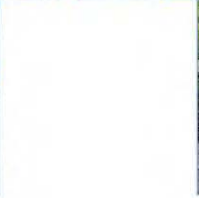


# Callander Burial Grounds Conservation Management Plan

*AOC Project No: 25947*

*Date: 31st January 2022*



ARCHAEOLOGY

HERITAGE

CONSERVATION

## Callander Burial Grounds: Conservation Management Plan

---

<b>On Behalf of:</b>	<b>Callander Landscape Project Loch Lomond &amp; Trossachs National Park Carrochan Balloch G83 8EG</b>
<b>National Grid Reference (NGR):</b>	<b>St Bride's Chapel – NGR: NN 58511 09818 Kilmahog Graveyard – NGR: NN 60908 08262 Leny Burial Ground – NGR: NN 62155 07659</b>
<b>AOC Project No:</b>	<b>25947</b>
<b>Prepared by:</b>	<b>Robert Usher Lynne Roy Diana Sproat Jamie Humble</b>
<b>OASIS Ref:</b>	<b>aoc-435743</b>
<b>Date of Survey:</b>	<b>27th – 29th September 2021</b>
<b>Date of Report:</b>	<b>31st January 2022</b>

**This document has been prepared in accordance with AOC standard operating procedures.**

**Compiled by: Robert Usher/Lynne Roy                      Date: 31st January 2022**

**Approved by: Diana Sproat                                      Date: 31st January 2022**

**Draft/Final Report Stage: Draft                              Date: 31st January 2022**

### **Enquiries to:**

**AOC Archaeology Group  
Edgefield Industrial Estate  
Edgefield Road  
Loanhead  
EH20 9SY**

 **0131 440 3593**

 **0131 440 3422**

 **edinburgh@aocarchaeology.com**

## Contents

### Page

List of Figures.....	iv
List of Plates.....	iv
List of Appendices.....	v
Summary .....	6
<b>1 BACKGROUND TO THE CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLAN.....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>1.1 Introduction.....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>1.2 Layout of the Plan.....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>2 UNDERSTANDING THE ASSETS.....</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>2.1 Site Locations.....</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>2.2 Historical Context and Map Regression.....</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>2.3 Current Management and Use.....</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>3 TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY.....</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>3.1 Introduction.....</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>3.2 Methodology.....</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>3.3 Site 1: St Bride’s Chapel.....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>3.4 Site 2: Kilmahog Graveyard.....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>3.5 Site 3 Leny Burial Ground.....</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>4 ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE.....</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>4.1 Defining significance.....</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>4.2 Levels of significance.....</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>4.3 Site 1: St Bride’s Chapel.....</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>4.4 Site 2: Kilmahog Graveyard.....</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>4.5 Site 3: Leny Burial Ground.....</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>4.6 Group Level Significance.....</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>5 MANAGEMENT ISSUES AND VULNERABILITY.....</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>5.1 Introduction.....</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>5.2 Condition.....</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>5.4 Risks of a ‘do-nothing’ scenario.....</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>6 CONSERVATION POLICY AND GUIDANCE.....</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>6.1 Legislative and policy context.....</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>6.2 Creating a Positive Future.....</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>6.3 Philosophy of conservation.....</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>6.4 Conservation Policies.....</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>7 IMPLEMENTATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>7.1 Implementation.....</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>7.2 Resourcing the works.....</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>8 CONCLUSIONS.....</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>9 REFERENCES.....</b>	<b>33</b>
APPENDIX 1: FIGURES.....	36
APPENDIX 2: PLATES.....	37
APPENDIX 3 : DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER.....	38
APPENDIX 4: ST BRIDE’S CHAPEL GRAVE REGISTER.....	41
APPENDIX 5: KILMAHOG GRAVEYARD GRAVE REGISTER.....	42
APPENDIX 6: LENY BURIAL GROUND GRAVE REGISTER.....	45
APPENDIX 7: METADATA REGISTER.....	47
APPENDIX 8: DISCOVERY & EXCAVATION IN SCOTLAND (DES) ENTRY.....	48

## List of Figures

Figure 1: Site location plan

Figure 2: St Bride's Chapel, Site Location

Figure 3: Kilmahog Graveyard, Site Location

Figure 4: Leny Burial Ground, Site Location

Figure 5: Extract from James Stobie's map, 1783

Figure 6: Extract from Ordnance Survey map, 1866

Figure 7: Extract from Ordnance Survey map, 1901

Figure 8: Extract from Ordnance Survey map, 1958

Figure 9: Extract from James Stobie's map, 1783

Figure 10: Extract from Ordnance Survey map, 1866

Figure 11: Extract from Ordnance Survey map, 1900

Figure 12: Extract from Ordnance Survey map, 1958

Figure 13: Extract from Robert Gordon's 'A map of the basin of the River Forth, down to the widening of the estuary near Alloa', ca. 1636-52

Figure 14: Extract from James Stobie's map, 1783

Figure 15: Extract from James Stobie's map, 1783

Figure 16: Extract from Ordnance Survey map, 1866

Figure 17: Extract from Ordnance Survey map, 1958

Figure 18: Saint Bride's Chapel Topographic Plan

Figure 19: Kilmahog Graveyard Topographic Plan

Figure 20: Leny Burial Ground Topographic Plan

## List of Plates

### St Bride's Chapel

Plate SB1: Saint Bride's Chapel, east enclosure wall, general view from the west

Plate SB2: Saint Bride's Chapel, north enclosure wall, general view from the south

Plate SB3: Saint Bride's Chapel, west enclosure wall, general view from the east

Plate SB4: Saint Bride's Chapel, north enclosure wall, general view from the south

Plate SB5: Saint Bride's Chapel, detail of the main gate from the west

Plate SB6: Saint Bride's Chapel, detail of the gate pier from the west

Plate SB7: Saint Bride's Chapel, detail of iron gate in the south wall from the north

Plate SB8: Saint Bride's Chapel, detail of collapsed section of wall from the north

Plate SB9: Saint Bride's Chapel, detail of cross fragment inscription, from the south

Plate SB10: Saint Bride's Chapel, detail of western grave marker from the south

Plate SB11: Saint Bride's Chapel, detail of eastern grave marker from the south

Plate SB12: Saint Bride's Chapel, detail of upright grave marker from the south

Plate SB13: Saint Bride's Chapel, detail of the side of the upright grave marker from the east

Plate SB14: Saint Bride's Chapel, detail of the carvings of the upright grave marker from the south

Plate SB15: Saint Bride's Chapel, detail of the carvings of the upright grave marker, from the north

Plate SB16: Saint Bride's Chapel, detail of the upright grave marker from the north

Plate SB17: Saint Bride's Chapel, detail of grave marker set in the south wall from the north

### Kilmahog Graveyard

Plate KG1: Kilmahog Graveyard, north boundary wall, general view from the north

Plate KG2: Kilmahog Graveyard, east boundary wall, general view from the north-east

Plate KG3: Kilmahog Graveyard, south boundary wall, general view from the south-east

Plate KG4: Kilmahog Graveyard, west boundary wall, general view from the west

Plate KG5: Kilmahog Graveyard, gateway, general view from the south

Plate KG6: Kilmahog Graveyard, gateway, detail of bell and housing from the south

Plate KG7: Kilmahog Graveyard, west boundary wall, detail of the iron kissing gate from the west

Plate KG8: Kilmahog Graveyard, Morthouse north elevation, general view from the north

Plate KG9: Kilmahog Graveyard, Morthouse west elevation, general view from the west

Plate KG10: Kilmahog Graveyard, Morthouse south elevation, general from the west

Plate KG11: Kilmahog Graveyard, north boundary wall, detail of damage from the north

Plate KG12: Kilmahog Graveyard, east boundary wall, detail of damage from the north-east

Plate KG13: Kilmahog Graveyard, east boundary wall, detail of damage from the east

Plate KG14: Kilmahog Graveyard, south boundary wall, detail of damage from the south

Plate KG15: Kilmahog Graveyard, west boundary wall, detail of damage from the west

Plate KG16: Kilmahog Graveyard, grave marker 19, detail of grave marker from the east

Plate KG17: Kilmahog Graveyard, grave marker 12, detail of grave marker from the east

Plate KG18: Kilmahog Graveyard, grave marker 36, detail of grave marker from the east

Plate KG19: Kilmahog Graveyard, grave marker 70, detail of grave marker with memento mori carvings from the east

Plate KG20: Kilmahog Graveyard, grave marker 57, detail of grave marker with memento mori carvings from the east

Plate KG21: Kilmahog Graveyard, grave marker 49, detail of grave marker with Clan Stuart crest from the east

Plate KG22: Kilmahog Graveyard, grave marker 49, detail of grave marker with Clan Stuart crest from the east

Plate KG23: Kilmahog Graveyard, grave marker 83, detail of grave marker with Clan Stuart crest from the east

Plate KG24: Kilmahog Graveyard, grave marker 49, detail of grave marker with Clan Stuart crest from the east

Plate KG25: Kilmahog Graveyard, grave marker 51, detail of obelisk-style grave marker from the east

Plate KG26: Kilmahog Graveyard, grave marker 79, detail of Celtic cross style grave marker from the east

Plate KG27: Kilmahog Graveyard, grave marker 27, general view of large 19th century grave marker from the north-east

Plate KG28: Kilmahog Graveyard, grave marker 27, general view of large 19th century grave marker from the north

Plate KG29: Kilmahog Graveyard, grave marker 27, detail inscription from the east

Plate KG30: Kilmahog Graveyard, grave marker 27, general view of large 19th century grave marker from the west

#### **Leny Burial Ground**

Plate LBG1: Leny Burial Ground, general view from the west

Plate LBG2: Leny Burial Ground, general view of the east end of the site from the west

Plate LBG3: Leny Burial Ground, burial enclosure south elevation, general view from the south

Plate LBG4: Leny Burial Ground, burial enclosure west elevation, general view from the west

Plate LBG5: Leny Burial Ground, burial enclosure east elevation, general view from the east

Plate LBG6: Leny Burial Ground, burial enclosure south wall, detail of entrance from the north

Plate LBG7: Leny Burial Ground, burial enclosure south elevation, detail of date stone from the south

Plate LBG8: Leny Burial Ground, burial enclosure south elevation, detail of carved corner stone from the south-east

Plate LBG9: Leny Burial Ground, general view of raised area from the west

Plate LBG10: Leny Burial Ground, general view of the east end of the site from the east

Plate LBG11: Leny Burial Ground, burial enclosure east wall, detail of memorial stone dated to 1724 from the west

Plate LBG12: Leny Burial Ground, grave marker E3, detail burial marker from the west

Plate LBG13: Leny Burial Ground, grave marker E5, detail of burial marker from the west

Plate LBG14: Leny Burial Ground, grave marker E4, detail of burial marker from the west

Plate LBG15: Leny Burial Ground, grave marker E4, detail of burial marker supports from the west

Plate LBG16: Leny Burial Ground, grave marker E5, detail of burial marker supports from the west

Plate LBG17: Leny Burial Ground, grave marker E9, detail of burial marker from the east

Plate LBG18: Leny Burial Ground, burial enclosure north wall, detail of memorial stone to Dugald Buchanan from the south

Plate LBG19: Leny Burial Ground, general view of western grave plot from the east

Plate LBG20: Leny Burial Ground, general view of central grave plot from the east

Plate LBG21: Leny Burial Ground, general view of eastern grave plot from the east

Plate LBG22: Leny Burial Ground, general view of grave marker 8 from the east

Plate LBG23: Leny Burial Ground, general view of grave marker 9 from the east

Plate LBG24: Leny Burial Ground, general view of grave marker 10 from the east

Plate LBG25: Leny Burial Ground, general view of grave marker 11 from the east

Plate LBG26: Leny Burial Ground, general view of unusual grave marker from the east

Plate LBG27: Leny Burial Ground, general view of unusual grave marker from the south

## **List of Appendices**

Appendix 1: Figures

Appendix 2: Plates

Appendix 3: Digital Photographic Register

Appendix 4: St Bride's Chapel Grave Register

Appendix 5: Kilmahog Graveyard Grave Registry

Appendix 6: Leny Burial Ground Grave Register

Appendix 7: Metadata Register

Appendix 8: Discovery & Excavation in Scotland (DES) Entry

## Summary

---

This Conservation Management Plan (CMP) assesses the significance of three historic burial grounds located within the Callander area with a view to evaluating their issues and opportunities and provides a range of conservation policies to guide the future development, preservation, interpretation and use of each site.

The recommendations and advice contained within this CMP will require to be developed into detailed specifications on a site-by-site basis. Any such specification will require to be developed in consultation with the Loch Lomond and Trossachs National Park Authority as the Local Planning Authority.

This CMP represents a commitment to the ongoing management and maintenance of the three sites and presents a range of broad policies to allow for this commitment to be met:

- OP1: Ensure all decisions affecting the built fabric and setting of the three sites are based on a sound understanding of the significance of the site and/or individual elements potentially affected.
- OP2: Enhance the legibility of the sites through sympathetic maintenance and repair.
- OP3: Maintain a good relationship between relevant key stakeholders.
- OP4: Facilitate safe access to and understanding of the sites.
- OP5: Encourage and facilitate education about the history and significance of the sites to a wider audience.
- OP6: Maintain the records of the sites in a usable format and make accessible where possible.
- OP7: Maintain an ongoing record of maintenance and project works.
- OP8: Ensure timely maintenance repairs and renewals.
- OP9: Adopt the CMP and ensure its implementation and dissemination.
- OP10: Review and update the CMP regularly.

# 1 BACKGROUND TO THE CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

## 1.1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 This Conservation Management Plan (CMP) has been produced by AOC Archaeology Group in conjunction Historic Environment Scotland's Support Fund. The project formed part of the Callander Landscape Partnership, a community-led initiative awarded £1.43 million funding from the Heritage Lottery Fund to help transform the Callander area. The CMP is intended to inform conservation of three historic burial grounds and guide future monitoring and conservation decisions.
- 1.1.2 The CMP is intended to primarily assess the significance of the three Callander burial grounds of St Bride's Chapel, Kilmahog Graveyard and Leny Burial Ground (hereafter the sites), evaluate the issues they have, then make recommendations regarding the works required to conserve them and consider the opportunities they present for better public appreciation. The CMP will also provide a conservation philosophy and associated policies to guide their future development, preservation, interpretation and use. Any further more specific policies drafted or programmes of work suggested, should adhere to the general policies laid out within this document.
- 1.1.3 The recommendations and actions advised in this CMP are designed to be reviewed and updated on a regular basis to ensure that the CMP continues to be accurate and that the recommendations and policies within it remain applicable to the site and its sustainability.

## 1.2 Layout of the Plan

- 1.2.1 The structure for this document has been informed by the Heritage Lottery Fund Conservation Management Plan Guidance (2014) and adheres to the following broad structure:
- Understanding the Assets
  - Assessing the Heritage Value
  - Creating a positive future
- 1.2.2 The plan is broken down into a number of sections, Section 1 being introductory and explaining the purpose and layout of the plan. Sections 2 & 3 will deal with *Understanding the Asset* and identify the historical background of the burial grounds as well as identify the character of the physical remains and understand their relative importance and condition. This has been augmented through the production of a detailed *Topographic Survey* undertaken as part of this Plan. This Section is illustrated with a detailed plan layout of each site, including its surviving and visible grave markers, and accompanying photographic plates.
- 1.2.3 Section 4 will *Identify the Significance* of the burial grounds in terms of their historical and architectural importance.
- 1.2.4 Section 5 will outline the *Management Issues and Vulnerability* of the sites, which will précis the results of the *Topographic Survey and Condition Survey* undertaken on the sites. Following on from this, Section 6 will deal with the *Policy Objectives* and outline the context of statutory policy, the general consensus and policy on conservation in relation to the Callander Landscape Partnership plan for the sites and outline the general policy of conservation that is relevant as part of this project.
- 1.2.5 Finally, Section 7 will offer general conclusions on the Plan and identify the key objectives and important recommendations that are necessary for the successful conservation and consolidation of the burial grounds.

1.2.6 The CMP has a full list of Appendices which include:

- Appendix 1: Figures
- Appendix 2: Plates
- Appendix 3: Photo Register
- Appendix 4: St Bride’s Chapel Grave Register
- Appendix 5: Kilmahog Graveyard Grave Registry
- Appendix 6: Leny Burial Ground Grave Register
- Appendix 7: Metadata Register
- Appendix 8: Discovery & Excavation in Scotland (DES) Entry

## 2 UNDERSTANDING THE ASSETS

### 2.1 Site Locations

2.1.1 The Callander Burial Grounds consist of three sites: St Bride’s Chapel, Kilmahog Graveyard and Leny Burial Ground. St Bride’s Chapel is located 4.65km north-west of the town of Callander and is situated between the A68 to the east and the Garbh Usige to the west (Figures 1 & 2). Kilmahog Graveyard is located 70m to the south-east of the A821 and approximately 170m south of the hamlet of Kilmahog (Figures 1 & 3). Leny Burial Ground is located in a field 680m south-west of Callander and 40m north of Eas Gobhain (Figures 1 & 4). The sites are centred on the following NGRs:

- St Bride’s Chapel – NN 58511 09818
- Kilmahog graveyard – NN 60908 08262
- Leny burial ground – NN 62155 07659

### 2.2 Historical Context and Map Regression

#### 2.2.1 *St Bride’s Chapel*

The site at St Bride’s Chapel was originally occupied by a small chapel dedicated to St Bride which likely dated to the 13th century. The chapel itself is mentioned directly in the Sir Walter Scott’s narrative poem or ‘canto’ written in 1810 and set in the 16th century entitled ‘The Lady of the Lake’, in which a wedding ceremony at the chapel is interrupted by a clansman carrying a fiery cross summoning the men to war. The text referring to the chapel reads:

*hat graced the sable strath with green,  
The chapel of Saint Bride was seen.  
Swoln was the stream, remote the bridge....*

-

*...Firmer he grasped the Cross of strife,  
Until the opposing bank he gained,  
And up the chapel pathway strained.  
A blithesome rout that morning-tide  
Had sought the chapel of Saint Bride.  
Her troth Tombea’s Mary gave  
To Norman, heir of Armandave*

The site was subject to amateur excavations in the early 1930s by the Sir William Wallace Memorial Committee of Callander, which uncovered the foundations and floor of the chapel. The

graveyard was last 'restored' in the 1970s by the Chapel of St Bride's Trust, although again, this may have simply been an exposing of the chapel outline.

The first clear map depiction of the site is on the 1783 James Stobie map of the Counties of Perth and Clackmannan. The chapel appears to be marked as a ruin (Figure 5). To the south and east of the chapel is the settlement of Lower Anie. The chapel served as the burial ground for the Clan McKinley who were located in the area around the east shores of Loch Lubhaig.

The next depiction of the site is on the 1866 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 6). It is labelled as 'St Bride's Chapel ruins of' and is shown as a roughly square enclosure with trees to the north-west and south-west. The later additions of the Ordnance Survey map in 1901 and 1958 show no major changes to the overall layout of the site (Figures 7 & 8).

### 2.2.2 *Kilmahog Graveyard*

Kilmahog graveyard has served as the primary burial ground for the hamlet of Kilmahog and surrounding farms. As with St Bride's there was originally a chapel on the site dedicated to St. Chug dating from the 13th century.

The site is first depicted on Stobie's 1783 map (Figure 9). This shows the graveyard to the south of Kilmahog and appears to be depicted as a ruin.

The site is next shown on the 1866 Ordnance Survey map and is depicted as a roughly square enclosure surrounded by trees (Figure 10). A pathway leads into the graveyard from the north-west and two additional buildings, one to the east of the entrance and one towards the south-west corner. The building depicted to the east of the entrance is a mort house. This was a building where bodies were temporarily interred before a formal funeral took place, something which became more common during the 18th century due to the rise of 'bodysnatchers'. The second building marked on the map refers to one of the larger grave monuments.

