULING**

45. During 1992 we continued to provide advice on proposals put forward for scheduling of monuments under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. In all, we considered and recommended for approval 350 proposals, listed in Appendix 1 of this report, which represents a substantial increase over 1991 and recent years. This increase in scheduling proposals fulfils a wish expressed in last year's Report. As in previous years, the proposals were largely derived from material produced by survey work undertaken by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland and although they were well distributed throughout the country many fell in the Argyll and Bute District of Strathclyde Region and Western Isles Islands Area. We were glad to note that Historic Scotland had achieved its target of 300 new schedulings in the financial year ended 31 March 1992.

46. We recommended in our report for 1991 that additional resources should be made available to enable the Schedule of Ancient Monuments to be extended more swiftly and to be purified. We were therefore pleased to be informed that Historic Scotland had appointed an additional Assistant Inspector of Ancient Monuments at the end of September, whose primary duty was scheduling and had allocated an additional Administrative Officer to this work for the remainder of 1992-93. This would enable the scheduling target of 300 new cases per year plus the new target of 40 revised or extended old schedulings to be achieved.

47. We also continued to provide advice on monuments proposed for descheduling and, in all, recommended for approval 6 such proposals (listed at Appendix 2 of the report).

48. At our October meeting we considered a paper prepared by Historic Scotland which looked at whether there were better ways than scheduling of providing protection to ancient monuments. In the absence of any substantial revision of legislation we *concluded* that the present scheduling system offers the best of the available means of safeguarding ancient monuments.

**PROTECTING THE SETTING  
OF MONUMENTS**

49. In our 1991 report we recommended that proposals to amend the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 should include a provision to protect the visual amenity and the setting of ancient monuments. We discussed this matter at our February and April meetings when it was explained that officials of Historic Scotland had had further discussions with colleagues in the then Department of the Environment (DOE). You will recall that DOE was content to rely largely on case law and did not share our view that a change to statute was necessary. We understand they still hold to this view but that if a change is necessary it should be introduced through a new Heritage Bill. We *concluded* that whichever window of opportunity opened first should be used to provide protection for the setting of ancient monuments.

**DEVELOPMENT WORK ON  
LIME MORTARS**

50. Members were fortunate to receive at their April meeting a presentation by Historic Scotland on development work on lime mortars. It became amply clear to us in the course of this presentation that there were problems associated with the

cement-based mortars used for the repair of historic masonry. We were told of the continuing investigation into the current use of lime and the contacts established with interested bodies and the formation of the Building Limes Forum, which aimed to promote practical development work and exchange views on the use of lime in building conservation. We understand that English Heritage have been carrying out a long term investigation of lime mortar in England, and that Historic Scotland hoped to benefit from its findings. Twentieth century mortars, we were told, were generally unsympathetic to the sandstone and other friable stones used in Scottish buildings. We appreciate that learning about the subject takes time and we congratulate Historic Scotland on taking the initiative. We *strongly support* the suggestion that a limekiln be taken over by Historic Scotland to produce its own quicklime. We have been advised of the Agency's search for a suitable limekiln and the difficulty this is causing due to there being few limekilns now remaining in a stable condition.

#### **CARVED STONES**

51. At our February meeting we considered a paper setting out Historic Scotland's proposed policy on carved stones. As recorded in our 1990 report we are gravely concerned by the accelerating rate at which these monuments are being eroded. Carved stones, and in particular Pictish Symbol Stones, we would regard as one of the most important groups of monuments forming Scotland's cultural heritage. The paper stated that the aim would be to concentrate on those stones known to be most at risk. It added that there should be a presumption in favour of retaining stones *in situ* where possible, and where stones required to be moved they should stay locally if possible. We discussed the damage which might occur when stones were left *in situ* and *concluded* that we were in agreement with the priorities set out in the paper. At our October meeting we were informed that Historic Scotland proposed to proceed with the establishment of a national committee, including representatives from the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland, to co-ordinate the preservation of these stones and the publication of educational material. Publication would include a leaflet setting out Historic Scotland's policy, guidelines and technical notes, as well as articles publicising the problem and offering practical solutions. We welcome and strongly support these proposals.

