



Annual Report of the West of Scotland Archaeology Service 2003/04

Summary

This annual report covers the period from 1 April 2003 to 31 March 2004.

New Casework 2003/04

Council Area	Total New Casework Items	Weekly lists	Planning Applications	Other
Argyll & Bute	507	48	280	179
East Ayrshire	188	46	85	57
East Renfrewshire	104	51	42	11
Glasgow	127	51	37	39
Inverclyde	65	46	12	7
North Ayrshire	135	49	60	26
North Lanarkshire	130	53	45	32
Renfrewshire	108	51	41	16
South Ayrshire	173	52	59	62
South Lanarkshire	264	54	133	77
West Dunbartonshire	116	50	48	18
National Park Authority	68	48	5	15
General/More than 1 Council	43			43
Total	2028	599	847	582

During the report period the West of Scotland Archaeology Service dealt with 2028 new casework items (this compares with 1916 in the previous year) and carried out work on a further 346 casework items registered in previous years. Work was therefore carried out on a total of 2374 separate casework items over the year (2221 in the previous year). 599 of the new work items were weekly lists of planning applications received from the 11 Councils and the Loch Lomond and Trossachs National Park Authority, which were monitored in order to identify planning applications raising archaeological issues.

Altogether 847 planning applications were identified as potentially requiring archaeological advice across the area covered by the Archaeology Service, an increase of 18% on the previous year when only 717 applications were so identified. Since the Archaeology Service was formally established in 1997, there has been a 167% increase in the workload arising from identifying and commenting on planning applications raising potential archaeological

issues. 279 of the identified 841 applications raised archaeological issues which required advice from the Service, a decrease of 8.5% on the previous year. This decrease is not likely to be the result of fewer threats to archaeological resources arising from proposed development, as development planning applications are currently running at a very high level. Rather it is a factor of the increased amount of paperwork at the Archaeology Service, so that for the first time some planning applications were unable to be processed at all and no response was therefore sent to the originating Councils within a reasonable time period (29 applications). In addition some identified minor impacts on archaeology had to be ignored because of the Service's inability to pursue because of insufficient staff resources.

Summary Table of Planning Applications 2000-2004

	Nos. Identified for Comment				Nos. Raising Archaeological Issues			
	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04
Argyll & Bute	111	127	210	280	59	45	90	92
East Ayrshire	49	56	68	85	17	27	23	25
East Renfrewshire	15	30	32	42	3	7	11	13
Glasgow	29	37	35	37	13	18	12	20
Inverclyde	11	3	7	12	3	--	2	5
North Ayrshire	39	52	52	60	22	25	31	24
North Lanarkshire	20	30	39	45	10	14	21	15
Renfrewshire	29	46	33	41	11	20	21	11
South Ayrshire	60	50	40	59	30	25	13	15
South Lanarkshire	77	123	158	133	33	49	66	48
West Dunbartonshire	20	36	38	48	8	9	12	10
National Park	--	--	4	5	--	--	3	1
Total	460	590	717	847	209	239	305	279

In addition to the weekly lists and planning applications a further 582 items of new work were processed by the Service in 2003/04 (see table below - figures for previous year in brackets).

Pre-planning application enquiries	115 (98)
Development Plan consultations	15 (12)
Permitted development enquiries	36 (55)
Agri-Environment Scheme audits and other matters	184 (114)
Woodland Grant Scheme advice (private)	6 (3)
Forest Design Plans (private)	2 (16)
Other Archaeological Consultations (includes notification of new site information)	40 (100)
Sites and Monuments Record information management matters	110 (138)
Systems development and support matters	5 (16)
General or SMR enquiries	54 (56)
Policy liaison matters	3 (1)
Other (includes items sent in error)	12 (12)
Total	582 (621)

The total number of separate casework items processed by the Service in 2003/04 at 2374 (2028 new casework items plus 346 old casework items) represents an increase of 6.8% in

The Archaeology Service of the Councils of Argyll & Bute, East Ayrshire, East Renfrewshire, Glasgow City, Inverclyde, North Ayrshire, North Lanarkshire, Renfrewshire, South Ayrshire, South Lanarkshire, West Dunbartonshire and West Lothian.

overall caseload when compared with the previous year. Altogether the Service's total caseload has increased by 51.8% since the computerised logging of casework was begun in April 2000. There has been no increase in the permanent staffing complement of the Service to handle this increase in workload.

In October 2003 an additional member of staff was recruited on a temporary contract basis to help address some of the issues raised by case overload, funded from the Service's substantial surplus in suspense. During the year the Steering Group decided that the Service's annual income and expenditure should be brought into balance over a set period of time, with the surplus in suspense being reduced to a sum of £15,000 to be maintained to cover any emergencies. It was also decided that the Sites and Monuments Record Officer post should again be made a permanent contract in recognition that the Sites and Monuments Record is vital to the Service's continued efficiency.

During the report period 1220 new records were added to the Sites and Monuments Record database mainly by the Archaeology Service staff and by volunteers (8907 the previous year, mainly because of a download from the National Monuments Record for Scotland) and 2177 (8942 the previous year) existing records were amended.

The Service only prepared 7 briefs or terms of reference to control developer funded archaeological work, for the Councils in connection with evaluation prior to determination of planning applications, or for discharge of conditions on planning. As notified in last year's annual report, the Service now actively avoids time consuming preparation of formal briefs for archaeological work required by the planning process, and only produces these where there is no alternative. Reliance is placed instead on telephone briefings and subsequent amendments of Written Schemes of Investigations which developers are required to submit for the agreement of the Service, prior to approval by the Councils.

Two major developer funded excavations took place within the area covered by the Service during the report period – at the site of the Greyfriars in Glasgow, and at Dreghorn in North Ayrshire, both sites dating to the medieval period, and a further major suite of archaeological sites was discovered on the west side of Loch Lomond in the area of the National Park. In addition several smaller scale excavations took place throughout the area. None of these archaeological sites were known to exist or to survive in good condition, before the Service's intervention via the planning process. The discovery of such well-preserved archaeological remains, and their proper recording prior to development, demonstrates the effectiveness of the application by the Councils of the provisions of the Scottish Executive's National Planning Policy Guideline (NPPG) 5 and Planning Advice Note (PAN) 42, Archaeology and The Planning Process, backed up by appropriate development plan policies. 2004 is the 10th anniversary of the introduction of NPPG 5 and PAN 42.

