

ANCIENT
MONUMENTS
BOARD FOR
SCOTLAND

*Fortieth
Annual Report
1993*



FRONT COVER: LINLITHGOW PALACE
BACK COVER: ST MICHAEL'S CHURCH

Ancient Monuments Board for Scotland

Fortieth Annual Report 1993

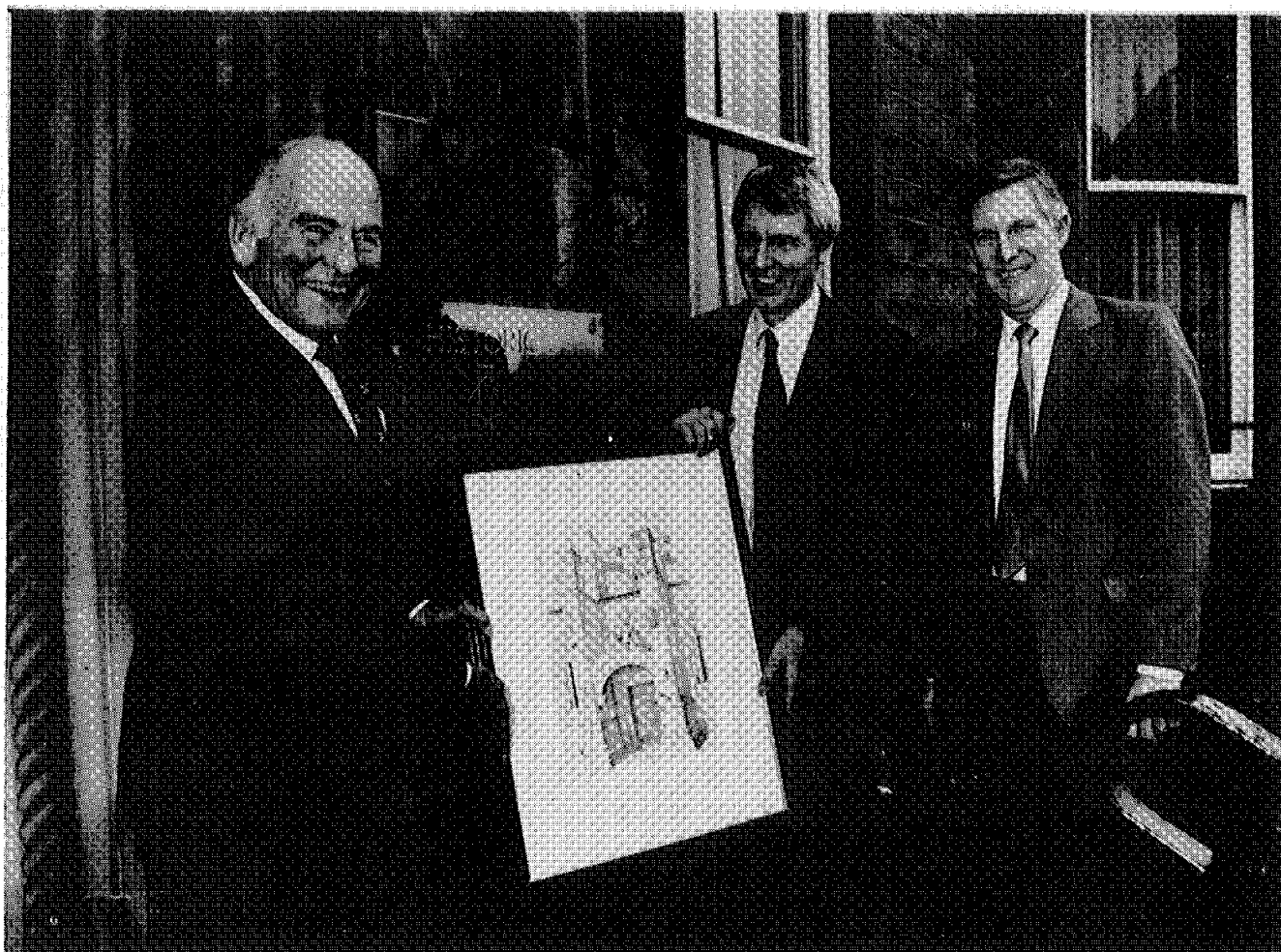
Presented to Parliament in pursuance of Section 23 of the
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979

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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.



Professor Eric Fernie, the Chairman of the Ancient Monuments Board for Scotland (centre) is shown presenting a print of Roslin Chapel to Sir Jamie Stormonth Darling on the latter's retreat from the Board after ten years valuable service. The presentation was made at the Board meeting in December 1993 at the offices of Historic Scotland. Mr Ron Dalziel, Secretary to the Board, is standing at the right of the picture.

MEMBERSHIP IN 1993

Chairman: Professor Eric C Fernie, BA, FRSE, VPSA, FSAScot

Members: Mrs Kathleen Dalyell, MA, FSAScot
Professor Alexander Fenton, CBE, MA, BA, DLitt, HonDLitt
(Aberd), FRSE, FSA, FRSGS, FSAScot
John H A Gerrard Esq, DA, FRIAS, FRSA
Tony R H Godden Esq, CB, BSc
Lady Jane Grosvenor
Robert D Kernohan Esq, OBE, MA
Lionel J Masters Esq, MA, FSA, VPSAScot
Roger J Mercer Esq, MA, FSA, FSAScot, MIFA
(representing the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical
Monuments of Scotland)
Dr Janet Morgan, MA, DPhil, FSAScot
Professor Christopher D Morris, BA, DipEd, FSA, FSAScot, MIFA
Mrs Edwina V W Proudfoot, MA, DipEd, FSA, FSAScot, MIFA
Dr Anna Ritchie, BA, PhD, FSA, FSAScot
W David H Sellar Esq, BA, LLB, FRHistS, FSAScot
(representing the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland)
James 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) (until December 1993)

Secretary: Ronald A J Dalziel Esq

Assistant

Secretary: Mrs Margaret J D Rose

Assessor: Dr David J Breeze, BA, PhD, FRSE, FSA, FSA Scot, MIFA

ANCIENT MONUMENTS BOARD FOR SCOTLAND

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

SIR,

1. We present our fortieth 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 four formal meetings in 1993—three at the offices of Historic Scotland (HS) in Brandon Street, Edinburgh and one at Linlithgow Palace—in addition to the meeting held in the course of our Annual Tour, in Balmacara, near Kyle of Lochalsh. Expenditure by the Board during the year totalled £7,489, including £2,697 in respect of the printing and distribution costs of the 1992 Annual Report and £2,992 in respect of the 1993 Board Tour.

MEMBERSHIP

3. In the course of the year you reappointed Professor Alexander Fenton, Mr Robert Kernohan, Dr Janet Morgan and Professor Christopher Morris. Sir Jamie Stormonth Darling, who had served for ten years, demitted office at the end of December.

THE INTERPRETATION AND PRESENTATION OF ANCIENT MONUMENTS

4. 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 1993 we took as the theme of our discussions the interpretation and presentation of ancient monuments.

INTERPRETATION POLICY AT PROPERTIES IN CARE

5. The starting point of our discussion was the policy which Historic Scotland pursues concerning the interpretation of monuments in your direct care. This has two linked aims—one short-term and one long-term: first, to inform a wide cross-section of visitors about the monuments so that their visits will be more enriching and enjoyable; second, seeking to promote a deeper understanding so that in the future visitors may be more aware of Scotland's history, archaeology and architecture and more generally of the importance of preserving the past for the future.

6. Historic Scotland has over the last few years pursued a programme of work designed progressively to improve the presentation of monuments in your care. The programme was intended to reduce the number of monuments with little or poor interpretation and increase the number of major visitor centres or significant visitor displays at monuments with the largest number of visitors. Expenditure is presently concentrated largely on Edinburgh and Stirling Castles—the most-visited properties and among the ones with the greatest historical and architectural interest. However significant improvements had been achieved at the majority of properties by new information boards and plaques. Historic Scotland sells a guidebook at every monument where there is a charge for admission: a programme of improvements is well-advanced. We support this programme of work, and in particular the efforts to

interpret unstaffed monuments. We also support the policy on guidebooks and note in particular the publications produced jointly with Batsford on Edinburgh Castle and Viking Scotland. We *recommend* an increase in the use of foreign languages on notice boards at properties in your care.

7. Our views were sought on whether Historic Scotland should engage a firm of consultants to offer general advice on interpreting monuments. We concluded that this was not necessary, not least because of the expertise already residing within the Agency, and that Historic Scotland should continue to develop its own themes and to seek the views of the Board.

**INTERPRETATION AT
LINLITHGOW PALACE**

8. At our February meeting, which was held at Linlithgow Palace, Historic Scotland presented the Palace as a case study. We were informed that it was hoped to undertake further research which would unravel some aspects of the extraordinary history of the Palace, a monument of international importance. Your officials drew our attention to the difficulties in finding the best place for an introductory display to give visitors an overview of the Palace. The existing information boards in each of the main apartments, which were in French and German as well as English, reflected what the public appeared to want, with a brief text and a reconstruction drawing.

9. We are of the opinion that the interpretation boards at the Palace are of high quality and are also well sited; we would like to see an introductory display as part of the presentation. We were informed that several possible locations were being considered and were assured that we would be given an opportunity to comment on proposals.

**INTERPRETATION AND
PARTNERSHIP: MONUMENTS
NOT IN CARE**

10. At our April meeting we considered a paper by Historic Scotland which set out their policy of encouraging public knowledge of Scotland's built heritage by means of interpretation schemes. The first part of the paper highlighted a range of fairly simple interpretation initiatives provided across the whole country at monuments not in your care. These are often designed to raise a greater public awareness of monuments, and vary from simple plaques or boards to longer trails. The second part of the paper concentrated on the value of partnership with other organisations. These are important in encouraging education and knowledge of the built heritage and its relationship to other aspects of the heritage and environment. We were informed that Historic Scotland intended to continue support of local initiatives involving the public and that there was a need for more imaginative initiatives and demonstration projects. We welcomed the paper which we felt was helpful and imaginative. We considered that the report of achievements was very heartening.

**THE KILMARTIN GLEN
INTERPRETATION PROJECT**

11. A detailed presentation of one partnership project was given to us at our meeting in December. This is the project which is designed to improve the protection, presentation and interpretation of the archaeological and nature conservation sites in the Kilmartin Glen in Argyll. Both Historic Scotland and Scottish Natural Heritage are sponsors of the project together with the local authorities, the Scottish Tourist Board and the Local Enterprise Company. The project covers a large area and a wide range of monuments including the rock carvings at Achnabreck, the Nether Largie cairns, the important West Highland Sculpture at Kilmartin, Carnasserie Castle and the Crinan Canal. The area also includes a large Site of Special Scientific Interest and a nature reserve. The area had been singled out for special attention as it was an archaeological landscape of extraordinary quality, containing a wide time span from early prehistoric, through early history to the medieval and later periods. Of particular interest are the neolithic and early bronze age ritual and funerary monuments, including rock carvings and stone alignments and a possible cursus revealed by air photography. The area also contains designed landscapes such as the remains of the old house and policy woodlands at Poltalloch. Some sites, such as the Nether Largie cairns and Dunadd, are interpreted by information boards. We were informed that the area was well visited although the visitor pressure seems sustainable at present.