#### **RELATIONS BETWEEN HISTORIC SCOTLAND AND OTHER BODIES**

52. As recorded in last year's report we believe that, in order to achieve a consistent approach on environmental issues, it is necessary to move towards an integrated approach to the land at a strategic level which allows for its management for farming, forestry and conservation, including archaeological interests. It follows that a high degree of co-operation among the various bodies responsible for each area of interest is also necessary. It therefore gives me pleasure to report that I and the Director and officials of Historic Scotland met Mr Magnus Magnusson, Professor Christopher Smout and officials of Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH) in April to discuss matters of mutual interest. I am pleased to say that the meeting took place in a friendly and a constructive atmosphere and agreement was reached on a number of issues. Consideration was being given to a joint interpretation of the landscape with perhaps a pilot project in each of the four areas covered by SNH. Also Historic Scotland and SNH agreed joint funding for the second tranche of the survey of designed landscapes and gardens. It was recognised that there could be areas of conflict such as the policy for the natural regeneration of woodlands (which carries threats to archaeology) and these issues would need to be addressed.

#### **CONCLUSION**

53. This report has highlighted some of the key issues which we examined in the course of the past year under the heading of survey and excavation. Having a specific theme puts pressure on particular individuals to prepare and present papers. We would therefore like to take this opportunity to acknowledge the work put in in this regard during 1992 by Mr Patrick Ashmore of Historic Scotland. We are grateful to Historic Scotland for the discussion papers it provided and the contribution it made to our meetings. We are pleased to note the progress made in implementing the recommendations we made in last year's report.

54. Finally, we record our gratitude to your officials for the organisation of our Annual Tour, to our Assessor, Dr David Breeze, and to our Secretariat, Ms Jinny Hutchison, Mr Ron Dalziel and Mrs Margaret Rose, and their staff, whose efforts make our meetings run so smoothly.

Signed on behalf of the Board.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Eric Fernie". The signature is written in a cursive style with a prominent initial "E" and a long, sweeping underline.

ERIC FERNIE  
Chairman

# APPENDIX 1

## MONUMENTS RECOMMENDED FOR SCHEDULING

<i>Region/District</i>	<i>Site</i>	<i>Map Reference</i>
<b>Borders Region</b>		
Berwickshire District	Hareheugh Craigs, fort and settlement	NT 687 400
<b>Central Region</b>		
Falkirk District	Antonine Wall, 350m SSE of Inchyra Grange Hotel	NS 936 793
	Carriden House, church and burial ground 20m SW of	NT 024 807
	Hills of Dunipace, dovecote and remains of house 200m NE of	NS 838 819
Stirling District	Airthrey Castle, standing stone 280m SE of	NS 814 964
	Arnhall Castle	NS 763 986
	Auchenlaich, long cairn NE of	NN 649 071 NN 649 074
	Balquhider Parish Church	NN 535 209
	Castle of Rednock	NN 600 021
	Cill mo Chormaig, church and burial ground	NN 671 355
	Duke Murdoch's Castle	NN 427 014
	St Aedh's Church, church and burial ground	NN 706 024
	St Blane's Chapel	NN 597 230
	St Fillan's Church, Strathfillan Priory and burial ground	NN 359 284
	Talla Castle	NN 572 003
	The White Stone, standing stone 280m WNW of Upper Whiteston	NN 806 042
<b>Dumfries and Galloway Region</b>		
Annandale and Eskdale District	Davington, settlement and field system 400m W of to 1150m WNW of	NT 233 024 NT 226 029
	Hoddom Church, church, burial ground and monastery	NY 165 726 NY 170.727
Nithsdale District	Brockloch, farmstead 1000m WNW of Fraserford	NX 802 844
	Sundaywell, fort 300m N of	NX 811 847
	Wanlockhead, remains of lead mining and smelting	NS 854 145 NS 869 116
Stewartry District	Polmaddy, medieval and post-medieval settlement	NX 587 879 NX 592 879
<b>Fife Region</b>		
Dunfermline District	Culross Palace, palace and gardens	NS 985 859
North East Fife District	Coalfarm, old windmill, salt pans and associated works, St Monans	NO 532 018 NO 534 016
	Green Craig, fort and homestead	NO 322 215
<b>Grampian Region</b>		
Banff and Buchan District	Clackriach Castle	NJ 932 470
Gordon District	Berry Hill, enclosure 600m SW of Bogend	NJ 668 252
	Tillymuick, settlement	NJ 649 245
Kincardine and Deeside District	Castle Maud, hunting lodge	NO 623 994
	Cowie Chapel, chapel 180m N of Cowie Castle	NO 884 873
	Kirktown of Fetteresso, settlements 400m NNW of and 600m N of	NO 851 859 NO 852 862