1 Running the Service

- 1.1 The Service's Steering Group met once throughout the year to consider various matters in connection with the running of the Service prior to the Service's Joint Committee meeting in October 2003. It was not felt necessary to hold a second meeting in February 2004, as there were no relevant items connected with the running of the Service.
- 1.2 During the report period the Service was approached by East Dunbartonshire and West Lothian Councils about the possibility of joining as Member Councils. The Joint Committee agreed this in principle, but in the event only West Lothian joined for a start date of 1 April 2004. Also during the year a Service Level Agreement was concluded with the Loch Lomond and Trossachs National Park Authority which can be terminated by either side serving 6 months notice. At the end of the report period Scottish Water indicated that the previous informal arrangement between the Service and the West of Scotland Water Authority (now superseded by Scottish Water) should be regarded as terminated, with the consequent loss of a considerable sum of external income to the Service. In February 2004 Historic Scotland opened discussions with Scottish Water and the Association of Regional and Island Archaeologists (ARIA – the Council archaeologists association) with the objective of concluding a national agreement for the provision of archaeological advice to Scottish Water. It has been made clear to Scottish Water that advice will only be provided by the Council archaeologists across Scotland at an agreed cost. The discussions are continuing, and meanwhile information and advice is being provided by the Service to Scottish Water under the terms of the Service's hourly fee charge, pending any decisions about an annual retainer.
- 1.3 It was noted in last year's annual report that the Service had only been able to sustain the major increase in its caseload since its inception, by improvements in its operational methodologies, particularly development of digital systems, but that it had now exhausted this capability for improvement and was unable to sustain the increasing caseload within its existing permanent staff complement. This is amply demonstrated by the Service's performance statistics in respect of responding to consultations timeously in 2003/04 which are worse than the previous report period (Appendix 1). In October 2003 an additional member of staff was recruited on a temporary contract basis to help address some of these issues, funded out of the Service's surplus in suspense, but for the first three months of the contract had to be devoted to completing a Sites and Monuments Record project for which Historic Scotland had provided grant aid (see 2.2 below). The effect of the additional staff member on improving the performance statistics since January 2004 will only clearly be seen in the next report period, but quarterly monitoring is already demonstrating a marked improvement.
- 1.4 During the year the Steering Group decided that the Service's annual income and expenditure should be brought into balance over a set period of time. It had got out of balance since 1996 because the member Councils have not been paying the annual increases in the Service costs, which have been covered instead by fee generation, thereby increasing the workload. Balance can only be achieved by regular above

inflation increases in the member Council contributions until the financial year 2009-10. At the same time the surplus in suspense is to be reduced to a sum of £15,000 to be maintained to cover any emergencies. This reduction will be achieved by holding member Council annual contributions lower than they would otherwise need to be, and by funding a temporary fifth post for as long as the reduction in the surplus in suspense allows.

- 1.5 The Service's accounts were in substantial surplus at the end of the report period (see Appendix 2).

2 Sites and Monuments Record Maintenance and Development

- 2.1 Work on the maintenance and development of the Sites and Monuments Record was continued during the report period. 1220 new site records were added to the Sites and Monuments Record database and 2177 existing site records were amended.

- 2.2 A temporary staff member was recruited with grant aid from Historic Scotland to complete the digitisation of settlements depicted as abandoned or ruined on the first edition Ordnance Survey 6 inch map. This project had been completed for most of Scotland by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Scotland except for south Strathclyde. The Service continued to benefit from work by student volunteers who are assisting to clear the backlog of data entry, whilst at the same time obtaining valuable experience for future jobs in archaeology. One of the students was placed with the Archaeology Service by Glasgow City Council as part of its Diverse Groups Student Programme 2003 designed to provide work experience to students from ethnic minority and disabled backgrounds.

- 2.3 Work of updating the Sites and Monuments Record for East Dunbartonshire and West Lothian was undertaken as a prelude to these Councils joining the Service, on payment of a specific fee for the purpose by each Council. In the event East Dunbartonshire Council is not able to take advantage of its updated record as the Council decided not to join the Service after all. Specific work of updating the record for the Loch Lomond and Trossachs National Park Authority was also undertaken during the year, as a prelude to preparation of the first National Park Plan.

3 Advice to Argyll & Bute Council

Development Plan Advice

- 3.1 During the report period the Service provided comments on the Argyll & Bute Local Plan.

Development Control Advice

- 3.2 Over the report period 48 weekly lists were monitored for the Council and 280 new planning applications were identified as raising potential archaeological issues, either by the Archaeology Service or by Council staff. In addition further work was done in respect of 47 planning applications submitted in previous years. Argyll & Bute Council remained the largest Council user of the development control advice service over the report period.

3.3 The 280 new planning applications received the following responses from the Service in terms of the advice contained in National Planning Policy Guideline 5 and Planning Advice Note 42:

Refusal of planning application recommended	2
Archaeological assessment or evaluation prior to determination required	21
Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation	20
Archaeological watching brief condition required	38
Avoidance/protection within or to side of development	8
Other condition	2
Refer to Historic Scotland (scheduled monument)	1
No issue or no action possible or necessary	185
Not received	3

Altogether 92 of the identified planning applications required some form of response to mitigate the effects of the proposals on archaeological remains. During the period the Archaeology Service prepared 3 briefs or terms of reference to aid the implementation by developers of archaeological conditions attached to planning consents by the Council.

3.4 Recommendations of refusal on archaeological grounds were made in respect of two planning applications, one for a dwelling house at Lochan na Beithe, North Connel, and the other also for a dwelling house at Lurabus on The Oa, Isle of Islay, both proposals directly affecting scheduled ancient monuments. The Scottish Executive's planning policy position, as set out in National Planning Policy Guideline 5, is that scheduled ancient monuments should be preserved *in situ*.

3.5 During the report period there were several enquiries and planning applications in respect of development on the Isle of Gigha, brought forward under the auspices of the Isle of Gigha Heritage Trust, including sites for individual houses, a small housing development, and a wind turbine development. Gigha had recently been subject to a local buy-out by its inhabitants. The Trust is anxious that its development of the island does not affect the rich archaeological resources which exist there, as they wish to be able to utilise these for future development of the island's potential. The Archaeology Service requested prior archaeological evaluation by trial trenching of most of the development proposals, because the quantity and quality of Gigha's sub-surface archaeological resources is currently unknown. In the event nothing of archaeological significance was found and development can go ahead as planned without fear of damaging the heritage resources the Heritage Trust wishes to protect.

3.6 During the report period archaeological evaluation by trial trenching took place in advance of determination of an application for proposed sand and gravel extraction at Leckuary, Kilmichael Glassary. The pre-evaluation survey recorded the presence of upstanding earth and stone dykes plus a possible building, and the trenching uncovered possible prehistoric features (flint, pits, surfaces etc.) Further archaeological mitigation works will be required, if the application is approved by the Council. The presence of archaeological remains at this site demonstrates once again the close affinity between sands and gravels and archaeological remains, because the

soils which developed on sands and gravels are light and easy to work, and this made them particularly attractive to settlers in earlier times.