12. The action plan for 1994-95 aims to appoint a Project Officer to co-ordinate discussions between interested parties and begin to implement the key aims of the

project. The Project Officer would begin work on preparing strategies on interpretation, signs and information boards, countryside access and traffic management. We understand that each public agency has a long-term commitment to the project and has committed funds to the Project Officer for at least two years.

13. We thought that this was an excellent project and gave it our full support. We particularly liked its integrated approach and the co-operation of the various bodies. We agreed that there were traffic management problems and that the careful selection of access points would be important. We emphasised the need to cater for private tourist buses in the area and the importance of integrating these with the public service bus. Historic Scotland acknowledged the need to involve their education officer at an appropriate stage. We took the view that a continuing problem was how to control the impact of the public in such a project.

VISITS TO MONUMENTS

14. Our 1993 Annual Tour, which was to Skye and Lochalsh, also took as its central theme the interpretation and presentation of ancient monuments, and in particular the problems associated with interpreting past societies through their surviving monuments. In order to achieve a balanced approach, we visited monuments interpreted by a wide variety of bodies including Skye and Lochalsh District Council, Highland Regional Council, the National Trust for Scotland, the Clan Donald Centre and Historic Scotland as well as by private individuals at Eilean Donan Castle and Luib folk museum. Many of these visits raised questions of partnership and this was underlined by the inspection of shielings on the John Muir Estate, excavated by Skye and Lochalsh District Council.

15. On the first day we visited Dun Telve and Dun Troddan brochs in Glenelg—two of the best preserved brochs in Scotland. They were included in the original 1882 Schedule of ancient monuments and were taken into State care in 1885. The scheduled areas at both sites were extended in 1992 in order to provide fuller protection for external structures and archaeological deposits. The Board had a detailed discussion, both on site and at the meeting held during the Tour, of the interpretation boards at the two sites.

16. We discussed measures which might make Dun Telve accessible to disabled people using wheelchairs. There was concern that such access might damage the fragile door-check to the south of the entrance. It was suggested that consideration should be given to building a viewing platform to the south of the broch to allow disabled visitors to view the interior. This would certainly have an impact on the appearance of the monument and accordingly most careful consideration would have to be given to balancing these conflicting aims of providing disabled access and protecting the setting of the monument. We also discussed the potential for establishing an interpretative walk along Glenelg taking in the nature interests, the prehistoric monuments and the deserted medieval or later rural settlements. We thought that this would be a positive development although we are aware that the impetus would probably have to come from the local authority.

17. We also visited the privately-owned Bernera Barracks, one of a series of Hanoverian barracks built after the 1715 rising. The ruins of the Barracks were scheduled in 1958 and we could see that they are now in a state of quite advanced decay. We were told that a major structural collapse was likely within a very few years if consolidation did not take place. For these reasons, an application for scheduled monument consent for restoration of the Barracks as holiday flats was welcomed in March 1989 by Historic Scotland, and consent was given in July of that year, conditional upon excavation being undertaken. We took the view that the Barracks should be restored and that consolidation as a ruin was not an appropriate alternative in this case.

18. The second day of our Tour we spent on Skye. While crossing on the ferry at Kyle Akin we saw Caisteal Maol. We were informed that Skye and Lochalsh District

Council had taken over ownership of the monument from The Scottish Office Agriculture and Fisheries Department and that the consolidation work which had been carried out to it during the past 2 years, with grant aid from Historic Scotland, was the first fruit of a collaboration between the Agency and the District Council. We were delighted to hear of this collaboration between the two bodies and also that further co-operative ventures were being planned in particular for Duntulm Castle.

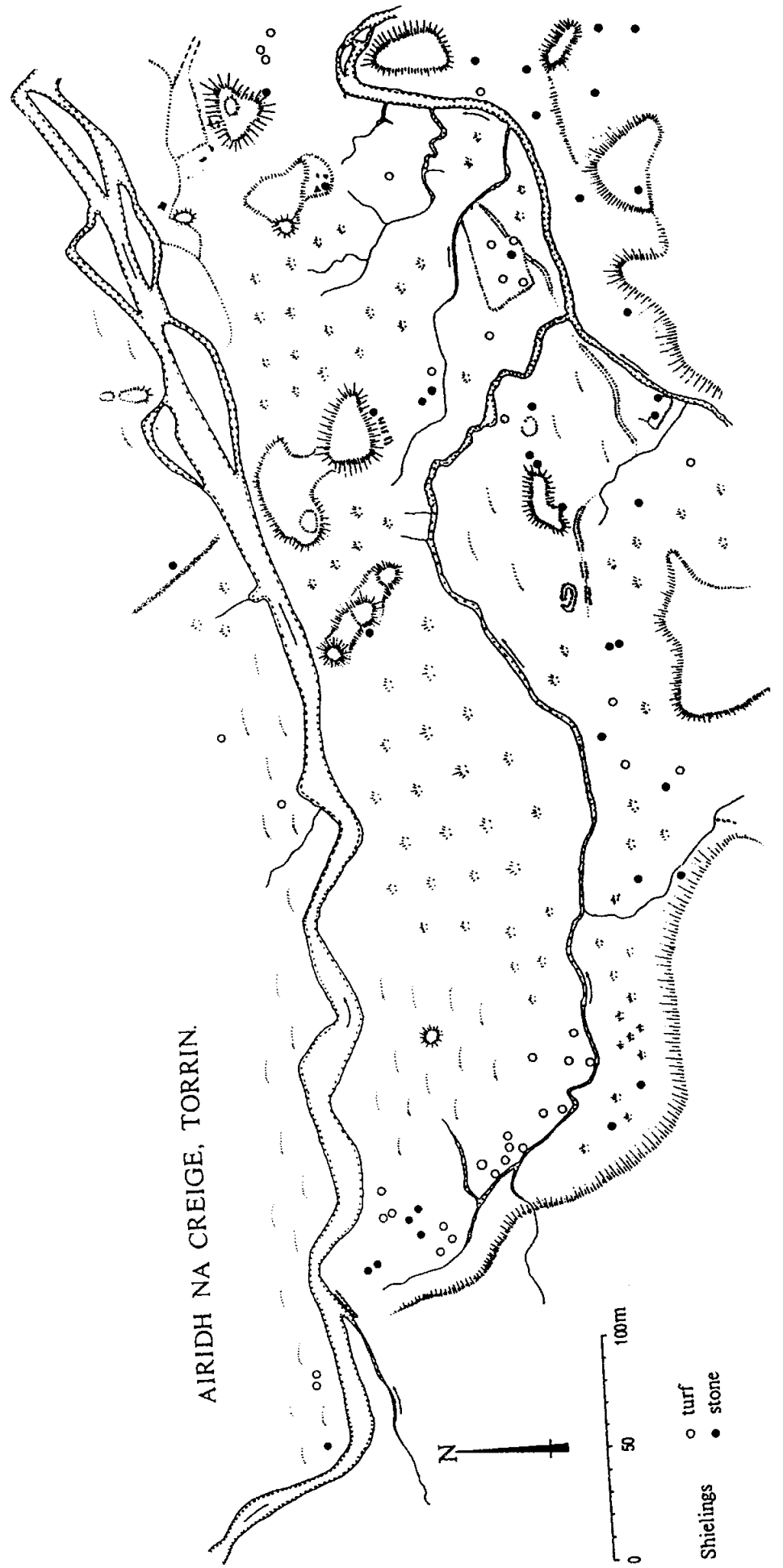
19. We first visited Dun Beag broch and adjacent medieval or later rural settlement. The broch is located on one of the numerous rocky flat-topped eminences on the rough rising ground above Loch Bracadale. We were told that the broch was occupied into the 18th century and that it was taken into care in 1980. Around the broch lay the remains of medieval or later rural settlements. None of these monuments had been taken into care. As a first step towards consideration of whether the guardianship area should be extended, we propose that a survey by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland be carried out to plan and thereby delineate the site. We also considered the interpretation at this site. Highland Regional Council have erected two information boards at the car park and there is a new Historic Scotland information board at the site. We thought that the local authority boards were good factually but that the board on site should provide more comprehensive interpretative material to explain the remains.

20. We next visited the privately run folk museum at Luib which is a thatched house probably of mid to later 19th century date. The museum houses a collection of early farm and domestic implements and furniture. This gave the Board the opportunity to see a small privately financed project which highlighted many difficulties of interpretation. We enquired if Historic Scotland could provide advice to owners of this kind of private display. We were told that although the agency provided grants for the repair of buildings, it had no locus to advise on museum displays, but there were other bodies who would advise on displays, in particular the Scottish Museums Council.

21. We also visited the award winning Clan Donald Centre at Armadale where we were given a guided tour of Armadale Castle, its grounds and the museum by Mr McDonald-Parker. The Castle was largely derelict by the time of the estate's purchase by the Clan Donald Lands Trust in 1972. Since then the Gillespie Graham block had been largely demolished and the 1856 wing made safe. The ruins of the 19th century mansion pose interesting problems of preservation priorities. We were much impressed by the interpretative centre and the energy of the Trust.