	St Ciaran's Church, old parish church, Fetteresso	NO 852 856
Moray District	Burgie Castle and Dovecot	NJ 093 593
	Castle of Findochty	NJ 455 673
	Inveraven Churchyard, symbol stones	NJ 182 375
	Milton Tower, Keith	NJ 428 511
	Rothiemay, St Drostan's Church	NJ 554 482
<b>Highland Region</b>		
Badenoch and Strathspey District	St Kenneth's Church, Laggan	NN 535 896
Caithness District	Bridge of Broubster, lime kilns 1450m ENE of	ND 048 607
	Brims Castle	ND 043 710
	Carn an Fheidh, long cairn	NH 761 932
	Carriside, cairns 650m NW of	ND 068 594
		ND 069 593
	Carriside, chambered cairn 350m NW of	ND 072 592
	Carriside, hut circle, 350m N of	ND 073 593
	Dirlot Castle	ND 126 486
	Halsary, standing stones 450m WNW of and 620m NW of	ND 176 492
		ND 177 496
	Oldhall House, chapel 300m SW of	ND 202 560
	St Magnus' Church, burial ground and hospital	ND 158 548
	St Peter's Chapel, Halkirk	ND 111 536
	St Trothan's Church	ND 186 670
	Wag Hill, prehistoric settlement 1300m NE of	ND 118 329
Inverness District	Caledonian Canal, Clachnaharry Sea Lock to Muirtown Quay	NH 643 468
		NH 652 453
	Caledonian Canal, Cullochey Lock	NH 341 041
	Caledonian Canal, Dochgarroch Lock	NH 618 404
	Caledonian Canal, Kyltra Lock	NH 352 068
	Dalcross Church	NH 774 484
	Daviot Castle	NH 729 407
	Kiltarlity Old Parish Church	NH 497 439
	Morayston, ring-ditch 1200m SW of	NH 744 482
	South Clunes, lime kiln 500m S of Muir of Clunes	NH 554 414
Lochaber District	Caisteal Dubh nan Cliar, tower	NM 473 631
	Caisteal nan Con, fort and house, Killundine	NM 583 486
	Caledonian Canal, Corpach Locks and Basin	NN 095 776
		NN 099 766
	Caledonian Canal, Gairlochey Locks	NN 175 841
		NN 178 843
	Caledonian Canal, Laggan Locks	NN 285 961
		NN 286 963
	Cill Choluimchille, old parish church, Lochaline	NM 670 451
	Corrantee lead mine, Sunart	NM 798 660
		NM 805 659
	Fee Donald Lead Mine, Allt Feith Dhomhnuill, Sunart	NM 857 660
		NM 863 667
	Invergarry Castle	NH 315 006
	Keil, church, Duror of Appin	NM 971 538
	Killundine, chapel and burial ground 850m NW of	NM 579 498
	Liddesdale, storehouse	NM 778 596
	St Fintan's Church, Cill Dhonnaig	NN 564 538
	Tor Castle	NN 132 785
Nairn District	Auldearn Old Parish Church	NH 919 555
Ross and Cromarty District	Arkendeith Tower	NH 695 560
	Balnacraig, dun 550m WNW of	NH 286 533
	Casandamff, settlements	NH 680 824
		NH 685 826
	Cnoc an Teampuill, chapel	NH 587 636
	Couldoran, settlement 1050m E of	NG 853 439
	Kilmuir Old Parish Church	NH 676 501
	Newton Chapel	NH 845 814
	Rassal, copper mine 900m NE of	NG 848 432
	St Duthac's Church, Suddie	NH 665 547
	St John's Chapel, Allangrange	NH 625 514
	St Michael's Church, Kirkton	NH 705 658
	St Ninian's Chapel, Nonakiln	NH 662 712
	Sean-Chreag, fort 300m NNW of	NG 818 314
	Urquhart, Old Parish Church	NH 580 584

