

Tarves



Conservation Area Appraisal



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INTRODUCTION

LOCATION

The north east village of Tarves is laid out on gently rising ground in the Formartine Area approximately 15 miles north of Aberdeen.

Definition of a Conservation Area

Conservation Areas were first introduced by the Civic Amenities Act 1967. The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997 provides the current legislative framework for the designation of conservation areas.

A conservation area is defined as *'an area of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance.'*

All planning authorities are required by the Act to determine which parts of their area merit such status and Aberdeenshire currently has 36 conservation areas varying in size and character from the centre of Peterhead to the small coastal settlement of Pennan.

What does Conservation Area status mean?

In a conservation area it is the buildings and the spaces between them that are of architectural or historical interest. Planning control is therefore directed at maintaining the integrity of the entire area and enhancing its special character. Conservation Area status does not mean that new development is unacceptable, but care must be taken to ensure that the new development will not damage the appearance or character of the area.

Under current legislation, conservation area designation automatically brings the following works under planning control:

- Demolition of buildings
- Removal of, or work to, trees
- Development involving small house extensions, roof alterations, stone cleaning or painting of the exterior, provision of hard surfaces and
- Additional control over satellite dishes.

Where a development would, in the opinion of the Planning Authority, affect the character or appearance of a conservation area, the application for planning permission will be advertised in the local press providing an opportunity for public comment. Views expressed are taken into account by the local planning authority when making a decision on the application.

In order to protect the conservation areas, designation requires the local authority to formulate and publish proposals for their preservation and enhancement.

Purpose of a Conservation Area Appraisal

Conservation area designation should be regarded as the first positive step towards an area's protection and enhancement.

Planning authorities and the Scottish Executive are required by Law to protect conservation areas from development, which would be detrimental to their character. It is necessary therefore for planning authorities, residents and property owners to be aware of the key features, which together create the area's special character and appearance.

The purpose of this conservation area appraisal is to define what is important about its character and appearance and to identify its important characteristics. It is also a vital tool to enable the active management of the Tarves Conservation Area. It identifies the area's special features and changing needs through a process which includes researching its historical development, carrying out a detailed townscape analysis and preparing a character assessment.

This information informs consideration of conservation area boundaries as well as providing a context for the assessment of development proposals within the area. It identifies opportunities and priorities for enhancement and sets out the policy framework for the determination of development proposals. This appraisal should be regarded as supplementary guidance to the policies set out in the Aberdeenshire Local Development Plan.

It is recognised that the successful management of conservation areas can only be achieved with the support and input from all stakeholders, and in particular local residents and property owners. Comments and suggestions received at the draft appraisal stage will therefore be reviewed and incorporated into the final document following consultation with all interested parties.

Designation

The Tarves Conservation Area was designated by Gordon District Council on the 15 June 1976 with the Article 4 Directions introduced on 2 June 1995.

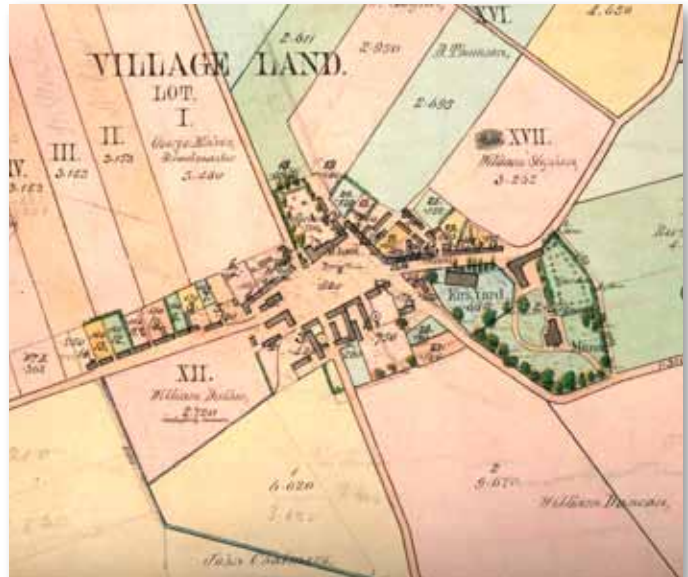
HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