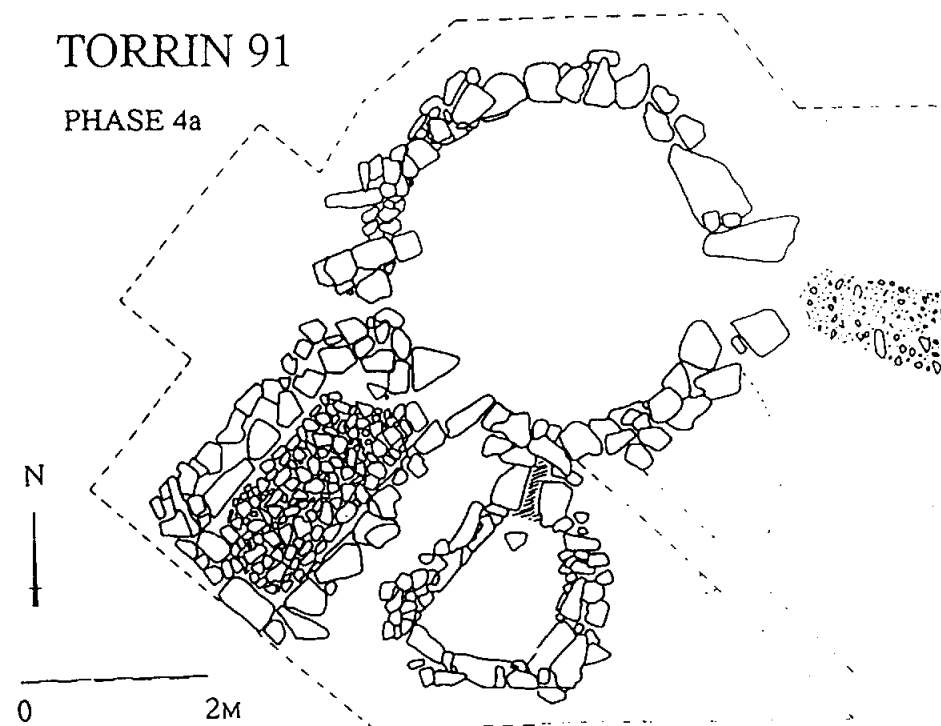
22. On day two of our Tour we visited Cill Chrìosd Church and Cemetery, Strath. The historic church, which is roofless, attracts large numbers of visitors. We were informed that the church and cemetery walls are being consolidated and the cemetery itself tidied up by the District Council. Information boards have been erected to give the visitor some information on the historical importance of this monument. We welcomed the work being done by the District Council to protect, conserve and interpret the chapel and the cemetery. We thought that the gravestones in the cemetery were useful documents of social history and should be widely publicised, but that this should be tactfully and respectfully done. We are to consider the subject of scheduled church ruins at a future Board meeting.

23. Our last visit of the day was to Torrin, on the shores of Loch Slapin, where there is a large number of shielings. Shielings were buildings constructed to house the people who supervised the grazing of cattle and sheep on summer hill pastures before the agricultural improvements of the late 18th and 19th centuries. They form probably the most common and poorly understood class of monuments in Scotland. We were informed that the District Council's Museums Service had been surveying and excavating shielings on the John Muir Trust estate at Torrin. They had recorded 76 shieling structures and had identified a number of distinct types. We examined a number of different types including a small single cell shieling excavated the previous year.



AIRIDH NA CREIGE, TORRÌN.

Shielings
○ turf
● stone



24. We considered how protection should be given to this class of monument given the large number of sites of this type across the Scottish landscape. This raised the question of how the criteria of "national importance" would be met when scheduling such a common type of site. We *concluded* that shielings should form an essential part of the scheduling programme of rural and medieval settlements because they provide evidence for past agricultural practices.

25. The final day of our Tour included a visit to Eilean Donan Castle, one of the most photographed castles in Britain. Although often thought to be the archetypal Scottish castle what the visitor sees is very largely of the 20th century, rather than an authentic stronghold. We acknowledged the problems faced by those charged with conserving the Castle, and recommend, given the potential importance of the remains in the surrounding land, that the whole of the island, outwith the Castle, be proposed for scheduling.

26. We also visited the site of the Battle of Glenshiel, which took place in 1719 when a Spanish/Jacobite force was defeated by a Hanoverian army. We saw the noticeboard erected at the roadside by the National Trust for Scotland which explains the battle and climbed a few hundred feet to examine the earthwork defences thrown up by the Jacobite army on the hill above the car park. Our attention was drawn to the Forestry Enterprise plantation to the east, which blocks out the view of part of the battle site from this point and from the car park. We felt that an attempt should be made to ensure that trees were not replanted here once the present trees had been felled.

27. We *concluded* that interpretation boards should explain what the visitor is looking at and how the monument was used. Priority should be given to providing the basic information, with interpretation clearly differentiated. The monument should be set in a wider context if appropriate. We considered that a general guide-book on the archaeological and historical monuments of Skye should be produced.

28. During the Tour we held a reception for local councillors, officials, representatives of local heritage bodies and owners of monuments who granted us access to their land. We would like to take this opportunity to thank Roger Miket and Martin Wildgoose of the Museum Service of Skye and Lochalsh District Council for their assistance and guidance during the Tour.

ORGANISATIONAL MATTERS

HISTORIC SCOTLAND CORPORATE PLAN

29. At our October meeting the Director and Chief Executive of Historic Scotland led a discussion on the Agency's Corporate Plan for 1993, copies of which had been provided for Board members. He explained the layout and content of the Plan and sought members' views on the general strategy that if resources were under pressure for any reason then protection should take precedence over presentation. We agreed with this approach. We were concerned to note the drop in planned expenditure on rescue archaeological work in 1993-94, shown in the annex at the end of the Plan. We were reassured to a certain extent to be told that developer funding helped to bridge the gap, while the future excavation costs associated with Historic Buildings repair grants would be included within the grant element rather than paid from the allocation for excavation. In answer to a question we were told that the cost of the education officer post was met from the presentation budget. We *recommend* that, after monument protection, every step should be taken to protect that post and other core presentation items. We enquired if it was possible to discuss the outline of the plan for future years or see a copy in advance of publication. The Director pointed out that the plan was for a three year period and explained that the plan was agreed with you and your Ministerial colleagues and that in practical terms it was not feasible to consult the Board immediately in advance of publication. In drawing up the Corporate Plan each year Historic Scotland was mindful of what the Board had said on previous year's Plans.

MARKET TESTING

30. The Director and Chief Executive of Historic Scotland gave the Board a progress report on this matter at our December meeting. He explained that while the market testing programme was designed to achieve fair competition between the public and private sectors every encouragement would be given to in-house teams. We were given details of the three year programme which you had approved and told of the steps taken to ensure that all staff of Historic Scotland were aware of the programme on the day it was announced. We were informed that the programme would have no direct effect on the servicing of the Board. We commended the Director on his sensitive handling of the issue. In our opinion a most important factor in this question is the excellence of existing in-house expertise.

THE ROLE OF THE BOARD

31. At our December meeting we considered a paper prepared by our Secretariat which set out the statutory background against which the Board was intended to operate and gave suggested policy objectives providing guidelines in discharging our responsibilities. We thought it would be useful to separate the statutory duties from the other duties, and suggested certain amendments to the paper. The paper is to be revised and placed before our first meeting in 1994. Thereafter it will be our intention to seek your agreement to our policy objectives.

OTHER ISSUES

EXCAVATIONS AT GLASGOW CATHEDRAL

32. At our February meeting we were given a progress report on the excavations at Glasgow Cathedral and were told that the two trenches in the nave had produced significant new evidence of previous buildings, possibly from as early as the 10th century.

EDINBURGH CASTLE PROJECT

33. At our October meeting we were brought up to date on progress at Edinburgh Castle and given the opportunity to consider Phase 3 of the proposals for the Castle. We were given an illustrated presentation on the components of this phase, which are:

1. the relocation of the Army School of Piping;
2. conversion of the South Museum to house the Scottish United Services Museum display;
3. the restoration of the Royal Apartments;
4. the insertion of a portcullis feature in the Argyle Tower; and
5. the refurbishment of the old ticket office near the gatehouse as a subsidiary sales point.

34. We were also told that facilities for disabled people would be provided in the current year and were delighted to hear that the Bank of Scotland had agreed to provide sponsorship for a vehicle to transport disabled people from the esplanade to the Castle buildings through the services tunnel. We were informed that thinking on the proposed restoration of the Royal apartments was at a very early stage but evidence suggested that it would be possible to reconstruct in part the King's Dining Room to provide an impression of its state in the early 17th century. A detailed explanation was given of the information gained from researches into records including comparison of plaster work and ceilings in other buildings of similar age. Researches also looked at what might be done with the wall surfaces since very little Jacobean timberwork or panelling survives. We were told that there was some evidence which suggested that a screen may have been originally placed across the hall, and it was proposed that this be reintroduced. We *recommend* that the restoration project should go ahead, although we accept that lack of evidence makes it impossible to undertake a complete restoration: the aim should be to portray how the room might have looked, rather than to attempt an accurate reconstruction, and this distinction should be made clear to visitors.

HOLYROOD PARK STUDY

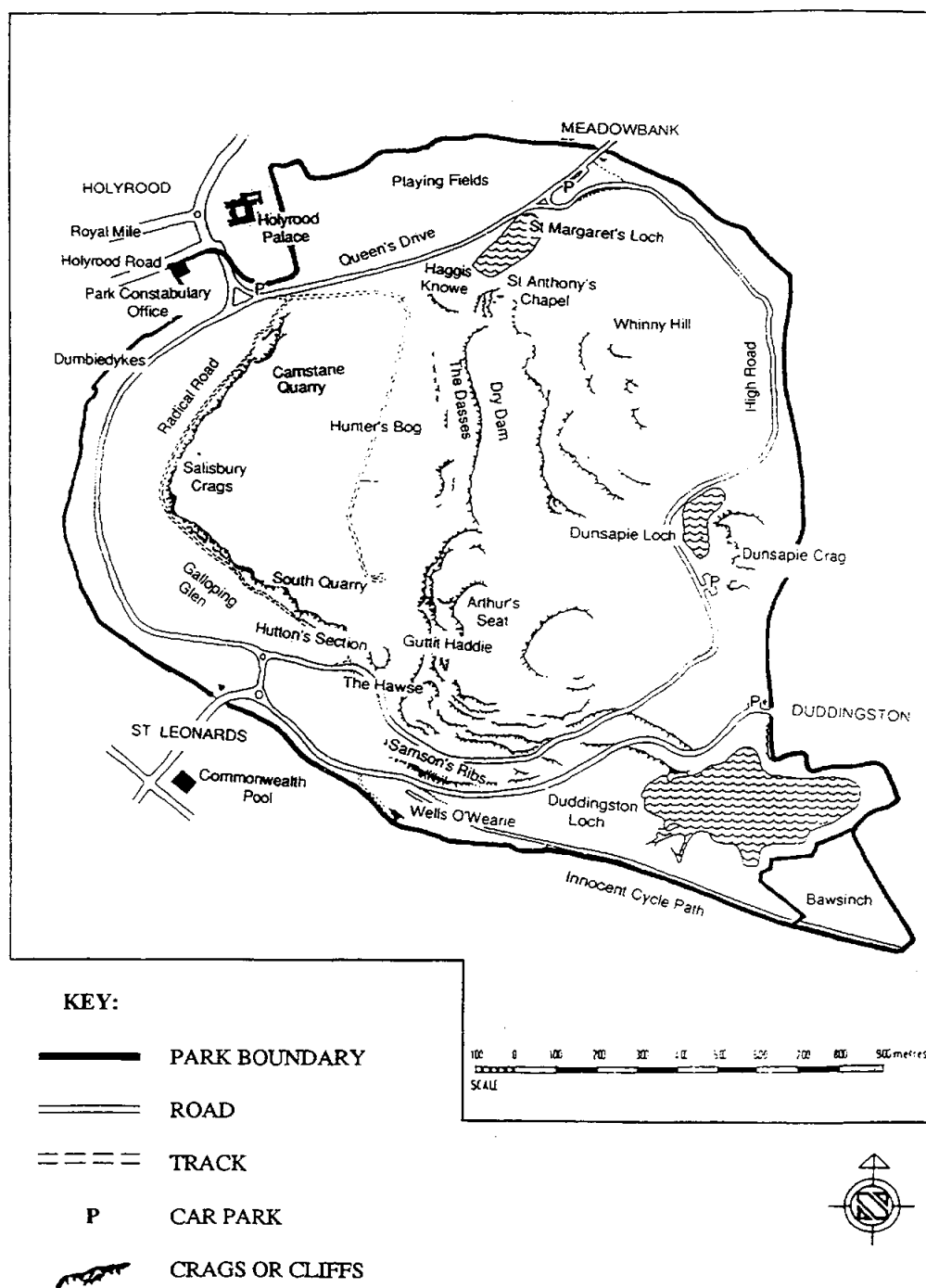
35. Our views were sought on Historic Scotland's plans for Holyrood Park in Edinburgh. We were told that there had been a number of comments on the consultation document. Generally the comments were supportive although the road proposals had generated some opposing views. However, the District Council supported the road closure proposals. In answer to a question about rock climbing we were informed that the activity would be allowed for an experimental period and monitored. The Board thought that the document and its aims were very impressive.

