



## Annual Report of the West of Scotland Archaeology Service 2005/06

### Summary

This annual report covers the period from 1 April 2005 to 31 March 2006.

### New Casework 2005/06

Council Area	Total New Casework Items	Weekly lists	Planning Applications	Other
Argyll & Bute	535	50	346	139
East Ayrshire	208	49	106	53
East Renfrewshire	94	50	33	11
Glasgow	171	51	56	63
Inverclyde	66	51	12	3
North Ayrshire	146	49	63	34
North Lanarkshire	149	55	69	25
Renfrewshire	101	52	43	6
South Ayrshire	149	50	64	35
South Lanarkshire	270	52	170	48
West Dunbartonshire	111	50	50	10
West Lothian	160	54	77	30
National Park Authority	69	46	20	3
General/More than 1 Council	8			9
<b>Total</b>	<b>2237</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>1109</b>	<b>469</b>

During the report period the West of Scotland Archaeology Service dealt with 2237 new casework items (this compares with 2370 in the previous year) and carried out work on a further 281 casework items registered in previous years. Work was therefore carried out on a total of 2518 separate casework items over the year (2753 in the previous year). 659 of the new work items were weekly lists of planning applications received from the 12 Councils and the Loch Lomond and Trossachs National Park Authority, which were monitored in order to identify planning applications raising archaeological issues.

Altogether 1109 planning applications were identified as potentially requiring archaeological advice across the area covered by the Archaeology Service, an increase of 13.1% on the previous year when only 980 applications were so identified. This increase is in line with the overall increase in planning applications being received by the member Councils. Since the

Archaeology Service was formally established in 1997, the workload arising from identifying and commenting on planning applications has risen from 317 applications in 1997-98 to 1109 in 2005-06. 302 of the identified 1109 applications raised archaeological issues which required advice from the Service.

### Summary Table of Planning Applications 2002-2006

	Nos. Identified for Comment				Nos. Raising Archaeological Issues			
	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06
Argyll & Bute	210	280	345	346	90	92	87	82
East Ayrshire	68	85	82	106	23	25	27	22
East Renfrewshire	32	42	24	33	11	13	11	4
Glasgow	35	37	39	56	12	20	21	13
Inverclyde	7	12	6	12	2	5	1	5
North Ayrshire	52	60	81	63	31	24	35	21
North Lanarkshire	39	45	30	69	21	15	18	17
Renfrewshire	33	41	56	43	21	11	22	13
South Ayrshire	40	59	29	64	13	15	11	21
South Lanarkshire	158	133	146	170	66	48	70	60
West Dunbartonshire	38	48	52	50	12	10	13	18
West Lothian	--	--	74	77	--	--	23	20
National Park	4	5	17	20	3	1	8	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>717</b>	<b>847</b>	<b>980</b>	<b>1109</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>302</b>

In addition to the weekly lists and planning applications a further 758 items of new work were processed by the Service in 2005/06 (see table below - figures for previous year in brackets).

Pre-planning application enquiries	117 (194)
Development Plan consultations	14 (11)
Permitted development enquiries	64 (77)
Agri-Environment Scheme audits and other matters	153 (343)
Woodland Grant Scheme advice	1 (5)
Forest Design Plans	6 (2)
Other Archaeological Consultations (includes notification of new site information)	34 (41)
Sites and Monuments Record information management matters	62 (65)
Systems development and support matters	0 (0)
General or SMR enquiries	16 (12)
Policy liaison matters	2 (1)
Other (includes items sent in error)	0 (7)
<b>Total</b>	<b>469 (758)</b>

The total number of separate casework items processed by the Service in 2005/06 at 2518 (2237 new casework items plus 281 old casework items) is a decrease of 6.2% in overall caseload when compared with the previous year, largely caused by a decrease in requests for Rural Stewardship Scheme audits in 2005-06, 153 compared with 343 the previous year. The drop in numbers of new casework items has however not provided any respite in respect of

the Service's workload. The total number of planning applications, which increased, does not give any sense of the scale of some of the applications and the amount of work which they raise for the Service. A notable feature of the planning application work in 2005-06 was the number of applications and pre-application enquiries in relation to proposed wind turbines – 14 new applications and 14 pre-application enquiries were received by the Service in 2005-06, and in addition work was carried out in relation to 40 applications and pre-application enquiries of this type received in previous years. These types of applications have increased the planning workload of the Archaeology Service, which rose from 32.67% of total workload in 2004-05 to 38.14% in 2005-06. This trend is expected to continue into 2006-07, where already for the first four months of the year, the planning workload of the whole Service has reached 50.89% of all workload, largely caused by work for a major Public Local Inquiry into a windfarm application in South Lanarkshire. Had other areas of workload not decreased in 2005-06, notably work in connection with the fee earning Rural Stewardship Scheme, it is very doubtful if the Archaeology Service could have sustained the increase in the planning workload with the same level of staff, whilst still carrying out its fee earning work. Notably, although total numbers of planning applications which the Service either requested or were sent for comment, increased during the report period, the number actually raising archaeological issues fell. Variation from year to year is to be expected, but there is also a trend within the Service not to raise minor archaeological issues, which might have been pursued in previous years, simply because of the lack of capacity at the Service to sustain the resulting implementation workload. The Archaeology Service has possibly reached the ceiling of the workload, which it can reasonably be expected to process in any given year. The various trends in the workload will be kept under review for future annual reports.