Early History

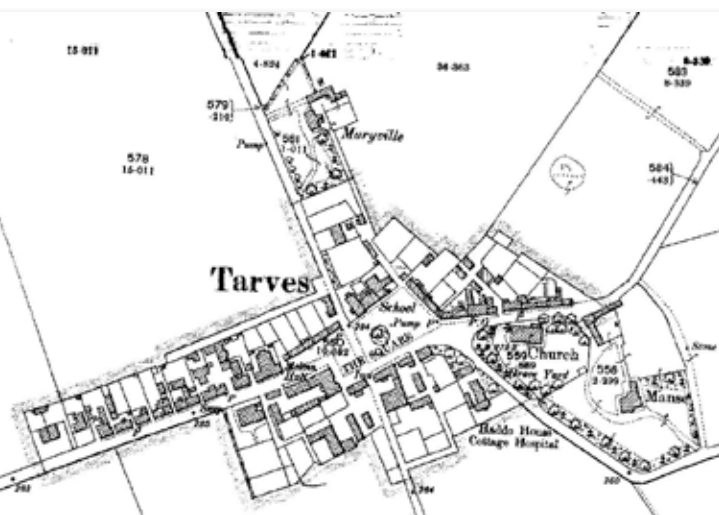
The name 'Tarves' derives from the two Gaelic words for 'tor' (height) and 'uis' (hospitality or comfort) and these two are a good description of the village which developed after the dedication of the first Christian Church by St Murdebur of Leinster. A settlement founded in 600AD and which developed into an important agricultural centre during the following centuries with facilities expanded to meet the growing demands of local farm workers and their families. These farms became increasingly prosperous with advancements in agricultural production and the village expanded further to include a bakery, cobbler, tailor and other service providers. However, the growth of residential housing development since the 20th Century has resulted in its role changing from a predominately rural service centre to a dormitory settlement.



17th Century



18th Century



19th Century



20th Century

TOWNSCAPE APPRAISAL

Topography

The topography within the conservation area can be effectively split into three distinctive parts. The Square and Duthie Road are both relatively flat while Tree Road and Haddo Lane have a slight incline when travelling in a northerly direction away from the central core. The other access routes along Manse Brae, Old Aberdeen Road and Kirkbrae all descend away from the Square.

Gateways

The historic records suggest that the settlement expanded along Duthie Road, Tree Road and Manse Brae after the initial phase of development in the Square and along Kirkbrae. These three principal routes each have a distinctive character which greatly shapes the approach into the conservation area.

Duthie Road

The former bakery located on the northern side of Duthie Road marks the eastern boundary of the conservation area and its scale, construction and position in the streetscape are consistent with the other buildings located in this locality. A unified group that induces a gradual and rhythmic build-up towards the Square which has been somewhat diluted by an unsympathetic development on the corner of Tolquhon Avenue. The latter is a residential property that not only ignores the traditional palette of materials found in the village but also sits back from the historic street line.

The southern side of this gateway is defined by an imposing two storey former bank with its dressed granite frontage set slightly back behind its distinctive boundary of wrought iron railings. The height of the buildings then drops to a single storey level when travelling eastwards until it then rises again on the Square with the general store and post office.



Manse Brae

The large secluded garden of the former manse contains a notable number of mature beech and sycamore trees which creates an attractive natural frame for the south east entrance to the settlement. An arcade of trees which combined with the boundary walls and hedges surrounding Collynie House induces a general impression of enclosure which is further reinforced by the road rising up towards the Square. In effect, the vegetation creates a type of funnel which stimulates interest by restricting the view of what lies beyond until you reach Kirk Brae and the Square.