STIRLING CASTLE PROJECT

36. At our December meeting the Board was brought up to date on progress at Stirling Castle since we last discussed the project in 1991. We welcomed the progress with Phase 1 of the project. This involved changes in the Guard Room Square—the shop had been opened in June and the conversion of the Guard Room to create messing accommodation for the warders and patrolmen at the Castle, completed in October. We were told that the construction of the restaurant was well advanced and was due to open in the spring. At the same time the introductory display in the casemates beside the Queen Anne Garden would be opened. The next phase of the project involved the reroofing and refurbishment of the Chapel Royal. We were informed that the present roof gave poor insulation and the heating was inadequate. The resulting low humidity was harming the painted decoration and this would be improved by the planned work. Significant progress had been made on the masonry repair work in the Great Hall since our visit to the Castle in June 1991. Beyond the Castle, we were told that the White House on the esplanade had been leased for use as a tourist information centre and discussions were taking place on the possibility that the principal rooms in the Argyll Lodging, the 17th century nobleman's house at the front of the esplanade which had been used for almost twenty years as a youth hostel, might in part be opened to the public and presented as a nobleman's house using reproduction furniture. We expressed the hope that progress could be made with the Argyll Lodging, perhaps for a museum display or a practical use. We felt that the approach to the Castle through the "Top of the Town" was run down and might be improved, although we recognised that this was not in Historic Scotland's control.

37. During our discussion of the Stirling Castle project the environmental issues raised by plans for developing a business park on the carse below the Castle were mentioned. We were told by your officials that the Structure Plan provided for a business park, that Historic Scotland had been consulted about the proposed development and that the Agency and the Royal Fine Art Commission for Scotland had advised against it, particularly the scale of the buildings and the 900 plus car parking spaces. We felt that the proposed development would be very intrusive on the view from and to the Castle. It was agreed that the Chairman should write, on behalf of the Board, to the District Council, as the local planning authority, strongly opposing the development in its current form and its large scale.

MAP OF HOLYROOD PARK



BRAER TANKER INCIDENT

38. At our meeting in early February we received a report on the situation in Shetland following the Braer tanker incident on 5 January. We were told that officials of Historic Scotland had visited Shetland later that week to assess the impact on monuments in your care and to support the Regional Archaeologist. As the tanker had come aground in Quendale Bay there was concern about the effect on the sandy area nearby where archaeological sites were located. We were pleased to hear that there had been close liaison between Historic Scotland, Scottish Natural Heritage and the emergency co-ordinators and agreement reached on the safe access of heavy vehicles for the clean up operation. We were told that the decision had been taken to close temporarily the nearby monuments at Jarlshof and Ness of Burgi, which are in your care, because the air-borne oil made the ground and pathways too slippery. Attempts, partially successful, had been made to protect the stonework at Jarlshof with sheeting. Historic Scotland had instigated a preliminary analysis of Jarlshof soil

and stone samples to help determine what the likely long term effects might be on the site—for example there was concern about the airborne hydrocarbon pollution penetrating the stone. The Robert Gordon University in Aberdeen had been asked to investigate the immediate and long term effects of this contamination of the stones.

39. At our April meeting we were given the up-to-date position by the Director and Chief Executive of Historic Scotland following his visit to the islands towards the end of February, some six weeks after the tanker incident. We were pleased to hear that there was no visible contamination on any of the sites other than a minimal amount at Ness of Burgi and some at Jarlshof. The contamination at Jarlshof was greatly reduced from the period just after the incident and there was no visible contamination on the great majority of the site. We were told that the greater part of the site at Jarlshof had been reopened to the public on 1 April with restrictions on access to the broch and the wheel-house area. We understand that Historic Scotland is the only agency to carry out an assessment of the effect of oil on stone work and that a low-key but regular monitoring would be undertaken over the next five years. We consider that Historic Scotland deserves credit for the way in which it dealt with the incident.

**DEVELOPMENT WORK ON
LIME MORTARS**

40. The Board has been regularly brought up to date by Historic Scotland on developments on this matter. We were told that the Agency's preliminary findings on hot lime techniques had been presented at the Eurolime Conference in Copenhagen in August. We welcome the international recognition that Historic Scotland is receiving in this area. We were informed that the Technical Advice Note (TAN) on lime mortars which was published in 1988 was under revision and a TAN on lime plasters was in preparation. These documents are directly aimed at the practitioner and would hopefully inform them most attractively on this topic. We were told that Historic Scotland's search continued for a suitable limekiln both for its historical value as well as the practical production of lime. One possibility was the Charlestown limekilns in Fife which the landowners were committed to preserving and presenting. We understand an informal group comprising the Broomhall Estate, Historic Scotland, Dunfermline District Council and Fife Regional Council has been set up to take this forward, and we welcome this.

**ARCHAEOLOGY AND
PLANNING**

41. We were updated regularly throughout the year on progress with the draft National Planning Policy Guideline and associated Planning Advice Note on archaeology and planning. We were told that the guidance had to be revised following the public consultation exercise carried out towards the end of last year. We were pleased to hear that the guidance would be issued early in 1994.

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT
REFORM**

42. The Board Secretary wrote to you early in February about the consultation on the Structure of Local Government in Scotland saying that we favoured a small number of large single tier authorities because we felt they would be more likely to employ their own archaeologists. In the event the decision has been to go for more smaller units. However we wish to take this opportunity to reaffirm our support for the employment of archaeologists by local authorities.

OBTRUSIVE DEVELOPMENTS

43. We have considered before the importance of protecting the setting of ancient monuments. In October a particular case came to our attention, the proposal by Hutchison Microtel Limited, a telecommunications company, to erect a telecommunications mast at Cairnpapple Hill in West Lothian. We were told that, in accordance with the Telecommunications Act, the mast could have been constructed without need to follow the normal planning procedures. Nevertheless, a telecommunications company has to inform the relevant local planning authority of its intention to use its permitted development right and of its proposals, and seek planning permission for masts higher than 15 metres. The planning authority could impose conditions, but not reject the application outright, unlike in England, where the General Development Order was differently worded. Planning permission was required in this case as the mast was intended to be higher than 15 metres. As the proposed mast was to be erected outwith the area of guardianship at Cairnpapple Hill and was not on a scheduled monument, we were informed that Historic Scotland had no statutory locus to intervene but had been asked by the local planning authority for comments.

KILMARTIN GLEN

PAGES 6 TO 7



ABOVE

Dunadd. The prominent crag of this well-known fort of the early Scots lies in the centre with the access road approaching from the left. Beyond the monument lies the SSSI and National Nature Reserve of Moine Mhor.

RIGHT

Dunadd. The "rock" is in fact a fibre glass replica covering and protecting the fragile carvings of the Early Historic period.



BELOW

Cup-and-ring markings at Baluacraig. These carvings are particularly susceptible to weathering and damage by feet.



ABOVE

Ballymeanoch. Discussions are in hand to try to secure a management agreement for this prehistoric cairn, stone setting and adjacent henge.

RIGHT

*Bernera Barracks,
Glenelg. The
Barracks were con-
structed in the after-
math of the 1715
Uprising. The build-
ings remained in use
until 1831 but are
now roofless.*



BELOW

*Dim Beag broch.
Built about 2000 years
ago, occupation con-
tinued here into the
18th century.*



L TOUR

TO 10



ABOVE

Cill Chriosd Chapel. Skye and Lochalsh District Council have consolidated the chapel and provided interpretative boards.

TOP

The Battle of Glen Shiel 1719, by Peter Tillemans. This is one of the earliest paintings of a Scottish battle. Reproduced by kind permission of the Trustees of the National Galleries of Scotland.

