



Annual Report of the West of Scotland Archaeology Service 2007/08

Summary

This annual report covers the period from 1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008.

New Casework 2007/08

Council Area	Total New Casework Items	Weekly lists	Planning Applications	Other
Argyll & Bute	564	47	438	79
East Ayrshire	178	49	108	21
East Renfrewshire	89	50	29	10
Glasgow	156	50	77	29
Inverclyde	76	49	24	3
North Ayrshire	162	49	87	26
North Lanarkshire	171	52	78	41
Renfrewshire	102	51	44	7
South Ayrshire	113	27	70	16
South Lanarkshire	269	53	175	41
West Dunbartonshire	106	49	42	15
West Lothian	191	53	106	32
National Park Authority	72	48	21	3
General/More than 1 Council	10			10
Total	2259	627	1299	333

During the report period the West of Scotland Archaeology Service dealt with 2259 new casework items (this compares with 2225 in the previous year) and carried out work on a further 151 casework items registered in previous years. Work was therefore carried out on a total of 2410 separate casework items over the year (2576 in the previous year). 627 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 1299 planning and listed building applications were identified as potentially requiring archaeological advice across the area covered by the Archaeology Service, an increase of 7.4% on the previous year when only 1209 applications were so identified. 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 1299 in 2007-08. In the report period 331 of the identified 1299 applications raised archaeological issues which required advice from the Service.

Summary Table of Planning Applications 2003-2007

	Nos. Identified for Comment				Nos. Raising Archaeological Issues			
	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08
Argyll & Bute	345	346	387	438	87	82	88	91
East Ayrshire	82	106	91	108	27	22	23	16
East Renfrewshire	24	33	49	29	11	4	6	6
Glasgow	39	56	118	77	21	13	26	22
Inverclyde	6	12	10	24	1	5	6	5
North Ayrshire	81	63	77	87	35	21	32	22
North Lanarkshire	30	69	55	78	18	17	24	22
Renfrewshire	56	43	64	44	22	13	20	12
South Ayrshire	29	64	80	70	11	21	28	21
South Lanarkshire	146	170	158	175	70	60	52	50
West Dunbartonshire	52	50	32	42	13	18	10	14
West Lothian	74	77	69	106	23	20	18	44
National Park	17	20	19	21	8	6	5	6
Total	980	1109	1209	1299	347	302	338	331

In addition to the weekly lists and planning applications a further 332 items of new work were processed by the Service in 2007/08 (see table below - figures for previous year in brackets).

Pre-planning application enquiries	134 (156)
Development Plan consultations	7 (10)
Permitted development enquiries	54 (73)
Agri-Environment Scheme audits and other matters	-- (18)
Woodland Grant Scheme advice	1 (4)
Forest Design Plans	2 (6)
Other Archaeological Consultations (includes notification of new site information)	46 (22)
Sites and Monuments Record information management matters	67 (84)
Systems development and support matters	7 (0)
General or SMR enquiries	11 (2)
Policy liaison matters	1 (0)
Other (includes items sent in error)	3 (1)
Total	333 (377)

The total number of separate casework items processed by the Service in 2007/08 at 2410 (2259 new casework items plus 151 old casework items) is a small decrease (6.4%) in overall caseload when compared with the previous year. There were no agri-environment casework items during the year.

In the report period 948 new site records were added to the Sites and Monuments Record database, 2,100 existing site records were amended, 199 archaeological events records were added, and 129 archive records were created (index to reports received by the Service in paper and digital formats).

There were 99 recorded archaeological events (excavations, surveys, watching briefs, desk based assessments etc) during the report period, 95 of them developer funded. The remainder of events was surveys conducted by amateur archaeological groups which were reported to the Sites and Monuments Record. There was a decrease in archaeological event numbers when compared with previous years.