During the report period 785 new records were added to the Sites and Monuments Record database mainly by the Archaeology Service staff and by volunteers (368 the previous year), and 2570 existing records were amended (1981 the previous year). The Sites and Monuments Record Officer, Dr Stuart Jeffrey left employment with the Archaeology Service at the beginning of February 2006 to take up a post at the Archaeology Data Service in the University of York. The vacant position was carried over into the next financial year and was filled by internal appointment of Mr Martin O'Hare in May 2006.

There were 71 recorded archaeological events (excavations, surveys, watching briefs, desk based assessments etc) during the report period, 63 of them developer funded. The remainder of events was largely surveys conducted by amateur archaeological groups which were reported to the Sites and Monuments Record. A major developer funded archaeological excavation took place at the site of the Verreville Works in Finnieston Street, Glasgow, a glass and pottery works dating from 1776. Archaeological excavation in advance of the Arran High School PPP uncovered three cist burials containing pottery funerary vessels and three pits containing cremation burials in pottery urns, forming a group along with a number of other features and areas of burning. Developer funded excavation at Kings Inch Road, Renfrew in connection with a mixed use development (extension of the Braehead development) found the remains of Elderslie House, with some structural features of the 15<sup>th</sup> century Inch Castle incorporated within it. An archaeological evaluation by trial trenching at the site of the Rossdhu second golf course found prehistoric archaeological features, a northward extension of the substantive archaeological remains found within the Midross golf course development on Loch Lomondside. Otherwise it was a fairly quiet year for major archaeological discoveries.

## **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 2005. It was not felt necessary to hold a second meeting in February 2006, as there were no relevant items connected with the running of the Service.
- 1.2 The temporary staff member, Martin O'Hare, recruited in October 2003 continued to be employed by the Service throughout the report period. After the end of the report period he was promoted to the vacant permanent post of Sites and Monuments Record Officer, following the resignation of Dr Stuart Jeffrey. The vacant position of assistant archaeologist was subsequently advertised.
- 1.3 The anticipated surplus balance in the Service's reserve account was achieved at year end (see Appendix 2). A decrease in income from fees for agri-environment advice was offset by income from a Historic Scotland contract (see section 2 below), and by savings on staff turnover. It is still intended that the Service's annual income and expenditure should be brought into balance by 2009-10, with the surplus being gradually reduced by funding the Service's fifth post to assist with the greatly increased workload as long as there is external income to cover its costs. The planned financial programme to 2009-10 has been agreed in principle by the Service's Joint Committee, but is subject to annual adjustments in the light of pertaining circumstances.

## **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. 785 new site records were added to the Sites and Monuments Record database and 2570 existing site records were amended.
- 2.2 The Service continued to benefit from work by student and graduate volunteers to clear the backlog of Sites and Monuments Record data entry. It is a requirement of the archaeology degree course at the University of Glasgow that students should have several weeks of appropriate work experience as part of their qualification. Work for the Sites and Monuments Record is recognised by the University as appropriate experience. The Service has benefited from data inputs from a total of 22 students and trainees since the year 2000.

### 3 Advice to Argyll & Bute Council

#### Development Plan Advice

- 3.1 One enquiry was received from the Council in respect of the draft Argyll & Bute Local Plan, in respect of the significance of the industrial archaeology of Easdale Island, and an objection lodged in respect of the identification of a development opportunity for housing on the island. The Service advised the Council that the Easdale slate quarries are of major historical interest, and that Historic Scotland should be approached in respect of determining whether or not they are of national significance, but in the Service's opinion they are of more than local significance.

#### Development Control Advice

- 3.2 Over the report period 50 weekly lists were monitored for the Council (the extra week may have been an overrun from the previous year) and 346 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 65 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 346 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	6
Archaeological assessment or evaluation prior to determination required	13
Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation	26
Archaeological watching brief condition required	20
Avoidance/protection within or to side of development	6
Other condition	5
Refer to Historic Scotland (scheduled monument)	6
No issue, no action possible or necessary, including no issue after further work	256
Not received	6

Altogether 82 of the identified planning applications required some form of response to mitigate the effects of the proposals on archaeological remains.

- 3.4 Recommendations of refusal on archaeological grounds were made in respect of six planning applications. All, except one, were in respect of small scale housing applications, either within, or in immediate proximity to, Scheduled Ancient Monuments. Reasons for recommending refusal were either the direct effects on the Scheduled Ancient Monument, or the potential impacts on the setting of the Monument, all contrary to both national and development plan policies. It was noted in the previous year's Annual Report that there had been an increase in applications affecting Scheduled Ancient Monuments in Argyll with a consequent increase in workload for the Service from that source. A factor in the increase in applications was thought to be the inclusion in the draft Argyll Local Plan of areas of land designated as rural development opportunities, encouraging housing applications, particularly single dwellings, without accompanying information about the locations of Scheduled

Ancient Monuments. This trend continued into 2005-06, but numbers of planning applications received from Argyll & Bute Council did not increase beyond the 2004-05 level. Most applications emanating from the Argyll & Bute area have remained small scale housing applications, usually single houses, with some windfarm applications which have not raised significant archaeological issues.