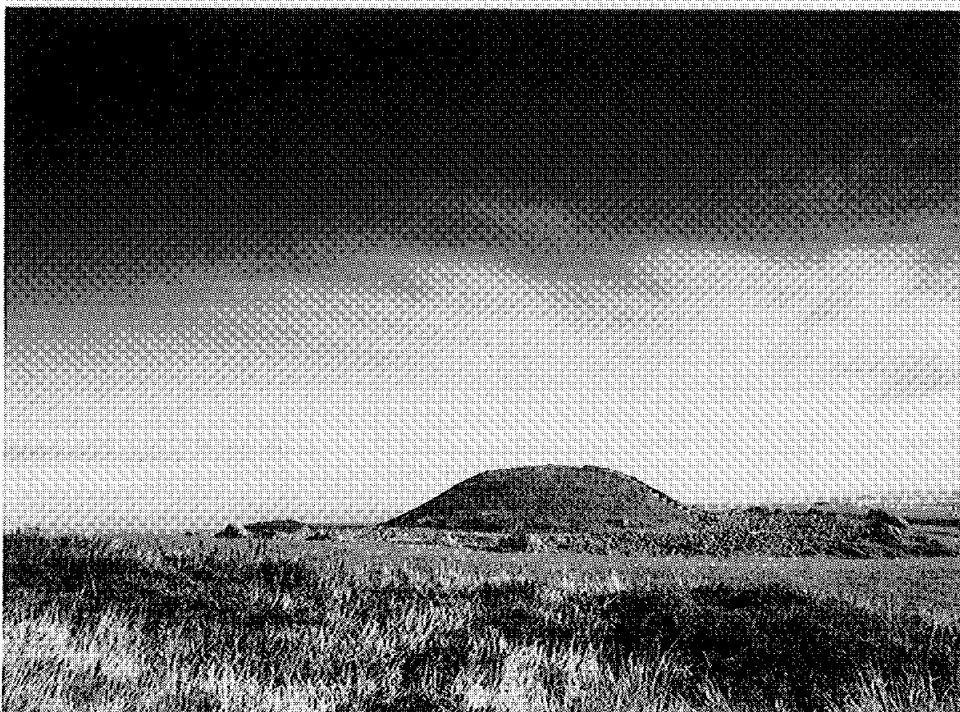
PROTECTION

PAGES 14 TO 16



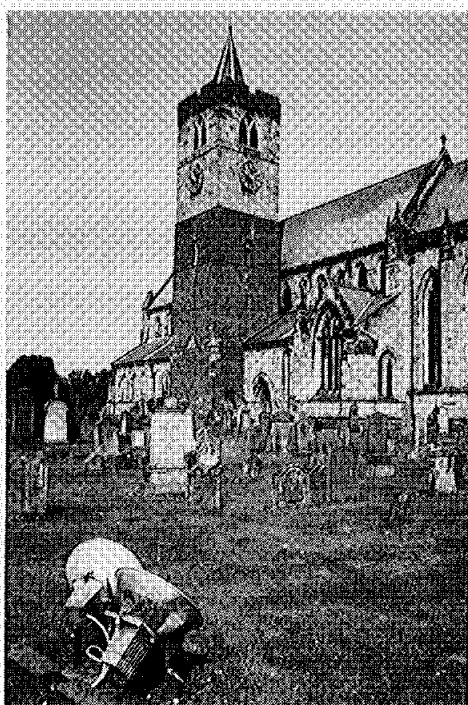
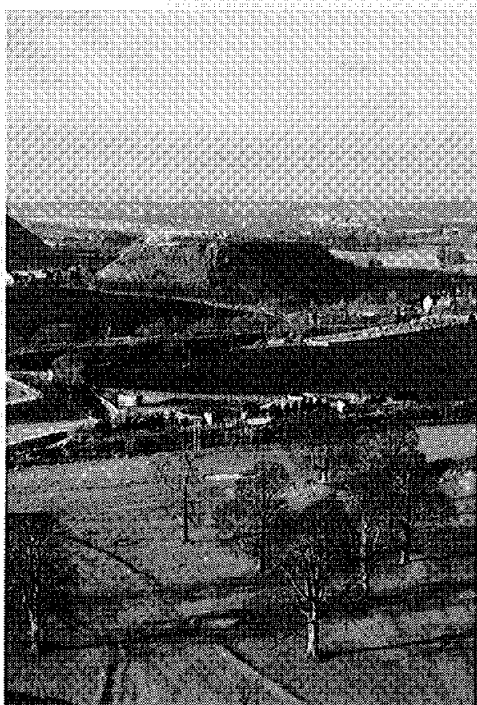
LEFT

Arichonan, Argyll and Bute District. This deserted township was scheduled in 1993. The house and attached barn in the foreground retain evidence for a joisted upper floor. The township achieved notoriety through its resistance to clearance in 1848.



LEFT

Cairnpapple, West Lothian District.



LEFT

Dimblane Cathedral, Stirling District. Floodlighting can be visually obtrusive and have implications for below-ground archaeology

FAR LEFT

Faucheldean bing, West Lothian District. This 19th/early 20th century oil-shale bing was scheduled in 1993.

The Agency suggested that there should be no further intrusions on the hill in view of the effect both on any potential archaeological remains and on the setting of the monument. However the local planning authority did not apply for an Article 4 Direction, under the Town and Country Planning Acts, nor did they impose any conditions on the permitted development notification. At the end of the day, because of a strong campaign mounted by the local community and archaeological societies and pressure from the local Member of Parliament and Historic Scotland, the new mast was not erected and Hutchison Microtel agreed to share the existing mast with Mercury Communications. We would *recommend* that mast sharing is undertaken whenever possible in spite of the obvious commercial problems. We were pleased to hear that the NPPG/PAN on archaeology and planning would be altered, before issue, to draw attention to the particular difficulties caused by permitted developments. We are also concerned about the erection of wind turbines and the possible damage which might be caused to archaeological remains.

FLOODLIGHTING

44. At our April meeting we were given a presentation of the problems which can be caused by the floodlighting of buildings. We were told that Historic Scotland has adopted a policy of not floodlighting properties in your care, preferring to give priority to conservation work, but were prepared to permit other bodies who wished to, to do so under controlled conditions. There were some similarities between floodlighting and stone cleaning (discussed in our Report for 1992) in that the initial effects were often good to look at but there were also drawbacks: the need for cabling could cause damage and there was the consequential visual effect of intrusive lighting units; from an architectural point of view, buildings were not designed to be lit from the bottom up; lightning units had to be protected against vandalism and fixing boxes around them increased the physical size of the unit and its visual intrusion. We are concerned about the archaeological consequences of ground disturbance caused by cable laying associated with lighting, about the increased risk of fire and about the visual effects during the day of intrusive lighting units. We concluded that floodlighting was a complicated issue where it was not easy to get the desired effect. Each case must be looked at on its own merits, but primacy must be given to the protection of the archaeological remains and the historic fabric and setting of the monument.

SCHEDULING AND DESCHEDULING

45. During 1993 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 404 new scheduling proposals, listed in Appendix 1 of this report, which represents an increase over 1992 and roughly double the totals for the years 1988 to 1991. This increase in scheduling proposals fulfils a wish expressed in our Report for 1991. As in previous years many of the proposals were derived from material produced by survey work undertaken by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland. Other proposals came from a variety of sources—Historic Scotland's Inspectorate of Ancient Monuments and monument wardens, Regional Archaeologists, individuals and local authorities. This year the proposals contained the first tranche of scheduling those monuments already in your care and the programme on cropmarks in East Lothian. We were pleased to hear that this latter programme had been undertaken by the additional Assistant Inspector of Ancient Monuments appointed in September 1992 and referred to in paragraph 46 of last year's Report. We approved of the number of proposed industrial schedulings put before us. We noted that although the scheduling proposals were well distributed throughout the country many fell in East Lothian District and in Argyll and Bute District of Strathclyde Region. We were also pleased to note that Historic Scotland had achieved its target of 300 new schedulings in the financial year ended 31 March 1993 (see reference in paragraph 47 to the number of reschedulings). We *recommend* that substantial resources should continue to be devoted to scheduling both within the Agency and in other parts of The Scottish Office (such as Solicitor's Office).

46. We also continued to provide advice on monuments proposed for descheduling and, in all, recommended for approval 5 such proposals (listed at Appendix 2 of the Report).

47. At our April meeting we were reminded that it was not sufficient simply to add new monuments of national importance to the Schedule of Ancient Monuments—it was also necessary to keep the information on schedulings as accurate as possible. Our attention was drawn to an exercise undertaken by Historic Scotland in 1989 which had produced about 240 cases out of a total of 4,000 then included in the Schedule where problems had occurred concerning definition of what was protected, wrong geographical location etc. In our Report for 1991 we recommended that additional resources should be made available to enable the Schedule to be purified. Your officials pointed out that the correction of a case could take more time than processing a new proposal but nevertheless a decision had been taken by Historic Scotland to make the Schedule as accurate as possible and to make sufficient resources available to do this. We support the policy that corrections should be made and we were therefore pleased to be informed that the allocation of the additional Administrative Officer to this work in the second half of 1992-93 had resulted in 101 revisions or extensions to old schedulings. We were informed that there had been a change in emphasis by Historic Scotland over the last 2 years. They now encouraged owners of monuments to comment on proposed schedulings with a view to having fewer problems in the future. We support this change in emphasis and appreciate being brought up to date on the measures to purify the Schedule.

48. At our October meeting we considered whether battlefields should be scheduled under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. The Act contains no provisions which would allow the scheduling of the sites of battles as such. However, surviving archaeological remains associated with battles could be scheduled, provided that it is possible to determine the actual location of the battlefield. We therefore *recommend* the scheduling of battlefields with visible remains, such as the site of the Battle of Glenshiel which we visited during our Annual Tour. We also considered how far protection could be extended to those parts of battlefields with no known archaeological remains. One possible solution might be to encourage local authorities to write into their structure plans the protection of such sites. Another possibility discussed was the preparation of a list on the lines of the Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes.

**STATEMENT OF INTENT
BETWEEN HISTORIC
SCOTLAND AND SCOTTISH
NATURAL HERITAGE**

49. At our April meeting we considered a draft consultation paper covering a proposed statement of intent between Historic Scotland and Scottish Natural Heritage. This matter had been previously discussed by the Board at our meeting in December 1991 when we had considered a statement of intent produced by the Nature Conservancy Council, in consultation with other bodies, to safeguard archaeological interest. Our views were sought on the draft paper—the first part of which was couched in general terms to allow it to stand for the longer term, while the second part aimed to set down working procedures and would be subject to change. We welcomed the paper and supported the principle of co-operation between the two bodies. However we expressed reservations about some of the wording of the paper, and we understand that revisions are now under consideration.

**RELATIONS BETWEEN
HISTORIC SCOTLAND AND
OTHER BODIES**

50. As recorded in recent Reports 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 interests is also necessary. It therefore gave Board members pleasure to be given details of the excellent Kilmartin Glen project and to be told of its integrated approach and the co-operation between the various bodies. We welcome the particularly close relationship which has developed between Historic Scotland and Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH) and were delighted to be consulted about the proposed statement of intent between the two bodies. An example of this close relationship was the response to the Braer Tanker incident in Shetland. We also noted that SNH were normally consulted where a proposed scheduling encroached into the area of a Site of Special Scientific Interest.

HISTORIC SCOTLAND STAFF

51. We feel that credit should be given to the research done by Historic Scotland staff on such matters as the Kilmartin Glen project, the interior of the Royal Apartments in

Edinburgh Castle and the investigation into lime. We also applaud the commitment of officials undertaking extra curricular activities such as giving talks and attending conferences and seminars.

RESOURCES

52. The Board considered the level of resources available to Historic Scotland to enable it to carry out its functions. The Chairman wrote to Sir Hector Monro in October underlining the importance which the Board attaches to the work of the Agency. We were therefore pleased to hear, given the current restraint on resources, that there will be no reductions in the planned levels of current and capital expenditure as a result of the 1993 public expenditure review. However we are concerned at the reduction in real terms in running costs in future years and trust that the momentum gathered by Historic Scotland, in its initial years as an executive agency, in raising income through increased visitor numbers will not be lost. We endorse the Agency's strategy that protection of monuments and buildings should take precedence over presentation. We were interested to hear that Historic Scotland stimulates some £36 million of construction work through works which they grant aid and through the conservation of properties in care.

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 the interpretation and presentation of ancient monuments. We are grateful to Historic Scotland for the discussion papers it provided and the contribution it made to our meetings. Finally, we should like to record our gratitude to your officials for the organisation of our Annual Tour, to our Assessor, Dr David Breeze, and to our Secretariat, 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 'E. C. Fernie', written in a cursive style.