Other Advice within the Council's Area

- 3.7 During the report period advice was provided to a variety of clients, including Council staff, in respect of 179 other items of casework.
- 3.8 Over the period 6 requests for advice and assistance were received from Scottish and Southern Electricity in connection with overhead line refurbishment projects, some of which were major in extent. This type of work is subject to the Service's fee charge policy and is not included within the Planning Service Level Agreement between the Council and the Service, although the Council is also normally consulted directly on electricity line proposals. Council staff were advised during the report period to make use of the archaeological consultation trigger maps supplied by the Archaeology Service in responding to Scottish and Southern Electricity to warn of potential archaeological issues and that the Archaeology Service should be approached directly for information and advice. Some of the work involved site visits by Archaeology Service staff with Scottish and Southern staff. The invoiced costs of this work contributed to the overall fee income received by the Service during the report period.
- 3.9 The Archaeology Service was called to the Isle of Gigha in June 2003 to inspect a carved stone which was found in a fireplace of a croft undergoing repairs. The carved stone appears from its carvings to be early Christian in date, maybe 6-7th century AD, although it has had later additions. Its provenance is unknown as it had clearly been moved to the croft house at some date well after its original use. It is likely that the stone will eventually be displayed in the church on Gigha.
- 3.10 During the report period the Archaeology Service was notified of a proposed survey by the University of Nottingham of crannogs in Argyll (remains of loch dwelling sites of any date from the Bronze Age to the medieval period). Information from the survey was supplied by the University in June 2003 for inclusion in the Sites and Monuments Record.

4 Advice to East Ayrshire Council

Development Plan Advice

- 4.1 During the report period the Service was consulted in respect of a landscape impact assessment by Entec being prepared for the Local Plan.

Development Control Advice

- 4.2 Over the report period 46 weekly lists were monitored and 85 new planning applications were identified as raising potential archaeological issues, either by the Archaeology Service or by Council staff. In addition further work was done in respect of 24 planning applications submitted in previous years.

4.3 The 85 new planning applications received the following responses from the Service in terms of the advice contained in National Planning Policy Guideline 5 and Planning Advice Note 42:

Archaeological assessment or evaluation prior to determination required	11
Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation	6
Archaeological watching brief condition required	6
Standings Buildings Survey condition	1
Refer to Historic Scotland (scheduled monument)	1
No issue or no action possible or necessary	51
Not received (requested too late, non material amendments etc)	9

Altogether 25 of the identified planning applications required some form of response to mitigate the effects of the proposals on archaeological remains. During the period the Archaeology Service prepared no briefs or terms of reference to aid the implementation by developers of archaeological conditions attached to planning consents by the Council.

4.4 Excavation took place during the report period at the site of a proposed dwelling house at Castlehill, Cumnock in the vicinity of the medieval castle site from which Castlehill takes its name. The excavation was required by a condition attached by the Council to planning consent for the house. A castle at New Cumnock is thought to have existed in the 1300s but most of it had been demolished by the 19th century, so that very little trace remains above ground, apart from the modern roadway (called Castlehill) which is deeply incised and appears therefore to be located in the moat of the original castle. The archaeological work revealed that the high ground to the south side of the modern roadway of Castlehill, on which it was proposed to build the house, is a possible upcast mound of material dug out from the castle moat, which had been deposited between the castle and the nearby church site which is also thought to be early in date. This mound appears to mark the southern side of the castle enclosure, which is thought to have measured some 40m E-W by 55m N-S, most of it now under houses and gardens.

Other Advice within the Council's Area

4.5 During the report period advice was provided to a variety of clients, including Council staff, in respect of 57 other items of casework.

4.6 There were 10 requests for Sites and Monuments Record information during the report period, 7 of them in connection with forthcoming planning applications, and 1 in connection with an application for grant to Historic Scotland. The Service now has an automated Sites and Monuments Record extract mechanism, which provides data on compact disc in both database and GIS format for use by archaeological consultants. The data supply is charged at the Service's minimum fee charge of £50 plus VAT per enquiry, takes only a few moments to extract and copy, and has the advantage to the consultant of being in a format which the consultant can readily manipulate for production of environmental assessment reports. This is an efficient data supply mechanism which saves the Service's time, and all consultants are being encouraged to seek this information prior to embarking on archaeological desk based research.

- 4.7 Two requests for assistance were received from East Ayrshire Council's Museum Service, one in connection with the identification of marks on a stone found near Darvel, and the other in connection with a potential new site near Drongan.

5 Advice to East Renfrewshire Council

Development Plan Advice

- 5.1 No development plan advice was sought by the Council during the report period.

Development Control Advice

- 5.2 Over the report period 51 weekly lists were monitored and 42 new planning applications were identified as raising potential archaeological issues, either by the Archaeology Service or by Council staff. In addition further work was done in respect of 6 planning applications submitted in previous years.

- 5.3 The 42 new planning applications received the following responses from the Service in terms of the advice contained in National Planning Policy Guideline 5 and Planning Advice Note 42:

Archaeological assessment or evaluation prior to determination required	6
Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation	5
Standings Buildings Survey condition	2
No issue or no action possible or necessary	29

Altogether 13 of the identified planning applications required some form of response to mitigate the effects of the proposals on archaeological remains. During the period the Archaeology Service prepared no briefs or terms of reference to aid the implementation by developers of archaeological conditions attached to planning consents by the Council.

- 5.4 An archaeological watching brief was maintained in connection with the topsoil stripping of pre-selected areas along the construction route of the Glasgow Southern Orbital Road, but no further features of archaeological significance were identified. The watching brief had been requested by the Service as a test of the efficiency of the earlier trial trenching methodology which had discovered a palisaded enclosure at Titwood, subsequently fully excavated. The negative results of the archaeological watching brief demonstrate that the Service's policy of 5-10% evaluation by archaeological trial trenching is an effective method of assessing the archaeological potential of any area. A parallel watching brief of the full topsoil strip for the M77 construction, following trial trenching, ordered by Historic Scotland on behalf of the Scottish Executive, also produced negative results. During the report period radiocarbon dates, spanning the period from the 8-10th centuries AD, were received for the palisade trench of the Titwood enclosure. This was totally unexpected as such enclosures are normally dated to the prehistoric period, either late Bronze Age (1500 to 500BC, or Iron Age (from 500BC). It is the first time that any settlement has been identified in the west of Scotland dating to the so-called Dark Ages, and indicates that the form of the settlement at this period may be identical to what it was for centuries before then, thereby perhaps explaining why they have been so difficult to identify to date. Unfortunately the palisaded enclosure at Titwood had been badly damaged by

ploughing, so little other evidence apart from form and date was recovered, but it was nonetheless a highly significant discovery, of which there had been no evidence of its existence before the archaeological evaluation in advance of the Glasgow Southern Orbital.