### **Other Advice within the Council's Area**

- 3.5 During the report period advice was provided to a variety of clients, including Council staff, in respect of 139 other items of casework. 23 of these were pre-application enquiries from developers, agents, or the Council's own staff. There continued to be a good relationship with Kilmartin House Museum, with the museum curator requesting information from the Sites and Monuments Record prior to carrying out some field survey work in the Kilmartin area, and copies of subsequent reports being deposited in the Record. There were 54 requests for Rural Stewardship Scheme audits within the Council's area.

## **4 Advice to East Ayrshire Council**

### **Development Plan Advice**

- 4.1 Two enquiries were received from East Ayrshire Council in respect of development plan advice. One of these concerned a Conservation Area restoration project at Catrine Voes.

### **Development Control Advice**

- 4.2 Over the report period 49 weekly lists were monitored and 106 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 14 planning applications submitted in previous years.

- 4.3 The 106 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	11
Archaeological watching brief condition required	2
Avoidance/protection within or to side of development	1
Other condition	2
No issue, no action possible or necessary, including no issue after further work	72
Not received (requested too late, non material amendments etc)	12

Altogether 22 of the identified planning applications required some form of response to mitigate the effects of the proposals on archaeological remains.

- 4.4 Prior evaluation by archaeological trial trenching was advised in respect of several housing development proposals at Stewarton, Catrine, Galston and within the grounds of Dunlop House, Dunlop. A detailed terms of reference was prepared for the Dunlop House development to allow the agent to obtain competitive archaeological quotes for the necessary work. Limited topsoil strip monitoring work took place in advance of golf course development at Rowallan Castle, but without producing any archaeological results. A post-excavation analysis report was received in connection with a stone lined circular kiln which had been found in advance of housing development at Moorfield, Kilmarnock. Archaeological excavation had taken place in August-September 2004 and again in January 2005. The kiln was directly associated with glass and pottery finds, and has been tentatively dated to late or post medieval period. Pottery sherds identified as Scottish Post-Medieval Reduced Ware and Scottish White Gritty Ware (earliest) were found with glass bottles dating to the 18th/19th century. The kiln itself may have had a clay dome cover. Tiles were used to form a pillar at the mouth of the flue. Poorly preserved carbonised remains of cereal grains, weed seeds and charcoal were recovered. Oat and barley were included amongst a number of wild species of arable and grass. Surprisingly low quantities of charcoal were found and were not able to be dated.

#### **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 53 other items of casework, including 7 pre-application enquiries. There were 34 requests for Rural Stewardship Scheme audits within the Council's area.

## **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 50 weekly lists were monitored and 33 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 7 planning applications submitted in previous years.

- 5.3 The 33 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:

Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation	3
Archaeological watching brief condition required	1
No issue or no action possible or necessary	28
Not received (requested too late, non material amendments etc)	1

Altogether 4 of the identified planning applications required some form of response to mitigate the effects of the proposals on archaeological remains.

- 5.4 There was little developer funded archaeological work in the Council's area when compared with previous years, which saw major archaeological work in advance of infrastructure development. Archaeological evaluation by trial trenching in advance of development at Capellie Landfill site, Neilston produced no archaeological results. Similarly an archaeological watching brief in connection with the construction of an extension to Williamwood House produced no results. The old castle, which was formerly at Williamwood, appears to have been located some distance from the current Williamwood House. The watching brief condition was attached to the planning consent for the extension as a failsafe to confirm that this was indeed the case.

### **Other Advice within the Council's Area**

- 5.5 During the report period advice was provided to a variety of clients, including Council staff, in respect of 11 other items of casework, including two pre-application enquiries. Information continued to be received from local amateur archaeologists conducting intensive surveys of the farmlands in East Renfrewshire – for East and West Revoch Farms, including the farmlands of Hol-Hall & Picketlaw, and Greenfield Farm, including the lands of Blackwood, Braehead, Dunwan and Blackwood Hill, Eaglesham Parish. There were 2 requests for Rural Stewardship Scheme audits within the Council's area.

## 6 Advice to Glasgow City Council

### Development Plan Advice

- 6.1 Two documents were received for comment during the report period in connection with the Central Govan Action Plan and the Glasgow City Plan Review. Substantive comments were supplied to the Council in respect of the implications for archaeological remains of major significance arising from the Central Govan Action Plan, and a recommendation was made to the Council in respect of an addition to the extant archaeological policies of the City Plan to require developers to fund suitable on-site interpretation at appropriate locations in connection with the development of the Glasgow Local History and Archaeology Strategy.

### Development Control Advice

- 6.2 Over the report period 51 weekly lists were monitored and 56 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 22 planning applications submitted in previous years.

- 6.3 The 56 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	6
Archaeological watching brief condition required	1
No issue or no action possible or necessary	39
Not received	4

Altogether 13 of the identified planning applications required some form of response to mitigate the effects of the proposals on archaeological remains.