Tree Road

The third entrance into the village is by means of Tree Road whose distinctive quality is shaped by the row of low pitched semi detached cottages facing onto the grounds of two adjacent properties which are dominated by a large beech hedge and a number of mature deciduous trees. These granite and slate single storey properties adhere to a standard design of a single window being fixed on either side of a central door and a chimney located both in the centre of the roof and at the gable ends. However, the character of this area is further shaped by the simple low boundary walls allowing views into the respective gardens and beyond onto the rear elevations of Marquis Cottages.

Conservation Area Boundary Edges

It is often stated that the edge of the conservation area should both physically and symbolically denote a clear sense of inside and outside its boundary. Indeed, where the designated area starts and stops is a vital aspect in understanding its value in terms of form and character which should be properly defined and simply not merge into the remainder of the settlement. The original boundary would appear to have achieved this particular objective on the access points into the conservation area along Tree Road and Manse Brae but recent development would appear to have diluted the clearly defined entry point on Duthie Road. The extension to Roselea on Kirk Brae would appear to have also raised an issue about the exact location of the boundary on the eastern periphery of Kirk Brae. The other areas where the boundary was deemed not to be clear cut was the northern part of Tree Road, the land to the south of the Aberdeen Arms Hotel and the properties located on Gordon Place. The Planning Service has sought to address this inconsistency on the basis of these findings and redraw the boundary to clearly define the conservation area.

Street Pattern

The settlement of Tarves has a distinctive arterial street pattern with all external routes passing through its Square. A network which includes the Old Aberdeen Road and Tree Road which both run in a strong north south direction through the historic core but have been somewhat surpassed in terms of usage and importance by Manse Brae and Duthie Road. The latter travel in an east west direction and would have most probably been a significant trade route for the transportation of goods to and from the coast. The remaining thoroughfare out of the village is via Kirkbrae which is the oldest part of Tarves and this track meanders in a northerly direction until it terminates at the public carriageway.

Plot Pattern

There would appear to be a considerable variance in the size of land holdings within the Tarves Conservation Area and this diversity as a significant bearing in not only shaping its character but also explaining the historical development of the rural settlement. The land associated with Collynie House, the Church including the former manse and the property previously known as Maryville have large grounds which contain a significant amount of natural vegetation that greatly shapes the wider appearance of the conservation area. The remainder of the plots in comparison are somewhat smaller in size and would appear not to have changed by any great degree from the 18th century when the expansion of the settlement was restricted by the land tenure of the Haddo Estate. These plots therefore appear to be very irregular in shape with the exception of the gardens surrounding the former 1920's local authority housing located on Tree Road that are set out in a more uniform pattern.

Open Space

The amount of public open space is extremely limited in the Tarves Conservation Area with the only sizeable green space outwith The Square being the verge on Manse Brae which converges with the low level amenity planting and the war memorial on Kirkbrae.



MELVIN HALL
1875

Circulation and Permeability

The various access routes running through The Square would appear to provide varying levels of accessibility for both pedestrians and vehicles within the central core of the conservation area. In the latter case, the majority of the roads seem to primarily accommodate local resident's traffic because of them not being through routes. These tracks permeating from the central core of the settlement would therefore appear to be extremely quiet and as a consequence more pedestrian friendly because of the limited traffic movements.

Views

The topography and layout of the settlement does not allow for many long distance views within the conservation area but it is clear that there is no overbearing landmark dominating the skyline. The Parish Church, which has a significant presence when travelling along Kirk Brae, is heavily screened by natural vegetation from the Square and the majority of the other buildings located within Tarves would appear to be of domestic scale. The views within the conservation area will therefore vary upon the actual locality but overall the scale and pattern of layout can often give a sense of enclosure that gives the village both intimacy and variety in its appearance.

Activities/Uses

The village of Tarves has a dual role of being both a dormitory settlement and a small rural service centre with a doctor's surgery, post office, school and other amenities located within its boundary.

