

Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997

BUILDINGS OF SPECIAL ARCHITECTURAL OR HISTORIC INTEREST

CONSOLIDATED LIST

Aberdeenshire Council
Sixty Second Amendment

Issued by the Scottish Ministers

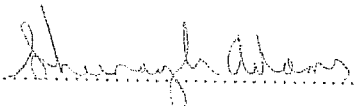
ABERDEENSHIRE COUNCIL
PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
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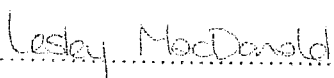
PLANNING (LISTED BUILDINGS AND CONSERVATION AREAS)
(SCOTLAND) ACT 1997
SIXTY SECOND AMENDMENT OF STATUTORY LIST OF BUILDINGS OF SPECIAL
ARCHITECTURAL OR HISTORIC INTEREST FOR ABERDEENSHIRE COUNCIL
REFERRED TO IN THE CONSOLIDATED LIST DATED 5 JUNE 1975 FOR
KINCARDINE AND DEESIDE DISTRICT: DUNNOTTAR AND ST CYRUS PARISHES

The Scottish Ministers in exercise of the powers conferred upon them by section 1 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997 and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, having consulted those persons who appear to them appropriate as having special knowledge of and interest in buildings of special architectural or historic interest, hereby amend the List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest for Aberdeenshire Council contained in the Consolidated List for Kincardine and Deeside District issued on 5 June 1975, in the manner set out in the Schedule hereto.

This Amendment may be cited as the Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest (Aberdeenshire Council) (Sixty Second Amendment) 2004.

Subscribed by Sheenagh Adams, Director of Heritage Policy with Historic Scotland being an officer of the Scottish Ministers at Edinburgh on the 27th day of August Two Thousand and Four, before this witness Lesley MacDonald, of Longmore House, Salisbury Place, Edinburgh.

..... Director of Heritage Policy

..... Witness

Historic Scotland
Heritage Policy Group
Longmore House
Salisbury Place
Edinburgh
EH9 1SH

27 August 2004

List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest

COUNCIL: ABERDEENSHIRE
 PARISH: DUNNOTTAR

MAP REF	ITEM	NAME OF BUILDING	DESCRIPTION	REFERENCES	CAT	NOTES
NO 87157 83910	23	STONEHAVEN RADIO STATION	Dated 1956, extended 1976, closed 1999. Single storey, flat-roofed radio station with 2-stage operating room comprising battered polygonal ribbon window in style of airport control tower. Red brick base course. Dry-dash with raised ashlar doorway and concrete eills. 8 (OPERATING ROOM) ELEVATION: polygonal elevation with vertically-aligned mull pane window wrapping around end of building, much reduced set-back polygonal 2 nd stage also glazed. W (ENTRANCE) ELEVATION: 10-bay elevation (bays grouped 1-9). Symmetrical bays to right with broad 2-leaf timber door and	Brian Faulkener WATCHERS OF THE WAVES (1996), BUILDING CONDITION SURVEY OF STONEHAVEN COASTAL RADIO STATION (1992), courtesy of Monteray. Information courtesy of Radio Officers Association.	(C(S)	Surrounded by a ring of masts and sited high above the sea close to the ruins of Dunnottar Castle. Stonehaven Coastal Radio Station is a rare survivor. The service was operated by Post Office Telephones and subsequently British Telecom. It was associated with Merchant Navies, initially co-ordinating Search and Rescue operations between Coastguard and the RNLI. The first coastal Radio Station in the

STONEHAVEN
RADIO STATION
(Continued)

Fanlight at centre, regularly-disposed windows in flanking bays; advanced outer left bay with further door, large cowl air vent and datestone with crown and -1956 in high relief.

www.coastalradio.greeter-peterborough.com/relationslist.htm,
<http://iancoombe.tiipod.com>

ELEVATION: advanced bays to left comprising lower bay to outer left with 2 broad full-height windows and bay to right with horizontal row of small lights close to wallhead. Set-back bays to right with raised boiler room roof.

Top-opening and fixed timber windows. Concrete roof.

INTERIOR: operating room remains with timber and glass partitioned inner room reflecting polygonal outer viewing area; part-glazed paired swing door and deep plate glass fanlight to main entrance; glass brick roof lights and reinforced sliding metal door to boiler room.

Stonehaven area was built circa 1910. With commencement of hostilities in WWII, coverage of the North Sea from Cullercoats and Wick was found to be limited. This resulted in the Admiralty building a station, opened in May 1942 and comprising an assortment of small wooden huts. Today's modern Radio Station (see above), built to a plan soon to be repeated at Iffracombe in Devon, was opened in January 1958 by the Inspector of Wireless Telegraphy. With the discovery of North Sea Oil in the mid 1960s special services were needed for oil companies and support vessels. By 1966 the

STONEHAVEN
RADIO STATION
(Continued)

station operated a 12-channel radiotelex system (shared with Humber) enabling rigs to work direct with company offices. By 1972, half of the station's 17,000 calls per year were made by exploration platforms. Throughout the 1980s control of services from other stations were transferred to Stonehaven, but technical advances and the introduction of VHF direct calling in 1986 led to the closure of Stonehaven's distress watch on 31st October, 1987. During the 1988 Piper Alpha disaster the station was heavily involved in handling back-up communications between rescue and support vessels. The

STONEHAVEN
RADIO STATION
(Continued)

introduction of
Maritime Satellite
systems led to the
Coastal Radio
Network ceasing
operation in 1999.