- 6.4 Archaeological evaluation and recording work took place at Deaconsbank, Patterton, in advance of a housing development, including recording and documentary research in connection with the prisoner of war camp in the area. This appears to have been the first piece of archaeological work on a PoW camp in Scotland, and it may therefore be submitted by the developer for publication in a suitable journal. Provision has been made by the Council for the enhancement and maintenance of the camp remains.
- 6.5 A major archaeological excavation took place at the site of the Verreville glass and pottery works in Finnieston Street, Glasgow in advance of development of a block of flats. The Verreville works were first developed as a glassworks in 1776, and subsequently became a major manufacturer of ceramics. A Section 75 Agreement secured the excavation, including provision of a public open day and development of a web site to make information available to the public. Some Glasgow City Councillors attended the open day.
- 6.6 A watching brief on a series of small test pits in connection with a small housing proposal at Wester Balmuilty Farm to the north of the city failed to find evidence of the three ditches supposedly surrounding Balmuilty fort on the Antonine Wall. The

tests pits may have been too small to be certain of the conclusions, but the absence of ditches at this point indicates that not everything is necessarily known about archaeological sites, even ones which have been as well researched as the Roman Wall in Scotland.

#### **Other Advice within the Council's Area**

- 6.6 During the report period advice was provided to a variety of clients, including Council staff, in respect of 64 other items of casework, including 35 pre-application enquiries. There were a large amount of enquiries in connection with the Glasgow Schools PPP.
- 6.7 In addition the Service provided information, advice and support to the emerging Local History and Archaeology Strategy for the City, including assisting with interviews for the appointment of a Local Heritage Officer. This type of work is outside the Service's Planning SLA and is therefore subject to charging. The City Council's Department of Development and Regeneration Services has agreed that payment for the work will be offset by not charging the Service a rent element for its office accommodation in 2006-07 (there will be a charge for services only) with a review thereafter. This was deemed to be acceptable by the Service's Steering Group in September 2005. As part of its advice for the Archaeology Strategy, the Service specified and managed a trial excavation at Lochwood, Easterhouse on behalf of the Council which confirmed the location of the Bishop of Glasgow's medieval hunting lodge. Several coins of 13<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> century date were found during the trial work.

### **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 51 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 3 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 | 2 |
| Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation       | 1 |
| Archaeological watching brief condition required                        | 2 |
| No issue or no action possible or necessary                             | 7 |
- Altogether 5 of the identified planning applications required some form of response to mitigate the effects of the proposals on archaeological remains.
- 7.4 An archaeological watching brief was advised in respect of a proposed development of flats at James Watt Way, Greenock. The watching brief is to look for areas of pre-1750 survival, though this seems unlikely in view of the substantial redevelopment

which has taken place in the area. Also any information on the construction methods of the James Watt Dock, any associated structures, warehouses, anchorage points etc, or earlier berthages would be useful, along with information on the natural ground profile of the area, in view of the substantial made ground component. The watching brief had not taken place by the end of the report period, although commercial archaeologists acting for the developer had been briefed.

- 7.5 Prior archaeological evaluation by trial trenching was advised in relation to a proposed residential development at Inverkip. Local objectors to the proposal had already raised a potential archaeological issue with the Archaeology Service.
- 7.6 A negative suspensive archaeological condition was recommended for attachment in respect of the development of flats at Victoria and East India Harbours, Greenock. The proposed development is located within the area of archaeological potential defined by the Archaeology Service for Greenock. Most of the proposed development appears to be positioned on ground made to form the harbour breast in the nineteenth century, but it is possible that there may be early archaeological deposits buried at depth beneath the modern made ground. Depending on the foundation proposals for the proposed development and whether it is proposed to dig any lift shafts, it may be that it could affect any underlying archaeological layers.
- 7.7 Archaeological excavation was undertaken prior to the excavation of a short term quarry, recommended because of the known presence of cairns, which might have been burial cairns. Archaeological trial trenching of the cairns revealed that they were clearance cairns, containing no features or finds of archaeological significance.

#### **Other Advice within the Council's Area**

- 7.8 During the report period advice was provided to a variety of clients, including Council staff, in respect of 3 other items of casework, including one pre-application enquiry in respect of a proposed windfarm. One request for a Rural Stewardship Scheme audit was received for the Council's area, and a standing building survey of a former wash house within a conservation area of Greenock was received from a local amateur archaeological group for inclusion in the Sites and Monuments Record.

### **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 63 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 20 planning applications submitted in previous years.
- 8.3 The 63 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	1
Archaeological assessment or evaluation prior to determination required	8
Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation	6
Archaeological watching brief condition required	6
No issue or no action possible or necessary	26
Not received	16

Altogether 21 of the identified planning applications required some form of response to mitigate the effects of the proposals on archaeological remains.

- 8.4 A programme of standing building recording and subsequent archaeological watching brief was conducted on an eighteenth century corn mill at Lamlash, Arran prior to, and during, its demolition in connection with a housing development. The apsidal south-eastern end of the structure was mooted by the archaeological contractor as a pre-existing corn drying kiln which was then incorporated and reused within the corn mill. The later mill structure was dated by an inscribed door lintel with 1717 inscribed upon it. This structure was derelict by 1864 and modifications to the structure may have been made during its integration into a designed landscape during the 19th century.
- 8.5 A programme of trial archaeological trenching was undertaken in advance of a housing development at Millhill, Lamlash. At the north-eastern corner of the area three small pits were discovered, the antiquity of which could not be established because of plough truncation. Because of the presence of these pits in a part of Arran known to be archaeologically sensitive, the Service recommended an archaeological watching brief to take place on topsoil stripping in advance of the development.
- 8.6 Archaeological excavation in advance of the Arran High School PPP uncovered three cist burials containing pottery funerary vessels and three pits containing cremation burials in pottery urns, forming a group along with a number of other features and areas of burning. The site was identified by the archaeological contractor as being an early Bronze Age cist cemetery (approximately 2000 to 1400 BC). Large quantities of cremated bone had survived very well. The archaeological site was preserved below the existing school playing field, demonstrating that the laying out of such features does not necessarily remove underlying archaeological remains. A comprehensive programme of post-excavation analysis has been agreed by the Archaeology Service. This will include C14 dating, analysis of the cremated human remains, and analysis of the recovered artefacts. Publication of the final report in an archaeological journal is proposed.