Architectural Character

The fundamental character of the Tarves Conservation Area is largely derived from the Square, Churchyard and the various routes that permeate from this central area. The variety of buildings and architectural detailing are essentially of a domestic scale which induces a distinctly "village like" atmosphere unlike many larger north east settlements which have a more formal and regimented space.

Building Materials

The traditional materials found in the conservation area are:-

- Granite
- Slate
- Cast iron
- Timber
- Wrought iron
- Harl render

Modern materials are also found in the conservation area, but their inclusion below does not mean that their use is acceptable

- UPVC
- Aluminium
- Brick
- Artificial stone
- Concrete
- Felt



Condition

The overall condition of the Tarves Conservation Area is generally good with only minor pockets of disrepair being the main visible problem which stems from a lack of regular maintenance. Routine repair work would greatly help in eliminating many of these problems and thereby assist in the enhancement of the area.

Townscape Detail

The presence of the following features adds significantly to the character of the conservation area.

- Finials
- Lamp columns
- Chimney stacks
- Stone boundary walls
- Cast iron railings
- Fascia boards
- Dormer windows



Landscape and Trees

Trees are of considerable significance in the south east part of the conservation area with the Church and former Manse including many large trees within their grounds. The garden of the adjacent Collynie House also contains a significant number of mature trees which gives a sense of enclosure when approaching the settlement on the B999. In contrast, the western approach along Duthie Road, has a very limited number of trees with the exception of a thin belt of semi-mature deciduous trees creating a visual barrier between the former bank and the primary school.

The eastern boundary of Tree Road and Haddo Lane is the only other locality with a large number of established trees which appear to be located in the grounds of a limited number of private residential properties. In effect, a large green wedge which has a significant bearing on the wider appearance and character in this part of the conservation area.

A number of smaller ornamental trees which were introduced as a part of a previous townscape enhancement scheme can also be found in The Square. These are of a smaller standard variety planted to create a sense of place without not necessarily dominating the wider townscape within the centre of the village.



CHARACTER ASSESSMENT

Introduction

Having examined the streetscape of the conservation area it is now possible to identify those features which contribute to its character and appearance as an area of special architectural and historic interest. This will include features which contribute positively and are worthy of retention as well as features which has a negative impact and impinge on the wider character and appearance of the conservation area.

Listed below are:-

Key Features – Essential elements which define the special architectural and historic character of the area.

Key Challenges – Inappropriate elements which detract from the character and appearance of the area.

Positive Buildings and Areas – These are considered to be buildings or areas that contribute positively to the character of the conservation area and which it is considered desirable to preserve and enhance. There is a presumption against the demolition and/or redevelopment of any building which is considered to make a positive contribution to the character and appearance of the conservation area. Proposals for the alteration of such buildings and areas will be carefully considered in light of the adopted policies of Aberdeenshire Council.

Negative/Neutral Buildings and Areas – These are considered to be buildings or areas which do not contribute positively to the character or appearance of the conservation area. Neutral buildings or areas while not forming part of the special character do not detract from it. Negative buildings or areas on the other hand have a negative effect on the character and appearance of the area. There is no presumption against the demolition and redevelopment of these buildings or areas.

Key features

Architectural quality – The essential character is largely derived from the variety of buildings and detailing which is predominantly domestic in scale, some listed as being of special architectural or historic merit and other unlisted buildings of merit.

Street Pattern – The position of the buildings in relation to the street varies significantly throughout the settlement and this variance greatly shapes the character of the conservation area. In general terms, the properties located on Duthie Road, Kirk Brae and around The Square are positioned close to the street while those sited on Haddo Lane, Manse Brae and Tree Road are predominately set back within their gardens. A pattern which has been shaped through its historical development and very much intact with the exception of the property located on the corner of Tolquhon Avenue and Duthie Road which is set further back from the carriageway.

Key Challenges

Loss of original architectural detail – The original architectural detailing and materials make a defining contribution to the wider appearance of locality and its retention is therefore extremely important for the preservation and enhancement of an area. The proliferation of minor modifications such as the introduction of inappropriate replacement doors and windows has clearly had a negative impact on the special character of the Tarves Conservation Area.