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 2007. Before its October meeting the Joint Committee were taken on a tour of the archaeological excavations then taking place in advance of the M74 Completion. At its meeting the Joint Committee determined to raise its hourly fee charge rate effective from 1 April 2008 as a result of the notice of withdrawal received from North Lanarkshire Council (effective from 31 March 2009), and an increase in the staff salaries bill resulting from the City Council's pay and benefits review.
- 1.2 The anticipated surplus balance in the Service's reserve account was achieved at year end (see Appendix 2) and transferred to the Service's reserve account.
- 1.3 The Joint Committee had previously agreed that the Archaeology Service could provide chargeable management advice in connection with the M74 Completion archaeology contracts (within the areas of Glasgow and South Lanarkshire Councils), provided there was no detriment to the planning-related service to member Councils (see section 18 below). Two temporary members of staff (Dave Hodgson, full-time archaeologist, and Pat Harvie, part-time administrative assistant) were recruited in 2006 to provide cover for the Service's normal workload, whilst permanent staff members provided management advice for the M74 Completion Phase 1 and 2 Archaeology Contracts and accompanying Public Archaeology Programme. These two members of staff continued in the employment of the Service throughout the report period. The costs of these posts were fully covered by the income generated to the Service from the M74 Completion project.
- 1.4 Other income to the service in the report period was derived from the Loch Lomond and Trossachs National Park Authority (£9,059.89- see section 15 below), and from fees and charges for archaeological advice to other bodies. Total income from non-member Council sources for the report period was £78,656.48.
- 1.5 During the summer of 2007 a placement student from Glasgow University's postgraduate masters course in archaeological practice undertook work experience at the Service for an 8 week period. Another student from the University's undergraduate archaeology degree course undertook a fortnight's work experience.

2 Sites and Monuments Record Maintenance and Development

- 2.1 During the report period 948 new site records were added to the Sites and Monuments Record database, 2,100 existing site records were amended, 199 archaeological events records were added, and 129 archive records were created (index to reports received by the Service in paper and digital formats). This was a substantial increase in Sites and Monuments Record enhancement work when compared with the previous year. A full set of refreshed archaeological consultation trigger maps was issued to each member Council during the report year.
- 2.2 The Service's web site (<http://www.wosas.net>) was updated over the report period with 42 separate news items from the WoSAS area, largely about developer funded archaeological excavations.

3 Advice to Argyll & Bute Council

Development Plan Advice

- 3.1 There were no requests for assistance from the Council during the report period in respect of development plan advice.

Development Control Advice

- 3.2 Over the report period 47 weekly lists of planning applications were received from the Council for monitoring by the Service and 438 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. Argyll & Bute Council remained the largest Council user of the development control advice service over the report period.
- 3.3 The 438 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	29
Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation	28
Archaeological watching brief condition required	17
Standings buildings survey condition	2
Avoidance/protection within or to side of development	1
Other condition	1
Refer to Historic Scotland (scheduled monument)	12
No issue, no action possible or necessary, including no issue after further work	334
Requested for comment, not received	13

Altogether 91 of the identified planning applications required some form of response to mitigate the effects of the proposals on archaeological remains.

- 3.4 Refusal of the planning application was recommended in respect of a single proposal – the erection of 7 dwelling houses, creation of playing field, woodland walkway, extension to village hall car park and improvements to recycling facilities, land adjacent to Kilmelford Village Hall, Kilmelford, Argyll and Bute which was located very close to a scheduled cairn and enclosure and which would detrimentally affect the setting of the scheduled ancient monument.
- 3.5 Archaeological trial trenching at Middle Innens, Tighnabruaich in advance of resubmission of a planning application for a residential development identified archaeological evidence of several different periods on the site, both prehistoric and more recent. The trial trenching work was undertaken by Headland Archaeology Ltd. A detailed archaeological mitigation programme consisting of preservation *in situ* and excavation, as appropriate is expected to be submitted along with the new planning application. (For further information see <http://www.wosas.net> news section, 10.04.08 - Investigations in a Multi-period Landscape at Tighnabruaich).