Skye and Lochalsh District	Brochel Castle and chapel	NG 584 462
	Dun Telve and Dun Troddan, brochs, Glenelg	NG 829 172 NG 834 172
	Duntulm Castle	NG 410 743
	Kilbride Point, church, burial ground and post medieval settlement	NG 373 660
	St Moluag's Church, Kilmaluag Bay	NG 435 749
	Unish House, house, outbuildings and steading	NG 239 658
Sutherland District	Borgie Bridge, homestead 250m E of Davochfin, chambered cairn 700m NNW of	NC 671 587 NH 771 897
	East Kinnauld, fort 1000m NE of Eiden	NC 742 014
	Glen Cottage, long cairn 520m SE of	NH 786 942
	Invershin Farm, settlement and burnt mound 500m E of	NH 579 965 NH 579 968
	Invershin Farm, settlement and burnt mound 1200m E of	NH 586 966 NH 587 964
	Invershin Primary School, settlement 600m E of	NH 579 977 NH 586 968
	Invershin Primary School, settlement 760m NE of and 750m ENE of	NH 580 980 NH 582 979
	Langwell, fort and dun, 500m WSW of Lochan Dhuim an Duin, broch 320m E of	NC 410 008 NC 696 609
	Proncy, hut circle 330m NNE of	NH 772 926
	Seanachaisteal, monastic settlement 300m SSE of	NC 407 692
	Seanachaisteal, promotory fort	NC 405 693
	Skelbo Wood, broch 300m SW of Glen Cottage	NH 782 944
	Smoo Cave, prehistoric occupation site	NC 418 671
<b>Lothian Region</b>		
East Lothian District	St John's Chapel, Drem	NT 508 795
Midlothian District	Newton Church, church, enclosures and field system	NT 334 690
West Lothian District	Faucheldean, shale bing, Winchburgh	NT 080 740 NT 088 743
	Greendykes, shale bing, Broxburn	NT 083 739 NT 093 734
<b>Strathclyde Region</b>		
Argyll and Bute District	A'Chrannag, fortification, Islay	NR 294 674
	Auchinellan, cupmarked rocks 1150m N of	NM 864 037 NM 865 038
	Auchinellan, cupmarked rocks and enclosure, 1250m N of	NM 865 039 NM 864 039
	Ballitarsin, chapel 550m SW of	NR 352 607
	Brainport Bay, stone alignments and quern quarries	NR 975 951
	Bridgend, Killarow Old Parish Church and burial ground 200m N of	NR 335 626
	Caol Chaorann, tower	NM 877 045
	Carnasserie Farm, cup-marked rock 360m ENE of	NM 843 012
	Cnoc Ebric, fort	NR 291 554
	Creagantairbh Beag, standing stone at S end of Loch Ederline	NM 859 015
	Creaganterve Beg, cairns, standing stone and farmstead 550m SSW of	NM 857 011
	Creag Bhreac, cairn 100m ESE of	NS 149 715
	Creag Madaidh Mor, mine 1050m WNW of Glenmoine	NM 819 001
	Dun Bachlach, dun 800m W of Balure	NM 869 386
	Dun Chonallaich, fort	NM 854 036
	Dun Mac Samhainn, dun	NM 822 002
	Dunoon Castle	NS 175 763
	Ederline, crannog 600m W of	NM 867 025
	Fincharn, cairn NE of	NM 902 039
	Fincharn Castle	NM 898 043
	Fincharn, crannog 510m NNE of	NM 902 044
	Fincharn, cupmarked rocks 600m NE of	NM 905 042 NM 908 042
	Ford, cairn 60m E of Forestry Houses	NM 868 037
	Ford, cist 35m ENE of Ford Hotel	NM 868 035
	Ford, cupmarked rock, 130m NNW of Forestry Houses	NM 866 039