Use of inappropriate materials – the use of materials in a conservation area is another important element of its character and appearance. Where these are replaced with modern materials there will normally be a loss of character. A common example is the replacement of original timber windows with plastic substitutes which are not in keeping with the character of the historic buildings found within the conservation area.

The Public Realm – The quality and upkeep of the public realm is extremely important to the overall impression of the Tarves Conservation Area especially around The Square where resurfacing works to path and road surfaces is somewhat more noticeable. The design and location of Street furniture including

signage, lighting and the maintenance of amenity space also needs to be revisited to ensure that it complements rather than detracts from the wider character and appearance of the conservation area.

[Shop frontages, Signage and Adverts](#) – The limited number of shop frontages found within the Tarves Conservation Area would appear to follow a traditional pattern and as a consequence, make a significant contribution to the wider appearance of the streetscape. It is not envisaged that the number of shops is likely to increase but the planning service would wish to ensure that any new enterprise followed this design philosophy of being sympathetic to the historical and architectural character of the area rather than being designed in isolation.

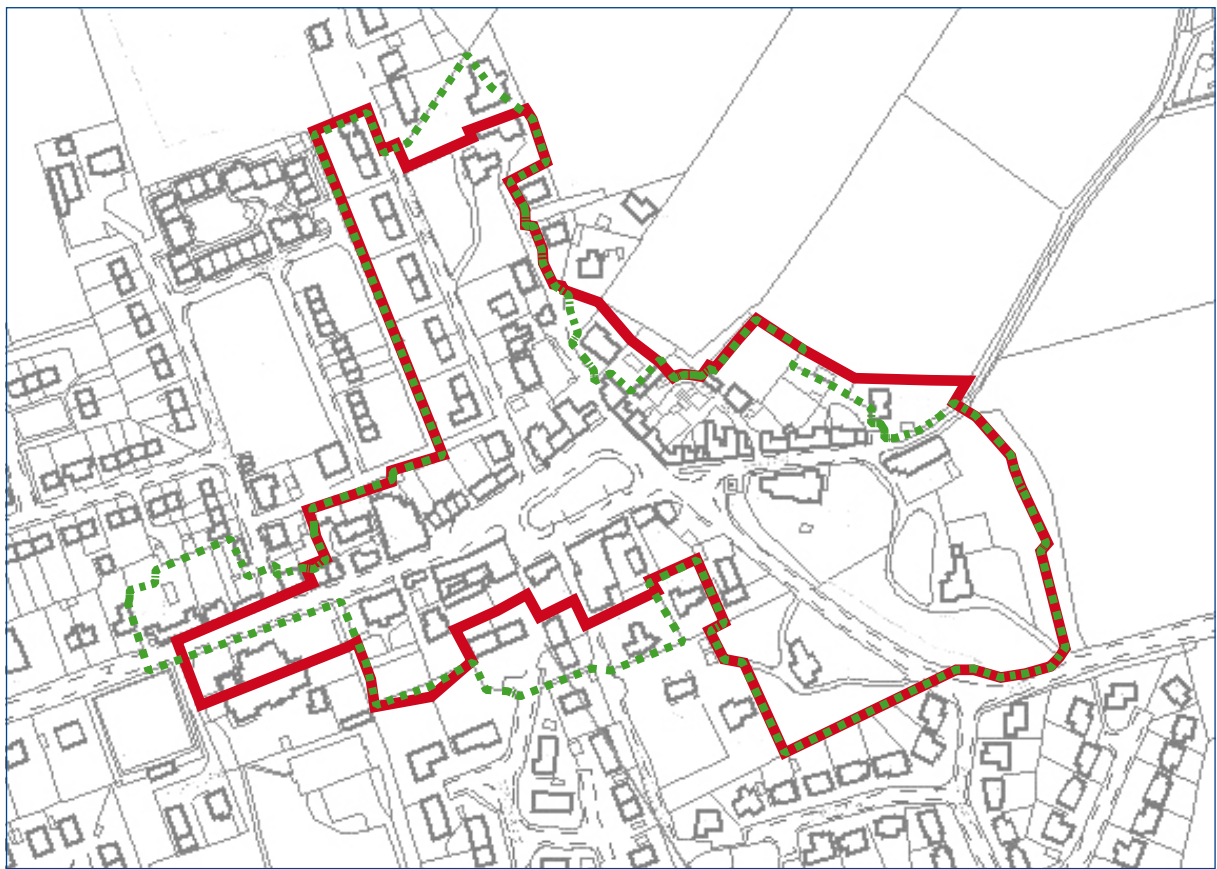
[Positive Buildings and Areas](#) – The majority of the buildings, open spaces and their relationship with one another all make a positive contribution to the appearance and quality of the Tarves Conservation Area. Indeed, it is very difficult to quantify if there is one overall dominant property given that the small terraced cottages on Kirkbrae are no less important in shaping the character of the settlement than the Old Manse.