- 5.5 A watching brief at Neilston Parish Church in connection with repairs and refurbishment of the current church produced some indicators there had been earlier church buildings on the site. A “gothic” window in the north wall of the church was examined and tentatively concluded to be late fifteenth or early sixteenth century in date.

Other Advice within the Council's Area

- 5.6 During the report period advice was provided to a variety of clients, including Council staff, in respect of 11 other items of casework.
- 5.7 A copy of the Association of Certificated Field Archaeologists (ACFA) Occasional Paper No. 60, Bonnyton Moor, Bogside and Bonnyton, was received for incorporation in the Sites and Monuments Record. ACFA is an amateur archaeological survey group, consisting entirely of interested members of the public with University extra-mural survey training. They have been particularly active in surveying parts of East Renfrewshire and Renfrewshire in recent years and regularly provide reports of their work.

6 Advice to Glasgow City Council

Development Plan Advice

- 6.1 During the report period development plan advice was sought by the Council in respect of the Tradeston Masterplan.

Development Control Advice

- 6.2 Over the report period 51 weekly lists were monitored and 37 new planning applications were identified as raising potential archaeological issues, either by the Archaeology Service or by Council staff. In addition further work was done in respect of 15 planning applications submitted in previous years.

- 6.3 The 37 new planning applications received the following responses from the Service in terms of the advice contained in National Planning Policy Guideline 5 and Planning Advice Note 42:

Archaeological assessment or evaluation prior to determination required	8
Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation	9
Archaeological watching brief condition required	1
Standings Buildings Survey condition	1
Refer to Historic Scotland (scheduled monument)	1
No issue or no action possible or necessary	11
Not received	6

Altogether 20 of the identified planning applications required some form of response to mitigate the effects of the proposals on archaeological remains. During the period

the Archaeology Service prepared no briefs or terms of reference to aid the implementation by developers of archaeological conditions attached to planning consents by the Council.

- 6.4 A major excavation, funded by Scottish Enterprise, took place in central Glasgow in advance of development of the City Science Centre. Part of the area occupies the site of the 15th century Franciscan friary of Glasgow. The main result of the excavation was the discovery of buildings and graves associated with the Franciscan Friary. No structural remains of the priory buildings survived, but the layout of the complex was discerned from the pattern of the foundation trenches. The well at the centre of the complex was cut some 5m into the ground. The upper part of the stone well had been robbed out but the lower 2.7m survived. Rubble in the abandoned well included expensive stained glass window fragments and carved stone. Wooden shoring erected during the construction of the well still survived at lower levels. The friary cemetery was also discovered. A total of 18 graves containing 20 adult skeletons were found aligned mostly N to S, with 3 burials aligned E to W. The discovery of 7 females, as well as 12 males, may indicate that people from the community were buried within the friary graveyard. Post-excavation analysis is currently taking place and a report of the excavation will be published. The Archaeology Service provided a continuing professional development seminar for Council planning staff at the site during the excavation.

Other Advice within the Council's Area

- 6.5 During the report period advice was provided to a variety of clients, including Council staff, in respect of 39 other items of casework.
- 6.6 A synthesis of Govan's archaeological and architectural history, tracing development in the burgh over the last 1500 years was prepared by Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division with funding from Historic Scotland. The results of the synthesis will be submitted for inclusion in the Sites and Monuments Record in both hard copy and digital format. The study is intended as an introduction to, and a discussion and summary of Govan's history and heritage potential. It is also a guide to Govan's archaeological and architectural history, for the purposes of managing these resources. The study forms part of the Historic Scotland Burgh Survey series.
- 6.7 During the report period the Service Manager attended and spoke at a conference designed to raise awareness of the forthcoming nomination of the Antonine Wall as a World Heritage Site and the planning and other management issues arising from preservation of the Wall's remains.

7 Advice to Inverclyde Council

Development Plan Advice

- 7.1 No development plan advice was sought by the Council during the report period.

Development Control Advice

- 7.2 Over the report period 46 weekly lists were monitored and 12 new planning applications were identified as raising potential archaeological issues by the

Archaeology Service. In addition further work was done in respect of 2 planning applications submitted in previous years.

- 7.3 The 12 new planning applications received the following responses from the Service in terms of the advice contained in National Planning Policy Guideline 5 and Planning Advice Note 42:
- | | |
|---|---|
| Archaeological assessment or evaluation prior to determination required | 1 |
| Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation | 2 |
| Archaeological watching brief condition required | 1 |
| Standings Buildings Survey condition | 1 |
| No issue or no action possible or necessary | 4 |
| Not received | 3 |
- Altogether 5 of the identified planning applications required some form of response to mitigate the effects of the proposals on archaeological remains.
- 7.4 During the period the Archaeology Service prepared no briefs or terms of reference to aid the implementation by developers of archaeological conditions attached to a planning consent granted in a previous year.
- 7.5 No archaeological excavations took place within the Council's area during the report period, but the archaeological conditions recommended in respect of 5 applications should lead to future archaeological investigations.

Other Advice within the Council's Area

- 7.6 During the report period advice was provided to a variety of clients, including Council staff, in respect of 7 other items of casework.
- 7.7 The service was consulted in respect of the preparation of an Environmental Assessment of the proposals for East India Harbour and advised that the western part of area is located in the defined area of archaeological potential in the historic settlement of Greenock, that the Environmental Assessment should have section on impact on cultural heritage, and that detailed Sites and Monuments Record data should be sought from the Service.
- 7.8 The Maclean Museum, Greenock requested assistance in respect of the report of a claimed Covenanters well (White's well) from a member of the public. A site visit was undertaken by the Service in June 2003 at the Museum's request, but this was unable to confirm the well's covenanting associations for which there appears to be no historical evidence, but of which there is a strong local tradition.

8 Advice to North Ayrshire Council

Development Plan Advice

- 8.1 No development plan advice was sought by the Council during the report period.

Development Control Advice

- 8.2 Over the report period 49 weekly lists were monitored and 60 new planning applications were identified as raising potential archaeological issues, either by the

Archaeology Service or by Council staff. In addition further work was done in respect of 16 planning applications submitted in previous years.

- 8.3 The 60 identified planning applications received the following responses from the Service in terms of the advice contained in National Planning Policy Guideline 5 and Planning Advice Note 42:

Archaeological assessment or evaluation prior to determination required	8
Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation	4
Archaeological watching brief condition required	12
No issue or no action possible or necessary	29
Not received	7

Altogether 24 of the identified planning applications required some form of response to mitigate the effects of the proposals on archaeological remains. During the period the Archaeology Service prepared no briefs or terms of reference to aid the implementation by developers of archaeological conditions attached to planning consents by the Council.