- 3.6 Archaeological trial trenching as the first stage of an archaeological condition attached to planning consent identified the remains of a possible late prehistoric enclosure at the site of a proposed housing development at Gallowhill Farm, Campbeltown. The trial trenching work was undertaken by Argyll Archaeology. Although apparently previously unoccupied farmland, the proposed development site was felt to have some potential to produce buried archaeological material, an assessment that was based on records relating to the recovery of flint objects and the presence of a Beaker burial in close proximity to the site. Archaeological features were identified in a relatively restricted area in the north-east corner of the site. The most substantial feature, which was visible in a number of the evaluation trenches, was a large V-shaped ditch, measuring up to 4m in width and up to 2.2m in depth. (For further information see <http://www.wosas.net> news section, 27.11.07 - Possible Prehistoric Enclosure at Campbeltown). It is possible that this site may not be subject to further excavation in compliance with the condition attached to the planning consent, but rather the applicant may preserve it *in situ* by submitting an amended application to exclude the area from development, thereby saving the costs of further archaeological work.
- 3.7 A Bronze Age burial cist and other material relating to prehistoric occupation has been identified during fieldwork undertaken in advance of the erection of two new houses at Ardnacross Farm in Kintyre. The trial trenching work was undertaken by Argyll Archaeology. The material was identified during the course of an evaluation to assess the potential for the development to disturb archaeological deposits. This fieldwork was required as a condition of the planning consent. The area was previously known to be rich in archaeological remains from all periods. (For further information see <http://www.wosas.net> news section, 23.08.07 - Cist found at Ardnacross).
- 3.8 The AOC Archaeology Group undertook an archaeological excavation and survey under the terms of the Historic Scotland Human Remains Call-off Contract in May 2007. Human remains had been discovered by a householder undertaking landscaping for a garage in the garden of his home in Benderloch, Argyll. The find was reported to the police and to the West of Scotland Archaeology Service. Dr Jennifer Miller of the Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division (GUARD) visited the site on behalf of the Police and confirmed that the disturbed bone was of some antiquity. The Service then approached Historic Scotland to fund an excavation of the remains. Pottery found with the burials may indicate a Bronze Age date. (For further information see <http://www.wosas.net> news section, 16.07.07 - Ancient human remains found at Benderloch).
- 3.9 The Service provided advice to the Council in connection with an unauthorised agricultural shed adjacent to the scheduled Dunadd fort, the former capital of Dalriata. During a site visit the Service advised that the impacts of the shed on the setting of this highly significant archaeological site were in fact not as severe as had been first feared and that appropriate planting would help to mask any glimpses of the structure from the main road. The Service subsequently recommended grant of the retrospective planning, application subject to a condition requiring appropriate screening planting.

- 3.10 The publication paper setting out the results of the multi-phase excavations at Kilmartin Quarry by Scotia Archaeology and the AOC Archaeology Group was finally completed during the report period and submitted to the Prehistoric Society for eventual publication in their journal. Excavations had been ongoing on a phased basis since 1994.

Other Advice within the Council's Area

- 3.11 During the report period advice was provided to a variety of clients, including Council staff, in respect of 79 other items of casework. 22 of these were pre-application enquiries from developers, agents, or the Council's own staff. 6 were Sites and Monuments record enquiries from Council staff or members of the public. 14 were queries in respect of permitted developments or statutory undertakings which do not form part of the Planning Service Level Agreement for the member Councils, and for which the Service levies a separate charge to the enquirer for the time taken to provide assistance. At the request of the Cowal Landscape Partnership a report of archaeological assets was prepared in connection with a lottery bid being prepared by the Partnership, work outside the Service's Planning Service Level Agreement. A fee of £1,828.60 + VAT was charged to the Partnership for the time taken to prepare the report.
- 3.12 The entrance to a previously unknown souterrain was identified in the Kiells area of Islay. According to reports, the site was identified by a shepherd who had lost a lamb down a newly formed hole in the ground. Further investigation indicated an artificially created chamber formed from large stone slabs below the surface of the ground. Souterrain (from French 'sous terrain', meaning 'under ground') is a name given by archaeologists to a type of underground structure most generally associated with the Iron Age. It is likely that such structures would in most cases have been attached to above ground houses, traces of which have been eroded over time, and that they may have been used for storage. The site has now been added to the Sites and Monuments Record. (For further information see <http://www.wosas.net> news section, 15.06.07 - Possible Souterrain Identified on Islay).