The later additions of the Ordnance Survey maps show no major changes to the site with the 1900 map showing the exact same layout albeit without the grave monument to the south-west corner of the enclosure (Figure 11). The 1958 Ordnance Survey map also shows no major changes to the layout of the site (Figure 12).

### 2.2.3 *Leny Burial Ground*

The burial ground is the resting place of the ancient family of the Buchanans of Leny. The Statistical Account of 1794 states that Alexander II in 1237 gave the charter of Leny to the Buchanan family (MacKinlay 1914). The Buchanan connection with Leny House and Leny Estate seems to have ended in the early/earlier 20th century when the estate was sold. The burial ground, however, appears to still be in use; there are inscriptions on gravestones dating from the 21st century. The site includes an open mausoleum building that includes 20 grave markers for different members of the Buchanan family dating back to the early 18th century. It is likely that this building was constructed from the remains of the early chapel and to the eastern end of the site is an area of raised land that is the probable site of the chapel. The graveyard at Leny is named and depicted on Robert Gordon's map of the basin of the River Forth down to the widening of the estuary near Alloa, dated 1636 – 1652 (Figure 13).

The next depiction of the site is on Stobie's 1783 map which shows the site as a ruin marked with a cross (Figure 14). It is located to the south-east of an old fort which is almost certainly Bochart Roman Fort. It is then depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1866, which shows it as a rectangular enclosure marked as a graveyard within a field marked as 'liable to flood' (Figure 15). The map clearly shows the open mausoleum structure located towards the north-west end of the graveyard with the graveyard itself extending south to the banks of the Eas Gobhain.

Later additions of the Ordnance Survey maps show no change in the overall layout of the site (Figures 16 & 17).

## 2.3 Current Management and Use

- 2.3.1 The traditional usage for all three sites has been as churchyards, that is burial grounds centred around a central chapel or church. In the cases of St Bride's Chapel and Leny Burial Ground, they were traditionally used mainly by a single family group. However, earlier and less legible gravestones cannot be attributed, and all burial sites were probably in use since the medieval period. Kilmahog differs slightly as it appears to have served a wider community, however it still has a large grouping of graves from specific families.
- 2.3.2 The current management arrangements for the three sites lies with the Drumardoch Estate (Farmston Lodge, Kilmahog, Callander FK17 8HD) who own the land on which they are located.
- 2.3.3 St Bride's Chapel is a Scheduled Monument and protected under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. Kilmahog Graveyard and Leny Burial Ground are Category C Listed Buildings and protected under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997.

## 3 TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY

### 3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 A detailed measured survey of the sites was undertaken to complement this CMP and provide basic existing drawings of the structures and graves on the site. This was completed to a Level 4 standard as defined by Heritage England (2006) in their publication *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*. It included a 3D laser scan survey of all three sites, a general and detailed photographic record and a detailed written record. The methodology and results of the survey are described in more detail below, and the relevant drawings and photographs can be found in Appendix 1 (Figures 18 – 20) and Appendix 2.

### 3.2 Methodology

#### 3.2.1 Photographic Survey

A general and detailed photographic survey was undertaken using a digital SLR in both .jpg and .raw format to a minimum 24-megapixel resolution. A running register of photographs was made on site (Appendix 3) and a selection of these have been used to illustrate this CMP.

#### 3.2.2 Written Survey

A general written record of the burial grounds was made on site using AOC *pro forma* recording sheets. A more detailed record and note on the condition of the graves was made separately and has been included on Appendices 4 – 6.

#### 3.2.3 Drawn Survey

A topographic measured survey of all three burial grounds was undertaken using a Trimble TX5 3D laser scanner from various viewpoints around the burial grounds which was supplemented by high resolution digital photography. The scan was then linked together using a Trimble Robotic Total Station to create a 3D image of each site. Additionally, the total station was used to accurately record the location of each grave marker. This resulted in point cloud data which was then extrapolated to create a detailed topographic plan of each site with grave locations marked (Appendix 1, Figures 18 – 20). The scanner is a line of sight instrument and thus could not record what it could not see (ie, areas of stonework behind overgrown vegetation and moss).

More information on the metadata produced can be found in Appendix 7.

### 3.3 Site 1: St Bride's Chapel

- 3.3.1 This section should be read in conjunction with Figure 18 and Appendices 1 – 4. St Bride's Chapel is the northernmost of the three sites, located just to the south of Loch Lubnaig and comprises a walled enclosure approximately 460m<sup>2</sup>. The site is enclosed by a boundary wall measuring between 0.7m and 1.2m in height constructed from randomly-coursed stone rubble with narrow stone copings (Plates SB1 – SB4). Most of the wall remains in good condition with only minor damage to the top of the wall in various positions around the enclosure, although there is heavy moss growth in the shorter sections of the wall. The main entrance to the site is from the east via a decorative iron gate at the north end of the east wall (Plate SB5). Flanking the gateway are two circular gate piers, 2.1m in height constructed from randomly-coursed stone rubble with a small pile of rounded stones on top (Plate SB6). Towards the west end of the south wall is a cast-iron gate with arrowpoint railing points (Plate SB7). This appears to be an original entrance to the site and contemporary to the entrance from the east with similar metalwork to both gates.
- 3.3.2 As stated above, the majority of the boundary wall remains in good condition with only slight damage to the top of the wall in a few places. However, there is a section of the wall that has been significantly damaged at the east end of the north wall. This section has collapsed outwards to the north, including an area that housed a fragment of stone cross that was recovered in excavations in 1932, as noted by a commemorative stone (Plates SB8 & SB9).
- 3.3.3 There are a total of three visible grave makers within the enclosure with a possible fourth set into the south wall. Two of the grave markers are laid flat along a traditional east/west alignment, neither of which have any legible text, although evidence of an inscription is visible (Plates SB10 & SB11). There is a single shaped gravestone which is dedicated to James McKinlay who died in 1805, his wife Elenora Cameron and his Son Peter who died in 1828 (SB12 & SB13). The full inscription reads:

Sacred to the memory of James McKinlay  
Tacksman at Inverchagernie  
who died Feb 4th 1805 aged 65  
[illegible line]  
Elenora Cameron  
[and their son]  
Peter, who died on 4th of June  
1828 aged 31

- 3.3.4 The front upper section of the gravestone has an angel decoration, whilst the back has two rams depicted at the top left and right corners (Plates SB14 & SB15). Also, on the rear face is a carving of a flower with an inscription in Gaelic beneath; due to lichen growth and general deterioration, this was impossible to decipher, however (Plate SB16). There is a possible grave marker set within the south wall which is 0.75m in height and has no visible inscription (Plate SB17). It is possible that there are further graves located within the enclosure which could not be seen at the time of the survey due to the level of the vegetation growth. The remains of the chapel were identified just beneath the grass which was orientated north-east/south-west before turning at a right angle to the north-west (Figure 18).

### 3.4 Site 2: Kilmahog Graveyard

- 3.4.1 This section should be read in conjunction with Figure 19 and Appendices 1 – 3 and 5. Situated to the west of the hamlet of Kilmahog, this burial ground is the largest of the three and has the largest number of burials with 123 graves/grave markers recorded at the time of the survey. The site is approximately 1.4km<sup>2</sup> and comprises a graveyard on the site of a mid-13th century chapel. It is enclosed by a stone rubble boundary wall that likely dates from the late 18th century (Gifford and Walker 2002, 555) and

ranges in height between 1m and 2m with the northern and eastern walls being marginally higher than the south and west walls (Plates KG1 – KG4).

- 3.4.2 The main access into the graveyard is from the north through a large semi-circular arched opening set within a gabled wall which also has a small narrow round-arched opening to house a bell (Plate KG5 & KG6). The bell which hangs in the entrance gable is reputed to be 15th century and bear the arms of the Graham family (McNiven 2014). At the north end of the west wall, a second entrance has been inserted into the boundary wall in the form of an iron kissing gate (Plate KG7). To the south of the archway entrance is a rectangular-plan single-storey Mort House incorporated into the boundary wall, its blank north face set slightly advanced (Plate KG8). The entrance to the Mort House is located within the enclosure through a timber planked door (KG9). In the south elevation there is a small slightly off-centre window with a prominent lintel stone. The building has a pitched grey slate roof with flashings and no skews (Plate KG10).
- 3.4.3 The overall condition of the graveyard's structures is generally good, notably the entrance archway and Mort House. However, the graveyard's boundary wall has been damaged in several places and has collapsed outwards; the north wall has a single area of collapse approximately 2.5m in length which has been partially blocked with fencing (Plate KG11). There is also an area of damage measuring 3m in length in the east wall towards its north end and an area of slight damage to the south wall towards its west end (Plate KG12 – KG14). Finally, there is an area of collapse at the centre of the west wall (Plate KG15). To the south-east of the Mort House and surrounding Grave Number 36 there is a roughly rectangular earthwork that likely relates to the position of the original chapel (Figure 19).
- 3.4.4 As noted above, Kilmahog Graveyard contains a large number of grave markers with 123 visible at the time of the survey (Figure 19; Appendix 5). The grave markers date from the 18th – 21st century, however it is possible that some grave markers date from the 17th century. These are most likely to be the flat grave slabs seen across the site that bear no clear text or dates having been worn by time and weather (Plates KG16 – KG18). It is also likely that more of these graves exist in the graveyard but have subsequently been covered over by grass and vegetation. The majority of the upstanding grave markers consist of pedimented and arch-topped gravestones dating from the late 18th century and early 19th century. Several the graves have *memento mori* imagery carved into them; these appear to be 18th and early 19th century graves, however many of these have worn illegible text. Common *memento mori* imagery depicted on these graves are skulls, crossed bones and hourglasses (KG19 & KG20). The traditional purpose of this imagery was to literally remind those who viewed the grave of their own mortality. Other common symbology includes the crest of Clan Stewart, with multiple Stuart burials within the graveyard dating from the 18th to 20th centuries (Plates KG21 – KG24). Because the clan has no direct chief, the Earls of Galloway are now considered to be the principal branch of the clan and the crest and motto of The Earls of Galloway's arms are used in the Clan Stewart crest badge. The crest of The Earls of Galloway's is 'A pelican Argent, winged Or, in her nest feeding her young, Proper' and the motto is *virescit vulnere virtus* (courage grows strong at a wound).
- 3.4.5 There are several later 19th century grave markers including granite obelisk style markers, and Celtic style crosses (Plates KG25 – KG26; Grave Numbers 51 & 79). The largest monument within the graveyard is that of William Macfarlan located close to the north-west wall (Grave Number 27). It was erected in 1851 to the memory of William Macfarlan of Bencloich, Stirlingshire, Luggiebank and Dunbartonshire and comprises a central sandstone wall with a block pediment carrying an urn with radiating railings attached to a pair of flanking corniced piers (Plate KG27 – KG30). The overall condition of the grave markers at Kilmahog varies greatly with various styles and materials used, however the main factor in their condition appears to be their age (see Appendix 5).

### 3.5 Site 3 Leny Burial Ground

- 3.5.1 This section should be read in conjunction with Figure 20 and Appendices 1 – 3 and 6. Leny Burial ground is located to the south-east of Callander and acted as the main burial ground for the Buchanans of Leny. It is situated on an area of raised ground within a wider flood plain and is enclosed by a cast-iron fence with the burial ground rising to the east (Plates LBG1 & LBG2). The site is accessed to the west side via an iron gate with a small ladder provided access over the fence to its immediate north side.
- 3.5.2 The principal focus of the graveyard is an east/west-oriented rectangular burial enclosure with dimensions of 19.25m east/west and 7.7m north/south with walls of 0.65m in thickness (Plates LBG3 – LBG5). This enclosure is entered by a round-arched rebated doorway with narrowly chamfered arises near the centre of the south wall (LBG3 & LBG6). Above that doorway is a gable, decorated with volute crockets and a thistle finial, which is inscribed 'the Buchanan Chapel 1214' in reference to the family whose members are buried within it and the former chapel that was on the site (Plate LBG7). The burial enclosure is almost certainly constructed from the remains of the earlier chapel. Stonework from this chapel can be seen on the south-east corner of the building's exterior in the form of a highly carved piece of stonework (Plate LBG8). To the east of the burial enclosure is an area of raised ground and just beneath the surface there appears to be a section of wall turning at right angles around later grave plots (Figure 20; Plates LBG9 & LBG10). It is possible that this is the site of part of the original chapel, however this was impossible to ascertain for certain during the survey.
- 3.5.3 The grave markers at the Leny Burial ground can be split into two groups with 29 visible markers outside of the burial enclosure, 21 within the enclosure and seven monuments on the walls of the enclosure. The earliest grave markers within the enclosure would appear to be from the 18th century with the monument on its east wall dating from 1724 (Plate LBG11). This offers a likely 18th century date for the construction. To the east of the enclosure's entrance are three grave markers set on raised pedestals which appear to date from the 18th century and have a combination of *memento mori* and heraldic symbology (Plates LBG12 – LBG14). Two of the pedestals on which these graves sit have the date 1763 engraved into them, however it is unclear if these are original to the slabs they support (Plates LBG15 & LBG16). In the north-east corner of the enclosure is a flat grave marker that has a number of impressive *memento mori* carvings. These include the figure of a man holding a staff, spades, an hourglass and skull and crossbones (Plate LBG17). The hourglass symbolises that time is passing rapidly, and we are 'one hour closer to our death'. If the hourglass depicted on a headstone is on its side, it can represent that the deceased had their life cut short unexpectedly. The skull and cross bones are a common motif on 18th century tombstones and is simply another version of that reminder, that this will 'someday be you'. Given the carvings and general wear, this likely dates from the 18th century. On the north wall is a granite plaque erected in 1995 dedicated to Dugald Buchanan. The inscription reads '*Gaelic poet, teacher, evangelist This monument marks his resting place and commemorates his gifts of inspired language and sacred song by which the literature of his native highlands has been enriched*' (Plate LBG18).
- 3.5.4 The surrounding burial ground has a number of 19th and 20th century gravestones, the majority of which remain upstanding and in good condition. There are also three smaller grave plots demarked by metal railings (Figure 20; Plates LBG19 – LBG21). To the south-east of the burial enclosure there is a cluster of six grave markers including four flat grave slabs that appear to date from the 17th century given the general wear and coverage by vegetation (Plates LBG22 – LBG25). Only one of these graves has any legible text with the letters 'IB' etched at the top left (Plate LBG25). To the high ground at the east end of the site (and just to the west of the central railed grave plot) is a lone upright gravestone (Plate LBG26 & LBG27). It has no visible dates or texts and differs to other grave markers in the burial ground in both its shape and proportions. As mentioned above, the remainder of the grave markers

within the burial ground date from the mid-19th century into the 20th century with various styles and designs, most of which remain in good condition.

## 4 ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

### 4.1 Defining significance

- 4.1.1 The following assessment of significance is intended to form the foundation for understanding the heritage values or significance of each of the sites. In understanding what makes each site important, it is easier to understand what the potential threats to their heritage value are, as well as the opportunities to enhance it. All of these elements combine to inform the Conservation Policies for the sites.
- 4.1.2 As noted in the section on graveyards in the Scottish Archaeological Research Framework (ScARF) '*Assessing a gravestone or graveyard's significance and condition is challenging.*' (SCARF 2012, Section 5.3.4). This is because of the large number of individual monuments typically found within a graveyard and because of the diverse range of forms they can take (*ibid*). While significance can be assessed and discussed with regard to factual and often tangible characteristics, new and/or unique technologies and association with important people or events are also a very key and important additional element of significance and is what makes things important to the people who experience and appreciate them. In this way assessing significance can also be emotive and subjective. It is therefore important to combine a set of varying principles to the understanding of significance. For example, a survey of communities around five Edinburgh graveyards revealed that the local people valued the sites' history and gravestones, but also the amenity roles the graveyards played as green open space. Intangible and abstract qualities, 'mysterious', 'sacred', 'unusual' and 'secret places' were also identified as attributes of value (Buckham 2013).
- 4.1.3 For the purposes of this CMP, significance is considered to be the overarching analysis and understanding of what is important about each site, both in terms of the physical site and its historical importance as well as its links to the wider ecclesiastical heritage and considers how the sites may be valued by local communities.

### 4.2 Levels of significance

- 4.2.1 All heritage assets have significance. However, some heritage assets are judged to be more important than others. The level of that importance is, from a cultural resource management perspective, determined by establishing the asset's capacity to contribute to our understanding or appreciation of the past (HES 2019b). In the case of many heritage assets their overall importance has already been established through the designation (ie, Scheduling, Listing and Inventory) processes applied by HES. The rating of importance of heritage assets for the purposes of this CMP is first and foremost made in reference to their designation and guided by the criteria presented in Table 1 which itself relates to the criteria for designations as set out in HES's *Designation Policy and Selection Guidance* (HES 2019b) and *Scotland's Listed Buildings* (HES 2019c).
- 4.2.2 Determining cultural heritage significance of a Scheduled Monument is made with reference to the intrinsic, contextual and associative characteristics of an asset whereas the cultural significance of Listed Buildings is assessed with reference to historical and architectural characteristics as set out in HEPS (HES 2019a) and its accompanying *Designation Policy and Selection Guidance* (HES 2019b). As the sites assessed here included both Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings, significance is assessed with reference to intrinsic, contextual and associative characteristics. Historical characteristics are included

within the associative characteristics and architectural characteristics within the intrinsic characteristics of each site.

**Table 1: Criteria for establishing the cultural significance of heritage assets**

Cultural Significance	Criteria
International	World Heritage Sites (As protected by SPP, 2014); Other designated or non-designated assets with demonstrable Outstanding Universal Value.
National	Scheduled Monuments (as protected by the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (the "1979 Act"); Category A Listed Buildings (as protected by the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997) (the "1997 Act"); Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscapes (as protected by the 1979 Act, as amended by the Historic Environment (Amendment) (Scotland) Act 2011); Inventory Battlefields (as protected by the 1979 Act, as amended by the 2011 Act); Outstanding examples of some period, style or type; Non-designated assets considered to meet the criteria for the designations as set out above (as protected by SPP, 2014).
Regional	Category B and C Listed Buildings (as protected by the 1997 Act); Conservation Areas (as protected by the 1997 Act); Major or representative examples of some period, style or type; or Non-designated assets considered to meet the criteria for the designations as set out above (as protected by SPP, (2014);
Local	Locally Listed assets; Examples of any period, style or type which contribute to our understanding of the historic environment at the local level.
Negligible	Relatively numerous types of assets; Findspots of artefacts that have no definite archaeological remains known in their context; The above non-designated features are protected by Paragraph 137 of SPP, 2014.