- 8.4 A major excavation took place between November 2003 and February 2004 in response to an archaeological condition attached to planning consent for 53 houses at Station Brae, Dreghorn. Nothing was previously recorded to exist on the site, but an aerial photograph of the area showed some enigmatic markings in the pasture field. Excavation revealed the substantial remains of a medieval settlement with unexpected prehistoric settlement remains surviving beneath it. The prehistoric remains date to the Neolithic and early Bronze Age period, that is, from about 3000BC, leading to newspaper headlines that Scotland's earliest village had been found at Dreghorn. The medieval settlement is thought to be part of the medieval village of Dreghorn, which originally consisted of two streets (Main Street plus the one running through the excavation). Pottery from the 12-14th centuries was recovered, dating the settlement to the high medieval period. It is thought that the houses on the second street, which is situated down slope of the ridge on which Dreghorn sits (Dreghorn means dry spur) may have been abandoned because of a rising water table, as climate deteriorated in the later part of the medieval period, whilst the Main Street continued to be occupied until the present day. Post-excavation analysis is now taking place and will lead to eventual publication of the excavation results. Few such medieval settlements have ever been excavated on this scale in Scotland, and fewer still have had the degree of preservation of individual structural remains, both house sites and corn kilns. The site and its excavation was of national importance and its results will make a major contribution to understanding of the planning and characteristics of rural settlement in Scotland.

- 8.5 Archaeological evaluation in advance of land release for housing at Montgomerie Park, Irvine identified the presence of an early prehistoric cist (Bronze Age burial) and a series of three complexes of features (pits, post holes and curvilinear slots) associated with a ridge running through the area. These features are prehistoric in date. Excavation of the various remains continued after the end of the report period.

Other Advice

- 8.6 During the report period advice was provided to a variety of clients, including Council staff, in respect of 26 other items of casework.
- 8.7 A number of pre-application enquiries in respect of individual development sites were received from the volume house builder which had funded the major Dreghorn excavation. The costs of the Dreghorn excavation, which were substantial, had not been anticipated in the developer's pre-application research into development costs on that site, and amply demonstrated the value of pre-application archaeological assessment, which is the procedure recommended in Planning Advice Note (PAN) 42, but which few prospective developers observe.

9 Advice to North Lanarkshire Council

Development Plan Advice

- 9.1 During the report period the Service's comments were sought by the Council in respect of the North Lanarkshire Local Plan.

Development Control Advice

- 9.2 Over the report period 53 weekly lists were monitored (one possibly a carry over from the previous report period) and 45 new planning applications were identified as raising potential archaeological issues, either by the Archaeology Service or by Council staff. In addition further work was done in respect of 21 planning application submitted in previous years.

- 9.3 The 45 identified planning applications received the following responses from the Service in terms of the advice contained in National Planning Policy Guideline 5 and Planning Advice Note 42:

Archaeological assessment or evaluation prior to determination required	6
Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation	8
Archaeological watching brief condition required	1
No issue or no action possible or necessary	25
Not received	5

Altogether 15 of the identified planning applications required some form of response to mitigate the effects of the proposals on archaeological remains. During the period the Archaeology Service prepared 2 briefs or terms of reference to aid the implementation by developers of archaeological conditions attached to planning consents by the Council.

- 9.4 Archaeological excavation took place immediately adjacent to the Antonine Wall in Croy in response to an archaeological condition attached to consent for redevelopment of a miner's welfare club. The excavation revealed remains, dated to both the pre-Roman Iron Age and the Roman period, in an area which had previously thought to have been badly disturbed, thereby demonstrating that it cannot be assumed that archaeological remains have been destroyed by earlier development on any site.

9.5 An excavation of two circular enclosures took place in advance of quarrying at Cairneyhill Quarry near Caldercruix during the report period. One of the structures appeared to have been used for temporary habitation, possibly during the summer months (it had a hearth and possible internal partitions but no clear evidence of roof supports), and produced pottery which dated the structure to the 13th to 15th centuries. The second enclosure produced clear evidence of postholes supporting a roof but no clear evidence of a hearth and little dating evidence. It is hoped that post-excavation analysis, particularly radiocarbon dates, will elucidate the date of this enclosure. The dating of one enclosure to the medieval period is significant, as normally such enclosures are taken to be the remains of huts of prehistoric date. Other prehistoric remains are recorded to have existed on the hill. As at the palisaded site at Titwood in East Renfrewshire, this developer funded excavation has raised questions about past simplistic dating of archaeological sites based on observed form alone.

Other Advice within the Council's Area

9.6 During the report period advice was provided to a variety of clients, including Council staff, in respect of 32 other items of casework.

9.7 The Service provided Sites and Monuments Record information in respect of enquiries re a number of potential wind farm developments, some of them in the vicinity of scheduled ancient monuments of which there are not a great number in North Lanarkshire. Wind farms continue to be problematic for archaeology, because although the wind turbines can usually be sited to avoid known archaeological sites, issues of impacts on setting, particularly on scheduled ancient monuments, are difficult to assess and to resolve.

9.8 During the report period the Service Manager attended and spoke at a conference designed to raise awareness of the forthcoming nomination of the Antonine Wall as a World Heritage Site and the planning and other management issues arising from preservation of the Wall's remains.

10 Advice to Renfrewshire Council

Development Plan Advice

10.1 No advice was sought from the Service in respect of Local Plan preparation within the report period.

Development Control Advice

10.2 Over the report period 51 weekly lists were monitored and 41 new planning applications were identified as raising potential archaeological issues, either by the Archaeology Service or by Council staff. In addition further work was done in respect of 12 planning applications submitted in previous years.

10.3 The 41 new planning applications received the following responses from the Service in terms of the advice contained in National Planning Policy Guideline 5 and Planning Advice Note 42:

Archaeological assessment or evaluation prior to determination required	3
Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation	7

Archaeological watching brief condition required	1
No issue or no action possible or necessary	28
Not received	2

Altogether 11 of the identified planning applications required some form of response to mitigate the effects of the proposals on archaeological remains. During the period the Archaeology Service prepared no briefs or terms of reference to aid the implementation by developers of archaeological conditions attached to planning consents by the Council.

- 10.4 Archaeological evaluation prior to determination of a planning application for houses at Strathcarron Drive, Dykebar Hill, Paisley demonstrated that the earthwork recorded as surrounding the top of Dykebar Hill had been capped by a major dump of redeposited boulder clay up to 3m thick, possibly when the houses had been built on either side of the hill. Finds from the earthwork site in the past indicate that it may be medieval, rather than prehistoric, in date. Although the earthwork is no longer visible, it will be preserved under overburden and conditions were recommended to be attached to planning consent for the houses to ensure that it is preserved *in situ*.
- 10.5 Standing buildings recording in response to a condition attached to planning consent took place at the Glenpatrick Carpet Works (also known as Stoddart's Carpet Factory), Elderslie during the report period. A paper mill existed on the site c.1826, but the earliest surviving building was a rubble built workshed of c.1857. More buildings appeared in phases, notable during 1864-97, including large brick built offices and warehouses. The 1910's, 20's and 60's saw new single storey worksheds appear. The site had been the home of Stoddards Carpet Factory since it was founded in 1862.