#### **Other Advice**

- 8.7 During the report period advice was provided to a variety of clients, including Council staff, in respect of 34 other items of casework, of which 7 were pre-application enquiries. There were 16 requests for Rural Stewardship Scheme audits within the Council's area. The Council's Roads Department contacted the Service about a mysterious void partially under a garden and the road at Skelmorlie, which the local paper had reported as being a "crypt". The Service was able to assure the Roads Department that the feature was far more likely to be for drainage.

## 9 Advice to North Lanarkshire Council

### Development Plan Advice

- 9.1 The Council sought the involvement of the Archaeology Service in its production of a Strategic Environmental Assessment of its Local Plan. The Service provided archaeological data to the Council's consultants for the SEA.

### Development Control Advice

- 9.2 Over the report period 55 weekly lists were monitored and 69 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 17 planning application submitted in previous years. The number of weekly lists in excess of 52 resulted from some lists from the preceding report period not being received until this report period.

- 9.3 The 69 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	7
Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation	3
Archaeological watching brief condition required	1
Other condition	1
Refer to Historic Scotland (scheduled monument)	3
No issue or no action possible or necessary	37
Not received	15

Altogether 17 of the identified planning applications required some form of response to mitigate the effects of the proposals on archaeological remains.

- 9.4 Refusal of planning consent on archaeological grounds was recommended in respect of applications for two residential developments at land to the east of Nethercroy Road, Croy. The proposed developments would directly affect the Antonine Wall at this site, or would affect its setting. The Wall is protected by development plan policy, most of it is a Scheduled Ancient Monument, and Scottish Ministers propose to nominate it in 2007 as a World Heritage Site. The proposed developments were also opposed by Historic Scotland.
- 9.5 An archaeological evaluation by trial trenching at the Westway Retail Park, Castlecary Road, Cumbernauld in advance of construction of an OKI production facility uncovered remains of a Roman temporary camp associated with the building of the Antonine Wall. The evaluation demonstrated that the ditch of the Roman camp, which had originally been identified from aerial photographs many years ago, had been buried under substantial deposits of made ground, to the extent that the camp was no longer considered to have survived. In fact the ditches in the north and the south were 3m wide, and survived c0.87m deep in the north and 1.2m deep in the south. A programme of further archaeological excavation was undertaken at the site.

- 9.6 An archaeological evaluation by trial trenching at Auchenkilns, Condorrat failed to find any evidence of a pre-reformation chapel and burial ground said to be located within the area. The site had been heavily disturbed by construction of the A73 and by landscaping.
- 9.7 Substantive advice was provided to the Council in respect of the proposed construction of a dwellinghouse and garage, on land to the east of Easter Dullater Farm, which raised issues in respect of the setting of the Antonine Wall at this point. An alternative location for the house, which raised less of an issue, was agreed between the Service, the applicant and the Council.

#### **Other Advice within the Council's Area**

- 9.8 During the report period advice was provided to a variety of clients, including Council staff, in respect of 25 other items of casework, including 10 pre-application enquiries and a number in connection with proposed developments by statutory undertakers. There were 2 requests for Rural Stewardship Scheme audits within the Council's area.

## 10 Advice to Renfrewshire Council

### Development Plan Advice

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

### Development Control Advice

- 10.2 Over the report period 52 weekly lists were monitored and 43 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 17 planning applications submitted in previous years.

- 10.3 The 43 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	6
Archaeological watching brief condition required	3
Standings Buildings Survey condition	1
Avoidance/protection within or to side of development	2
No issue or no action possible or necessary	30

Altogether 13 of the identified planning applications required some form of response to mitigate the effects of the proposals on archaeological remains.

- 10.4 An archaeological watching brief in connection with the construction of an extension to a shop at 17 Canal Street, Renfrew uncovered a rough paved surface, of possible post-medieval date. Sherds of green glazed post-medieval pottery were also found. This location is within the area of archaeological potential which the Archaeology Service has defined for the historic settlement of Renfrew.
- 10.5 Archaeological excavation at Strathcarron Drive, Paisley in advance of a residential development uncovered the well-preserved remains of part of the former Dykebarhill farmstead. Evidence provided by pottery sherds indicated a late 18th century or early 19th century date for the construction of the farm buildings. No evidence of an earlier farmstead was found. However, medieval pottery sherds recovered from the cultivation soil indicate that the land was being worked in this period.
- 10.6 Archaeological excavation at Kings Inch Road, Renfrew in connection with a mixed use development (extension of the Braehead development) found the remains of Elderslie House. Elderslie House was an 18<sup>th</sup> century building but excavation of the building remains in the west wing of the house located structural features that may be interpreted as the 15<sup>th</sup> century Inch Castle. Several earlier attempts had been made during the course of the phases of the Braehead development to find the site of the castle, known from documentary evidence, without success. The site of an earlier castle on the inch dating to the 12<sup>th</sup> century (associated with the Stewarts, hence the name Kings Inch) has still not been found. The former channel of the Clyde separating the Kings Inch from the mainland area was also established at several points by the excavation. The channel was last mapped on Roy's military survey, dated 1745-55 and

had been infilled by the time of the first edition Ordnance Survey map. The exact course of the channel was therefore not known, as Roy's map is insufficiently detailed to allow it to be tied to the modern Ordnance Survey plans.