ERIC FERNIE
Chairman

APPENDIX 1

MONUMENTS RECOMMENDED FOR SCHEDULING

<i>Region/District</i>	<i>Site</i>	<i>Map Reference</i>
Borders Region		
Berwickshire District	Evelaw Tower	NT661525
	Preston Church, old parish church	NT786570
Roxburgh District	Bonnie Laws, settlement and field system 850m NE of	NT857193
	Cocklawfoot, enclosure, farmstead and cultivation remains 250m NNE of	NT860192
Tweeddale District	Sweethope Hill, fort and settlement	NT696396
	Bents Quarry, lime kilns and quarry	NT184520
	South Slipperfield, barrows	NT126495
	1850m SSW and 1620m S of	NT133496
Central Region		
Falkirk District	Antonine Wall, Rough Castle Roman fort	NS835798
	Antonine Wall, Tamfourhill	NS845799
		NS863797
		NS866798
	Avondale House, palisaded enclosure 630m S of	NS954786
Stirling District	Newparks, lime kilns 120m NNE of	NS963758
	Dunbeg, fort 700m W of Fintry Bridge	NS608866
	Stirling, Argyll lodging, house	NS792938
	Stirling Castle	NS788941
		NS792938
	Stirling, Royal Gardens including King's Knot	NS787941
	Tyndrum, lead mines and associated remains	NN317302
		NN323306
Dumfries and Galloway Region		
Annandale and Eskdale District	Gotterbie Moor, homestead moat	NY094858
Nithsdale District	Barndennoch, ring ditches 350 N of	NX890888
	Burnside of Baltersan, ring ditch, pits and Roman camp 700m S of	NX913799
	Curriestanes, cursus E of	NX916801
		NX958751
		NX962752
	Dalswinton Mains, ring ditch and pit alignments	NX941843
	Shaws Moor, cairnfield and ring-cairn S of Hospital Wood	NX955869
	Shaws Moor, cairnfield and ring-cairns SE of Hospital Wood	NX955872
		NX957869
Wigtown District	Drumflower Bridge, enclosures and pit alignments E of	NX142579
		NX144577
	Dunragit, enclosures and pit alignments S of	NX147572
		NX152574
	Kirminnoch, enclosure and ring ditches 250m NNW of	NX121583
	Napper's Cottage, chambered cairn	NX408713
Fife Region		
Dunfermline District	Crombie Old Parish Church, Craigflower Estate, Torryburn	NT028855
	Dunfermline Abbey, abbey, palace, gatehouse and graveyard	NT090873
Kirkcaldy District	Monk's Cave, storehouse, Charles Hill	NT185836
	Kirkfothar Chapel	NO298048
	Kirkfothar House and Dovecot	NO297049
North East Fife District	Corston Tower, tower-house and dovecot	NO206097
	Lathrisk House, settlement 300m WNW of	NO269085
		NO272085
	St Andrews Wood Tower, Largo House	NO418035

	St Andrew's Blackfriars, Dominican Friary	NO507165
	St Andrew's Castle	NO512169
	St Andrew's Cathedral, Priory and precinct walls	NO513166
	St Fillan's or Forgan Church	NO445259
Grampian Region		
Banff and Buchan District	Boat of Muiresk, circular enclosure 200m N of	NJ707502
	Boghead, souterrain and settlement 400m SSE of	NJ701543
	Boyndie Old Kirk, church 200m NW of Boyndie Bridge	NJ666645
	Cairn of Memsie	NJ976620
	Cummerton, cairn 600m NNW of Eden Castle	NJ844638
	Fedderate Castle	NJ697587
	Glenhouses, hut circles 1100m S of	NJ896498
	Haughs of Ashogle, circular enclosure 300m WSW of	NJ840608
	Hills of Boyndie, barrows and enclosures 700m SW of Mill of Boyndie	NJ703521
	King Edward Old Parish Church, church 220m SW of Den Bridge	NJ656638
	Litterty Hill, cairn	NJ661635
	Pittulie Castle	NJ709577
	St Ethernan's, Rathen Old Parish Church	NJ840638
	St Fergus's Church, old parish church	NJ945670
	St John's Church, old parish church and burial ground, Gamrie	NK001609
	St Peter's Church, old parish church, Peterhead	NK115507
	Strath Howe, fort	NJ791644
		NJ842614
		NJ839609
	Colquhonnies Castle	NJ365125
	Conzie Castle and Doocot	NJ595450
		NJ596449
		NJ504408
Gordon District	Dunbennan Old Church, church and burial ground	
	Kinnoir Old Church, church 550m WSW of Corse of Kinnoir	NJ544432
Kincardine and Deeside District	Knockhall Castle	NJ993264
	St Bride's Church, Cushnie	NJ506108
	Culsh, souterrain	NJ504054
	Marykirk, old parish church and burial ground	NO686655
Moray District	Altyre, old parish church	NJ035553
	Asleisk Castle	NJ108597
	Auchindoun Castle, castle and fort	NJ349374
	Blervie Castle	NJ070571
	Church of Dundurcas, old parish church	NJ302510
	Elgin, Pans Port and precinct wall	NJ222628
	Ironstone Mine, mine and surface workings 800m NNE of Well of the Lecht	NJ237158
		NJ239162
Highland Region		
Caithness District	Cnoc Freiceadain, long cairns	ND011653
		ND013654
Inverness District	Sithean Mor, long cairn 160m NW of Loch a' Mhuilinn	ND058570
	Toftgun, cairn and shieling 1950m SSE of	ND285409
	Wagmore, hut circle 450m W of	ND000260
	Corrimony, chambered cairn 600m ESE of	NH383303
	Craig Mony, fort	NH499294
Lochaber District		NH500294
	Airigh Shamhraidh, house, enclosures and field system	NM842494
	Dun Channa, fort, Canna	NG205047
	Eilean Fhianain, St Finnan's church and stone crosses	NM752683
Ross and Cromarty District	Rubha nic Eamoin, fort 600m S of Tarbert, Canna	NG237048
	Tom Beag, inclined plane, Ballachulish	NN085585
	Cadboll Castle	NH878776

	Newhall Point, chapel and burial ground, Balblair	NH708670
Skye and Lochalsh District	Cave of Oars, souterrain 250m SE of Raasay House	NG549363
	Cill Chriosd, church and burial ground	NG617206
	Loch Eynort, St Maelrubha's Church, chapel and burial ground	NG375259
Sutherland District	Altbreck, homestead 1800m ESE of Dalchork Bridge	NC592102
	Camore Wood, settlement	NH771892
		NH778894
	Cracknie, souterrain and settlement	NC664508
	Dalvina Lodge, hut circles 320m SE and 450m SE of	NC699438
	Dalvina Lodge, hut circle and field system 1130m SSW of	NC700437
		NC693428
	Dalvina Lodge, hut circle 1300m S of	NC697426
	Dalvina Lodge, settlements 700m SSE of and 1050m S of	NC698428
		NC701434
	Dun Chealamy, broch	NG719514
Lothian Region		
City of Edinburgh District	Blackford Hill, fort	NT254706
	Edinburgh Castle	NT249734
		NT254736
East Lothian District	Greendykes, enclosure 200m W of Hanging Stanes, gallows bases, Braid Road	NT432735
		NT245706
	Home Farm, enclosure 300m ENE of Leith, dry dock off Sandport Street	NT303701
	Smeaton Bridge, pit alignment 100m NW of	NT270765
		NT343696
	Auldham, St Baldred's House	NT602846
	Back Braes, enclosure	NT410679
	Ballencrieff Mains, enclosure 300m SW of	NT470780
	Bell Craig, promontory fort, Spott	NT673739
	Black Castle, enclosure	NT734726
	Black Castle Cottage, promontory fort 300m SW of	NT733723
	Blacklaw Wood, enclosure	NT483646
	Black Loch, enclosure 350m SSE of	NT667730
	Blinkbonny Wood, enclosures 200m N of	NT535645
	Bowerhouse, enclosure 250m NW of	NT663767
	Braidwood, enclosure 200m NE of	NT725733
	Branxton Cottage, enclosure 300m E of	NT740725
	Branxton, enclosure, 350m NNW of	NT742729
	Brownrigg, palisaded enclosure 600m ESE of	NT558804
	Castledene, enclosure SW of	NT732734
	Castlesteads Park, ring ditches	NT340697
	Castle Steads, pit alignment 150m NE of	NT341695
	Catcraig, limekilns and limestone quarry	NT714772
		NT719722
	Catcraig, souterrains 500m W of	NT709770
	Channel Brae, enclosure 200m S of	NT649729
		NT650729
	Coldale, enclosure 200m ESE of	NT557734
	Coldale, enclosure 550m SSW of	NT563730
	Coldale, enclosure 700m E of	NT562736
	Congalton Gardens, enclosures,	NT544802
	settlement and pit alignment E of	NT550801
	Congalton Mains, enclosure and ring ditch SE of	NT545804
	Corsick Hill, enclosure	NT724742
	Costerton, fort 800m E of	NT445633
	Costerton, ring ditches and cropmarks 900m ESE of	NT444630
	Crowhill, enclosure WNW of	NT733741
	Dalvreck, enclosure and field boundary SE of	NT509779
	Dalvreck, palisaded enclosure and pit alignment	NT504783
		NT508784
	Dalvreck, ring ditch and pit alignments ESE of	NT510778
		NT514782
	Dodridge Law, fort	NT419636
		NT421636
	Doon Hill, enclosure	NT685753