Other Advice within the Council's Area

- 10.6 During the report period advice was provided to a variety of clients, including Council staff, in respect of 16 other items of casework, most of it pre-application enquiries in respect of proposed development or in respect of permitted developments or statutory undertakings.
- 10.7 The results of a survey of Stanely Castle, undertaken in 1985 when the surrounding Stanely reservoir was partially drained, were deposited with the Sites and Monuments Record by the Association of Certificated Field Archaeologists (ACFA). Stanely Castle is a massive fortalice, probably of early 15th century date, which was formerly sited on an island in a marsh. The castle is a scheduled ancient monument and is relatively inaccessible because of the surrounding reservoir.

11 Advice to South Ayrshire Council

Development Plan Advice

- 11.1 No development plan advice was sought by the Council during the report period.

Development Control Advice

- 11.2 Over the report period 52 weekly lists were monitored and 59 new planning applications were identified as raising potential archaeological issues, either by the

Archaeology Service or by Council staff. In addition further work was done in respect of 13 planning applications submitted in previous years.

- 11.3 The 59 new planning applications received the following responses from the Service in terms of the advice contained in National Planning Policy Guideline 5 and Planning Advice Note 42:

Archaeological assessment or evaluation prior to determination required	5
Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation	6
Archaeological watching brief condition required	3
Refer to Historic Scotland (scheduled monument)	1
No issue or no action possible or necessary	32
Not received (requested too late, non material amendments etc)	12

Altogether 15 of the identified planning applications required some form of response to mitigate the effects of the proposals on archaeological remains. During the period the Archaeology Service prepared 1 brief or terms of reference to aid the implementation by developers of archaeological conditions attached to planning consents by the Council.

- 11.4 Archaeological investigation in response to a condition attached to consent for the formation of static holiday caravan bases, landscaping, and the formation of a golf course at Craig Tara Holiday Park, Dunure Road, Ayr revealed a grouping of 10/11 Bronze Age burial cists, an outlying cist and a buried deposit of charcoal with bone and sand layers. This is a most unusual find in that it does not appear to be a usual type of Bronze Age burial site. This find demonstrates yet again the archaeological sensitivity of the raised beach along the whole of the Ayrshire coast and the high potential that exists in this area for recovery of unrecorded prehistoric ritual and burial sites, some of which are well preserved below plough soil. Meantime the site has been backfilled to prevent erosion, and a project design for full excavation has been agreed with the developer, to take place at the appropriate stage in his development programme.
- 11.5 Archaeological investigation in response to a condition attached to consent for a mixed development at Mill Street/Kyle Street, Ayr within the extent of the medieval burgh, identified considerable medieval activity including industrial sized liquid retaining pits, suggesting a tannery. Three wells, hearths, cobble heaps, and much 13th and 14th century ceramics were also found. A programme of post-excavation analysis at the developer's expense will be required to interpret and bring together the results of the excavation for publication. This off-site work forms an important part of the programme of archaeological works secured by the planning condition. Without post-excavation analysis and publication to put the results of excavation into the public domain, there would be no point to requiring the excavation by planning condition. Securing developer funding for post-excavation analysis remains one of the most problematic enforcement issues, as the work takes place after on-site development has commenced, and in the case of a complex site, possibly after development has been completed. The Service advises Councils not to discharge archaeological conditions until such time as they have been presented with evidence of a contract or

commissioning letter for the post-excavation analysis and publication phase of the programme of work required by the condition.

Other Advice in the Council's Area

- 11.6 During the report period advice was provided to a variety of clients, including Council staff, in respect of 62 other items of casework, most of it pre-application enquiries in respect of proposed development or in respect of permitted developments or statutory undertakings.
- 11.7 An enquiry was received from an American member of the public about King Coil's grave near Tarbolton. This is an enigmatic site, apparently a burial cairn of prehistoric date but with a name association with the Dark Age kingdom of Strathclyde. The member of the public's interest was principally in the name – his surname is Kyle, derived from Coil. This sort of enquiry demonstrates that interest in Scotland's history and archaeology can be worldwide.

12 Advice to South Lanarkshire Council

Development Plan Advice

- 12.1 During the report period the Service's comments were sought in respect of the Hamilton Area Local Plan.

Development Control Advice

- 12.2 Over the report period 54 weekly lists were monitored (two possibly a carry over from the previous report period) and 133 new planning applications were identified as raising potential archaeological issues, either by the Archaeology Service or by Council staff. In addition further work was done in respect of 45 planning applications submitted in previous years.

- 12.3 The 133 identified planning applications received the following responses from the Service in terms of the advice contained in National Planning Policy Guideline 5 and Planning Advice Note 42:

Refusal of planning application recommended	2
Archaeological assessment or evaluation prior to determination required	10
Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation	14
Archaeological watching brief condition required	14
Standings Buildings Survey condition	1
Avoidance/protection within or to side of development	5
Other Condition	1
Refer to Historic Scotland (scheduled monument)	1
No issue or no action possible or necessary	83
Not received	2

Altogether 48 of the identified planning applications required some form of response to mitigate the effects of the proposals on archaeological remains. During the period the Archaeology Service prepared no briefs or terms of reference to aid the implementation by developers of archaeological conditions attached to planning consents by the Council.

- 12.4 Refusal of planning consent on archaeological grounds was recommended to the Council in respect of two planning applications – for the erection of two detached dwellinghouses at land to the south of Braehead Road, Thorntonhall, and for a change of use, alteration and extension of a barn to form a dwellinghouse at 107 Castlegate, Lanark. The former proposal was in the view of the Service over-development of the plot of land, making it impossible to avoid damaging a well-preserved limekiln, whereas it might have been possible to accommodate a single house without affecting the kiln. In the event the Council granted consent subject to conditions. The latter proposal is partially located within the scheduled area of Lanark Castle, and consideration of the application is still continuing.
- 12.5 Partial excavation, consolidation and fencing of a supposed limekiln took place at Mavor Avenue, East Kilbride in connection with conditions, attached at appeal, to planning consent for a retail warehouse development. A further condition on the consent requires the developer to create suitable interpretation of the structure, which is to be preserved to one side of the access road to the warehouse. Excavation of the structure, before its consolidation, revealed that it was not a limekiln as thought, but was designed for some other unknown industrial process. Questions remain about the exact nature of the structure, which will be problematic for the on-site interpretation required by the planning condition, but to solve these would necessitate further excavation which could potentially destroy the structure.
- 12.6 Evaluation by archaeological trial trenching in advance of determination of a planning application for housing at Laigh Braehead, Thorntonhall uncovered a single mid to late Bronze Age cremation burial. The burial had been damaged by past ploughing, but was fully excavated and the results will be published in a suitable archaeological journal.
- 12.7 Investigation of a mound at Laigh Kittochside, East Kilbride, in advance of the determination of a planning application for a single house, revealed that the mound is not after all an archaeological site as had been claimed locally, but is in fact a natural feature which has past field clearance stones dumped on it. This case demonstrates the value of prior archaeological evaluation to a planning applicant, in that it can demonstrate that no archaeological impediment to development exists. On the other hand it can also discover that there is a potential constraint where none was known before, as for instance was the case at the site of a proposed housing development at Carmichael, where significant remains of the prehistoric and later periods were discovered by prior evaluation during the report period.