**Other Advice within the Council's Area**

- 10.7 During the report period advice was provided to a variety of clients, including Council staff, in respect of 6 other items of casework, including one pre-application enquiry and one request for a Rural Stewardship Scheme audit.

## 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 50 weekly lists were monitored and 64 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 applications submitted in previous years.

- 11.3 The 64 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	5
Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation	9
Archaeological watching brief condition required	2
Avoidance/protection within or to side of development	1
Refer to Historic Scotland (scheduled monument)	2
No issue or no action possible or necessary	40
Not received (requested too late, non material amendments etc)	3

Altogether 21 of the identified planning applications required some form of response to mitigate the effects of the proposals on archaeological remains.

- 11.4 Comments were provided to the Council on three windfarm proposals within the Council's area, recommending an objection on archaeological grounds in respect of one (noted as a recommendation of refusal above), attachment of archaeological conditions in respect of the second, and requesting visual supporting information in respect of the third. Refusal of a planning application was also recommended in respect of a proposal to erect a dwelling house at Dunduff Farm south of Dunure, principally on the basis of the impacts on the landscape setting of the nearby scheduled Dunduff fort. Views to the south-west from the Scheduled monument would be substantially altered and a modern house such as proposed, with its attendant access and car parking arrangements, would create a change from the generally rural aspect prevalent close to the earthwork. In addition, as this was an outline application, there were no details of what form of building would be brought forward at a later stage as a detailed application, making it impossible accurately to assess the eventual effects on the setting of the monument.
- 11.5 The report period was relatively quiet in respect of productive archaeological excavations in South Ayrshire in comparison with previous years, which have produced several previously unknown good quality archaeological sites via developer funded archaeological investigation. Although about 10 archaeological events (mainly evaluations by archaeological trial trenching) took place during the report period, no archaeological sites or features of significance were found.

**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 35 other items of casework, including 10 pre-application enquiries and 3 enquiries by statutory undertakers. There were also 19 requests for Rural Stewardship Scheme audits within the Council's area.

## 12 Advice to South Lanarkshire Council

### Development Plan Advice

- 12.1 During the report period no advice was supplied to the Council in respect of the development plan.

### Development Control Advice

- 12.2 Over the report period 52 weekly lists were monitored and 170 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 64 planning applications submitted in previous years. South Lanarkshire Council remained the second largest Council user of the Archaeology Service during the report period.

- 12.3 The 170 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	3
Archaeological assessment or evaluation prior to determination required	18
Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation	19
Archaeological watching brief condition required	15
Standings Buildings Survey condition	1
Avoidance/protection within or to side of development	2
Other Condition	1
Refer to Historic Scotland (scheduled monument)	1
No issue or no action possible or necessary	101
Not received (requested too late, non material amendments etc)	9

Altogether 60 of the identified planning applications required some form of response to mitigate the effects of the proposals on archaeological remains.

- 12.4 The Service recommended that the Council object on archaeological grounds to two applications for windfarms (noted as a recommendation of refusal above). The applications were within the same part of South Lanarkshire where an objection on archaeological grounds had already been made by the Council to the Clyde Windfarm proposal in the previous report period (subject of a Public Local Inquiry in September 2006). The third recommendation of refusal was in connection with a planning application for a proposed electricity sub-station also connected with windfarm development. The reason for a recommendation of refusal in all three cases was principally the impacts the proposals would have on the settings of significant archaeological sites, including scheduled ancient monuments. This issue is likely to be a major topic for the Public Local Inquiry into the Clyde Windfarm. The decision from that inquiry should provide future guidance on, and set precedents in respect of, this contentious issue, in the absence of any specific guidance from the Scottish Executive. The Service provided comments on a further five applications for wind turbines in the Council's area during the report period. In two of these cases the Environmental Statement was judged to be inadequate in respect of assessing impacts on setting, and further information was requested. In the other three cases the proposal was judged to

be acceptable from an archaeological viewpoint and archaeological conditions were requested to be attached. The number of windfarm proposals now coming forward, and the fact that they are beginning to appear in areas which might be regarded as being of outstanding archaeological significance, is of some concern, both from an archaeological, and Service workload, point of view.

- 12.5 Seventeen archaeological events took place in South Lanarkshire during the report period, mostly evaluations by trial trenching. There was however very little significant positive archaeological result from these investigations. An archaeological watching brief in connection with residential development near Annieston Tower, Annieston Grange, Symington revealed a shallow curvilinear ditch. Unfortunately no dating evidence was recovered from the ditch which was shallow and heavily plough truncated. Its relationship, if any to the tower, could not be established. An evaluation in advance of a proposed residential development at Craighill Road, Kilncadzow revealed the remains of a ruined sandstone built farmhouse of probable early 19th C date.