### 4.3 Site 1: St Bride's Chapel

4.3.1 St Bride's Chapel is of National Significance as reflected in its status as a Scheduled Monument (SM1630). HES (2019f) describes and defines the significance of the Scheduled Monument as follows:

*The monument is of national importance as the remains of a chapel of likely medieval date with evidence of subsequent reuse in the form of later and post-medieval grave slabs. The presence of the cross-slab and incised cross fragment, along with the monument's location on a mound adjacent to a river, suggest an early medieval origin for the site. The cross-slab and cross fragment in particular suggest that this may have been an early medieval ecclesiastical site of some significance. The monument therefore has potential to provide information about the early development of Christianity in Scotland, in particular how that tradition steadily moved inland, and along with the development of Christianity into the later and post-medieval periods.'*

#### 4.3.2 *Intrinsic Characteristics*

Intrinsic characteristics refer to how the physical remains of a site or place contribute to our knowledge of the past. The topographic and photographic survey undertaken to inform this CMP record in detail the material remains of the burial ground including the surviving gravestones, boundary walls and entrance gates. The highest intrinsic value of the site arises from the surviving stone footings of the chapel which measure approximately 10m north-west/south-east and 6m transversely. Two stone cross slabs were found at the site in 1934 and 1971 which have been dated to between 11th and 13th centuries respectively (NRHE: NN50NE 3). The finding of these stones indicate that the chapel and burial ground likely dates back to at least the 11th century and it is therefore possible that, in addition to the chapel footings, buried human remains of this date and later survive beneath the surface within the burial ground. Any such surviving buried remains have the potential to provide further evidence relating to the date and longevity of use as well as information about those who were buried here. The later gravestones provide evidence for continued use of the site through the post-medieval period and into the 19th century. The walls and gates survive as evidence that the burial ground continued to be valued as a place of memorial throughout the post-medieval period and into the 20th century with the wall having been rebuilt in 1932 (Gifford and Walker 2002, 555).

#### 4.3.3 *Contextual Characteristics*

Contextual characteristics relate to *'how a site or place relates to its surroundings and/or to our existing knowledge of the past'* (HES 2019b, 10). The reference to the immediate surroundings of the Burial Ground 'on a mound adjacent to a river' (HES 2019f) are referenced by HES in their evaluation of the importance of the site and considered as evidence for an early medieval origin for the site. Additionally, nearby to the chapel are two Gaelic placenames which appear to reference the chapel, Àth a' Chaibeil 'ford of the chapel' and Creag a' Chaibeil 'crag of the chapel' (McNiven 2020, 18), indicating its longevity in the wider landscape. The positioning of the burial ground in relation to the site of the medieval St Brides' Chapel therefore contributes to an understanding of site selection and functionality.

#### 4.3.4 *Associative characteristics*

Associative Characteristics concern *'how a site relates to people, practices, events and/or historic and social movements.'* (HES, 2019b). The dedication of St Bride's Chapel refers to Bridget of Kildare, who died in Ireland in the first half of the 6th century (McNiven 2020, 64). There are many dedications to St Bridget across Scotland but beyond the observation that Irish Saints were much revered in Scotland from the 6th century onwards, no reliable narrative of St Bridget and her associated dedications in chapels across Scotland can be constructed (Moffat 2020). As noted in Section 2.2.1, St Bride's Chapel is referenced in Sir Walter Scott's epic 1810 poem 'The Lady of the Lake' where a wedding has just taken place between Norman, heir of Amandave, and Mary of Trombea at the chapel. The burial ground also has strong associations with the McKinley family, one of the descendants of which (William McKinley) became the 25th President of the USA.

### 4.4 **Site 2: Kilmahog Graveyard**

4.4.1 Formerly listed at Category B, 'Kilmahog Graveyard Including Mort House (LB4020)' was re-graded to Category C in 2004 to reflect consistently with other local listed burial grounds. Kilmahog Graveyard is therefore judged to be of Regional significance.

#### 4.4.2 *Intrinsic Characteristics*

As a Listed Building, the intrinsic characteristics of the Kilmahog Graveyard are primarily architectural and incorporate the remains of the 121 grave markers recorded during the topographic and photographic survey as well as the rubble-walled enclosure, gabled portal with bell and the Mort House. The Listed Building Description (HES ud) notes that there is a metal plaque in the centre of the graveyard marking the site of the former 13th century chapel. However, the footprint of the foundations was described as being indiscernible in 2004. This being said, a roughly rectangular

earthwork to the south-east of the Mort House near Grave Number 36 was recorded during the topographic survey and likely relates to the position of the original chapel. It is thus likely that buried evidence of the extent, plan and building material used for the chapel survive within the site. In addition to the buried remains marked by the 123 gravestones within the graveyard, it is likely that additional and earlier burials also survive below ground. Medieval grave-markers may have sunk into the ground or become unrecognisable.

Gravestones of note recorded by Gifford and Walker (2002, 555) include a plain but well-preserved table tomb in rust sandstone to Flora McNab dated to 1806; several pedimented or arch-topped headstones of late 18th century and early 19th century date including a tall stone with pediment block erected by Francis, Earl of Moray (in memory of Robert Stewart, tenant in Glenfinglas dated 1840) and the aforementioned Macfarlan monument.

The rubble boundary walls are arranged in a quadrilateral-plan and are noted in the Listing Description to be of likely 18th century date. The gabled portal entrance with its semi-circular archway and bell are also noted in the Listing Description. The rectangular-plan single-storey Mort House is incorporated into the boundary wall of Kilmahog Graveyard. It is of likely 19th century origin and would have been constructed to house the dead on a short-term basis. In the 19th century, bodysnatching (the digging up of freshly-buried corpses to sell to surgeons for clinical studies) was regarded as a real threat (see Ritchie 1911) and mort houses were constructed as a means of protecting the dead until the bodies had decomposed sufficiently to render them of no use for surgical studies and thus to be given a proper burial. The Mort House at Kilmahog is relatively common for the period, but its survival is an important relic of a specific burial tradition in the 19th century influenced by historical events.

#### 4.4.3 *Contextual Characteristics*

The graveyard is set on a piece of raised ground in open land between the A84 road and the Garbh Uisge River south of the hamlet of Kilmahog which in turn is situated on the River Leny 1.5km to the west of Callander at the junction of the Trossachs and Lochearnhead roads. The hamlet of Kilmahog today comprises a few residential dwellings and public house, however Stobie's map of 1783 (Figure 9) indicates that in the late 18th century Kilmahog was a more substantial settlement with numerous mills. Stobie's map shows three mill symbols along a lade taking water from the Garbh Uisge upstream of the Kilmahog Bridge, and two mills downstream, east of the road from the bridge to the Leny Road and Kilmahog Graveyard. The downstream mills are later annotated as a Corn Mill and Wauk Mill on the Ordnance Survey map of 1866. The Ordnance Survey map of 1899 (Figure 11) shows a Sunday School at Kilmahog. The Kilmahog Graveyard boundary wall encloses a relatively large area and contains a large number of gravestones reflecting the comparatively large former population of Kilmahog, some of whom likely worked in these nearby mills.

#### 4.4.4 *Associative characteristics*

Information recorded in the National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE) indicates that there is some uncertainty as to who the original church was dedicated to and suggestions range from St Kessog, St Mahog, St Cuaca and St Chug; local tradition explains the name Kilmahog to mean the chapel of St Chug. On a firmer note, it is fairly sure that the chapel was in existence by the mid-13th century as it is first mentioned in Papal registers in 1259. The bell which hangs in the entrance gable is reputed to be 15th century and bears the arms of the Graham family (NRHE: NN60NW 16). The Mort House has an associative value with the 'body-snatching era' from 1752 to 1832 when the bodies of hanged murderers were the only legitimate source of human material for anatomical dissection. Each of the gravestones with a legible inscription has a historic association with the person or people it was erected to commemorate, and it may be possible for genealogists or historians to find details of these people and how their lives related to Kilmahog and the wider Callander area. With the Industrial Revolution and the inception of Victorian and democratic values of property, gravestone memorial more frequently began to reflect the deceased's material success in life as seen in the impressive Macfarlan monument close to the north-west wall of the graveyard. The Macfarlan Monument was sculpted by Hugh Barclay

of Glasgow who also produced a considerable number of monuments for the Necropolis and Glasgow's other cemeteries (Gifford and Walker 2002, 555). However, it should also be recognised that only a small minority of people ever got a permanent memorial and that the absence of representations of large proportions of the 18th and 19th century population within the memorials in the graveyard also tells a story of class and society.

#### 4.5 Site 3: Leny Burial Ground

4.5.1 'Little Leny, Buchanan Burial Enclosure and Burial Ground at Confluence of Eas Gobhain and Garbe Usige (LB4015)' is a Category C Listed and is judged to be of Regional significance.

##### 4.5.2 *Intrinsic Characteristics*

The intrinsic characteristics of the Leny Burial Ground incorporate the remains of the 57 grave markers recorded during the topographic and photographic survey, the enclosure wall and associated entrance. The principal focus of the graveyard is the rectangular burial enclosure which is entered by a round-arched doorway near the centre of the south wall. Above that doorway is a gable, inscribed 'the Buchanan Chapel 1214'. The style of lettering is similar to that on three tablets built into the internal walls of the enclosure which indicate the burial layers. Two of these inscriptions are dated 1724, and it is likely that this inscription above the doorway is also of the same date. The wallheads of the enclosure are coped with rough stones, but at the angles are worked stones, three of which appear to be derived from a doorway of late 12th or early 13th century date (WoSAS 2011; see also Section 3.5.2). The re-use of what appear to be medieval fragments on this site are consistent with the location of a medieval church and thus raise the possibility that the enclosure is on the footprint of, or very close to, an earlier medieval building. The possibility that structural and human remains of medieval date survive beneath the site must therefore be considered.

##### 4.5.3 *Contextual Characteristics*

Leny Burial Ground is situated on a hillock at the confluence of the Eas Gobhain and Garbe Usige. It is set to the south of Callander close by to a cycling path. The site is bounded by mature oak trees and can prove to be inaccessible at times as the surrounding land is liable to flood. As well as the trees which bound the site there is also a cast-iron fence running around the periphery. According to the Statistical Accounts, published in 1794, Callander was initially divided into two parishes. However, in the course of a flood 'more than a century ago', the church of Leny had been separated from its parish when the 'northern branch of the river' changed course, while the bridge leading to the chapel over 'the southern branch' was swept away. Following this a single new church to serve both parishes was built at Callander and the church associated with the burial ground fell from use. The setting of the site at the confluence of the rivers and within land prone to flooding thus contributes to our understanding and appreciation of why the burial ground is located here and why its associated church fell from use.

##### 4.5.4 *Associative Characteristics*

The burial ground is the resting place of the ancient family of the Buchanans of Leny. The earliest surviving reference to the church of Leny dates from 1238 when it formed part of the settlement of a long-running dispute between Walter Comyn, Earl of Menteith, and Clement, Bishop of Dunblane, over rights to revenues from parish churches in Menteith. By the terms of the settlement, Earl Walter was permitted to found an Augustinian priory at Inchmahome and the church of Leny was appropriated to it from the date of its foundation and was still recorded as annexed to the priory in 1561/2. In 1507, Cuthbert Leny, vicar of Leny, is recorded. Leny is named in a late 16th century text as the Kirk of Leny (WoSAS 2011; Cowan 1967) and depicted on Robert Gordon's map of the basin of the River Forth down to the widening of the estuary near Alloa dated 1636 – 1652 (Figure 9). It is also noted in the Pont texts (1583 – 1596) 131v-132r as the 'Kirk of Leny'. It has been suggested that there was formerly a chapel of St Norie here although this may be a confusion as the Norie family is a branch of the Buchanans.

Inscriptions on individual grave markers link the Leny Burial Ground to numerous past Callander residents many of whom had connections with the Buchanan family. The Listing Description makes specific reference to a granite plaque erected in the north wall dating to 1995 dedicated to Dugald Buchanan. The inscription reads *'Gaelic poet, teacher, evangelist This monument marks his resting place and commemorates his gifts of inspired language and sacred song by which the literature of his native highlands has been enriched'* (HES ud). The Buchanan connection with Leny House and Leny Estate seems to have ended in the early 20th century when the estate was sold. The burial ground, however, appears to still be in use and there are inscriptions on gravestones dating from the 21st century.

## 4.6 Group Level Significance

- 4.6.1 In addition to the significance and value that each site has in its own right, the three sites also have a group level significance in relation to the wider Callander area. The surviving architecture within each burial ground and the stone carving on the gravestones themselves evidence developments in both funerary practice and traditional crafts. Each of the burial grounds commemorates notable persons from Callander's social and political history, as well as local merchants and craftsmen. Being preserved within their contextual setting further enhances the sites' value as cultural documents and enables them to be visited and experienced by the wider public. As a group the three burial grounds also reflect the communities around each site in different ways and at different times. Each site incorporates the site of a medieval chapel and together the chronology of these three sites offers evidence for residents around Callander from the early Christian period into the 20th century. Each of the individual gravestones within the sites have an importance that extends beyond their individual interest. The inscriptions and epitaphs are of value to descendants of those they commemorate but also to those interested in wider genealogy and social history and also often offer the only documents of the lives of ordinary people.
- 4.6.2 Each gravestone is also a key component in the setting of the wider burial ground. In this context, the three burial grounds considered here also deserve to be seen as part of a wider group. In the same way that the overall importance of each burial ground is greater than the sum of its individual parts, the survival of these three discrete burial grounds on the periphery of Callander combine to create a unique record of changing burial traditions and societal values. As a group the three sites have high/national intrinsic, contextual and associative significance. As the following section will show, the challenges of management and maintenance that face all three sites reflect a unique set of circumstances specific to each site but also wider trends and challenges which are common to historic burial grounds across Britain, and which require careful evaluation of what was/is important to past present and future generations.

## 5 MANAGEMENT ISSUES AND VULNERABILITY

### 5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 The following sections outline the current condition of the monument, as assessed during the survey undertaken between 27th – 29th September 2021, along with identifying areas of potential future vulnerability. The survey of the three burial grounds undertaken as part of this CMP provides a baseline to map future changes in levels of preservation and to identify current threats.

### 5.2 Condition

#### 5.2.1 Introduction

The following précis of the condition of the sites should be seen in conjunction with the Appendices which document and illustrate a detailed condition of each site. Inspections of the sites were undertaken by AOC Archaeology Group in September 2021 and the following précis has been taken

from those surveys as well as historic notes on condition as recorded in the NRHE and Historic Environment Records.

### 5.2.2 *St Bride's Chapel*

Weathering of the grave slabs within the burial ground is evident and is a long-term issue common to many graveyards across Britain. The long-term nature of the weathering is indicated by reports of the fragment of a cross slab built into the north wall as weathered and flaking in 1987 (WoSAS 2011, Pin 63546). Similarly, the cross slab built into the south wall of the graveyard was also described as much weathered in 1987 (*ibid*, 63543).

The footings of the chapel which were fully exposed in 1971 as evidenced by photographs of the chapel (Callander Heritage Society 2020a) are now partly buried and almost entirely overgrown by vegetation and thus the current condition of the stonework is not known. The partial burial of the footings will have protected them from weathering due to exposure but may also have introduced other damaging elements such as damp within the soil and penetrating roots from vegetation. The condition of below-ground buried archaeological remains is also largely unknown. If we assume that the burial ground has been in use, at least intermittently, since the medieval period it is unlikely that earlier burials will have remained undisturbed by later internments. The extent to which below-ground remains were disturbed during excavations in the 1930s, and again during renovations to the burial ground in the 1970s, also remains unclear.

Several of the grave markers and areas of boundary wall are overgrown with vegetation (Plates SB7 & SB10) while the eastern grave marker is partially buried (Plates SB8 & SB9). In some cases, vegetation is growing out of the stonework and will be causing structural damage. Numerous gravestones also feature extensive lichen growth (Plate SB12 – SB14).

The iron gates at the entrances to the burial ground are rusted (Plates SB5 & SB7) but otherwise appear to be in a stable condition.

The condition of the boundary wall is variable. It survives to full height for much of its length although some areas of missing stones are recorded around the gateway (Plate SB6) and an area of wall collapse was also recorded (Plate SB8). The boundary wall is located very close to the edge of the River Leny on its eastern side (Plate SB3) where it is at risk of erosion of the riverbank beneath the outer wall (Callander Heritage Society 2020b).

### 5.2.3 *Kilmahog Graveyard*

The overall condition of the graveyard's structures is generally good, notably sections of the boundary wall (Plate KG3) and the entrance archway (Plate KG5). The stonework of the Mort House is also in good condition although it has been evidently repaired and repointed at some point (Plate KG8). The wooden door to the Mort House is also rotted and partially broken at its base (Plate KG9). The boundary wall has been damaged in several places and has collapsed outwards; the north wall has a single area of collapse approximately 2.5m which has been partially blocked with fencing (Plate KG11). There is an area of damage measuring 3m in length in the east wall towards its north end and an area slight damage of the south wall towards its west end (Plates KG12 – KG14) and an area of collapse at the centre of the west wall (Plate KG15).

Vegetation growth is also a potential issue and may be causing structural damage to the entrance archway where small tree branches appear to be growing out of the stonework (Plate KG6). Grave Number 79 is located in close proximity to a large tree which is obscuring the upper part of the stone (Plate KG26). Roots of the tree may also be causing damage to below-ground remains here. Areas of moss and lichen growth are common across many of the grave markers (see Plates KG20 – KG24) but do not appear to be causing any structural damage. Weathering to the stone of the MacFarlan Monument is also evident (Plate KG29).

The iron gateway at the entrance porch appears to be rusted and has become detached from the stone on its upper western side. The gate is being held in place and closed by yellow strapping (Plate

KG5). The iron kissing gate is rusted but otherwise appears to be in good and stable condition (Plate KG7).

Grave Numbers 12, 19, 36 and 83 are recumbent and partly overgrown with grass vegetation (Plates KG16 – KG18). Grave Number 19 appears to be covered with recently mown grass (Plate KG16) which indicates that it may be at risk from damage due to mechanical mowing.

#### 5.2.4 *Leny Burial Ground*

The overall condition of the enclosure boundary wall is generally good although it has evidently been subject to later substantial repointing works. Vegetation is growing out of the wall above the entrance and also within the walls where some minor cracks are evident (Plates LBG3 & LBG4).

The ironwork is generally rusted, although the gates are in good condition. However, some of the railings around grave markers are broken (Plate LBG10).

The majority of grave markers appear to be in a good and stable conditions. Some graves markers are broken and recumbent and one of the gravestones in the wester burial plot is leaning to one side and another has fallen (Plate LBG19). Grave Numbers 8, 9 and 10 are recumbent and partially buried (Plates LBG20 – LBG24). Other grave markers are leaning slightly but none appear at immediate risk of falling.

## 5.4 Risks of a ‘do-nothing’ scenario

5.4.1 Failure to address the future management, maintenance and repair of the burial grounds will result in loss of both standing and buried remains.

5.4.2 In common with the majority of burial grounds across Scotland, the gravestones and memorials within the sites have been constructed from local sedimentary or metamorphic stone. The bedrock in and around St Bride’s Chapel is of metamorphic origin but the bedrocks beneath Callander and at Kilmahog and Leny are sedimentary rocks frequently sandstones or siltstones (BGS 2022). Gravestones made of sandstone suffer the most severe degrees of weathering (HES 2001, 19). The principal risks to the burial grounds and graveyard therefore arise primarily as a consequence of their continued exposure. An important consideration common to all three sites is that the surviving monuments will be just a fraction of those originally erected – wooden monuments have generally perished, and older stones were regularly removed when damaged or no longer cared for. The fact that only a small proportion of interments were likely marked with a permanent monument means that surface evidence is not at all representative of the quantity of human burials, a situation which is common to burial grounds across the country (Heritage England 2011, 5).

5.4.3 Burrowing and grazing animals have also served to destabilise some of the earthen embankments and this damage could worsen if this land use continues.

5.4.4 Climate change is also an important consideration of the future protection of heritage assets. HES’s *A Guide to Climate Change Impacts* (2019) explores potential risks. Those which could be relevant to the burial grounds include:

- increased extremes of wetting and drying that heighten the risk of ground subsidence and accelerated decay of stonework and thus pose a threat to gravestones, boundary walls and buildings;
- more frequent intense rainfall that causes increased erosion of archaeological sites and damaging flooding in historic settlements, the latter making historic buildings difficult to insure;
- changes in hydrology that put buried archaeological remains, including well-preserved wetland archaeology, at risk;
- changes in vegetation patterns that threaten the visibility and integrity of archaeological remains and historic landscapes;

- changes in the distribution of pests that threatens the integrity of historic buildings, collections and designed landscapes, and
- possible increases in the frequency or geographical range of extreme weather that could pose an increased risk of damage to some historic buildings and buildings.