	Ford, stone setting 270m SW of Ford Hotel	NM 866 033
	Gallanach Beg, dun 30m N of Glasvaar, cairn 90m SW of Glasvaar, cupmarked rock 1200m SE of Glasvaar, cupmarked rocks	NM 836 276 NM 884 013 NM 894 007 NM 882 013 NM 886 018
	Glenmoine, cup-and-ring marked rock 200m NNW of	NM 828 000
	Kilmeny, Old Parish Church and burial ground	NR 388 653
	Kilmore House, fort 470m E of	NM 884 252
	Kilnaughton, chapel and tombstones	NR 344 452
	Kilneuair, church and settlement, 1900m E of Ford	NM 889 036
	Kilneuair, crannogs 740m WNW and 260m N of St Columba's Church	NM 882 039 NM 889 039
	Laggan, burial ground 1000m NE of	NR 294 558
	Loch Gorm, Eilean Mor, castle	NR 234 654
	Meall Darroch Cottage, settlement 180m SE of	NS 879 682
	Neriby Farm, barrow 400m NW of	NR 358 607
	Ormaig, cupmarked rocks 320m S of	NM 822 027
	Oronsay Priory and Cross	NR 349 889
	Raschoille, cave 670m NW of Soroba House	NM 854 289
	Tollard House, rock carvings 60m SSE of	NS 134 679
	Uisaed, cairn 330m NW of Fisherman's Cottage	NR 628 208
Clydesdale District	Boghall Castle, Biggar	NT 040 369
	Burghmuir Farm, enclosures 550m S of	NT 047 378
	Cornhill, Roman camp N of	NT 019 355 NT 024 358
	Glencaple, burnt mound 980m WNW of	NS 911 214
	Glenochar Burn, bastle house, post-medieval settlement and field system	NS 941 137 NS 947 140
	High House of Edmonston, tower house	NT 070 421
	Thorril Castle, bastle house 450m NNE of Parkhead	NS 864 309
	Wandel, Roman fortlet and camp 460m SW of	NS 944 268
	Windgate House, bastle house and associated structures	NT 016 271
	Wintercleugh, bastle house 1000m S of Tomont Hill	NS 979 114 NS 980 114
Cumnock and Doon Valley District	Auchencloigh Castle	NS 494 166
	Auchinleck Castle	NS 449 232
	Auchinleck Old House	NS 500 231
	Chapelhouse, chapel and farmstead	NS 634 279
	Kingencleugh Castle	NS 503 256
	Martnaham Castle	NS 394 173
	Old Foundry Holm, ironworks	NS 640 269 NS 643 268
	Trabboch Castle	NS 458 221
	Waterside, Dalmellington Ironworks	NS 450 084
Cunninghame District	An Cnap, vitrified fort 250m N of Woodside Cottage	NS 017 460
	Montfode Castle	NS 226 441
	Seagate Castle	NS 319 391
Dumbarton District	Hill of Ardmore, tower 110m SW of	NS 315 785
	Kilmahew Castle	NS 351 786
	Kilmaronock Castle	NS 455 877
	Rosneath, Old Parish Church	NS 253 831
	Rossdhu Castle	NS 360 895
	Rossdhu Chapel	NS 361 895
East Kilbride District	Gilberfield Castle	NS 653 587
Eastwood District	Polnoon Castle	NS 585 513
Inverclyde District	Duchal Castle	NS 334 685
	Lurg Moor, Roman fortlet	NS 295 737
Kyle and Carrick District	Balig, earthwork 530m WSW of	NX 066 798
	Balig, enclosure	NX 071 799
	Barnweill Church	NS 405 299
	Blarbuie, cairn 300m SW of	NX 051 740
	Blarbuie, stone setting 330m NE of	NX 055 749
	Bridgend Castle	NS 333 176
	Cairnhill, palisaded enclosure and timber house 220m NNE of	NS 235 004
	Camregan Castle	NX 214 986

	Craigie Castle	NS 408 316
	Craigneil Castle	NX 147 853
	Drummochreen, house	NS 279 026
	Finnarts Bridge, burnt mound 630m SSE of	NX 054 712
	Finnarts Bridge, cairn 620m SE of	NX 057 725
	Garleffin, standing stones and mesolithic settlement	NX 087 817
	Glaisnock, ring-ditch 140m SE of	NS 376 221
	Helenton Mote, motte	NS 393 311
	Knockinculloch, enclosures on E slope of, 600m NW of Glenalla	NS 342 005
	Shalloch Hill, palisaded enclosure 350m S of Shallochpark	NX 184 957
	Shields, enclosure 500m E of	NS 380 260
	Whiteside, enclosure W of	NS 364 278
Monklands District	Summerlee Iron Works, furnaces, furnace bank and associated works	NS 730 654 NS 730 655
Renfrew District	Larabank Castle, motte	NS 327 585
	Stanely Castle	NS 463 616
	Whitemoss Roman Fort	NS 418 721
Strathkelvin District	Antonine Wall, Peel Park, Antonine Wall, Roman fort and castle	NS 650 740
<b>Tayside Region</b>		
Angus District	Balgavies Castle	NO 539 516
	Buckiemill, fort 450m SSE of	NO 696 525
	Eassie, church and cross-slab	NO 352 474
	Ethie Mains, fort 750m SE of	NO 701 474
	Flemington Tower, Aberlemno	NO 526 556
	Loch of Kinnordy, crannog 500m NW of Balbrydie	NO 366 544
	Prail Castle, fort	NO 697 464
	West Mains of Ethie, fort 250m S of	NO 692 460
City of Dundee District	Dron Chapel	NO 295 323
	Wallace Tower	NO 331 372
Perth and Kinross District	Allean Cottages, homestead and rectangular buildings 70m WSW of	NN 865 600
	Ben Effray, fort	NN 980 115
	Cambusmichael Church	NO 115 325
	Clunie Castle	NO 113 440
	Clunie, Castle Hill and The Ward, motte, castle and settlement	NO 107 440
	Comrie Castle	NN 786 486
	Craighead, settlement and field system 900m N of	NO 195 549 NO 195 550
	Croft of Caltalonie, settlements, cairns and field systems 1000m S of	NO 051 581 NO 075 581
	Dunmoid, stone circle, Woodside Cottage, Dalginross	NN 780 212
	Dupplin Church	NO 064 194
	Fowlis Wester, 2 stone circles and 2 standing stones 900m NNW of	NN 923 249
	Grenich, dun 360m NE of	NN 806 605
	Innerpeffray Castle	NN 904 178
	Jackschairs Wood, cairn 225m ENE of Netherholm	NO 071 169
	Jackschairs Wood, fort 300m ESE of Netherholm	NO 072 168
	Kinfauns Church	NO 166 222
	Loch of Clunie, crannog 450m NNE of Clunie Castle	NO 114 444
	Moncur Castle	NO 283 295
	New Fowlis, cairn and standing stone 90m N of the crossroads	NN 927 232
	Pitcarmick Estate, settlements, field systems and cairns	NO 048 568 NO 080 557
	Rait, old parish church	NO 227 468
	Rhynd, old parish church 250m SW of Easter Rhynd	NO 182 185
	The Roundel, burial mound 400m S of Greenloaning Farm	NN 831 967
	St Bean's Church, Kinkell	NN 938 162
	St Louis, settlement, field system and cairn 600m NW of	NN 904 407 NN 906 415
	St Mackessog's Church, Auchterarder	NN 948 140
	St Moloc's Church, Alyth	NO 244 487