#### **Other Advice within the Council's Area**

- 12.6 During the report period advice was provided to a variety of clients, including Council staff, in respect of 48 other items of casework, including 12 pre-application enquiries, four of which were in connection with future windfarm applications, and 6 enquiries by statutory developers. There were 18 requests for Rural Stewardship Scheme audits within the Council's area.

## 13 Advice to West Dunbartonshire Council

### Development Plan Advice

- 13.1 During the report period no advice was supplied to the Council in respect of the development plan.

### Development Control Advice

- 13.2 Over the report period 50 weekly lists were monitored and 50 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 applications submitted in previous years.

- 13.3 The 50 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	4
Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation	4
Archaeological watching brief condition required	7
Refer to Historic Scotland (scheduled monument)	3
No issue or no action possible or necessary	30
Not received (requested too late, non material amendments etc)	2

Altogether 18 of the identified planning applications required some form of response to mitigate the effects of the proposals on archaeological remains.

- 13.4 Archaeological evaluation by trial trenching in advance of a residential development at Cochno Road, Hardgate failed to find any significant archaeological features despite the proximity of a scheduled Roman fort and prehistoric cup and ring marked rocks.

### Other Advice within the Council's Area

- 13.5 During the report period advice was provided to a variety of clients, including Council staff, in respect of 10 other items of casework, including 2 pre-application enquiries, 2 enquiries from statutory undertakers, and 1 request for a Rural Stewardship Scheme audit within the Council's area. Both pre-application enquiries were in connection with redevelopment of the Gavinburn bus garage site in Old Kilpatrick, which straddles the Antonine Wall and part of its the terminal Roman fort, likely to be proposed as part of the new World Heritage Site. Enquiries about redevelopment of this site have been coming into the Archaeology Service for years, but the costs of the necessary archaeological mitigation appear to outweigh the profits from any proposed development. So far no-one has been able to propose a sufficiently minimally invasive development which would reduce the archaeological costs of excavation.

## 14 Advice to West Lothian Council

### Development Plan Advice

- 14.1 No advice was sought by the Council during the report period in connection with the development plan.

### Development Control Advice

- 14.2 Over the report period 54 weekly lists were monitored and 79 new planning applications were identified as raising potential archaeological issues, either by the Archaeology Service or by Council staff. The number of weekly lists in excess of 52 resulted from some lists from the preceding report period not being received until this report period.

- 14.3 The 77 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	5
Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation	10
Archaeological watching brief condition required	1
Standings Buildings Survey condition	1
Avoidance/protection within or to side of development	1
Other Condition	2
No issue or no action possible or necessary	50
Not received (requested too late, non material amendments etc)	7

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

- 14.4 During the report period archaeological watching briefs and/or evaluations by trial trenching were undertaken in compliance with conditions attached to planning consents at 22b High Street, Linlithgow; at Mill Road, Linlithgow; at Main Street / Stewart Street, West Calder; and at Mill Road Industrial Estate, Linlithgow Bridge. The work was undertaken either because the proposed development site lay within an historic settlement with archaeological potential (Linlithgow and West Calder), or there were recorded prehistoric burials in the area (Mill Road). No positive archaeological results were found in any of the four areas.

### Other Advice within the Council's Area

- 14.6 During the report period advice was provided to a variety of clients, including Council staff, in respect of 30 other items of casework, including 9 pre-application enquiries, 3 enquiries from statutory undertakers, and 5 requests for Rural Stewardship Scheme audits within the Council's area. There was also one request from a member of the public about the Bridge Castle Estate, and information about two sites at Crosswood Reservoir was supplied for the Sites and Monuments Record by another member of the public.

## 15 The Loch Lomond and Trossachs National Park Authority

15.1 Archaeological advice is provided to the National Park Authority under the terms of a chargeable Service Level Agreement. In the year 2005-06 the National Park Authority paid the Service £13487.39 for archaeological advice. This was slightly down on the previous year (£14801.33)

### Development Plan Advice

15.2 During the report period no advice was supplied to the Park Authority in respect of the Park Plan.

### Development Control Advice

15.3 Over the report period 46 weekly lists were monitored and 20 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 7 planning applications submitted in previous years.

15.4 The 20 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
Avoidance/protection within or to side of development	2
No issue or no action possible or necessary	14

Altogether 6 of the identified planning applications required some form of response to mitigate the effects of the proposals on archaeological remains.

15.5 The major archaeological excavation in advance of the Midross golf course development finally ceased during the report period in May 2006 after 13 months of full time excavation. An assessment of the post-excavation analysis requirements is now taking place. It is anticipated that it may take 5 years for the full post-excavation analysis to be completed through to reports suitable for publication, as so many new archaeological sites were found ranging in date from the early prehistoric period through to the medieval period.

15.6 The Archaeology Service continued to provide advice to the Park Authority in connection with the archaeological issues raised by the Midross golf course and the proposed second golf course at Rossdhu. An archaeological evaluation by trial trenching at the site of the Rossdhu second golf course found prehistoric archaeological features, a northward extension of the substantive archaeological remains found within the Midross golf course development on Loch Lomondside.

### Other Advice within the National Park Authority's Area

15.6 During the report period advice was provided to a variety of clients, including National Park Authority staff, in respect of 3 other items of casework. Comments were

offered on behalf of the Park Authority on a woodland grant scheme application for Whinny Hill near Boturich Castle.