5.4.5 Though most of these risks do not need immediate action, they will need to be regularly assessed and monitored for the long-term future of the sites.

## 6 CONSERVATION POLICY AND GUIDANCE

### 6.1 Legislative and policy context

- 6.1.1 As places of human burial all three sites are protected under the Burial Grounds (Scotland) Act 1855 and the Burial and Cremation (Scotland) Act 2016. These Acts include legal definitions of burial grounds and regulations in relation to exhumation.
- 6.1.2 The statutory framework for heritage in Scotland is outlined in the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997, as amended in the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1999 and the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 both of which are modified by the Historic Environment (Amendment) (Scotland) Act 2011.
- 6.1.3 The implications of these Acts with regard to local government planning policy are described within:
- The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended).
  - The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997 (as amended).
  - The Planning etc. (Scotland) Act 2006.
  - Historic Environment (Amendment) (Scotland) Act 2011.
  - Historic Environment (Scotland) Act 2014.
  - The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2017 (as amended).
- 6.1.4 Local and national planning policy is contained within:
- Scottish Planning Policy (Scottish Government 2014).
  - Historic Environment Policy for Scotland (HES 2019a), including Designation Policy and Selection Guidance (HES 2019b).
  - Adopted 'LIVE PARK' Local Development Plan 2017 – 2021
- 6.1.5 The following guidance documents would also be relevant to any proposals on the sites:
- Planning Advice Notes (PAN) for Scotland in particular PAN 2/2011 'Archaeology and Planning' (Scottish Government 2011).
  - Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Setting (HES 2020).
  - Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Code of Conduct (2014; Updated 2020).
  - CIfA Standard and Guidance for Commissioning Work or Providing Advice on Archaeology and the Historic Environment (2014).
  - CIfA Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment
  - Loch Lomond and Trossachs National Park Authority: Callander South Masterplan Framework

- 6.1.6 Any intervention resulting as a consequence of the policies advocated in this CMP at St Bride's Chapel will require Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC), which can only be granted by Historic Environment Scotland (HES). The works which require SMC are comprehensively defined in the 1979 Act and summarized as any works that results in demolition, destruction or damage, removal, repair, alteration or addition, flooding or tipping (AMAA 1979 Section 2(2)). Applications for SMC should be accompanied by detailed specifications, and Heritage Impact Assessments are required for larger scale works which exceed the minimal 'as found' approach generally advocated throughout this document.
- 6.1.7 Kilmahog and Leny are protected as Category C Listed Buildings and as such permission from the Loch Lomond and Trossachs National Park Authority, as the Local Planning Authority, must be sought prior to undertaking any work on upstanding remains. This listing status protects the above ground structural remains but provides no statutory protection of the below ground remains.
- 6.1.8 The planning guidance expresses a general presumption in favour of preserving heritage remains *in situ*. Their 'preservation by record' (ie, through excavation and recording, followed by analysis and publication, by qualified archaeologists) is a less desirable alternative. SPP expresses the following policy principles:
- 'The planning system should:*  
*promote the care and protection of the designated and non-designated historic environment (including individual assets, related settings and the wider cultural landscape) and its contribution to sense of place, cultural identity, social well-being, economic growth, civic participation and lifelong learning; and enable positive change in the historic environment which is informed by a clear understanding of the importance of the heritage assets affected and ensure their future use. Change should be sensitively managed to avoid or minimise adverse impacts on the fabric and setting of the asset, and ensure that its special characteristics are protected, conserved or enhanced'* (Scottish Government 2014, Para 137).
- 6.1.9 HEPS (HES 2019a) sets out the Scottish Government's policy for the sustainable management of the historic environment. Key principles of the policy note that:
- 'Changes to specific assets and their context should be managed in a way that protects the historic environment [...]. If detrimental impact on the historic environment is unavoidable, it should be minimised. Steps should be taken to demonstrate that alternatives have been explored, and mitigation measures should be put in place'*(HEP4).
- 6.1.10 Permission must be sought from the landowner, the Drumardoch Estate prior to undertaking any works that fall outwith any standard maintenance agreements already in place.
- 6.1.11 Individual monuments within each site are privately owned. Therefore prior to any work on any individual gravestone, permission must be sought from the owner. Where the owner is not currently known an attempt should be made to trace the owner and seek permission prior to undertaking the works. If the owner cannot be traced a record should be made of the attempt to trace the owner and the sources which were checked should be documented.

## 6.2 Creating a Positive Future

6.2.1 This CMP seeks to ensure that the burial and memorial traditions demonstrated by the remains of the core surviving features within each site and the historical association with key local and national characters will remain appreciable. The Conservation Philosophy and associated Conservation Policies including maintenance, repair and monitoring works, will be undertaken to preserve existing structures and, where possible, enhance the legibility of the site. This refers to how readable the built fabric of the sites are. In addition, at each site there are several elements that are, or could be, readable for people to understand what they are looking at, including:

- the layout of the site in terms of the locations of the medieval chapels;
- the layout of the site in terms of where gravestones currently exist and previously existed;
- the pattern of uses across each site (ie, the boundary walls, the entrance gates, gravestones);
- the people memorialised by the gravestone and historic associations; and
- the social and historical changes that occurred during the use of each site and how this is reflected by those buried within.

6.2.2 The policies outlined in this CMP thus provide an opportunity not only to preserve the most significant elements of each site but also to allow for their better interpretation and promotion. At present it is envisaged that enhanced interpretation of the sites would focus on themes of early Christianity, societal changes and burial traditions linking the past, present and future.

## 6.3 Philosophy of conservation

6.3.1 The conservation approach needs to continue to balance the preservation of the significance of the three sites whilst facilitating their viable long-term as part of the wider Callander Landscape. In making management, maintenance and repair recommendations, the aim has been to retain the surviving gravestones and slabs in a safe and manageable condition whilst respecting and preserving their significance.

6.3.2 Our approach to the conservation of the three site follows the principles set out in the Burra Charter (ICOMOS 2000) and the terminology used here is that specified by this Charter. The following terms, principles and their precise meanings should be noted at this stage.

6.3.3 In accordance with article 2.2 of the charter, conservation should always seek to retain the cultural significance of the site, and all acts of conservation should be designed with this aim in mind:

- *Conservation* means all of the ways in which the site should be cared for in order to retain its cultural significance
- *Maintenance* means the continuous protective care of the fabric and setting of a site, and is to be distinguished from *repair*, which involves *restoration* or *reconstruction*.
- *Preservation* means the maintenance of the fabric of the site in its existing location
- *Restoration* means the return of the existing fabric of the site into a known earlier state, without the introduction of new material
- *Reconstruction* means the reinstatement of the site to a known earlier state, and may involve the introduction of new material

- *Adaptation* means the modification of the site to suit existing conditions or proposed use.

- 6.3.4 As noted above, the three sites were constructed at different times and incorporate and contain burials and memorials from a range of dates which in turn preserve evidence of their gradual weathering and decay including extensive lichen growth. It can be assumed that those erecting gravestones as memorials intended for them to survive in perpetuity. The philosophy of conservation of these structures therefore poses an interesting question in terms of the extent to which we should seek to restore them and remove evidence of their deterioration. While recognising that each burial ground incorporates history of numerous phases of change which embodies part of their history, it is recognised that the surviving remains have developed high value to current generations as a symbol of memorial. Every effort should therefore be made to conserve this value insofar as possible and thus allow future generations to appreciate these remains and make their own judgements on their value. Consequently, to preserve the burial grounds, the principal approach will be focused on retaining fabric 'as found', with intervention only proposed to prevent the risk of further loss and/or damage through structural collapse, exposure to weathering, or from the impact of increased visitor numbers to the sites. Attempts to realign leaning gravestones and grave slabs has the potential to disturb adjacent ground and should be avoided. Furthermore, as noted by Historic Scotland (2001, 5) 'The way in which gravestones begin to lean and settle in their location adds to their allure'. Even the physical removal of moss or lichen to make the reading of inscriptions easier could be damaging and should therefore be avoided.
- 6.3.5 The principal management approach to achieve the 'as found' vision will assume minimal like-for-like repair. For example, repair mortars should be based upon laboratory analyses of the original, and a source of suitably matching replacement of stones and mortar used. The boundary walls of St Bride's Chapel and Kilmahog Graveyard feature areas of collapsed stone and it may be possible for a skilled and knowledgeable builder to rebuild using little more than the tumbled stones that surround the walls.
- 6.3.6 Interventions which exceed the minimal 'as found' approach should proceed only if they result in an overall conservation gain for the site. For example, structural interventions or replacement of stonework intended to preserve and/or protect original fabric from future damage and/or loss. Such interventions should be discreet, subservient, clearly identifiable and not detract from the overall significance and understanding of the site as a whole. They should only be considered if accompanied with Heritage Impact Assessments to ensure significance of any individual structure or its immediate environs are not negatively impacted.
- 6.3.7 All intervention at St Bride's Chapel, regardless of size, will require Scheduled Monument Consent applications which should be accompanied by detailed specifications based upon the recommendations contained within the Condition Survey report and discussions with HES.
- 6.3.8 Consequently, the future management of the sites will ensure all aspects of their significance are retained and enhanced, while ensuring that elements detrimental to significance are minimised. This will be delivered through exemplary custodianship based upon a thorough understanding of the sites and the delivery of best practice in their maintenance, repair and development which are guided by the policies outlined below.

## 6.4 Conservation Policies

- 6.4.1 Failure to address the future management, maintenance and repair of the sites will result in loss of both standing and buried remains, especially if increased footfall is envisaged for the sites. This has the potential to result in loss of fabric, with considerable visual impact and loss of evidence which otherwise would have allowed a better understanding of the sites in the future. Consequently, to preserve the structures, the principal approach will be focused on retaining fabric ‘as found’, with intervention only proposed to prevent the risk of further loss and/or damage through exposure to weathering, or from the impact of increased visitor numbers to the sites.
- 6.4.2 As noted in Section 5, the majority of the structures on site are considered to be relatively stable. Consequently, with the exception of removal of some larger elements of vegetation at all three sites and repair to the boundary walls at St Bride’s Chapel and Kilmahog Graveyard no ‘immediate’ or ‘urgent’ works are required assuming only relatively few visitors enter the sites. Conservation approaches will consider not only the best methodology to be employed for stabilisation and future management but will need to prioritise structures in accordance with their relative significance and the extent to which they contribute to an understanding and appreciation of each site.
- 6.4.3 The Conservation Policies detailed in this section are intended to preserve, respect and enhance the overall historical and archaeological values of the three sites. For all works, including maintenance, repair and renewal, methods and materials will be employed that do not compromise, or at least minimise the impact on, the historic character and legibility of the sites. Where possible, works (apart from exact like-for-like repairs) should be reversible or not prevent alternative future solutions. Works to gravestones and structures will be undertaken using materials that match the historic ones in terms of material, quality, profile, colour and finish as far as possible with available materials. Works involving the addition of new structures will match the scale, massing and shape of the relevant historic structures using materials and design details of a high quality.
- 6.4.4 All works will be undertaken mindful of the prevailing weather of Callander and the need to ensure the durability and sustainability of both upstanding and buried remains.
- **CP1:** As a Scheduled Monument, the St Bride’s Chapel site requires careful and considered management against inappropriate repair, unauthorised development, alteration and extension. Scheduled Monument Consent will be required prior to any future programme of maintenance, repair and/or development on the site. This statutory protection is a positive step for the protection of valuable heritage assets. It emphasises the importance of the site within a national context. Pre-application discussions should take place with Historic Environment Scotland before submitting proposals for future maintenance and repair programmes, and in the case of development work, should include dialogue with representatives of the local authority’s planning department. All future works should be aligned to Historic Environment Scotland’s Historic Environment Policy for Scotland, 2019 and Scheduled Monument Consents Policy, 2019.
  - **CP2:** Any intervention, whether carrying out routine maintenance, improving access provision or visitor management improvements, have the potential to negatively impact the significance of the sites. Consequently, any interventions should be undertaken in accordance with the philosophy embraced by international conventions and conservation charters; in general, there should be a presumption against conjectural restoration or reconstruction and the works should involve the minimum of intervention to the historic fabric and they should be, wherever possible, reversible. Any proposed major interventions, such as reinstating wall elements, should be of the highest design standard, discreet, with minimal impact on the historic environment.

- **CP3:** Seek to appoint conservation professionals with appropriate accreditation, skilled in their respective fields and with knowledge of the historic environment; considerable care should be taken over the preparation of specifications for repair and construction work, the intentions of which should be unequivocal as to their scope and content. Heritage Impact Assessments should be completed before undertaking work of any kind which may pose a risk to the historic environment during the course of its execution, with provision in place for review.
- **CP4:** Unless clearly established through research and justified by a Heritage Impact Assessment, there should be an assumption that all fabric is treated conservatively. Records should be taken by way of site notes, drawings and photographs all historic features that may be revealed (or concealed) during the course of the works and, likewise, record any features to be removed; the survey products should be annexed to the CMP for future reference and updating the document.
- **CP5:** In seeking to apply the best standards of conservation, only appoint skilled contractors or conservators, capable of interpreting and implementing the standards set down in specifications and other documents. Wherever possible, seek to engage local skills, provided this is commensurate with achieving the above general aims and, wherever possible, ensure that these skills will be available locally for the continuing conservation needs of the historic environment.
- **CP6:** Techniques of conservation repair should observe guidance set out in current *Technical Advice Notes* and other relevant advisory publications from Historic Environment Scotland, such as their Conservation Standards for Properties in Care document, and/or other recognised sources for best conservation practice. In general, repairs to all fabric should be undertaken using appropriate materials and techniques; where the source of the original material cannot be established after reasonable enquiry, or cannot be replicated, considerable care must be exercised over the suitability of replacement material/techniques with regard to its performance in use and potential effect on the aesthetic being conserved.
- **CP7:** Before and during future maintenance and repairs, the opportunity should be taken to record, analyse and interpret the sites. This may include detailed recording and evaluation before and during site operations, combined with material sampling and laboratory analysis. Similarly, any excavations or opening up should be carried out under an archaeological watching brief after ensuring that the proposed works are appropriately planned, and risk assessed to minimize heritage impact. Any archaeological works required will need to be undertaken in line with the procedures outline in a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI).
- **CP 8:** Findings from conservation works should be disseminated to encourage wider best practice on burial grounds/graveyards and be used to update future interpretation at the sites. Similarly, there is an opportunity to use site activities to increase awareness and promote best practice conservation by offering training, volunteer placements and outreach events.

## 7 IMPLEMENTATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### 7.1 Implementation

7.1.1 The requirement for repair, maintenance or conservation works to elements within each site has been prioritised into categories of urgency, in accordance with BS7913: 2013 the 'Guide to the Principles of the Conservation of Historic Buildings'. Categories for urgency are classified as follows:

- **Immediate (I)** – Work which should be put in hand without delay for public safety or health and safety reasons, to prevent imminent damage or to arrest rapid deterioration. This can include immediate further investigative survey work.
- **Urgent (U)** – Work which should be put in hand within weeks, months, or within a year at the most. Failure to do so would be likely to result in significant further damage or deterioration and increased costs.
- **Necessary (N)** – Work which should be carried out before the next five-yearly inspection, for which there is time to plan, and which can be integrated with other work. This is work which is due to keep the sites in a state of good repair. Most repair work should come into this category.
- **Desirable (D)** – Work, which is desirable, if not strictly necessary, but which may improve the functioning or performance of the sites or enhance their architectural or aesthetic qualities. Alternatively, work which is not due, but likely to become due, before the next five-yearly inspection or which can sensibly be incorporated with other work.

7.1.2 A range of permissions will also need to be sought before any works are undertaken. Permission will be required from HES (for St Bride's Chapel) the local authority, landowner and the individual owners of the monuments.

- **Stabilise or Remove loose masonry and stonework (I):** All three sites are open to public access. The boundary walls at St Bride's Chapel and Kilmahog Graveyard are damaged in numerous places and include loose and fallen stones. Immediate action should be taken to ensure that none of these loose stones presents a Health and Safety Risk.
- **Control of vegetation (U).** All three sites are at risk of damage from encroachment of large trees or bushes. Control and management of growth of vegetation should occur through the regular pruning and cutting back. Cuttings should always be removed from surfaces of monuments to discourage further plant growth.
- **Repair breaks in boundary walls (U):** The breaks in boundary walls should be repaired wherever possible using tumbled stones at the base of the walls. If insufficient stone is available on site to complete repair a local source of stone should be sought.
- **Repair gates and fixings at St Brides (U):** The entrance gates at St Bride's Chapel have become detached from the gate pier at one side and are currently tied closed. The detached gate should be reattached and the gates repaired sufficiently to allow them to open and closed.
- **Survey and monitor riverbank erosion (N):** The boundary walls at St Bride's Chapel and Leny Burial Ground are both located adjacent to active river channels which are eroding their adjacent bank. A programme of riverbank monitoring with reference to the stability of the outer walls of both burial grounds should be undertaken to ascertain the rate of erosion and if the walls are at significant risk.
- **Structural stability (N).** With reference to the above survey of the riverbank application of surface applied structural movement monitoring devices should be considered to detect progressive movement.

- **Control of corrosion/rust (N).** Removal of rust and corrosion and painting of ironwork. Well maintained iron is robust but if it is not looked after it will rust and gradually disintegrate.
- **Selective re-pointing (N).** Works to open joints and cracks to prevent water ingress to the stonework. These works should be minor in nature for a small number of open joints and generally concentrated in areas of regular past repointing or recognised areas of weakness (low level sills subject to rising damp, plinths, wall heads, etc). Matching mortar mixes should be used.
- **Research (N/D):** Research into the owners of individual monuments selected for works should be undertaken as soon as possible. In the longer-term research into the lives of those recorded on the gravestone will help to enhance the associative and historic significance at each site.
- **Interpretation (D):** Enhance visitors' understanding and appreciation of these sites through provision of both on and off-site information on their history, development and how they are currently cared for and maintained.

- 7.1.3 Maintenance should take place on a regular basis and includes caring for all elements of a site from gravestones and buildings, furniture and signage, trees and planting, to the grounds and infrastructure elements like pathways and drainage. Regular pruning of and cutting back of vegetation is essential to prevent each of the burial grounds from becoming overgrown. However, as noted by Historic Scotland (2001, 5) tidiness must be balanced against natural heritage interest. The plants and trees are part of the wildlife and design interest of each site and contribute towards a sense of place. Great care should therefore be taken during routine ground and vegetation maintenance such as mowing to ensure that the stonework is not inadvertently damaged by gardening tools. Care should also be taken when removing or pruning vegetation that is growing out of walls to ensure that its removal will not result in removal of any stone fabric. If in doubt, cutting back vegetation that is growing out of stonework should always be preferred over pulling it out which risks pulling away elements of the stone and thus further weakening the structure. Consideration should also be given to conserving and preserving natural elements of value within the graveyards. The mosses and lichens that grow on the grave markers and gravestones have a natural heritage value that should be considered alongside the cultural heritage value of the stones themselves. Volunteers can have a role to play in tackling maintenance work such as pruning invasive vegetation. A planned maintenance programme for each site is required.
- 7.1.4 Should a decision be made to remove the rust on the ironworks within each graveyard a programme of routine inspection and painting of the iron should be considered. A programme of monitoring of corrosion may be more appropriate for the ironwork in the first instance in order to better understand its stability and whether the removal of rust and painting is required.
- 7.1.5 Research into what particular attributes of each of the burial grounds are valued by the local community should also be undertaken to ensure that these attributes can be prioritised and protected for future generations. This will ensure that the sites are managed in a way that contributes positively to local community life. Volunteers can also help with research into monuments and the production and updating of the condition reports. This can be achieved through offering participants conservation-related training or more general life-skills development as part of community outreach initiatives.
- 7.1.6 The quality and depth of public engagement could be increased by enhancing visitors' understanding and appreciation of these sites, including making information on the three sites available online as part of a wider strategy to broaden participation and collaboration in the study of these sites and to help coordinate output. Each burial ground has areas that are likely to pose access problems for disabled visitors, as well as rough ground and lack of nearby vehicle parking, which means that there is no wheelchair access at all. Therefore, consideration should be provided as to how information about the burial grounds can be disseminated to those not able to physically access the sites.