	Sair Law, burial mound 500m WNW of Carsehead	NN 947 232
	Tullypowrie Burn, chapel cross slab, farmstead and mill	NN 912 544
	West-Town Church, 350m NWW of Westtown	NO 249 274
<b>Orkney Islands Area</b>	Knowe of Lairò, long cairn, E of Hullion, Frotoft	HY 298 279
	Lyness, Hoy, steam pumping station and oil tank	ND 309 947 ND 310 947
<b>Shetland Islands Area</b>	Ander Hill, lookout tower	HU 524 415
	Bard Head, gun emplacement	HU 526 357
	Brough, broch 100m WSW of Burraland	HU 221 496
	Clickimin Broch, broch and settlement	HU 464 408
	Craw Knowe, chambered cairn	HU 287 475
	East Collaster, burnt mound 120m E of Gallow Hill, cairns SW, S and SE of	HU 214 577 HU 253 507 HU 258 508
	Green Knowe, burnt mound, Breibister	HU 220 496
	Hansie's Crooie, chambered cairn	HU 244 514
	Hestinsetter Hill, chambered cairn	HU 292 457
	The Houb, burnt mound 150m NE of, Grunnavoe	HU 249 489
	Loch of Kirkigarth, burnt mound S of Loch of Watsness, broch E of	HU 240 490 HU 175 506
	Loch of Watsness, linear earthwork W of Longa Ness, chambered cairn, farmsteads and field system, Noonsbrough	HU 173 507 HU 286 578 HU 289 579
	Ness of Gruting, burnt mound, farmsteads and field systems	HU 276 484 HU 282 481
	Ness, promontory fort 120m NNW of, Bay of Garth	HU 216 582
	Newhouse, homestead and field system 200m S of	HU 313 569
	Noonsbrough, broch on W shore of Voe of Clousta	HU 295 577
	Noonsbrough, burnt mound	HU 295 572
	North Ward, chambered cairn, Noonsbrough	HU 290 579
	Point of the Hurds, chambered cairn 200m NE of	HU 288 570
	Setter, chambered cairn 300m S of Seli Voe	HU 292 477
	Setter, chambered cairn 470m NE of Seli Voe	HU 295 484
	Sotersta, standing stone	HU 261 446
	South Houllan, farmstead and field system 220m NW of	HU 293 554
	Stourbrough Hill, cairn 170m S of summit	HU 211 522
	Swarbacks Head, gun emplacements	HU 289 619 HU 291 618
	The Spinner, cairn	HU 214 561
	Trolligarts, chambered cairn, homestead and field system SE of	HU 242 525 HU 247 526
	Ward of Browland, chambered cairn	HU 267 515
	Whirlwill Knowe, burnt mound, Mid Walls	HU 209 507
<b>Western Isles Islands Area</b>	Aird Callanish, cairn 200m SW of, Crulivig	NB 171 335
	Aird Sleitenish, stone circle	NB 031 198
	Airigh a'Sguir, beehive shielings	NB 163 233
	Airigh Mhaoldonuich, fallen standing stone	NB 177 345
	Allt na Muilne, horizontal water-mills, Bragar	NB 286 476
	Arnish Point, gun emplacements	NB 431 305
	Beinn Bheag, standing stone, cairns and shielings 500m SSE of	NB 222 536
	Bernera Bridge, stone setting, Great Bernera	NB 164 342
	Borve Hill, souterrain 1000m W of Borve Lodge, chambered cairn 400m W of	NF 907 815 NG 030 949
	Both a'Chlair Bhig, beehive shielings	NB 116 148
	Bunavoneadar, whaling station, Harris	NB 131 039