## **16 Advice to the Scottish Water**

- 16.1 There were 22 requests for assistance in connection with Scottish Water and Scottish Water Solutions proposals over the report period. This raised income of £1,300.

## **17 Agri-Environment Audits**

- 17.1 Archaeological audits were supplied on an hourly charging basis to agricultural advisers for 153 agri-environment scheme applications (343 the previous year, representing a decrease in workload of 55.4%). This work raised income of £6,750 for the Service (a substantial decrease from the previous year's income of £14,525). In addition the sum of £4971 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, although in practice there was little or no staff time available for farm visits.
- 17.2 The drop in income from the Service's agri-environment work demonstrates that this income source is unreliable. The income supports the fifth post of archaeological assistant within the Service. In the report period the drop in income was compensated by an increase in income from other sources (see above in the Sites and Monuments Record section in respect of a consultancy contract for Historic Scotland), and also towards the end of the period by savings from staff turnover which has continued into the current financial year. The previous Annual Report referred to discussions between the Council archaeologists, via their professional Association (ARIA), and Historic Scotland and the Scottish Executive Environment and Rural Affairs Department (SEERAD), in respect of the provision of enhanced digital archaeological information in GIS format for online consultation by farmers and agricultural advisers. The Service provided a consultancy report on a proposed Scotland wide enhancement project to Historic Scotland (see above in Sites and Monuments Record section), but in the event the proposal was rejected by SEERAD and Historic Scotland as being too expensive. At the time of preparation of this Annual Report, the Council archaeologists are awaiting the outcome of the Scottish Rural Development Plan consultation, which will replace the Rural Stewardship Scheme in 2007. It is not clear whether archaeological information and advice will continue to be provided to agricultural advisers in future, and it may be that work by the Service in this respect, with its associated income, will come to an end as of 31 March 2007.

## Appendix 1

### Annual Performance Statistics 2005-2006 (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** **62.9%** **(61.5%)**

#### 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	84.5%	(83.5%)
East Ayrshire	76.9%	(80.3%)
East Renfrewshire	90.9%	(62.5%)
Glasgow City	74.5%	(57.0%)
Inverclyde	61.5%	(50.0%)
North Ayrshire	77.3%	(64.3%)
North Lanarkshire	71.4%	(65.5%)
Renfrewshire	76.7%	(80.4%)
South Ayrshire	78.3%	(61.5%)
South Lanarkshire	70.0%	(75.0%)
West Dunbartonshire	85.7%	(76.0%)
West Lothian	74.3%	(76.8%)
Loch Lomond & Trossachs	55.0%	(70.6%)

**Overall Planning Application Performance** **78%** **(76.3%)**

#### 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	92%	(99.7%)
Pre-Application Enquiries	67.27%	(74.1%)
Permitted Dev/Statutory Undertakings	71.87%	(73.0%)
Forest Design Plan	75%	(100.0%)
Woodland Grant Scheme	-----	(80%)
Other Archaeological Consultations	67.74%	(75.8%)
General/SMR Enquiries	53.8%	(64.3%)
Other	72.72%	(40.0%)
Policy Liaison	100%	(100%)
SMR Systems Support & Development	-----	(100%)
<b>Overall Other Work Performance</b>	<b>75.05%</b>	<b>(73.97%)</b>

**Appendix 2**  
**WEST OF SCOTLAND ARCHAEOLOGY SERVICE**  
**REVENUE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2006**

	£	£	£
<b>Balance B/fwd 01/04/05 Reserve Account</b>			104,090.37
<b>INCOME</b>			
<b>Core Funding</b>			
Glasgow City Council	13,275.00		
Argyll & Bute Council	23,017.00		
East Ayrshire Council	12,494.00		
East Renfrewshire Council	8,333.00		
Inverclyde Council	8,853.00		
North Ayrshire Council	12,494.00		
North Lanarkshire Council	12,494.00		
Renfrewshire Council	12,494.00		
South Ayrshire Council	12,494.00		
South Lanarkshire Council	16,656.00		
West Dunbartonshire Council	11,922.00		
West Lothian	12,494.00		
		157,020.00	
<b>Other Income</b>			
Loch Lomond & Trossachs National Park	13,487.39		
HS Aspire project support	1,200.00		
HS agri-environment SMR support	4,971.00		
HS geospatial consultancy report	5,784.33		
M74 Extension advice	1,150.00		
Misc fees	11,170.00		
		37,767.72	
<b>Interest due on balances (not received)</b>			
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>			189,787.72
			298,878.09
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>			
<b>Employee Costs</b>			
Salaries			
	Basic	139,769.33	
	Overtime	-31.06	
	Supn.	20,736.00	
	N.I.	10,743.57	
	Allowances	142.16	
			171,360.00
<b>Supplies &amp; Services</b>			
Equipment Purchase & Maintenance			7,366.85
<b>Transport</b>			
Car Allowances			5,187.18
<b>Administration Costs</b>			
Rents		10,400.00	
Fixture & Fittings		262.82	
Printing, Stationary, other admin costs		2,372.91	
Telephones		107.39	
Postage		642.92	

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.

Subsistence & Travel	3,203.64	
Host Council charge	5,000.00	
		21,989.68
<b>Payment To Agencies</b>		
Subscriptions		188.00
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>		206,091.71
<b>Balance c/fwd Reserve Account @ 31/03/05</b>		92,786.38
		<b>298,878.09</b>