## 7.2 Resourcing the works

- 7.2.1 Fundamental issues for conservation and/or restoration projects relating to heritage assets are resources and funding. Without substantial funding through grant-giving bodies, more often than not there will be insufficient resources, both financial and in-kind (ie, volunteer labour) which can be used to protect and maintain sites such as these and ensure that a long-term viable future can be secured. Limited funding presents a constant challenge as it may only sustain piecemeal, short-term solutions which in the long term may lead to detrimental impact on the sites. While such economic solutions do not always imply that the heritage asset will suffer, any future restoration policies must identify a range of standard criteria which can ensure that there is adequate protection for the variety of heritage assets. The costs associated with implementing the above recommendations would need to be detailed by a professional conservation body such as a conservation architect or quantity surveyor.
- 7.2.2 A level of maintenance is already occurring across all three sites, and it may be possible to undertake much of the routine maintenance advocated here under current funding regimes and/or with the use of well-trained volunteers. HES's *Historic Environment Support Fund* provides small grants for training in traditional skills and support for community outreach and may be suitable for obtaining funds to train a group of volunteers in maintenance. More substantial works such as repairs to the boundary walls may be eligible for the *Historic Environment Repair Grant*. This grant is administered by HES and supports conservation-standard repair projects which secure the original fabric of historic buildings and ancient monuments using traditional materials and skills, in line with their Advisory Standards of Conservation and Repair. Heritage Lottery Funding may also be an option for the larger boundary wall repairs. *Our Heritage* offers a grant of £10,000 to £100,000 and is a one stage application process for relatively straight-forward repairs. A larger *Heritage Grants* (£100,000 – £5million) requires a more detailed two stage application process and gives applicants the opportunity to secure funding for more ambitious projects and would be most appropriate if taking forward a plan for the three sites as a group. Individual monuments are privately owned, and the lair holder is responsible for the upkeep and maintenance of any monument or headstone erected upon a lair for the lifetime of that memorial. It may thus be possible to seek help with the costs for maintenance or minor work to individual gravestones from the owners.

## 8 CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 Following endorsement it is intended that this CMP will remain in place as a guidance document throughout the operation of the Callander Landscape Partnership Project. Sections 6 and 7 of this document identify a range of recommendations and standards which should be considered when dealing with the restoration, repair, maintenance and interpretation of the three sites in the future. As outlined in Section 6 these can also act as a benchmark to which the work can be assessed and monitored. This will help to ensure that the procedures and methods of work are effective in the long-term protection of the built heritage assets and archaeological features within the site.
- 8.2 A formal review and revision (as necessary) of the CMP will be undertaken as deemed necessary by the major stakeholders, together with the related consultation procedures.
- 8.3 The following broad operating policies (OP) would be adopted and applied throughout the operation of the Callander Landscape Partnership Project:
- **OP1:** Ensure all decisions affecting the built fabric and setting of the sites are based on a sound understanding of the significance of the site and/or individual elements potentially affected.
  - **OP2:** Enhance the legibility of the sites through sympathetic maintenance and repair.
  - **OP3:** Maintain a good relationship between relevant key stakeholders.
  - **OP4:** Facilitate safe access to and understanding of the sites.
  - **OP5:** Encourage and facilitate education about the history and significance of the sites to a wider audience.
  - **OP6:** Maintain the records of the sites in a usable format and make accessible where possible.
  - **OP7:** Maintain an ongoing record of maintenance and project works.
  - **OP8:** Ensure timely maintenance repairs and renewals.
  - **OP9:** Adopt the CMP and ensure its implementation and dissemination.
  - **OP10:** Review and update the CMP regularly.

## 9 REFERENCES

- Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.
- Buckham, S 2013 The Edinburgh Graveyards Project: A scoping study to identify strategic priorities for the future care and enjoyment of five historic burial grounds in the heart of the Edinburgh World Heritage Site. Available at: <https://ewh.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/Edinburgh-Graveyards-Report.pdf> (Accessed January 2022)
- Burial Grounds (Scotland) Act 1855
- Burial and Cremation (Scotland) Act 2016  
[https://www.legislation.gov.uk/asp/2016/20/pdfs/asp\\_20160020\\_en.pdf](https://www.legislation.gov.uk/asp/2016/20/pdfs/asp_20160020_en.pdf) (Accessed January 2022)
- Callander Heritage Society 2020a St Brides Graveyard  
<https://www.facebook.com/callanderheritage/photos/pcb.1462052403984966/1462035190653354/> (Accessed January 2022)
- Callander Heritage Society 2020b  
<https://www.facebook.com/callanderheritage/videos/1058073091214082/> Accessed January 2022)
- CIfA 2019 Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings and Structures.  
[https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS%26GBuildings\\_2.pdf](https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS%26GBuildings_2.pdf)
- CIfA 2014 Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Watching Brief.  
[https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIFAS&GArchives\\_2.pdf](https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIFAS&GArchives_2.pdf)
- Cowan, I B 1967 The parishes of medieval Scotland, (Scottish Record Society), Edinburgh, p130.
- English Heritage 2011 Caring for Historic Graveyard and Cemetery Monuments. Available at: [https://thegardenstrust.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/EH-Caring-for-Historic-Graveyard-and-Cemetery-Monuments-2011-v1\\_0-1.pdf](https://thegardenstrust.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/EH-Caring-for-Historic-Graveyard-and-Cemetery-Monuments-2011-v1_0-1.pdf) (Accessed January 2022)
- Gifford, J and Walker, F A 2002 The Buildings of Scotland: Stirling and Central Scotland. Yale University Press
- Historic England 2016 Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice.  
[https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/understanding-historic-buildings/heag099\\_understanding-historic-buildings/](https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/understanding-historic-buildings/heag099_understanding-historic-buildings/)
- Historic Environment (Amendment) (Scotland) Act 2011
- HES 2019a Historic Environment Scotland Scheduled Monument Consent Policy 2019
- HES 2019b Historic Environment Scotland Historic Environment Policy for Scotland. Retrieved from <https://www.historicenvironment.scot/advice-and-support/planning-and-guidance/historicenvironment-> (Accessed January 2022)
- HES 2019c Historic Environment Scotland Designation Policy and Selection Guidance. Retrieved from <https://www.historicenvironment.scot/archives-and-research/publications/publication/?publicationId=8d8bbaeb-ce5a-46c1-a558-aa2500ff7d3b> (Accessed January 2022).

- HE. 2019d Historic Environment Scotland Scotland's Listed Buildings. Retrieved from <https://www.historicenvironment.scot/archives-and-research/publications/publication/?publicationId=34c90cb9-5ff3-45c3-8bc3-a58400fcbc44>. (Accessed January 2022).
- HES 2019e A Guide To Climate Change Impacts Retrieved from <https://www.historicenvironment.scot/archives-and-research/publications/publication/?publicationId=843d0c97-d3f4-4510-acd3-aadf0118bf82> (Accessed January 2022).
- HES 2019f Scheduled Monument Consent Report on Handling: Loch Lubnaig, St Bride's Chapel Available at: <http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/decision/900016806> (Accessed January 2022).
- HES (ud) Kilmahog Graveyard Including Mort House: Listing Description <http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB4020> (Accessed January 2022).
- HES (ud) Little Leny, Buchanan Burial Enclosure and Burial Ground at Confluence of Eas Gobhain and Garbe Usige <http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB4015> (Accessed January 2022).
- HES 2001 Conservation of Historic Graveyards: Guide for Practitioners 2 Technical, Advice & Guidance, Guides for Practitioners. <https://www.historicenvironment.scot/archives-and-research/publications/publication/?publicationid=7a74107f-5d49-473d-bf3e-a5ad00a281d6> (Accessed January 2022).
- ICOMOS 2000 The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance 1999, with associated guidelines and code on the ethics of co-existence in conserving significant places. Australia ICOMOS Inc. Available at: [http://australia.icomos.org/wp-content/uploads/BURRA\\_CHARTER.pdf](http://australia.icomos.org/wp-content/uploads/BURRA_CHARTER.pdf).
- Loch Lomond & Trossachs National Park (LL & TNP). 2014 Callander Conservation Area Appraisal Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park (LL & TNP). 201. Local Development Plan 2017-2021- Live Park, Planning for the Future of our National Park. (Accessed on 06/11/2020)
- Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park (LL & TNP) 2018 Callander South Masterplan Framework. <http://www.lochlomond-trossachs.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/AdoptedCallanderSouthMasterplan.pdf> (Accessed on 06/11/2020)
- Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park (LL & TNP) (ud) Planning Guidance- Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas.
- Mackinlay, J M 1914 Ancient Church Dedications in Scotland: Non-Scriptural Dedications. Edinburgh. p128
- McNiven, P 2020 The Gaelic Place-names of Callander's Landscape. [https://www.callanderslandscape.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/Gaelic-Place-names-of-Callanders-Landscape-P-McNiven-June-2020\\_FINAL.pdf](https://www.callanderslandscape.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/Gaelic-Place-names-of-Callanders-Landscape-P-McNiven-June-2020_FINAL.pdf) (Accessed January 2022)
- McNiven, P 2014 Place-names and the Medieval Church in Menteith. Journal of Scottish Name Studies, 8, pp51-92.

- Mackinlay, J M. (1914) Ancient Church Dedications in Scotland: non-scriptural Dedications. Edinburgh. p 128.
- Morris, D B 1934 Trans Stirling Natur Hist Antiq Soc, 1933-4. pp 5-6
- Ritchie, J 1911-12 An Account of the Watch-houses, Mortsafes, and Public Vaults in Aberdeenshire Churchyards, formerly used for the Protection of the Dead from the Resurrectionists. pp 285-326) Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, 2003 (updated 2020) <https://doi.org/10.5284/1000184>. (Accessed January 2022).
- ScARF 2012 Future Thinking on Carved Stones in Scotland. Scottish Archaeological Research Framework: Society of Antiquaries of Scotland <https://scarf.scot/thematic/future-thinking-on-carved-stones-in-scotland/> (Accessed January 2022).
- Scottish Government 2011 PAN2/2011 Planning and Archaeology  
Scottish Government 2014 Scottish Planning Policy.
- Scottish Government 2019 Burial Ground Memorial Safety. Guidance for Scotland's Local Authorities.  
Sinclair, J (ed.) 1794 Statistical Account of Scotland, 1791-9, XI, p575. Edinburgh.
- Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997
- WoSAS 2011 WoSAS Pin: 63782: Little Leny. [http://www.wosas.net/wosas\\_site.php?id=63782](http://www.wosas.net/wosas_site.php?id=63782) (Accessed January 2022).

## APPENDIX 1: FIGURES

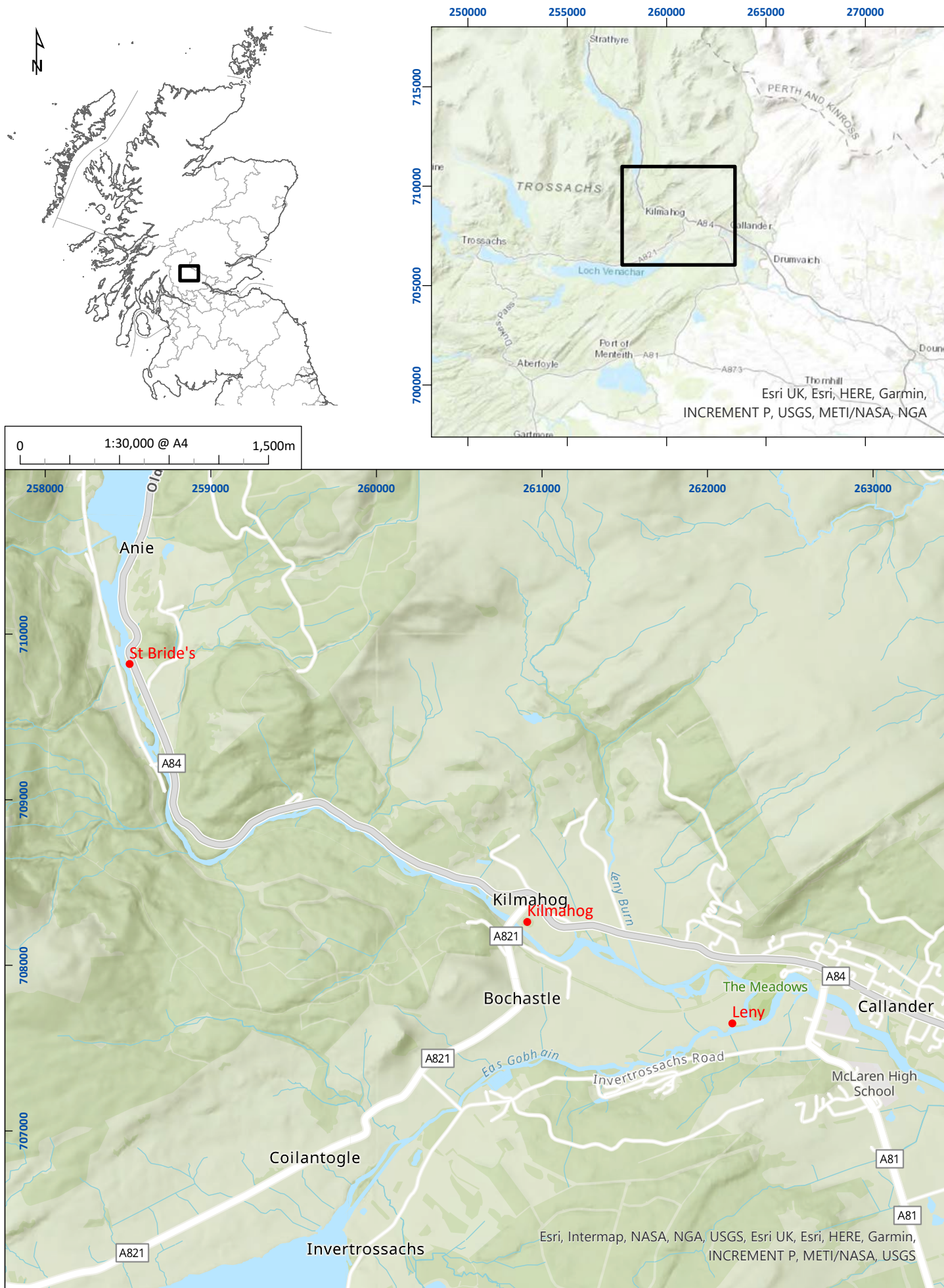


Figure 1: Site location plan

01/25947/REP/01/01

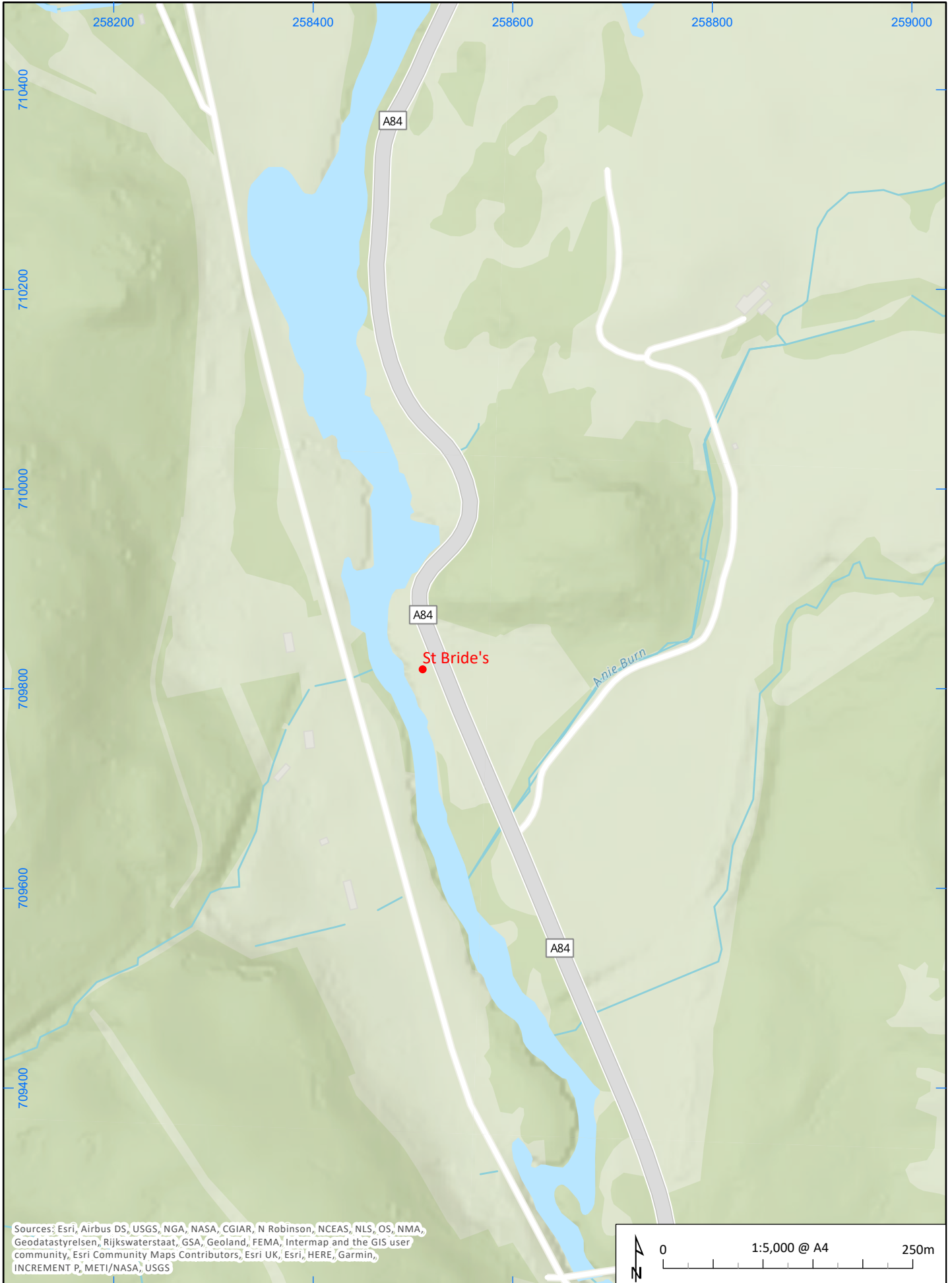


Figure 2: St Bride's Chapel, location

01/25947/REP/02/01



Esri, Intermap, NASA, NGA, USGS, Esri Community Maps Contributors, Esri UK, Esri, HERE, Garmin, INCREMENT P, METI/NASA, USGS