Caisteal Mhic Creacail, chambered cairn, Fleisirin	NB 543 366
Carnan a' Ghrodhair, souterrain	NB 511 639
Ceann a' Gharaodh, stone circle and cairn 250m N of	NB 222 326
Clach Stein, fallen standing stones, Lower Bayble	NB 516 317
Clach Stein, standing stones, Knockaird	NB 537 641
Cnoc a' Phrionnsa, chambered cairn	NB 210 355
Cnoc Eothail, Baille na Cille, burial ground and site of chapel	NB 048 339
Cnoc Fillibhir Beag, stone circle and stone settings	NB 225 327
Cnoc Leathan, kerb cairn 230m S of, Upper Breascleite	NB 216 359
Cnoc na Moine, burial cairn, Dalmore	NB 220 455
Cnoc nan Dursainean, standing stone 500m NE of	NB 528 334
Coire na Feinne, chambered cairn	HG 047 966
Druim Dubh, stone circle	NB 382 305
Dunan Ruadh, galleried dun, Pabbay, Barra	NL 612 876
Dun Baravat, dun, Loch Baravat, Great Bernera	NB 155 355
Dun Barraglom, broch, cup marked rocks, fish trap and settlement	NB 167 343
Dun Bhilascleiter, promontory fort	NB 561 576
Dun Borve, broch, rock carvings and shielings, North Harris	NG 032 940
Dun Eistean, fort and dun	HB 535 650
Dun Mor, dun, Garrabost	NB 514 339
Dun Othail, fort and chapel	NB 542 514
Dursainean, chambered cairn	NB 523 330
Little Loch Borve, cairn 250m SW of	NF 909 815
Loch an Duin, dun, Aird	NB 556 359
Loch an Duin, dun 200m S of	NG 050 832
Loch an Duin, dun, Shader	HB 392 543
Loch an Duin, dun, Lower Bayble	NB 516 304
Loch Arnish, dun	NB 423 302
Loch Baravat, dun, North Galson	NB 461 596
Loch Baravat, horizontal water mills N of	NB 099 354
Loch Borve, cairn 100m E of	NF 910 805
Loch Langavat, dun, South Harris	HG 043 916
Loch Raoinavat, stone circle	NB 234 462
Loch Shiavat, dun	NB 476 592
Pabbay, symbol stone, cross-marked stones, chapel and settlement	NL 605 874
Rubh an Teampull, settlement 500m E of	NL 607 874
Rubh an Teampull, settlement 500m E of	NF 975 912
Rubh nan Sidhean, cupmarked rocks and fish trap, Kirkibost	NB 191 337
St Aula's Church	NB 490 415
St Columb's Church, Eilean Chaluum Chille	NB 386 210
St Michael's Chapel, chapel, Port na Cille, Barra	NF 647 016
Sgianault, hut circles SE of	NB 205 371
Sron a' Chlait, stone circle and cairn 450m SSE of Ceann Hulavig	NB 230 304
Stac Dhomnuill Chaim, fortified promontory, Mangersta	NB 002 315
Teampull Pheadair, church, Swainbost	NB 508 638
Teampull Ronaidh, chapel	NB 523 654
Tigh a' Bheannaich, chapel, Aird Uig	NB 038 379
Tigh nan Cailleachan Dubha, settlement, Mealista	NA 990 240
Traigh an Taoibh Thuath, settlement W of	NF 985 926

## APPENDIX 2

### MONUMENTS RECOMMENDED FOR DE-SCHEDULING

<i>Region/District</i>	<i>Site</i>	<i>Map Reference</i>
<b>Borders Region</b>		
Tweeddale District	Quarter Hill, platform settlement 1550m ESE of Menzion Farm	NT 095 222
<b>Dumfries and Galloway Region</b>		
Nithsdale District	Sanquhar Tolbooth	NS 781 099
Wigtown District	Miltonise, hut circle and field system 700m NNE of	NX 193 740
<b>Grampian Region</b>		
Moray District	Knowehillock, stone circle	NJ 193 433
<b>Strathclyde Region</b>		
Cunninghame District	Kilwinning, market cross	NS 304 433
<b>Tayside Region</b>		
Perth and Kinross District	Carn Tulach, stone circle 270m W of Cullullich	NN 873 504