Other Advice within the Council's Area

- 12.8 During the report period advice was provided to a variety of clients, including Council staff, in respect of 77 other items of casework.
- 12.9 Information was provided to a member of the public on Gilbertfield Castle near Cambuslang where his family had resided in the 19th century, and advice was provided to the New Lanark World Heritage site officer in connection with a query from a member of the public in respect of an archaeological site within the buffer zone of the

World Heritage Site. A site visit was made to the supposed site of St. Anne's Well, Millholm Road, Strathaven at the request of the Planning Department of the Council, following a report from a member of the public that they had found the well in their back garden. In the event the feature in the garden was identified as a revetment wall depicted on the first edition 6 inch Ordnance Survey map of the area, and not part of a well.

13 Advice to West Dunbartonshire Council

Development Plan Advice

- 13.1 No development plan advice was sought by the Council during the report period.

Development Control Advice

- 13.2 Over the report period 50 weekly lists were monitored and 48 new planning applications were identified as raising potential archaeological issues, either by the Archaeology Service or by Council staff. In addition further advice was provided in respect of 12 planning applications submitted in previous years.
- 13.3 The 48 new planning applications received the following responses from the Service in terms of the advice contained in National Planning Policy Guideline 5 and Planning Advice Note 42:
- | | |
|---|----|
| Refusal of planning application recommended | 1 |
| Archaeological assessment or evaluation prior to determination required | 2 |
| Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation | 3 |
| Archaeological watching brief condition required | 3 |
| Refer to Historic Scotland (scheduled monument) | 1 |
| No issue or no action possible or necessary | 37 |
| Not received (requested too late, non material amendments etc) | 1 |

Altogether 10 of the identified planning applications required some form of response to mitigate the effects of the proposals on archaeological remains. During the period the Archaeology Service prepared no briefs or terms of reference to aid the implementation by developers of archaeological conditions attached to planning consents by the Council.

- 13.4 Refusal of the planning application was recommended in respect of a proposal to build a house within the scheduled area of the Antonine Wall at Cleddans, Hardgate, Duntocher. National Planning Policy Guideline 5 is clear that developments adversely affecting scheduled ancient monuments should be refused planning consent. In the event there are other difficulties with the application, and it is also unlikely that Historic Scotland would grant scheduled monument consent to the proposal, especially now that Scottish Ministers intend to nominate the Antonine Wall as a World Heritage Site by 2007.
- 13.5 Excavation was required as a condition of planning consent for an extension to an existing car park at Risk Street, Dumbarton, after initial evaluation by trial trenching demonstrated the potential for archaeologically significant deposits or features to survive within the application area. Pottery from the medieval to modern period in

date was recovered from a cultivation soil below modern overburden. This information is useful in determining the extent of the medieval burgh of Dumbarton at different stages in the past, essential information for providing advice on future planning applications within the historic settlement area.

- 13.6 Excavation took place within a proposed re-development site at College Way, Dumbarton, and followed an evaluation which located a number of archaeological features containing medieval pottery concentrated in the eastern part of the development area. The excavation revealed three phases of medieval activity. The earliest feature was probably a wide ditch which may have bounded the back of burgh plots fronting onto High Street to the south. The second phase of activity comprised three roughly parallel gullies spaced at 7m intervals, probably representing the foundation trenches of timber fences defining a series of narrow plots, again aligned parallel to High Street. These may represent the boundaries of burgh plots fronting onto Cross Vennel or a parallel street to the east. The third phase saw the accumulation of a cultivation horizon, probably superceding the earlier putative burgh plots. Finds of pottery suggest that the Phase 1 ditch may have been filled during the 13th to 15th centuries, whilst the cultivation horizon may have formed during the 15th and 16th centuries.

Other Advice within the Council's Area

- 13.7 During the report period advice was provided to a variety of clients, including Council staff, in respect of 18 other items of casework.
- 13.8 During the report period the Service Manager attended and spoke at a conference designed to raise awareness of the forthcoming nomination of the Antonine Wall as a World Heritage Site and the planning and other management issues arising from preservation of the Wall's remains.
- 13.9 The Service was asked by the Planning Department for advice in respect of moving millstones associated with the Mill of Haldane out of the river, where they are causing some problem. The Service advised that the Mill of Haldane had been identified as potentially a site of schedulable quality on the Non-Statutory Register of such sites drawn up some time ago for Historic Scotland, and that as a consequence the best advice is to leave the millstones in place as they appear to have been deliberately placed there, possibly as part of the usage of the mill.

14 The Loch Lomond and Trossachs National Park Authority

- 14.1 During the report period a chargeable service level agreement was negotiated with the National Park Authority in respect of continuance of archaeological advice from the Service.

Development Plan Advice

- 14.2 No development plan advice was sought by the National Park Authority during the report period.

Development Control Advice

- 14.3 Over the report period 48 weekly lists were monitored and 5 new planning applications were identified as raising potential archaeological issues by the Archaeology Service or National Park Authority staff. In addition further advice was provided in respect of 1 planning application submitted in previous years.
- 14.4 The 5 new planning applications received the following responses from the Service in terms of the advice contained in National Planning Policy Guideline 5 and Planning Advice Note 42:
- | | |
|---|---|
| Archaeological assessment or evaluation prior to determination required | 1 |
| No issue or no action possible or necessary | 2 |
| Not received | 2 |

Altogether only 1 of the identified planning applications required some form of response to mitigate the effects of the proposals on archaeological remains. During the period the Archaeology Service prepared no briefs or terms of reference to aid the implementation by developers of archaeological conditions attached to planning consents by the Council.