[Negative Buildings and Areas](#) – The buildings and structures considered to have a detrimental impact on the wider conservation area would appear to be relatively low in number and relate primarily to the lack of maintenance or unsympathetic alterations. However, the garden of the Old School House with its broken and missing railings clearly impinges on the central core along with the broken road surface, uncoordinated street furniture and damaged flower boxes. The untidy appearance of the land to the rear of the Heritage Centre also detracts the entrance to Haddo Lane.





BOUNDARY

An important element of the conservation area appraisal is the assessment of its boundary and the Planning Service are proposing a number of modifications to the existing boundary in response to both their findings and the observations of the Tarves Community Council. The suggested omissions relate to those properties which contribute little to the wider character of the settlement and are generally of a relatively modern construction or have been significantly eroded through minor unsympathetic changes. The expanded areas follow the edge of the existing settlement boundary or encompass those properties which the local authority considers to make a positive contribution to the conservation area.



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Existing Conservation Area Boundary 
Proposed Conservation Area Boundary 



PRESERVATION AND ENHANCEMENT

Introduction

A detailed review of the Tarves Conservation Area has identified a number of opportunities for its preservation and enhancement.

The application of Planning Policies, use of Article 4 Directions and the provision of information and advice encouraging sympathetic maintenance and repair are important tools in the preservation of the area's unique character.

Opportunities for preservation and enhancement

It should be noted that the best means of preserving the character and appearance of a conservation area is through the routine maintenance of the historic fabric. Architectural elements such as dormers, gutters and external railings all need regular attention to not only secure the future of the building but also its setting. Furthermore, the replacement of traditional components such as doors and windows with modern unsympathetic styles can also have a detrimental cumulative effect of eroding the character of the conservation area.

Maintenance

The best means of preserving the character and appearance of a conservation area is through the routine maintenance of the historic fabric. Architectural elements such as dormers, gutters and external railings all need regular attention to not only secure the future of the building but also its setting.

Development

The replacement of traditional components such as doors and windows with modern unsympathetic styles and materials can also have a detrimental cumulative effect of eroding the character of the conservation area. The local authority is therefore committed to the preservation of the area's unique character through the application of policies set within the Aberdeenshire Local Development Plan.

Information and Advice

The Planning Service will promote the preservation and enhancement of the Tarves Conservation Area by preparing and distributing information leaflets explaining the implications of residing in a conservation area. It will also prepare additional guidance notes for those parties wishing to carry out repairs and alterations to their property.

Enhancement Opportunities

Pavements and Roads

The various shades of tarmac associated with the reinstatement of the carriageway following the laying of underground services and other minor repair works to the road surface has a detrimental impact on the appearance of the settlement. The resurfacing of the carriageway with better quality materials especially around The Square would undoubtedly address this problem and enhance the character of the conservation area.

Gateways

The boundary of the conservation area is not physically defined on any of the entry points and an opportunity therefore exists to reinforce the profile of the designation by introducing a feature or element that not only distinguishes the boundary but also contributes to the character of Tarves.