Figure 3: Kilmahog, location

01/25947/REP/03/01

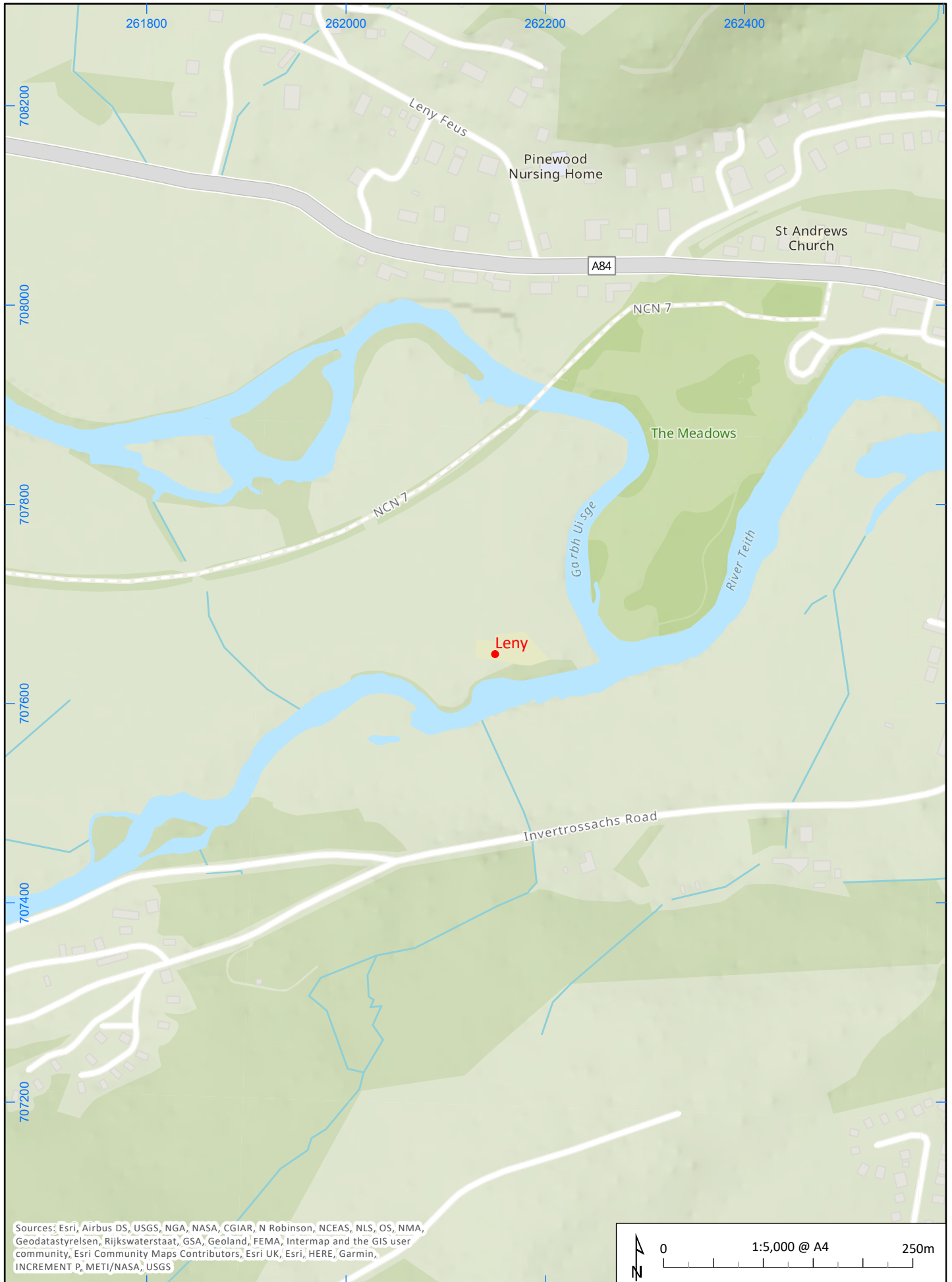


Figure 4: Little Leny, location

01/25947/REP/04/01



Figure 5: Extract from James Stobies map, 1783  
(reproduced by kind permission of the National Map Library of Scotland)



Figure 6: Extract from Ordnance Survey map, 1866  
(reproduced by kind permission of the National Map Library of Scotland)



Figure 7: Extract from Ordnance Survey map, 1901  
(reproduced by kind permission of the National Map Library of Scotland)



Figure 8: Extract from Ordnance Survey map, 1958  
(reproduced by kind permission of the National Map Library of Scotland)



Figure	5-8
St Brides Chapel Map regression	
FOR Callander Landscape Partnership	
Drawn/checked:	SO/RU
DWG no:	01/25947/REP/05-08/01
AOC Project No.:	25947
	
	
SYSTEM	Coordinate System: British National Grid Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum: OSGB 1936
SCALE	NOT TO SCALE
SCALE	



Figure 9: Extract from James Stobies map, 1783  
(reproduced by kind permission of the National Map Library of Scotland)

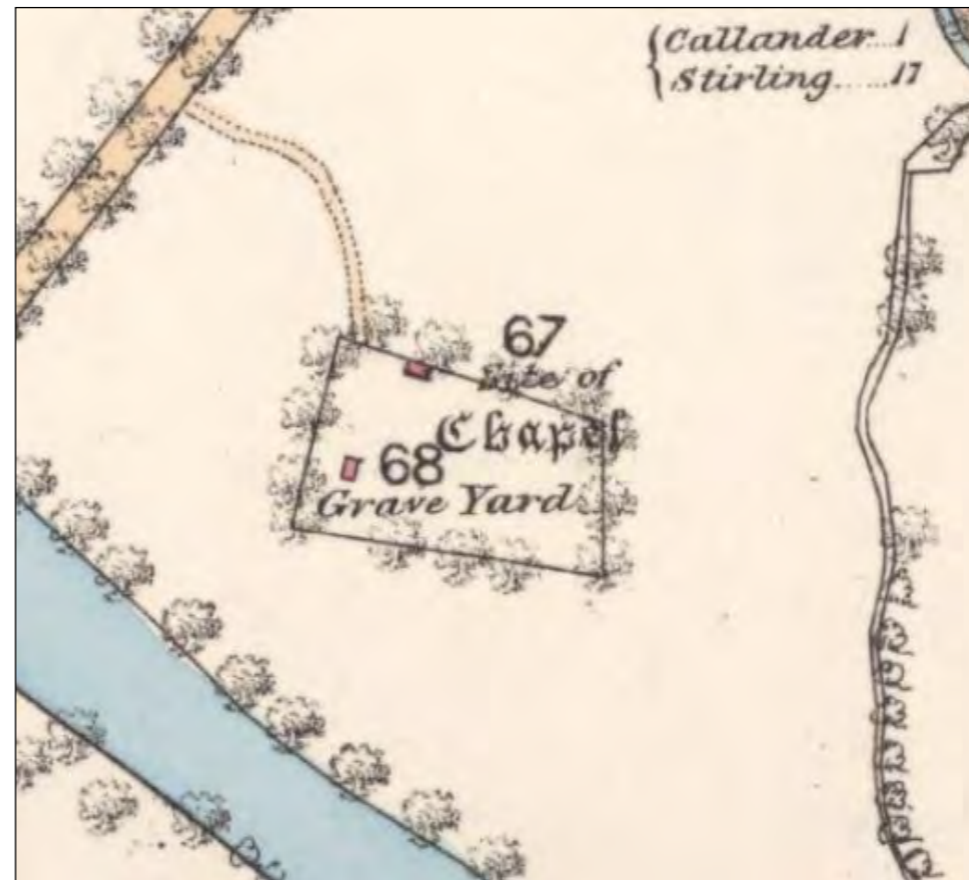


Figure 10: Extract from Ordnance Survey map, 1866  
(reproduced by kind permission of the National Map Library of Scotland)



Figure 11: Extract from Ordnance Survey map, 1900  
(reproduced by kind permission of the National Map Library of Scotland)



Figure 12: Extract from Ordnance Survey map, 1958  
(reproduced by kind permission of the National Map Library of Scotland)

Figure 9-12

Kilmahog Graveyard  
Map Regression

FOR  
Callander Landscape Partnership

Drawn/checked: SO/RU

DWG no: 01/25947/REP/09-12/01

AOC Project No.: 25947



SYSTEM  
Coordinate System: British National Grid  
Projection: Transverse Mercator  
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE  
NOT TO SCALE

SCALE

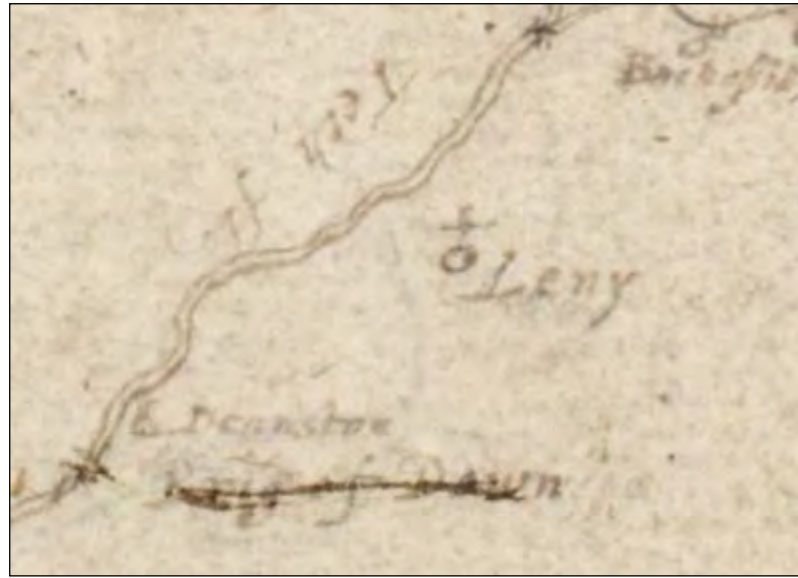


Figure 13: Extract from Robert Gordans A map of the basin of the River Forth, down to the widening of the estuary near Alloa, a 1636-52 (reproduced by kind permission of the National Map Library of Scotland)



Figure 14: Extract from James Stobies map, 1783 (reproduced by kind permission of the National Map Library of Scotland)



Figure 15: Extract from Ordnance Survey map, 1866 (reproduced by kind permission of the National Map Library of Scotland)

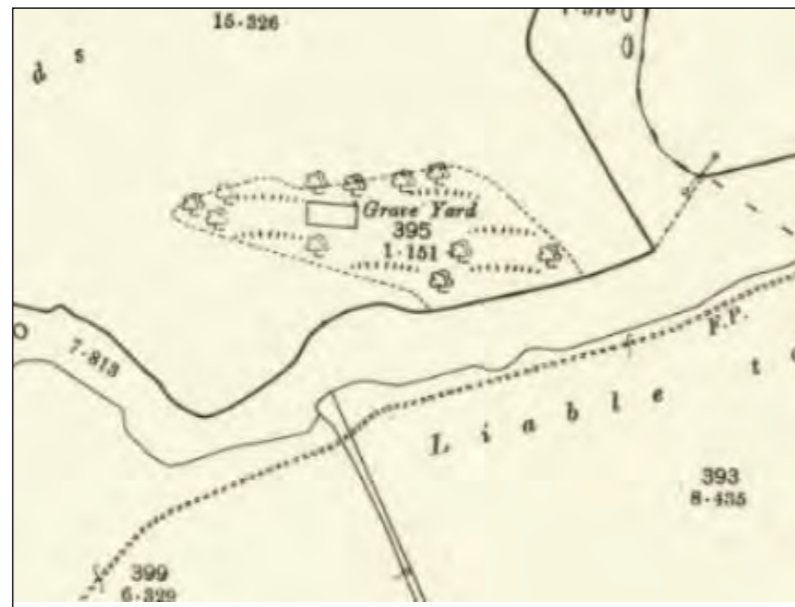


Figure 16: Extract from Ordnance Survey map, 1900 (reproduced by kind permission of the National Map Library of Scotland)



Figure 17: Extract from Ordnance Survey map, 1958 (reproduced by kind permission of the National Map Library of Scotland)



Figure	13-17
Lenny Burial Ground Map Regression	
FOR Callander Landscape Partnership	
Drawn/checked:	SO/RU
DWG no:	01/25947/REP/13-17/01
AOC Project No.:	25947
	
	
SYSTEM	Coordinate System: British National Grid Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum: OSGB 1936
SCALE	NOT TO SCALE
SCALE	



Figure		18
St Bride's Burial Ground		
<p>Key</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Fence</li> <li>■ Gravestone</li> <li>■ Wall</li> </ul>		
FOR		
Callander Landscape Partnership		
Drawn/checked:	JH/DS	
DWG no:	01/25947/REP/XX/01	
AOC Project No.:	25947	
<p>Map Frame Lower Left: 258476E 709792N m                  Map Frame Upper Right: 258544E 709846N m</p>		
SYSTEM		
<p>Coordinate System: British National Grid                  Projection: Transverse Mercator                  Datum: OSGB 1936</p>		
SCALE	1:200 @ A3	
SCALE		

Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and database right 2020  
 Contains data from OS Zoomstack



Figure

19

Kilmahog Burial Ground

Key

- Fence
- Gravestone
- Wall

FOR  
Callander Landscape Partnership



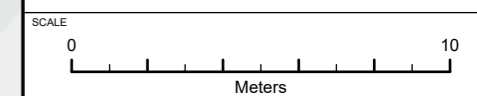
Drawn/checked:	JH/DS
DWG no:	01/25947/REP/XX/01
AOC Project No.:	25947



Map Frame Lower Left: 260878E 708236N m  
Map Frame Upper Right: 260946E 708290N m



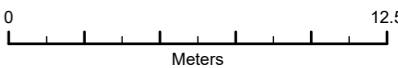
SYSTEM  
Coordinate System: British National Grid  
Projection: Transverse Mercator  
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE  
1:200 @ A3



Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and database right 2020  
Contains data from OS Zoomstack



Figure		20	
Kilmahog Burial Ground			
<p>Key</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Fence</li> <li>■ Gravestone</li> <li>■ Wall</li> </ul>			
FOR			
Callander Landscape Partnership			
			
Drawn/checked:	JH/DS		
DWG no:	01/25947/REP/XX/01		
AOC Project No.:	25947		
			
<p>Map Frame Lower Left: 262121E 707625N m                  Map Frame Upper Right: 262206E 707692N m</p>			
SYSTEM			
<p>Coordinate System: British National Grid                  Projection: Transverse Mercator                  Datum: OSGB 1936</p>			
SCALE			
1:250 @ A3			
SCALE			
			

Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and database right 2020  
 Contains data from OS Zoomstack

## APPENDIX 2: PLATES



Plate SB1: Saint Bride's Chapel, east enclosure wall, general view from the west



Plate SB2: Saint Bride's Chapel, north enclosure wall, general view from the south



Plate SB3: Saint Bride's Chapel, west enclosure wall, general view from the east



Plate SB4: Saint Bride's Chapel, north enclosure wall, general view from the south



Plate SB5: Saint Bride's Chapel, detail of the main gate from the west



Plate SB6: Saint Bride's Chapel, detail of the gate pier from the west



Plate SB7: Saint Bride's Chapel, detail of iron gate in the south wall from the north



Plate SB8: Saint Bride's Chapel, detail of collapsed section of wall from the north



Plate SB9: Saint Bride's Chapel, detail of cross fragment inscription, from the south



Plate SB10: Saint Bride's Chapel, detail of western grave marker from the south



Plate SB11: Saint Bride's Chapel, detail of eastern grave marker from the south



Plate SB12: Saint Bride's Chapel, detail of upright grave marker from the south



Plate SB13: Saint Bride's Chapel, detail of the side of the upright grave marker from the east



Plate SB14: Saint Bride's Chapel, detail of the carvings of the upright grave marker from the south



Plate SB15: Saint Bride's Chapel, detail of the carvings of the upright grave marker, from the north



Plate SB16: Saint Bride's Chapel, detail of the upright grave marker from the north



Plate SB17: Saint Bride's Chapel, detail of grave marker set in the south wall from the north



Plate KG1: Kilmahog Graveyard, north boundary wall, general view from the north



Plate KG2: Kilmahog Graveyard, east boundary wall, general view from the north-east



Plate KG3: Kilmahog Graveyard, south boundary wall, general view from the south-east



Plate KG4: Kilmahog Graveyard, west boundary wall, general view from the west



Plate KG5: Kilmahog Graveyard, gateway, general view from the south



Plate KG6: Kilmahog Graveyard, gateway, detail of bell and housing from the south



Plate KG7: Kilmahog Graveyard, west boundary wall, detail of the iron kissing gate from the west



Plate KG8: Kilmahog Graveyard, Morthouse north elevation, general view from the north



Plate KG9: Kilmahog Graveyard, Morthouse west elevation, general view from the west



Plate KG10: Kilmahog Graveyard, Morthouse south elevation, general from the west



Plate KG11: Kilmahog Graveyard, north boundary wall, detail of damage from the north



Plate KG12: Kilmahog Graveyard, east boundary wall, detail of damage from the north-east



Plate KG13: Kilmahog Graveyard, east boundary wall, detail of damage from the east



Plate KG14: Kilmahog Graveyard, south boundary wall, detail of damage from the south



Plate KG15: Kilmahog Graveyard, west boundary wall, detail of damage from the west



Plate KG16: Kilmahog Graveyard, grave marker 19, detail of grave marker from the east

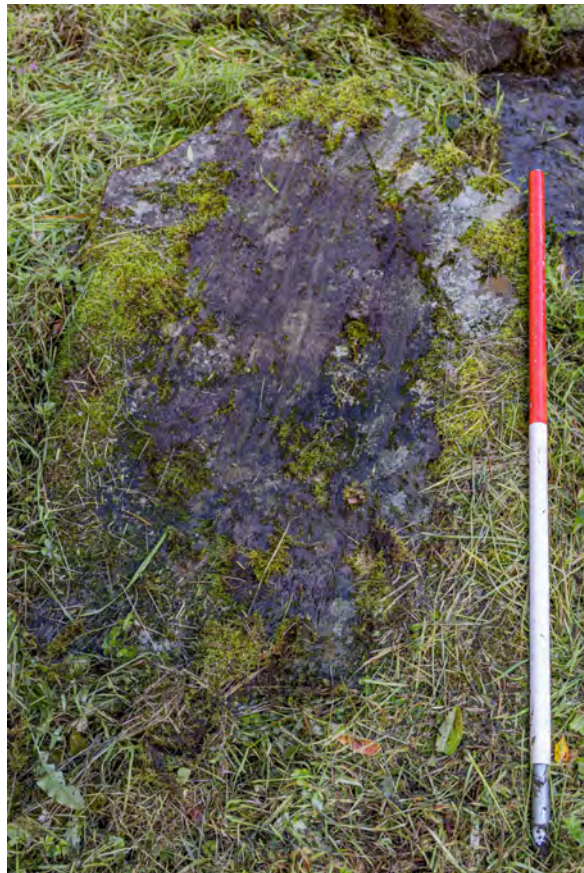


Plate KG17: Kilmahog Graveyard, grave marker 12, detail of grave marker from the east



Plate KG18: Kilmahog Graveyard, grave marker 36, detail of grave marker from the east



Plate KG19: Kilmahog Graveyard, grave marker 70, detail of grave marker with memento mori carvings from the east



Plate KG20: Kilmahog Graveyard, grave marker 57, detail of grave marker with memento mori carvings from the east



Plate KG21: Kilmahog Graveyard, grave marker 49, detail of grave marker with Clan Stuart crest from the east



Plate KG22: Kilmahog Graveyard, grave marker 49, detail of grave marker with Clan Stuart crest from the east



Plate KG23: Kilmahog Graveyard, grave marker 83, detail of grave marker with Clan Stuart crest from the east



Plate KG24: Kilmahog Graveyard, grave marker 49, detail of grave marker with Clan Stuart crest from the east



Plate KG25: Kilmahog Graveyard, grave marker 51, detail of obelisk-style grave marker from the east



Plate KG26: Kilmahog Graveyard, grave marker 79, detail of Celtic cross style grave marker from the east