## **APPENDIX 3**

### **SUMMARY OF MAIN CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

1. We recommend that a review of rescue archaeology, setting out priorities and achievements, should be published as a single entity. (Paragraph 6)
2. We agreed with the criteria for rescue funding being used by Historic Scotland. (Paragraph 8)
3. We would urge that the draft National Planning Policy Guideline and Planning Advice Note on archaeology and planning be issued in final form as soon as possible. (Paragraph 15)
4. We recommend that Historic Scotland should monitor the working of the National Planning Policy Guideline and Planning Advice Note on archaeology and planning with particular regard for developer funding. (Paragraph 16)
5. We support Historic Scotland's policy on post-excavation work. (Paragraph 18)
6. We welcome Historic Scotland's decision to prepare a long term strategy for Whithorn. (Paragraph 28)
7. We hope that Historic Scotland will be able to keep the Education Officer post as a permanent feature. (Paragraph 36)
8. We strongly support Historic Scotland's policy of not charging for pre-arranged school visits to monuments in care. (Paragraph 37)
9. We support Historic Scotland's policy regarding the management of monuments in care. (Paragraph 44)
10. We support Historic Scotland's policy of maintaining a directly employed labour force. (Paragraph 44)
11. We conclude that the present scheduling system is the best option amongst those available for the protection of ancient monuments. (Paragraph 48)
12. We remain of the view that further legislative protection for the setting of monuments is warranted. (Paragraph 49)
13. We strongly support the idea that a limekiln be taken over by Historic Scotland to produce its own quicklime. (Paragraph 50)
14. We agree with Historic Scotland's policy on carved stones and strongly support their proposed publication of educational material. (Paragraph 51)



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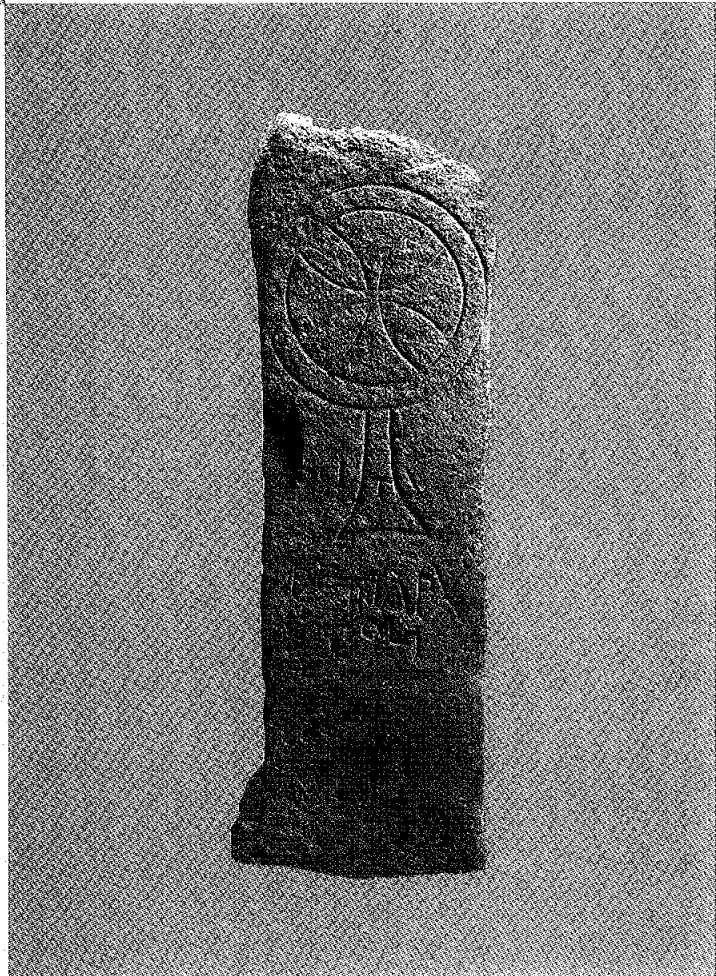
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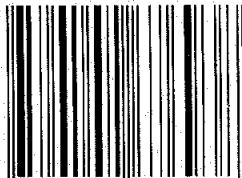
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