Signage

The conservation area is not affected by a proliferation of road signs but the existing signage connected with speed restrictions are still obtrusive within the restrained streetscape and could be replaced with less prominent signage.

Trees

The large mature trees contribute greatly to the character and quality of the conservation area and it would therefore be beneficial to undertake a detailed survey in order to prepare a long term strategy for their care, maintenance and replacement.

Street Lighting

The current array of uncoordinated lamp standards found in different parts of Tarves induces a negative impression and it would clearly be advantageous to come forward with a long term strategy to standardise the design throughout the whole of the conservation area.

Street Furniture

The current variety of seating, litter bins and planters induces a negative impression of the central core but presents the local authority with an opportunity to come forward with higher quality more coordinated street furniture that actually makes a positive contribution to the wider appearance of the conservation area.



ARTICLE 4 DIRECTIONS

In addition to the specific conservation area controls mentioned above, further controls apply in the Tarves Conservation Area called Article 4 Directions. These were promoted by the Council and confirmed by the Secretary of State on 02 June 1995.

The effect of a Direction is to control minor works which, over time, could erode the character and appearance of the conservation area. Article 4 Directions do not preclude the carrying out of these works but planning permission must be sought for the following development.

Class 1 – The enlargement, improvement or other alteration of a dwelling house.

Class 3 – The provision within the curtilage of a dwelling house of any building or enclosure, swimming pool or other pool required for a purpose incidental to the enjoyment of the dwelling house, or the maintenance, improvement or other alteration of such a building and enclosure.

Class 6 – The installation, alteration or replacement of a satellite antenna on a dwelling house or within the curtilage of a dwelling house.

Class 7 – The erection, construction, maintenance, improvement or alteration of a gate, fence, wall or other means of enclosure.

Class 8 – The formation, laying out and construction of a means of access to a road which is not a trunk road or a classified road, where that access is required in connection with development permitted by any class in this schedule other than class 7.

Class 9 – The stone cleaning or painting of the exterior of any building or works.

Class 14 – The provision on land of buildings, movable structures, works, plant or machinery required temporarily in connection with and for the duration of operations being or to be carried out on, in, under or over that land or on land adjoining that land.

Class 15 – The use of land (other than a building or land within the curtilage of a building) for any purpose, except as a caravan site or an open air market, on not more than 28 days in total in any calendar year, and the erection or placing of movable structures on the land for the purposes of that use.

Class 23 – The extension or alteration of an industrial building or a warehouse.

Class 24 – Development carried out on industrial land for the purposes of an industrial process – consisting of;

- a) the installation of additional or replacement plant machinery,
- b) the provision, rearrangement or replacement of a sewer, main, pipe, cable or other apparatus; or
- c) the provision, rearrangement or replacement of a private way, private railway, siding or conveyor.

Class 25 – The creation of a hard surface within the curtilage of an industrial building or warehouse to be used for the purpose of the undertaking concerned.

Class 27 – The carrying out on land within the boundaries of a private road or private way of works requires for the maintenance or improvement of the road or way.

Class 28 – The carrying out of any works for the purposes of inspecting, repairing or renewing any sewer, main, pipe, cable or other apparatus, including breaking open any land for that purpose.

Class 30 – The erection of and the maintenance, improvement or other alteration by a local authority of;

- a) any building, works or equipment not exceeding 4m in height or 200 cubic m in capacity on land belonging to or maintained by them, being building works or equipment required for the purposes of any function exercised by them on that land otherwise than as statutory undertakers;
- b) lamp standards, refuse bins, public shelters and similar structures or works required in connection with the operation of any public service administered by them.

Class 31 – The carrying out by a roads authority on land outwith but adjoining the boundary of an existing road of works required for or incidental to the maintenance or improvement of the road.

Class 32 – Any development relating to sewerage by a regional or islands council being development not above ground level required in connection with the provision, improvement, maintenance or repair of a sewer, outfall pipe or sludge main or associated apparatus.