Plate KG27: Kilmahog Graveyard, grave marker 27, general view of large 19th century grave marker from the north-east



Plate KG28: Kilmahog Graveyard, grave marker 27, general view of large 19th century grave marker from the north



Plate KG29: Kilmahog Graveyard, grave marker 27, detail inscription from the east



Plate KG30: Kilmahog Graveyard, grave marker 27, general view of large 19th century grave marker from the west



Plate LBG1: Leny Burial Ground, general view from the west



Plate LBG2: Leny Burial Ground, general view of the east end of the site from the west



Plate LBG3: Leny Burial Ground, burial enclosure south elevation, general view from the south



Plate LBG4: Leny Burial Ground, burial enclosure west elevation, general view from the west



Plate LBG5: Leny Burial Ground, burial enclosure east elevation, general view from the east



Plate LBG6: Leny Burial Ground, burial enclosure south wall, detail of entrance from the north



Plate LBG7: Leny Burial Ground, burial enclosure south elevation, detail of date stone from the south



Plate LBG8: Leny Burial Ground, burial enclosure south elevation, detail of carved corner stone from the south-east



Plate LBG9: Leny Burial Ground, general view of raised area from the west



Plate LBG10: Leny Burial Ground, general view of the east end of the site from the east



Plate LBG11: Leny Burial Ground, burial enclosure east wall, detail of memorial stone dated to 1724 from the west



Plate LBG12: Leny Burial Ground, grave marker E3, detail burial marker from the west



Plate LBG13: Leny Burial Ground, grave marker E5, detail of burial marker from the west



Plate LBG14: Leny Burial Ground, grave marker E4, detail of burial marker from the west



Plate LBG15: Leny Burial Ground, grave marker E4, detail of burial marker supports from the west



Plate LBG16: Leny Burial Ground, grave marker E5, detail of burial marker supports from the west



Plate LBG17: Leny Burial Ground, grave marker E9, detail of burial marker from the east



Plate LBG18: Leny Burial Ground, burial enclosure north wall, detail of memorial stone to Dugald Buchanan from the south



Plate LBG19: Leny Burial Ground, general view of western grave plot from the east



Plate LBG20: Leny Burial Ground, general view of central grave plot from the east



Plate LBG21: Leny Burial Ground, general view of eastern grave plot from the east



Plate LBG22: Leny Burial Ground, general view of grave marker 8 from the east



Plate LBG23: Leny Burial Ground, general view of grave marker 9 from the east



Plate LBG24: Leny Burial Ground, general view of grave marker 10 from the east



Plate LBG25: Leny Burial Ground, general view of grave marker 11 from the east



Plate LBG26: Leny Burial Ground, general view of unusual grave marker from the east



Plate LBG27: Leny Burial Ground, general view of unusual grave marker from the south

## APPENDIX 3 : DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER

<i>Photo Ref</i>	<i>Site</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Taken From</i>	<i>Date</i>
1	St Bride's Chapel	General view	W	27/10/21
2	St Bride's Chapel	General view	S	27/10/21
3	St Bride's Chapel	General view	W	27/10/21
4	St Bride's Chapel	General view	N	27/10/21
5	St Bride's Chapel	Detail of grave marker set in wall	N	27/10/21
6	St Bride's Chapel	Detail of grave marker set in wall	W	27/10/21
7	St Bride's Chapel	Detail of gate in south wall	S	27/10/21
8	St Bride's Chapel	General view	NE	27/10/21
9	St Bride's Chapel	General view	E	27/10/21
10	St Bride's Chapel	General view	S	27/10/21
11	St Bride's Chapel	General view	S	27/10/21
12	St Bride's Chapel	Detail of wall damage	S	27/10/21
13	St Bride's Chapel	Detail of wall damage	N	27/10/21
14	St Bride's Chapel	Detail of wall damage	N	27/10/21
15	St Bride's Chapel	Detail of cross fragment	N	27/10/21
16	St Bride's Chapel	Detail of a flat grave marker	S	27/10/21
17	St Bride's Chapel	Detail of a flat grave marker	W	27/10/21
18	St Bride's Chapel	Detail of a flat grave marker	S	27/10/21
19	St Bride's Chapel	Detail of a flat grave marker	S	27/10/21
20	St Bride's Chapel	Detail of upstanding grave	S	27/10/21
21	St Bride's Chapel	Side view of the upstanding grave	E	27/10/21
22	St Bride's Chapel	Rear view of the upstanding grave marker	N	27/10/21
23	St Bride's Chapel	Rear view of the upstanding grave marker	N	27/10/21
24	St Bride's Chapel	Detail of the grave carvings on the upstanding grave marker	N	27/10/21
25	St Bride's Chapel	Detail of the grave carvings on the upstanding grave marker	N	27/10/21
26	St Bride's Chapel	Detail of the grave carvings on the upstanding grave marker	N	27/10/21
27	St Bride's Chapel	Detail of the grave carvings on the upstanding grave marker	S	27/10/21
28	St Bride's Chapel	General view	S	27/10/21
29	St Bride's Chapel	General view	E	27/10/21
30	St Bride's Chapel	General view	E	27/10/21
31	St Bride's Chapel	General view	E	27/10/21
32	St Bride's Chapel	Detail of inscribed stone	E	27/10/21
33	St Bride's Chapel	Detail of inscribed stone	E	27/10/21
34	St Bride's Chapel	Detail of inscribed stone	E	27/10/21
35	St Bride's Chapel	General view	E	27/10/21
36	St Bride's Chapel	General view	W	27/10/21
37	St Bride's Chapel	General view	N	27/10/21
38	St Bride's Chapel	General view	E	27/10/21
39	St Bride's Chapel	General view	S	27/10/21
40	St Bride's Chapel	General view	S	27/10/21
41	St Bride's Chapel	General view	S	27/10/21
42	St Bride's Chapel	Detail of Gates	E	27/10/21
43	St Bride's Chapel	Detail of Gates	E	27/10/21
44	St Bride's Chapel	Detail of Gates	E	27/10/21

## CALLANDER BURIAL GROUNDS: CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

<i>Photo Ref</i>	<i>Site</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Taken From</i>	<i>Date</i>
1	Kilmahog Graveyard	General view	W	28/09/21
2	Kilmahog Graveyard	General view	S	28/09/21
3	Kilmahog Graveyard	General view	W	28/09/21
4	Kilmahog Graveyard	General view	N	28/09/21
5	Kilmahog Graveyard	Detail of grave marker set in wall	N	28/09/21
6	Kilmahog Graveyard	Detail of grave marker set in wall	W	28/09/21
7	Kilmahog Graveyard	Detail of gate in south wall	S	28/09/21
8	Kilmahog Graveyard	General view	NE	28/09/21
9	Kilmahog Graveyard	General view	E	28/09/21
10	Kilmahog Graveyard	General view	S	28/09/21
11	Kilmahog Graveyard	General view	S	28/09/21
12	Kilmahog Graveyard	Detail of wall damage	S	28/09/21
13	Kilmahog Graveyard	Detail of wall damage	N	28/09/21
14	Kilmahog Graveyard	Detail of wall damage	N	28/09/21
15	Kilmahog Graveyard	Detail of cross fragment	N	28/09/21
16	Kilmahog Graveyard	Detail of a flat grave marker	S	28/09/21
17	Kilmahog Graveyard	Detail of a flat grave marker	W	28/09/21
18	Kilmahog Graveyard	Detail of a flat grave marker	S	28/09/21
19	Kilmahog Graveyard	Detail of a flat grave marker	S	28/09/21
20	Kilmahog Graveyard	Detail of upstanding grave	S	28/09/21
21	Kilmahog Graveyard	Side view of the upstanding grave	E	28/09/21
22	Kilmahog Graveyard	Rear view of the upstanding grave marker	N	28/09/21
23	Kilmahog Graveyard	Rear view of the upstanding grave marker	N	28/09/21
24	Kilmahog Graveyard	Detail of the grave carvings on the upstanding grave marker	N	28/09/21
25	Kilmahog Graveyard	Detail of the grave carvings on the upstanding grave marker	N	28/09/21
26	Kilmahog Graveyard	Detail of the grave carvings on the upstanding grave marker	N	28/09/21
27	Kilmahog Graveyard	Detail of the grave carvings on the upstanding grave marker	S	28/09/21
28	Kilmahog Graveyard	General view	S	28/09/21
29	Kilmahog Graveyard	General view	E	28/09/21
30	Kilmahog Graveyard	General view	E	28/09/21
31	Kilmahog Graveyard	General view	E	28/09/21
32	Kilmahog Graveyard	Detail of inscribed stone	E	28/09/21
33	Kilmahog Graveyard	Detail of inscribed stone	E	28/09/21
34	Kilmahog Graveyard	Detail of inscribed stone	E	28/09/21
35	Kilmahog Graveyard	General view	E	28/09/21
36	Kilmahog Graveyard	General view	W	28/09/21
37	Kilmahog Graveyard	General view	N	28/09/21
38	Kilmahog Graveyard	General view	E	28/09/21
39	Kilmahog Graveyard	General view	S	28/09/21
40	Kilmahog Graveyard	General view	S	28/09/21
41	Kilmahog Graveyard	General view	S	28/09/21
42	Kilmahog Graveyard	Detail of Gates	E	28/09/21
43	Kilmahog Graveyard	Detail of Gates	E	28/09/21
44	Kilmahog Graveyard	Detail of Gates	E	28/09/21

## CALLANDER BURIAL GROUNDS: CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

<i>Photo Ref</i>	<i>Site</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Taken From</i>	<i>Date</i>
1	Leny Burial Ground	General view	E	29/09/21
2	Leny Burial Ground	General view	E	29/09/21
3	Leny Burial Ground	General view	W	29/09/21
4	Leny Burial Ground	General view of east wall of burial enclosure	W	29/09/21
5	Leny Burial Ground	General view of east wall of burial enclosure	W	29/09/21
6	Leny Burial Ground	General view of north wall of burial enclosure	S	29/09/21
7	Leny Burial Ground	General view of west wall of burial enclosure	E	29/09/21
8	Leny Burial Ground	General view of south wall of burial enclosure	N	29/09/21
9	Leny Burial Ground	General view of south wall of burial enclosure	N	29/09/21
10	Leny Burial Ground	General view of south wall of burial enclosure	N	29/09/21
11	Leny Burial Ground	General view of south elevation of burial enclosure	S	29/09/21
12	Leny Burial Ground	General view of south elevation of burial enclosure	S	29/09/21
13	Leny Burial Ground	Detail of date stone above entrance	S	29/09/21
14	Leny Burial Ground	General view of south elevation of burial enclosure	S	29/09/21
15	Leny Burial Ground	General view	W	29/09/21
16	Leny Burial Ground	General view	W	29/09/21
17	Leny Burial Ground	General view of west elevation of burial enclosure	W	29/09/21
18	Leny Burial Ground	General view of north elevation of burial enclosure	N	29/09/21
19	Leny Burial Ground	General view of north elevation of burial enclosure	N	29/09/21
20	Leny Burial Ground	General view of north elevation of burial enclosure	NW	29/09/21
21	Leny Burial Ground	General view of east elevation of burial enclosure	E	29/09/21
22	Leny Burial Ground	Detail of finely worked stone	SE	29/09/21

## APPENDIX 4: ST BRIDE'S CHAPEL GRAVE REGISTER

<i>Grave No.</i>	<i>Site</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Condition</i>	<i>Date</i>
1	Saint Brides Chapel	Upright marker dedicated to James McKinlay who died in 1805, his wife Elenora Cameron and his Son Peter who died in 1828. The front upper section of the gravestone has an angel decoration, whilst the back has two rams depicted at the top left and right corners. on the rear face is a carving of a flower with an inscription in Gaelic beneath.	Good	27/09/21
2	Saint Brides Chapel	Flat grave marker with no discernible inscription	Poor	27/09/21
3	Saint Brides Chapel	Flat grave marker with no discernible inscription	Poor	27/09/21
4	Saint Brides Chapel	Upright marker set in south boundary wall possible cross shaped originally	Poor	27/09/21

## APPENDIX 5: KILMAHOG GRAVEYARD GRAVE REGISTER

Grave No.	Site	Description	Condition	Date
1.	Kilmahog Graveyard	Upright grave marker Anne Stewart and family 1860. Headed by a dove flanked by 2 flowers. Some flaking of the stone	Good	27/09/21
2.	Kilmahog Graveyard	Flat grave marker no visible name or date	Poor	27/09/21
3.	Kilmahog Graveyard	Upright grave marker no visible name or date heavily flaked stone	Poor	27/09/21
4.	Kilmahog Graveyard	Upright grave marker dated 1809 no visible names heavily flaked stone	Poor	27/09/21
5.	Kilmahog Graveyard	Janet Hunter Died 1892	Good	27/09/21
6.	Kilmahog Graveyard	Upright grave 1854 appears to have broken towards the base and been repositioned upright	Poor	27/09/21
7.	Kilmahog Graveyard	Upright grave John Macfarlane? 1809 other names unclear	good	27/09/21
8.	Kilmahog Graveyard	Flat grave marker no date or names	Poor	27/09/21
9.	Kilmahog Graveyard	Small upright maker no names or dates	Very poor	27/09/21
10.	Kilmahog Graveyard	Upright grave damage to the front makes the names and dates unclear, possibly 1860s date	Poor	27/09/21
11.	Kilmahog Graveyard	Upright grave marker 1884 Isabelle Ferguson and her husband John added 1909	Good	27/09/21
12.	Kilmahog Graveyard	Upright grave marker to John MacFarlane 1914 pink marble	Good	27/09/21
13.	Kilmahog Graveyard	Small upright grave marker	Very poor	27/09/21
14.	Kilmahog Graveyard	Upright grave marker Alexandra Macfarlane and family 1891	Good	27/09/21
15.	Kilmahog Graveyard	Upright grave marker to John MacFarlane 1947 and his wife Isabella	Good	27/09/21
16.	Kilmahog Graveyard	Upright grave marker text illegible possibly late 18th or early 19th century	Average	27/09/21
17.	Kilmahog Graveyard	Upright grave marker text illegible possibly late 18th or early 19th century angel/cherub decoration	Average	27/09/21
18.	Kilmahog Graveyard	Flat or collapsed marker no text or dates	Poor	27/09/21
19.	Kilmahog Graveyard	Flat or collapsed marker no text or dates	Poor	27/09/21
20.	Kilmahog Graveyard	Small upright grave marker	poor	27/09/21
21.	Kilmahog Graveyard	Upright grave marker 1849 Jane Ferguson to her husband's name unclear due to flaking damage	Average	27/09/21
22.	Kilmahog Graveyard	Flat grave marker no date or names	Poor	27/09/21
23.	Kilmahog Graveyard	Upright grave marker 1859 dedicated to Daniel Ferguson by his family. Multiple family names	Good	27/09/21
24.	Kilmahog Graveyard	Flat grave marker 1914 Arthur Howard Blyth red/pink granite		27/09/21
25.	Kilmahog Graveyard	Upright grave marker mid-19th century worn frontage	Average	27/09/21
26.	Kilmahog Graveyard	Upright grave marker William Macfarlane 1866	Good	27/09/21
27.	Kilmahog Graveyard	Erected in 1851 to the memory of William Macfarlan of Bencloch, Stirlingshire, Luggiebank and Dunbartonshire. It is composed of a central sandstone wall with a block pediment carrying an urn with radiating railings attached to a pair of flanking corniced piers	Good	27/09/21
28.	Kilmahog Graveyard	Upright grave marker grey granite 1937 to William Blacklock	Very Good	27/09/21
29.	Kilmahog Graveyard	Upright grave marker 1892 Smeaton family	Very Good	27/09/21
30.	Kilmahog Graveyard	Upright grave marker John Robb and family 1941 capital R set in shield above names	Very Good	27/09/21
31.	Kilmahog Graveyard	Flat grave marker with the Stewart crest	Poor	27/09/21
32.	Kilmahog Graveyard	Obelisk to members of Stewart family wreath halfway up the obelisk	Good	27/09/21
33.	Kilmahog Graveyard	Flat grave marker no date or names	Very poor	27/09/21
34.	Kilmahog Graveyard	Flat grave marker no date or names	Very poor	27/09/21
35.	Kilmahog Graveyard	Flat grave marker no date or names	Very poor	27/09/21
36.	Kilmahog Graveyard	Upright grave marker heavily eroded face and damage to the top of the grave marker	Poor	27/09/21

**CALLANDER BURIAL GROUNDS: CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLAN**

37.	Kilmahog Graveyard	Upright grave marker heavily eroded face	Poor	28/09/21
38.	Kilmahog Graveyard	Flat grave marker possibly granite 1927 Isabelle Buchanan	Very good	28/09/21
39.	Kilmahog Graveyard	Flat grave marker possibly granite 1914 Peter Buchanan	Very good	28/09/21
40.	Kilmahog Graveyard	Broken upright grave stone 0.3m high no date or text	Very poor	28/09/21
41.	Kilmahog Graveyard	Upright grave stone bearing Stewart Crest with hourglass and skull, no dates or text	Good	28/09/21
42.	Kilmahog Graveyard	Short Broken grave marker	Poor	28/09/21
43.	Kilmahog Graveyard	Upright grave stone bearing Stewart Crest with hourglass and flowers dated to 1829 John Stewart and family	Good	28/09/21
44.	Kilmahog Graveyard	Granite Upright Marker Anderson family 1864-1894 dates listed	Average	28/09/21
45.	Kilmahog Graveyard	Stewart grave marker no crest 19th century Slight damage	Poor	28/09/21
46.	Kilmahog Graveyard	Upright grave marker badly cracked no dates name McGregor visible	Poor	28/09/21
47.	Kilmahog Graveyard	Upright grave marker badly cracked no dates metal support rods visible	Poor	28/09/21
48.	Kilmahog Graveyard	Upright grave marker dated to 1803 hourglass skull and cross bones	Average	28/09/21
49.	Kilmahog Graveyard	Upright grave marker Daniel Stewart no date features Stewart crest	Poor	28/09/21
50.	Kilmahog Graveyard	Upright grave marker Charles and Marjory Stewart 1895 and 1900 dates respectively granite marker with Stewart crest	Good	28/09/21
51.	Kilmahog Graveyard	John Stewart 1872 granite obelisk red/pink granite	Very good	28/09/21
52.	Kilmahog Graveyard	Upright grave marker Charles Stewart and family 1859, 1857 and 1858	Good	28/09/21
53.	Kilmahog Graveyard	Fallen grave marker	Poor	28/09/21
54.	Kilmahog Graveyard	Flat grave marker with cross marker 1898 Donald Stewart	Very good	28/09/21
55.	Kilmahog Graveyard	Upright granite grave marker grey John Maskill 1893 and Isabelle McLove 1859	Very good	28/09/21
56.	Kilmahog Graveyard	Upright granite grave marker John Stewart 1893 Agney Eliza 1904 Agnes Jane Stewart 1926 John Stewart 1941	Very good	28/09/21
57.	Kilmahog Graveyard	Upright grave marker Stewart grave with crest and memento mori imagery	Good	28/09/21
58.	Kilmahog Graveyard	Upright grave marker Duncan Stewart 1908 and Family	Very good	28/09/21
59.	Kilmahog Graveyard	Upright grave marker John Stewart died 1806	Good	28/09/21
60.	Kilmahog Graveyard	Upright grave marker Thomas Stewart 1865	Good	28/09/21
61.	Kilmahog Graveyard	Upright grave marker George Stewart 1855	Good	28/09/21
62.	Kilmahog Graveyard	Upright grave marker Mary Stewart 1864 and Jean Stewart 1865	Good	28/09/21
63.	Kilmahog Graveyard	Short upright grave marker John Macfarlane 1825	Average	28/09/21
64.	Kilmahog Graveyard	Flat grave marker no text or date	Poor	28/09/21
65.	Kilmahog Graveyard	Upright grave marker Euphemia Macfarlane 1878	Average	28/09/21
66.	Kilmahog Graveyard	Upright grave marker Thomas ? 1879 pink granite with knots and leaf design	Average	28/09/21
67.	Kilmahog Graveyard	Upright grave marker heavily flaked front	Poor	28/09/21
68.	Kilmahog Graveyard	Upright grave marker no text or date	Poor	28/09/21
69.	Kilmahog Graveyard	Upright grave marker heavily flaked with memento mori imagery	Poor	28/09/21
70.	Kilmahog Graveyard	Flat grave marker no visible text	Poor	28/09/21
71.	Kilmahog Graveyard	Upright grave marker Archibald McLaren 1844 and family	Very good	28/09/21
72.	Kilmahog Graveyard	Upright grave marker Robert Maclaren 1855	Good	28/09/21
73.	Kilmahog Graveyard	Upright grave marker William McVey 1850	Good	28/09/21
74.	Kilmahog Graveyard	Upright grave marker John Mc Vey and family polished granite	Very good	28/09/21
75.	Kilmahog Graveyard	Upright grave marker 1796 intitles DM MF and GD	Good	28/09/21
76.	Kilmahog Graveyard	Upright grave marker 1875 John Stewart 1875		28/09/21
77.	Kilmahog Graveyard	Upright grave marker knot decoration surrounds heavily flaked front	poor	28/09/21