Doon Hill, forts	NT683754
Drylawhill, cursus S of	NT685756
Eaglescairn Mains, enclosure 450 ESE of	NT585778
East Bearford, enclosure 400m SSW of	NT520687
Easter Broomhouse, promontory fort 400m S of	NT554741
Eastfield, enclosures and pit alignments, Old Craighall	NT679763
East Fortune, enclosure N of disused station	NT337704
East Fortune, enclosure 600m NE of disused station	NT344700
East Lodge, enclosure 150m NNE of	NT559796
East Mains, enclosure 500m WNW of	NT565799
Elphinstone Tower, enclosure and ring ditch 600m W of	NT531726
Elphinstone Tower, towerhouse	NT476690
Eweford Cottages, enclosure 200m S of	NT382696
Eweford Cottages, enclosure and ring ditches ESE of	NT383698
Ewingston, enclosure 200m WNW of	NT390698
Foster Law, enclosure, ring ditch and pit alignment	NT665772
Gamelshiel Castle	NT667773
Glen Cottage, enclosure 300m WSW of	NT669773
Glen Cottage, enclosure 800m W of	NT489651
Glen Cottage, promontory fort 250m WNW of	NT505785
Highfield, enclosure	NT510782
Houston Mill, enclosure 200m E of	NT649648
Howden, enclosure	NT704742
Hurklettillane, enclosure 250m S of	NT699742
Innerwick Castle, fort and ring ditch	NT700742
Kilduff, enclosure E of	NT705744
Kilmurdie, fort	NT543830
Kilspindie Golf Course, fort	NT596776
Kingside Rig, enclosure	NT499677
Kirklands, enclosure 250m E of	NT661760
Knockhill Wood, enclosure 500m W of	NT734737
Knoves Mill, ring ditch and enclosure 400m NNW of	NT523775
Little Pinkerton, enclosure	NT539835
Little Pinkerton, enclosure 100m SW of	NT449802
Little Pinkerton, enclosure 500m WSW of	NT551629
Lochhill, enclosure 500m SE of	NT496696
Longyester, palisaded enclosures and pit alignments 600m SE of	NT550634
Meikle Pinkerton, enclosure 500m SSW of	NT603783
Meikle Pinkerton, fort 500m S of	NT605784
Newlands, enclosure 500m S of	NT695761
Newmains House, enclosures	NT693760
Newton, pit alignment 150m NE of	NT691757
Newton, pit alignment 500m E of	NT477767
Oldhamstocks Mains, enclosure 300m NNW of	NT550644
Overhailes, enclosure 1000m ENE of	NT552650
Overhailes, enclosure 600m WSW of	NT699750
Paradise Wood, Timber halls, enclosures and ring ditches	NT700750
Park, fort 800m SE of	NT701750
Park, fort 900m SSE of	NT569659
Pleasants, enclosure 100m SE of	NT513706
Pleasants, enclosure and pit alignment 1100m WSW of	NT334699
Pleasants, promontory fort 500m WSW of	NT334702
Preston Toll, fort	NT337697
Quarryford House, enclosures, souterrain and pit alignment SW of	NT741720
Saltoun Home Farm, enclosure and pit alignments 200m NW of	NT582764
Samoya, enclosure NNE of	NT565759
	NT610802
	NT609812
	NT572654
	NT570651
	NT664756
	NT651752
	NT658754
	NT660755
	NT411654
	NT555646
	NT553651
	NT462690
	NT687783

	Sandersdean, enclosures and ring ditch N of	NT533718
	Seton West Mains, enclosures 300m SW of	NT402742 NT403744
	Sixpence Strip, enclosure SE of	NT502783
	South Belton, enclosure 300m NE of	NT653771
	Southfield, ring ditch 350m SW of	NT439744
	Spott Dod, fort	NT664744
	Spott Farm, enclosure S of	NT671749 NT671750
	Spott Mill, promontory fort	NT653742
	Springfield, enclosure 300m NNE of	NT751716
	Springfield, enclosure 400m SSE of	NT752707
	Springfield, palisaded enclosure and ring ditch 200m E of	NT753711
	Standingstone, enclosure 350m WSW of	NT574734
	Stevenson Mains, enclosures 500m SSE of	NT546738
	Stobshiel Cottages, enclosure 350m NNW of	NT491639
	Swallow Cleugh, palisaded enclosure	NT549644
	Templehall, enclosure 700m SW of	NT422657
	Templehall, enclosures 500m NNW of	NT425668
	The Chesters, fort, Drem	NT506782 NT509783
	The Chesters, fort, Spott	NT659738
	The Mast, ring ditch 440m NNE of	NT606798
	Thistly Cross, enclosure 200m E of	NT656775
	Thurston, enclosure 800m WNW of	NT707748
	Thurston, enclosures and ring-ditch 600m NE of	NT718746
	Thurston, fort 800m NW of	NT707749 NT707750
	Thurston Mains, enclosure 600m WNW of	NT703730
	Tyneholm House, enclosure 600m S of	NT445680
	Wallyford Toll, enclosure	NT371725
	Wellpark, enclosure and pit alignment	NT520773
	West Bearford, enclosure 300m NNW of	NT545734
	Wester Pencaitland, fort and enclosure	NT433686 NT436684
	Whitekirk Hill, cairn	NT594819
	White Knowe, cairn, Archerfield	NT506857
	Windy Mains, enclosure 600m SE of	NT441634
	Witches Knowe, fort	NT519635
	Wolfstar, enclosure	NT417684
Midlothian District	Elginhaugh, Roman fort, annexe and bathhouse 200m NE of	NT319672 NT323671
	Fala Luggie Tower, towerhouse	NT425590
	Hirendeane Castle	NT298512
	Howlet's House, towerhouse and enclosures	NT193624
	Lasswade Old Parish Church	NT301661
	Newbyres Castle	NT344614
	Newton, pit alignment 150m E of	NT335696 NT334699
	Newton, pit alignment 600m SE of	NT337692 NT337697
	Old Woodhouselee Castle	NT257615
	Pathhead, Roman camps, enclosures and pit alignment	NT398625 NT395639
	Preston Mains, enclosure	NT407652 NT408654
	Ravensneuk Castle	NT222590
	St Anthony's Chapel and Hermitage	NT275737
West Lothian District	Auldcaithie Church	NT078760
	Five Sisters, shale bing SE of Mid Breich	NT009640
	Kirkton, old parish church 400m ESE of Kirkton Mains, Bathgate	NS998681
Strathclyde Region		
Argyll and Bute District	Achnabreck, prehistoric rock carvings 370m NNE of	NR855960 NR856905
	An Dunan, fort, Islay	NR391468
	An Sidhean, hut circles, settlement and field system, Islay	NR247667 NR263665
	Ardilistry, stone setting 200m NE of, Islay	NR442492
	Arichonan, township	NR774912

	Ballygowan, prehistoric rock carvings 100m N of	NR816977
	Ballynaughton More, chambered cairn, 150m SE of Carn Nic Raonuill	NR390464
	Baluachraig, prehistoric rock carvings 100m SW of	NR831969
	Bridgend, fort and cist, 100m SE of Bridgend Hotel, Islay	NR337623
	Cairnbaan, prehistoric rock carvings 640m and 730m ENE of Post Office	NR839910 NR838910
	Cairn Ban, chambered cairn, South Wood of Lenihuline	NS006693
	Cnoc nan Dubh Leitire, meeting place 1600m S of, Mull	NM489454
	Creaganterve Beg, cupmarked rock and cairns E of	NM860015 NM866018
	Crinan Harbour, pyrocligneous acid works, quay and houses	NR782940 NR783942
	Dunadd, fort, boar carving, ogam inscription and cupmarkings	NR837935
	Dun an Rudha Bhuidhe, dun, Islay	NR466540
	Dunchragaig, cairn 280m NW of	NR833968
	Dun Fhinn, hut circles 410m SE of, Islay	NR446517
	Dun nan Gall, fort, Islay	NR468558
	Dun Thrudernish fort, Trudernish Point, Islay	NR467526
	Eilean Amalaig, fortified islet, Mull	NM707299
	Eilean Mhuireill, crannog, Islay	NR386673
	Finlaggan, standing stones 190m E of and standing stone 80m WSW of	NR392685 NR395685
	Glenvoidcan Hill, chambered cairn 420m SE of Kilmichael	NR997705
	Killeen, church, burial ground and tombstones, 1270m SW of Carn Ban	NM710284
	Killeen, deserted township 700m WNW of Carn Ban, Mull	NM715290
	Kilmichael Glassary, prehistoric rock carvings	NR857934
	Lochfyne, gunpowder-works, Furnace	NN022003
	Lurabus, dun 460m ESE of, Islay	NR342434
	Lurabus, township and farmsteads, Mull of Oa, Islay	NR337432 NR341439
	Nether Largie Mid Cairn, cairn 320m NNE of Nether Largie	NR830983
	Nether Largie North Cairn, cairn 490m NNE of Nether Largie	NR830984
	Nether Largie South Cairn, chambered cairn 150m S of Nether Largie	NR828979
	Newton House, barrows and enclosures NW of, Islay	NR341628 NR343629
	Port Donain, cairns and standing stone, 380m WSW of Uamh na Nighinn	NM736293 NM737292
	Ri Cruin, cairn 210m S of	NR825971
	Shiaba, deserted township, Mull	NM440192
	Stroneskar, cupmarkings 1750m WSW of	NM858009
	Temple Wood, stone circles and cairns 330m SW of Nether Largie	NR826978
	Torran, cross-incised stone 40m E of	NM878048
	Torran, cup-marked rock 290m SSE of	NM879046
Bearsden and Milngavie District	Bearsden Station, Roman bath-house 400m NE of	NS546720
Clydesdale District	Coulter Motte, motte, Wolfclyde	NT018362
	Leadhills, remains of lead mining and smelting	NS879136 NS888178
	Smithwood, bastle house 800m SW of Daerside	NS958092
Cumbernauld and Kilsyth District	Antonine Wall, Croy Hill, Roman wall, fort, fortlet and bathhouse	NS725762 NS739769
	Antonine Wall, Dullatur, rampart, ditch and military way	NS751772 NS757773
	Antonine Wall, Tollpark, rampart, ditch and military way	NS769777 NS784781
Cumnock and Doon Valley District	Catrine, water works for Catrine Mill	NS533260 NS536263
Cunninghame District	Auchengallon, cairn 150m WSW of	NR892346
	Craigdhu, fort 380m S of Arran	NR997208
	Glenashdale Wood, fort 1340m WNW of Giants Graves, Arran	NS030252