- 14.5 A major golf course development at Midross on the west side of Loch Lomond created a very substantial amount of work for the Archaeology Service during the latter part of the report period. Only a handful of archaeological sites were known to exist within the area before the application was made, most of these of relatively recent date. However as the underlying subsoil is sand and gravel (glacial outwash from Glen Fruin), it was concluded that there was a high potential for recovery of unknown, buried sites, particularly of the prehistoric period. It was recommended to the Park Authority that evaluation by archaeological trial trenching in advance of determination of the application should take place, which confirmed that there were indeed several unknown archaeological sites. Consent for the golf course was approved subject to a Section 75 agreement, part of which required implementation of a programme of archaeological investigation in advance of development. Most of this work took place after the end of the report period, but the Service's suspicions that this part of Loch Lomondside is potentially archaeologically rich have been well confirmed with many new sites being uncovered, including a previously unknown chapel and burial ground, a village of possible Iron Age or Dark Age date, other Iron Age settlement, many prehistoric burials, and evidence of prehistoric iron working. Excavation of these sites is expected to continue for some time and the results will eventually be published under the terms of the Section 75 agreement.
- 14.6 During the report period the Park Authority advised that a second major golf course planning application was expected to be submitted to the north of the one just approved. It is likely that this proposal too may raise substantial archaeological issues.

Other Advice within the National Park Authority's Area

- 14.7 As part of the Service Level Agreement with the Park Authority, advice is provided to the Forestry Commission on Woodland Grant Scheme applications. The Service provided comments on 4 such applications within the report period.

15 Advice to the Scottish Water

- 15.1 There were 3 requests for assistance in connection with Scottish Water proposals over the report period. There had been 63 such requests in the previous year. This sharp fall in casework was the result of a delay in capital project progress by Scottish Water, arising from the formation of Scottish Water Solutions, a major public/private partnership tasked with delivering 70% of Scottish Water's capital programme in the next few years. Consultation of the Service, largely by Scottish Water Solutions, resumed at the end of the report period. One brief was prepared for Scottish Water during the report in connection with the Katrine Water Project in East Dunbartonshire. In addition further advice was provided in respect of casework items submitted to the Service in previous years. At the end of the report period Scottish Water indicated that the previous informal arrangement between the Service and the West of Scotland Water Authority (now superseded by Scottish Water) should be regarded as terminated, with the consequent loss of a considerable sum of external income to the Service. It is hoped that some of this can be offset by hourly charging for advice on demand.

16 Agri-Environment Audits

- 16.1 Archaeological audits were supplied on an hourly charging basis to agricultural advisers for 184 agri-environment scheme applications (114 the previous year). In addition the sum of £4,312 was received from Historic Scotland to help cover the costs of providing the audits, mainly for necessary Sites and Monuments Record work to allow audits to be efficiently prepared, but it also covers requests from agricultural advisers for on-site archaeological management advice.

Appendix 1

Annual Performance Statistics 2003-2004 (figures for previous year in brackets for comparison)

Weekly lists

The performance standard in the WoSAS Service Level Agreement for this area of work is 90% to be monitored and actioned within 14 calendar days of receipt.

Performance **50%** **(73.7%)**

Planning and Listed Building Consultations

The performance standard in the WoSAS Service Level Agreement for this area of work is 80% to be actioned within 21 calendar days of receipt.

Planning Applications

Argyll & Bute	64.6%	(69.8%)
East Ayrshire	58.7%	(68.3%)
East Renfrewshire	69.0%	(74.2%)
Glasgow City	46.9%	(41.7%)
Inverclyde	22.2%	(28.6%)
North Ayrshire	50.0%	(61.2%)
North Lanarkshire	53.7%	(71.9%)
Renfrewshire	61.0%	(64.5%)
South Ayrshire	48.9%	(61.3%)
South Lanarkshire	55.4%	(61.9%)
West Dunbartonshire	79.2%	(75.8%)
Loch Lomond & Trossachs	100%	(75%)
Overall Planning Application Performance	60%	(65.8%)

Other Work Areas

The performance standard agreed with the West Yorkshire Archaeology Service (benchmark partner) for this area of work is 80% to be actioned within 21 calendar days of receipt.

Agri-Environment Scheme Audits	54.6%	(61%)
Pre-Application Enquiries	55.8%	(72.9%)
Permitted Dev/Statutory Undertakings	64.2%	(62.2%)
Forest Design Plan	60.0%	(61.5%)
Woodland Grant Scheme	100%	(33.3%)
Other Archaeological Consultations	61.3%	(91.1%)
General/SMR Enquiries	92.6%	(82.3%)
Other	50%	(71.4%)
Policy Liaison	-----	-----
SMR Information Management	92.3%	(33.3%)
SMR Systems Support & Development	100%	(87.7%)
Development Plan Consultations	69.2%	(16.6%)
Overall Other Work Performance	72.72%	(61.2%)

(SMR Information Management is incoming information for integration to the SMR. In addition there is an ongoing programme of enhancement of SMR data).

Appendix 2
WEST OF SCOTLAND ARCHAEOLOGY SERVICE
REVENUE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2004

Balance B/fwd 01/04/03 73,601.00

INCOME

Core Funding

Glasgow City Council (net)	7,225.00	
Argyll & Bute Council	21,967.00	
East Ayrshire Council	11,444.00	
East Renfrewshire Council	7,283.00	
Inverclyde Council	7,803.00	
North Ayrshire Council	11,444.00	
North Lanarkshire Council	11,444.00	
Renfrewshire Council	11,444.00	
South Ayrshire Council	11,444.00	
South Lanarkshire Council	15,606.00	
West Dunbartonshire Council	10,872.00	
East Dunbartonshire Council	<u>2,000.00</u>	
		129,976.00

Other Income

Fees & Charges		
Loch Lomond & Trossachs National Park	9,537.39	
West Lothian Council	15,000.00	
Misc	<u>12,295.26</u>	
		36,832.65

Income Other Public bodies

Scottish Water	24,970.00	
Historic Scotland	<u>9,822.00</u>	
		34,792.00

Sales 650.00

Interest Received On Balances 3,865.91

TOTAL INCOME 206,116.56

279,717.56

EXPENDITURE

Employee Costs

Salaries - Basic	120,391.78
Supn.	16,605.44
N.I.	9,387.48

The Archaeology Service of the Councils of Argyll & Bute, East Ayrshire, East Renfrewshire, Glasgow City, Inverclyde, North Ayrshire, North Lanarkshire, Renfrewshire, South Ayrshire, South Lanarkshire and West Dunbartonshire.

Allowances	<u>7.80</u>	146,392.50
Supplies & Services		
Equipment Purchase & Maintenance	8,876.80	
Catering	<u>66.30</u>	8,943.10
Transport		
Car Allowances		5,655.80
Administration Costs		
Printing & Stationary	507.21	
Telephones	283.12	
Postage	556.67	
Subsistence & Travel	1,923.60	
Misc	<u>130.00</u>	3,400.60
Payment To Agencies		
Subscriptions		173.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURE		164,565.00
Balance c/fwd @ 31/03/04		115,152.56
		279,717.56