**CALLANDER BURIAL GROUNDS: CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLAN**

78.	Kilmahog Graveyard	Cross atop large granite base Anderson family grave late 19th century	Very good	28/09/21
79.	Kilmahog Graveyard	Upright grave marker James McNaughton 1872	Very good	28/09/21
80.	Kilmahog Graveyard	Large flat grave marker with carved cross no date or name	Good	28/09/21
81.	Kilmahog Graveyard	Upright grave marker John Wilson 1868	Good	28/09/21
82.	Kilmahog Graveyard	Flat grave marker Angus McNab 1806	Good	28/09/21
83.	Kilmahog Graveyard	Upright grave marker James Balfour 1817	Good	28/09/21
84.	Kilmahog Graveyard	Upright grave marker Donald MacMaster 1809	Good	28/09/21
85.	Kilmahog Graveyard	Upright grave marker Donald Macdonald 1800	Good	28/09/21
86.	Kilmahog Graveyard	Upright grave marker, skull and cross bones and hourglass on the rear no visible text dates 1796 and 1798 visible	Good	28/09/21
87.	Kilmahog Graveyard	Upright grave marker Donald 1788 faded text	Good	28/09/21
88.	Kilmahog Graveyard	Upright grave marker with angel, skull and cross bones and hour glass text is very faded	Average	28/09/21
89.	Kilmahog Graveyard	Upright grave marker 1812 no clear text	Good	28/09/21
90.	Kilmahog Graveyard	Upright grave marker no visible text 1899	Good	28/09/21
91.	Kilmahog Graveyard	Upright grave marker John Ferguson for Elizabeth McIntyre 1872	Good	28/09/21
92.	Kilmahog Graveyard	Upright grave marker John Ferguson for his son John 1852	Good	28/09/21
93.	Kilmahog Graveyard	Upright grave marker Donald McIntyre heavily flaked front	Poor	28/09/21
94.	Kilmahog Graveyard	Upright grave marker 1837	Good	28/09/21
95.	Kilmahog Graveyard	Upright grave marker Jess McIntyre and children 1877 polished granite	Very good	28/09/21
96.	Kilmahog Graveyard	Collapsed grave marker	Poor	28/09/21
97.	Kilmahog Graveyard	Collapsed grave marker	Poor	28/09/21
98.	Kilmahog Graveyard	Short upright grave marker Lawrence Maclaren	Average	28/09/21
99.	Kilmahog Graveyard	Short upright grave marker Ann Maclaren	Average	28/09/21
100.	Kilmahog Graveyard	Upright grave marker Agnes Ferguson 1905 and Alexander Ferguson 1915	Very good	28/09/21
101.	Kilmahog Graveyard	Upright grave marker Peter Cameron and his wife Margret raised by their family in 1852	Good	28/09/21
102.	Kilmahog Graveyard	Upright granite grave marker Grace MacDiarmid and family dates range 1930 – 1970	Very Good	28/09/21
103.	Kilmahog Graveyard	Upright grave marker Peter Maclaren no date	Good	28/09/21
104.	Kilmahog Graveyard	Flat grave marker broken no text or date	Poor	28/09/21
105.	Kilmahog Graveyard	Upright grave marker no text or date	Poor	28/09/21
106.	Kilmahog Graveyard	Collapsed grave marker	Poor	28/09/21
107.	Kilmahog Graveyard	Upright grave marker John Farlane	Good	28/09/21
108.	Kilmahog Graveyard	Upright grave marker 1810 date no text	Good	28/09/21
109.	Kilmahog Graveyard	Upright grave marker John MacKie 1800	Good	28/09/21
110.	Kilmahog Graveyard	Upright grave marker Duncan ? faded text 1800	Average	28/09/21
111.	Kilmahog Graveyard	Collapsed grave marker	Poor	28/09/21
112.	Kilmahog Graveyard	Collapsed grave marker	Poor	28/09/21
113.	Kilmahog Graveyard	Upright grave marker John McGregor 1813 flaking of front	Average	28/09/21
114.	Kilmahog Graveyard	Upright grave marker John McGregor and family 1828 – 1864	Good	28/09/21
115.	Kilmahog Graveyard	Flat grave marker with possible remains of memento mori imagery no date or text visible	Poor	28/09/21
116.	Kilmahog Graveyard	Upright grave marker heavily flaked no text or date visible	Poor	28/09/21
117.	Kilmahog Graveyard	Upright grave marker John and Duncan Stewart 1871, Stewart crest and motto visible	Good	28/09/21
118.	Kilmahog Graveyard	Flat grave marker no text or date	Poor	28/09/21
119.	Kilmahog Graveyard	Modern Grave marker 2010 Jane McNaught	Very good	28/09/21
120.	Kilmahog Graveyard	Upright grave marker heavily flaked no text or date visible	Poor	28/09/21
121.	Kilmahog Graveyard	Obelisk grave marker James Stewart 1877	Good	28/09/21
122.	Kilmahog Graveyard	Flat grave marker raised on plinth possible memento mori Imagery	Poor	28/09/21
123.	Kilmahog Graveyard	Modern Grave marker	Very good	28/09/21

## APPENDIX 6: LENY BURIAL GROUND GRAVE REGISTER

Photo Ref	Site	Description	Condition	Date
1	Leny Burial Ground	Wall marker on west wall of burial enclosure BM Mc no clear date	Good	29/09/21
2	Leny Burial Ground	Wall marker on west wall of burial enclosure David Buchanan 1881 and his wife Catharine Stewart 1912	Good	29/09/21
3	Leny Burial Ground	Wall marker on west wall of burial enclosure 1724 initials AB	Good	29/09/21
4	Leny Burial Ground	Upright grave marker in enclosure John Buchanan 1937 and Mary Stewart 1958	Very Good	29/09/21
5	Leny Burial Ground	Upright grave marker in enclosure no date or text	Poor	29/09/21
6	Leny Burial Ground	Flat grave marker in enclosure no date or names	Poor	29/09/21
7	Leny Burial Ground	Flat grave marker in enclosure no date or names	Poor	29/09/21
8	Leny Burial Ground	Upright grave marker in enclosure Isabell Buchanan date obscured	Average	29/09/21
9	Leny Burial Ground	Raised granite grave marker Richard Taylor 1869	Very good	29/09/21
10	Leny Burial Ground	Wall marker on north wall of burial enclosure granite plaque erected in 1995 dedicated to Dugald Buchanan. The inscription reads 'Gaelic poet, teacher, evangelist ' This monument marks his resting place and commemorates his gifts of inspired language and sacred song by which the literature of his native highlands has been enriched'.	Very good	29/09/21
11	Leny Burial Ground	Raised flat grave marker end plinth has a date of 1763, heart, skull and cross bone and hourglass memento mori		29/09/21
12	Leny Burial Ground	Flat grave marker in enclosure no date or names	Poor	29/09/21
13	Leny Burial Ground	Flat grave marker in enclosure no date or names	Poor	29/09/21
14	Leny Burial Ground	Upright grave marker in enclosure William Buchanan 1882 imagery	Good	29/09/21
15	Leny Burial Ground	Upright grave marker in enclosure James Buchanan 1858	Good	29/09/21
16	Leny Burial Ground	Wall marker on north wall text reads 'The bell tolleth to the famelie of Bochastel at 19 boots of length upon both the syd vals ' WB, IB, 1724.	Good	29/09/21
17	Leny Burial Ground	Raised flat grave marker end plinth has a date of 1763 crest visible but text obscured	Average	29/09/21
18	Leny Burial Ground	Flat grave marker in enclosure no date or names	Poor	29/09/21
19	Leny Burial Ground	Upright grave marker in enclosure no date	Good	29/09/21
20	Leny Burial Ground	Raised red granite grave marker Walter Buchanan 1880 and his sister Ann Buchanan 1896	Very Good	29/09/21
21	Leny Burial Ground	Flat grave marker in enclosure no clear text heart, skull and cross bone and hourglass memento mori imagery	Poor	29/09/21
22	Leny Burial Ground	Wall marker on east wall date 1724	Average	29/09/21
23	Leny Burial Ground	Flat granite slab marker Margret Buchanan 1902	Good	29/09/21
24	Leny Burial Ground	Collapsed grave marker no date or text	Poor	29/09/21
25	Leny Burial Ground	Upright grave marker John Buchannan 1840 and his wife Janet Monro 1885	Good	29/09/21
26	Leny Burial Ground	Short broken grave marker	Very poor	29/09/21
27	Leny Burial Ground	Short broken grave marker	Very poor	29/09/21
28	Leny Burial Ground	Short grave marker no date or text	Very poor	29/09/21
29	Leny Burial Ground	Short grave marker no date or text	Very poor	29/09/21
30	Leny Burial Ground	Collapsed grave marker no date or text	Very poor	29/09/21
31	Leny Burial Ground	Collapsed grave marker no date or text	Very poor	29/09/21
32	Leny Burial Ground	Collapsed grave marker no date or text	Poor	29/09/21
33	Leny Burial Ground	Collapsed grave marker no date or text	Poor	29/09/21
34	Leny Burial Ground	Upright grave marker David Macdonald 1874 stone raised 1876 date set in between carving of a thistle	Good	29/09/21
35	Leny Burial Ground	Short grave marker broken cross base	Poor	29/09/21

**CALLANDER BURIAL GROUNDS: CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLAN**

<b>36</b>	Leny Burial Ground	Flat granite marker multiple dates 1893 – 1978 MacDonalds and Buchanan's	Very good	29/09/21
<b>37</b>	Leny Burial Ground	Upright grave marker multiple dates 1945 – 1974 MacDonalds	Very good	29/09/21
<b>38</b>	Leny Burial Ground	Upright grave marker modern marker with multiple dates 1974 – 2004 MacDonalds	Good	29/09/21
<b>39</b>	Leny Burial Ground	Modern 21st century marker	Good	29/09/21
<b>40</b>	Leny Burial Ground	Upright grave marker red granite crack running horizontally across the face Hugh Macdiarmid parish priest 1877	Good	29/09/21
<b>41</b>	Leny Burial Ground	Short broken marker no text or date	Very poor	29/09/21
<b>42</b>	Leny Burial Ground	Upright grave marker John Macnab heavily flaked 1837	Poor	29/09/21
<b>43</b>	Leny Burial Ground	Upright grave marker Mary Buchanan 1899	Average	29/09/21
<b>44</b>	Leny Burial Ground	Upright grave marker Robert Buchanan heavily flaked	Poor	29/09/21
<b>45</b>	Leny Burial Ground	Short broken marker no text or date	Poor	29/09/21
<b>46</b>	Leny Burial Ground	Short grave marker 1810?	Poor	29/09/21
<b>47</b>	Leny Burial Ground	Upright grave marker modern 1952 Jean Buchanan and Edward Buchanan 1956	Good	29/09/21

## APPENDIX 7: METADATA REGISTER

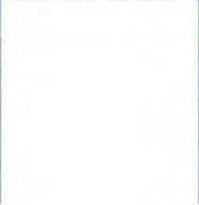
The measured survey of Callander Burial Grounds was undertaken using a Trimble TX5 laser scanner. The TX5 scanner is a phase comparison system, capable of full dome scanning at ranges of ca. 0.5m to 50m and at resolutions of up to 92 lines per degree. Scanning was undertaken on site using resolutions as recorded below yielding a typical point-cloud resolution of between 6.136mm and 12.272mm at 10m from the instrument. Overlapping stations mean that some areas were scanned at a greater resolution. The survey was controlled using spherical targets, located using a Trimble S6 total station with site control provided by a Trimble R8s GPS using the Trimble 'VRS now' service.

The laser scan data was registered in Trimble Realworks 10.0. The illustrations were produced using Rhino 6.0, AutoCAD LT 2020 and ArcGIS Pro 2.6.2.

STATION NAME	NUMBER OF POINTS	RESOLUTION	QUALITY	DATE	SITE NAME
25947_St_B_Scan_001	23,295,467	1/4	3x	27/09/2021	St Brides
25947_St_B_Scan_002	28,135,101	1/4	3x	27/09/2021	St Brides
25947_St_B_Scan_003	28,284,197	1/4	3x	27/09/2021	St Brides
25947_St_B_Scan_004	27,630,061	1/4	3x	27/09/2021	St Brides
25947_Kil_Scan_001	25,790,084	1/4	3x	28/09/2021	Kilmahog
25947_Kil_Scan_002	29,014,864	1/4	3x	28/09/2021	Kilmahog
25947_Kil_Scan_003	26,484,222	1/4	3x	28/09/2021	Kilmahog
25947_Kil_Scan_004	33,906,884	1/4	3x	28/09/2021	Kilmahog
25947_Kil_Scan_005	34,518,983	1/4	3x	28/09/2021	Kilmahog
25947_Kil_Scan_006	34,446,756	1/4	3x	28/09/2021	Kilmahog
25947_Kil_Scan_007	23,080,182	1/4	3x	28/09/2021	Kilmahog
25947_Kil_Scan_008	20,629,110	1/4	3x	28/09/2021	Kilmahog
25947_Kil_Scan_009	30,499,661	1/4	3x	28/09/2021	Kilmahog
25947_Kil_Scan_010	21,077,726	1/4	3x	28/09/2021	Kilmahog
25947_Kil_Scan_011	23,009,254	1/4	3x	28/09/2021	Kilmahog
25947_Kil_Scan_012	24,027,125	1/4	3x	28/09/2021	Kilmahog
25947_Kil_Scan_013	32,208,307	1/4	3x	28/09/2021	Kilmahog
25947_Kil_Scan_014	22,354,076	1/4	3x	28/09/2021	Kilmahog
25947_Kil_Scan_015	24,190,709	1/4	3x	28/09/2021	Kilmahog
25947_Kil_Scan_016	34,183,751	1/4	3x	28/09/2021	Kilmahog
25947_Kil_Scan_017	24,254,203	1/4	3x	28/09/2021	Kilmahog
25947_Leny_Scan_001	31,174,397	1/4	3x	29/09/2021	Leny
25947_Leny_Scan_002	34,573,261	1/4	3x	29/09/2021	Leny
25947_Leny_Scan_003	34,939,366	1/4	3x	29/09/2021	Leny
25947_Leny_Scan_004	36,218,275	1/4	3x	29/09/2021	Leny
25947_Leny_Scan_005	36,767,832	1/4	3x	29/09/2021	Leny
25947_Leny_Scan_006	21,930,898	1/4	3x	29/09/2021	Leny
25947_Leny_Scan_007	21,025,985	1/4	3x	29/09/2021	Leny
25947_Leny_Scan_008	73,643,688	1/2	3x	29/09/2021	Leny
25947_Leny_Scan_009	117,830,471	1/2	3x	29/09/2021	Leny
25947_Leny_Scan_010	119,415,304	1/2	3x	29/09/2021	Leny
25947_Leny_Scan_011	120,546,127	1/2	3x	29/09/2021	Leny
25947_Leny_Scan_012	124,183,993	1/2	3x	29/09/2021	Leny
25947_Leny_Scan_013	96,425,534	1/2	3x	29/09/2021	Leny

## APPENDIX 8: DISCOVERY &amp; EXCAVATION IN SCOTLAND (DES) ENTRY

<b>LOCAL AUTHORITY:</b>	Stirling Council
<b>PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:</b>	Callander Burial Ground
<b>PROJECT CODE:</b>	AOC_25947
<b>PARISH:</b>	Callander
<b>NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	Robert Usher
<b>NAME OF ORGANISATION:</b>	AOC Archaeology Group
<b>TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:</b>	Historic Building Appraisal
<b>NMRS NO(S):</b>	St Bride's Chapel – NN50NE 3 Kilmahog Graveyard – None Leny Burial Ground – None
<b>SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):</b>	Burial Grounds
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS:</b>	None
<b>NGR:</b>	St Bride's Chapel – NGR: NN 58511 09818 Kilmahog Graveyard – NGR: NN 60908 08262 Leny Burial Ground – NGR: NN 62155 07659
<b>START DATE (this season):</b>	27/09/2021
<b>END DATE (this season):</b>	29/09/2021
<b>PREVIOUS WORK:</b>	None
<b>MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION:</b>	<p>A Conservation Management Plan (CMP) was produced by AOC Archaeology in conjunction Historic Environment Scotland's Support Fund, the project will form part of the Callander Landscape Partnership, a community-led initiative awarded £1.43 million funding from the Heritage Lottery Fund to help transform the Callander area. The Plan is intended to inform conservation of the three burial grounds and guide future monitoring and conservation decisions.</p> <p>The Callander Burial Grounds consist of three sites: St Bride's Chapel, Kilmahog Graveyard and Leny Burial Ground. St Bride's Chapel is located 4.65km north-west of the town of Callander and is situated between the A68 to the east and the Garbh Uisge to the west (Figures 1 &amp; 2). Kilmahog Graveyard is located 70m to the south-east of the A821 and approximately 170m south of the hamlet of Kilmahog (Figures 1 &amp; 3). Leny Burial Ground is located in a field 680m south-west of Callander and 40m north of Eas Gobhain (Figures 1 &amp; 4). The sites are centred on the following NGRs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• St Bride's Chapel – NN 58511 09818</li> <li>• Kilmahog graveyard – NN 60908 08262</li> <li>• Leny burial ground – NN 62155 07659</li> </ul> <p>As part of the CMP, a topographic survey, a photographic survey and record of the condition of the three sites was undertaken to inform the policies and recommendations outlined in the document.</p>
<b>PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:</b>	N/A
<b>CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:</b>	None
<b>SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:</b>	Callander landscape project
<b>ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	AOC Archaeology Group; Edgefield Road Industrial Estate; Loanhead, Midlothian EH20 9SY
<b>EMAIL ADDRESS:</b>	admin@aocarchaeology.com
<b>ARCHIVE LOCATION</b>	Archive to be deposited in NRHE.



AOC Archaeology Group, Edgefield Industrial Estate, Edgefield Road, Loanhead EH20 9SY  
tel: 0131 440 3593 | fax: 0131 440 3422 | e-mail: [edinburgh@aocarchaeology.com](mailto:edinburgh@aocarchaeology.com)

[www.aocarchaeology.com](http://www.aocarchaeology.com)