	Kilpatrick, dun, enclosure, hut circles and field system 1KM S of Moss Farm, cairn 870m WNW of Torr a' Chaisteal, dun, Arran	NR904261 NR908264 NR900326 NR921232 NR955210
Dumbarton District	Torrylin, chambered long cairn 610m SW of Dumbarton Castle	NS398744 NS401745
Eastwood District	North Kirktonmoor, cairn 330m SW of Rowallan Castle	NS554514 NS434424
Kilmarnock and Loudon District	Bain's Hill, standing stone 300m W of Maidens Police Station	NS207077
Kyle and Carrick District	Balchriston Crossing, dun 320m E of Carleton Mains, enclosure 280m SE of Craighead Hill, dun 380m WNW of Dowhill Mount, dun and earthwork Gallow Hill, settlement and ring-ditch 320m N of Girvan Mains	NS257111 NX139893 NS222014 NS202029 NX190996 NX191997
	Girvan Mains, Roman temporary camps, linear cropmark and enclosure	NX184988 NX193993
	Heads of Ayr, fort 1050m NNW of Genoch Farm	NS284187
	Houdston Hill, enclosure 300m SSW of Drumrannie Bridge	NX197983
	Lyonston, standing stone 250m ESE of Mote Hill, barrow 300m NNW of Coalpots Bridge	NS309103 NX189972
	Prestwick, Old Parish Church	NS350264
	Wallace's Stone, cross-incised stone	NS332165
Tayside Region		
City of Dundee District	Dundee and Newtyle Railway, embankment N of Baldragon	NO378349 NO377350
	Dundee and Newtyle Railway, embankment SW of Balbeuchly House	NO358370 NO357373
Perth and Kinross District	Balthayock Castle	NO174229
	Coupar Angus Abbey, abbey precinct	NO224396 NO224400
	Dalrulzion, settlement 800m SW of Craigton	NO122572 NO130575
	Dirnanean, hut circles 750m N of Dunsinane Hill, fort	NO066642 NO213316
	Faire na Paitig, stone setting	NO074660
	Grenich, homestead 400m NE of Grenich, homesteads and field system 200m N of to 550m NE of	NN806605 NN804604 NN806607
	Loch Scoly, hut circle 1900m NNE of Meall Uaine, hut circles and farmstead 1000m and 1450m NE of Loch Scoly	NN925498 NN924487 NN929488
	Millhaugh, burial mound 250m SE of Millhaugh, enclosure and pit alignment 300m E of	NO009139 NO010140 NO012142
	Millhaugh, enclosures and other cropmarks 200m WSW of	NO005138 NO007141
	Trochrie Castle	NN978402
Orkney Islands Area	Aiker Ness, Broch of Gurness, broch and settlement	HY381268
	Blackhammer, chambered cairn, Rousay	HY414276
	Click Mill, 500m ESE of Estabist, Dounby	HY325228
	Diamond Cottage, defended promontory N of	HY283117
	Earl's Palace, Birsay	HY248277
	Knap of Howar, houses	HY483518
	Knowe of Onston, or Unstan, chambered cairn	HY282117
	Knowe of Yarso, chambered cairn	HY404279
	Lamb Head, broch, Stronsay	HY690214
	Links of Noltland, settlements	HY427492 HY430493 HY617288
	Lochend, chambered cairn 450m NW of, Stronsay	
	Lyness, Hoy, diesel pumping station	ND301943
	Midhowe Broch, broch and settlement, Rousay	HY371305
	Midhowe Cairn, chambered cairn, Rousay	HY372304
	Quoyness, chambered cairn, Els Ness, Sanday	HY676378

Shetland Islands Area	Stackel Brac, castle, Maltbarn, Eday	HY564288
	The Wirk, tower and hall, Westness, Rousay	HY373301
	Wideford Hill, chambered cairn	HY409121
	Ara Clett, chambered cairn, Turdale Water	HU312528
	Bekka Hill, chambered cairn 770m N of	HU342494
	Broch of Houlland, broch, Tumblin Hill	HU344538
	Chapel Knowe, graves S and SE of, Lunna	HU486691
	Croag Lee, homestead and field system 1250m NNW of Bekka Hill	HU338497
	Fort Charlotte, Lerwick	HU475415
	Garden, settlement 330m SSE of	HU327525
	Gravlabra, settlement and standing stones	HU325558
	Groni Field, cairn	HU305537
	Hayfield, chambered cairn 150m ESE of	HU363576
	Hill of Olligarth, settlement and field system NE of	HU388473
	Hockland, burnt mounds SW of	HU301513
	Jamie Cheyne's Loch, homestead 50m N of	HU398427
	Kirk Holm, monastic settlement, Sand	HU337460
	Kirk Score, settlement and field system, Russa Ness	HU365469
	Loch of Girsta, homestead 500m NE of Bretto	HU431531
	Loch of Houlland, homestead 190m W of	HU397416
	North House, prehistoric house 200m SSW of, East Burra	HU377315
	Point of the Hurds, homestead and field system E of	HU288568
	Quina Scord, chambered cairn 400m NW of Gillaburn	HU403516
	Quoyness, settlement 375m W of	HU394486
	Stomfirth, homestead 700m SSW of	HU403502
	Stromness Voe, burnt mound 50m NW of head of Voe	HU390476
	Swart-Houll, chambered cairn 330m NE of	HU305449
	Whiteness Junction, burnt mound 150m W of Stebbigrind	HU392466
Western Isles Islands Areas	Airidh nam Bidearan, standing stones N of	NB234299
	Borve Castle, Benbecula	NF773505
	Buail Ormaclett, souterrain and settlement, Usinish	NF848345
	Castle Calvay, castle, Calvay, Loch Boisdale	NF817181
	Clach Stei Lin, stone circle and enclosure	NB397545
	Cnoc Mor, stone circle and cairn, New Valley	NB411351
	Cul a' Chleit, standing stones, Garynahine	NB246303
	Dun Ban, dun, Loch Huna	NF812669
	Dun Mhic Laithean, dun, Groatay	NF977731
	Dun Nighean Righ Lochlainn, dun, Loch an Duin, Loch Portain	NF953723
	Gerraidh Bhailteas (Garryvaltos), settlement 250m NNE of Milton House	NF735265
	Gerraidh na h-Airde Moire, shieling, Loch Resort	NB025165
	Gress cemetery, souterrain	NB490415
	Gress Lodge, souterrain	NB493418
	Gro Ghot, cairn and shieling, Usinish	NF857343
	Leacach an Tigh Cloiche, chambered cairn, standing stone and house	NF800668
	Loch an Caiginn, dun and settlement	NF951720
	Loch Gille-ghoid, cave settlement N of	NF957714
	Loch na Berie, broch and causeway	NB103351
	Loch na Buail' Iochdraich, shielings and standing stone N of	NF800665
	Loch Sgardam, burial chamber, Breascleite	NF803665
	Loch Sgardam, burial chamber, Breascleite	NB210361
	Luchruban, prehistoric and monastic settlements	NB507660

Nunton, St Mary's Chapel (Cladh Mhuire), chapel, Benbecula	NF766537
Scalavat, souterrain and settlement, Usinish	NF848340
Sidhean Cleite Thog, cairn and settlement, Scaliscro	NB138255
South Clettraval, chambered cairns, standing stone and aisled house	NF749713 NF752710
Steinacleit, homestead and field system	NB396541
Tigh Talamhant, souterrain W of Loch Hacklett	NF949712
Uamh Ghrantaich, hut circle, souterrains and shielings, Glen Usinish	NF842333 NF844332
Uneval, souterrain and shielings E of	NF808672

APPENDIX 2

MONUMENTS RECOMMENDED FOR DE-SCHEDULING

<i>Region/District</i>	<i>Site</i>	<i>Map Reference</i>
Borders Region Tweeddale District	Great Hill, homestead 480m ESE of	NT119270
Grampian Region Kincardine and Deeside District	Tilquhillie Castle	NO721941
Lothian Region East Lothian District	Skateraw, enclosures 300m SSE of	NT736748
Strathclyde Region Clydesdale District	Jerviswood and tower	NS883455
Orkney Islands Area	Castle of Bothikan, broch, Bay of Moclett	HY492497

APPENDIX 3

SUMMARY OF MAIN CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. We recommend an increase in the use of foreign languages on notice boards at properties in care. (Paragraph 6).
2. Historic Scotland should use its own expertise to continue to develop themes on interpreting monuments in preference to using consultants. (Paragraph 7).
3. We are of the opinion that the interpretation boards at Linlithgow Palace are of high quality and are also well sited. (Paragraph 9).
4. We wholeheartedly endorse the efforts put into supporting the interpretation of monuments not in care, and would wish to see the continuation of co-operative projects such as that in Kilmartin. (Paragraphs 10 and 13).
5. We commend Skye and Lochalsh District Council on its programme to protect and interpret its built heritage. (Paragraphs 18, 22 and 23).
6. We conclude that shielings should form an essential part of the scheduling programme of rural and medieval settlements. (Paragraph 24).
7. We conclude that the first priority of interpretation should be to describe the monument, the second to offer an interpretation. The information should be site specific but set in a wider general context if appropriate. (Paragraph 27).
8. Historic Scotland should protect the education officer post and other core presentation items. (Paragraph 29).
9. It is our intention to seek your agreement to the Board's policy objectives. (Paragraph 31).
10. We recommend that the restoration of the Royal apartments at Edinburgh Castle should go ahead. (Paragraph 34).
11. We welcome the progress with Phase I of the Stirling Castle project. (Paragraph 36).
12. We consider that Historic Scotland deserves credit for the way in which it dealt with the Braer Tanker incident. (Paragraph 39).
13. We reaffirm our support for the employment of archaeologists within local government following Local Government Reform. (Paragraph 42).
14. We recommend that telecommunications masts are shared wherever possible. (Paragraph 43).
15. We acknowledge the difficulties of installing floodlighting on the sites of ancient monuments. (Paragraph 44).
16. We recommend that substantial resources should continue to be devoted to scheduling both within Historic Scotland and in other parts of The Scottish Office. (Paragraph 45).

17. We recommend the scheduling of battlefields with visible remains. (Paragraph 48).
18. We welcome the close relationship which has been established between Historic Scotland and Scottish Natural Heritage. (Paragraph 50).



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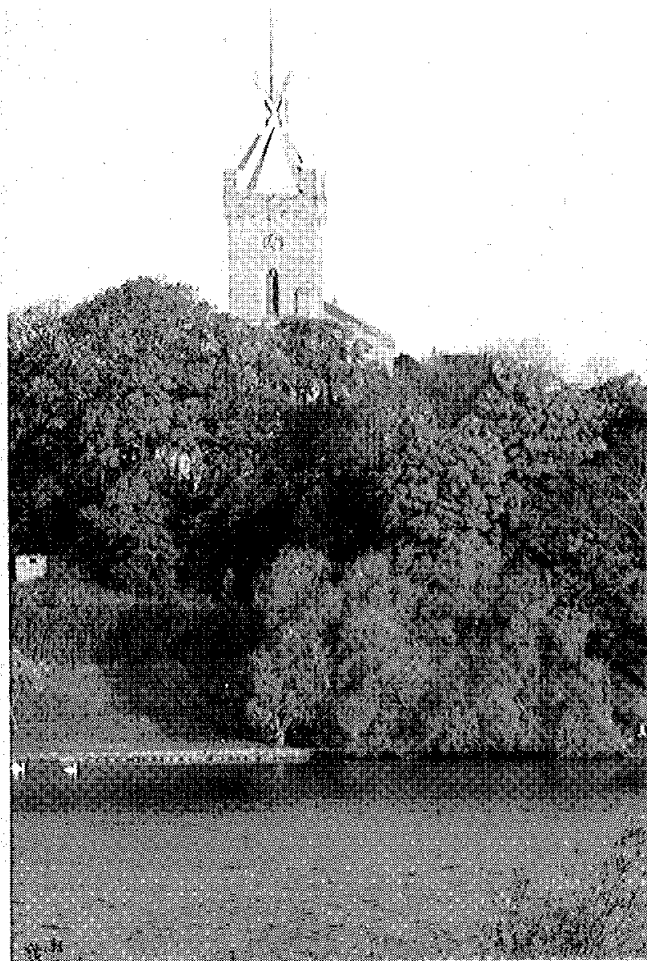
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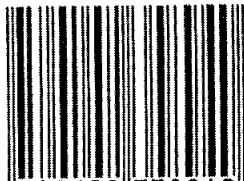
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