Class 33 – The carrying out, within their own district by a planning authority of;

- a) works for the erection of a dwelling house, so long as those works conform to a local plan adopted under section 12 of the Act (a);
- b) any development under the Housing Scotland Act 1987 (b) not being development to which the last foregoing sub-paragraph applies so long as the development conforms to the local plan adopted under section 12 of the Act;
- c) any development under any enactment the estimated cost of which does not exceed £100,000.00 – other than development of any of the classes specified in Schedule 2 (bad neighbour development) or development which constitutes a material change in the use of any buildings or other land.

Class 38 – Water Undertakings – For the purposes of water undertakings development of any of the following descriptions;

- a) the laying of underground mains, pipes or other apparatus;
- b) the installation in water distribution system of a booster station, valve house meter or switch gear house;
- c) the provision of a building, plant, machinery or apparatus, in, on, over or under land for the purpose of survey or investigation;
- d) any other development carried out in, on, over or under the operational land other than the provision of a building but including the extension or alteration of a building.

Class 39 – Gas Suppliers – Development by a public gas supplier requires for the purposes of its undertaking consisting of;

- a) the laying of underground mains, pipes or other apparatus;
- b) the installation in a gas distribution system of apparatus for measuring, recording, controlling or varying the pressure, flow or volume of gas and structures for housing such apparatus;
- c) the construction in any storage area or protective area specified in an order made under section 4 of the Gas Act 1965(a), of boreholes, and the erection or construction in any such area of any plant or machinery required in connection with the construction of such boreholes;

- d) the placing and storage on and of pipes and other apparatus to be included in a main pipe which is being or is about to be laid or constructed in pursuance of planning permission granted or deemed to be granted under Part III of the Act;
- e) the erection on operational land of the public gas supplier of a building solely for the protection of plant or machinery; and
- f) any other development carried out, in, over or under operational land of the public gas supplier.

Class 40 – Electricity Undertakings – Development by statutory undertakers for the generation, transmission or supply of electricity for the purposes of their undertaking consisting of;

- a) the installation or replacement in, on, over or under land of an electric line and the construction of shafts and tunnels and the installation or replacement of feeder or service pillars or transforming or switching stations or chambers reasonably necessary in connection with an electric line;
- b) the installation or replacement of any telecommunication line which connects any part of an electric line to any electrical plant or building, and the installation or replacement of any support for any such line;
- c) the sinking of boreholes to ascertain the nature of the subsoil and the installation of any plant or machinery reasonably necessary in connection with such boreholes;
- d) the extension or alteration of buildings on operational land of the undertaking;
- e) the erection on operational land of the undertaking of a building solely for the protection of plant or machinery; and
- f) any other development carried out in, on, over or under the operational land of the undertaking.

A review of Article 4 Directions has been carried out as part of this appraisal and as referred by the Draft Aberdeenshire Local Development Plan.

It is considered that the above Classes of Development should continue to be covered by Article 4 Directions in order to protect the character of the area and that no amendment is required.

ABERDEENSHIRE LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Supplementary Guidance

The general guidance on conservation areas is set down in the Supplementary Guidance Policies of the Aberdeenshire Local Development Plan which is expected to be formally adopted in December 2011. The document states that the Council will conduct regular appraisals of all the conservation areas located in Aberdeenshire and use them as supplementary guidance in respect of determining development proposals. It is acknowledged that the conservation appraisals will provide an opportunity for the interpretation of these universal policies at a more local level, allowing for the identification of the individual characteristics of the locality. Indeed, the Aberdeenshire Local Development Plan will seek to provide local detailed guidance notes on a variety of works relating to listed buildings and conservation areas to supplement the publications produced by Historic Scotland.

Development Policies and Design Guidance Policies

The Aberdeenshire Local Development Plan will provide detailed guidance on a variety of works relating to listed buildings and conservation areas to supplement the advice notes produced by Historic Scotland.

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