4 Advice to East Ayrshire Council

Development Plan Advice

- 4.1 There were no requests for assistance from the Council during the report period in respect of development plan advice. The Service however provided a substantive input to the John Finnie & Bank Street Kilmarnock Outstanding Conservation Area Management Plan at the request of the Council's consultants, Austin-Smith:Lord.

Development Control Advice

- 4.2 Over the report period 49 weekly lists of planning applications were received from the Council for monitoring by the Service and 108 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 10 planning applications submitted in previous years.
- 4.3 The 108 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	--
Archaeological assessment or evaluation prior to determination required	6
Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation	5
Archaeological watching brief condition required	4
Standings buildings survey condition	1
Avoidance/protection within or to side of development	--
Other condition	--
Refer to Historic Scotland (scheduled monument)	--
No issue, no action possible or necessary, including no issue after further work	64
Requested for comment, not received	28

Altogether 16 of the identified planning applications required some form of response to mitigate the effects of the proposals on archaeological remains.

- 4.4 Between April and June 2007 major archaeological excavations were completed at Laigh Newton in advance of sand and gravel quarrying as a condition of planning consent (this was first reported in last year's annual report). The excavations were undertaken by Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division (GUARD). The area had been identified by the Archaeology Service as being of high archaeological potential. The area had been heavily ploughed over the centuries, and only the bottoms of pits and postholes survived. Nevertheless, the archaeologists are confident that three large wooden buildings were built on the summit of this hillside, probably during the Neolithic and Bronze Age periods. A few hundred metres down the hillside is a more sheltered platform where the remains of a moated farm or homestead dated to the medieval period were found. Pottery found amongst the stones is thought to date to be fourteenth century in date. (For further information see <http://www.wosas.net> news section, 01.06.07 - Laigh Newton, Darvel).

- 4.5 A programme of historic building recording works was undertaken prior to an application for planning consent in respect of refurbishment of 100-106 John Finnie Street, Kilmarnock. The building recording was undertaken by Rathmell Archaeology Ltd. Although the building is late in date, the need for, and value of, such recording was included in the Outstanding Conservation Area Management Plan (see section 4.1 above).
- 4.6 In several member Council areas there have been a number of planning applications for conversions of farm steadings into several residential units. Some of these farmsteads are shown on the Roy map dating to 1745-55, and sometimes also appear on earlier historic maps. Depending on whether the placename appears on historic maps dated before 1800, the degree of disturbance proposed in the conversion, and whether the application is received from member Councils for comment on request, archaeological conditions are being recommended by the Archaeology Service for attachment to consent, as so little is known about the history of these historic farmsteads. Some of the farmsteads may potentially have been on the same site since medieval times and the date of their initial foundation is in most cases unknown. In East Ayrshire Council's area 10 applications for conversion of farm buildings to residential use were requested by the Service for comment. The Service recommended attachment of appropriate archaeological conditions in respect of 3 of these.

Other Advice within the Council's Area

- 4.7 During the report period advice was provided to a variety of clients, including Council staff, in respect of 21 other items of casework, including 15 pre-application enquiries and 1 statutory undertaker enquiry (from ScottishPower) which was subject to separate charging.

5 Advice to East Renfrewshire Council

Development Plan Advice

- 5.1 There were no requests for assistance from the Council during the report period in respect of development plan advice.

Development Control Advice

- 5.2 Over the report period 50 weekly lists of planning applications were received from the Council for monitoring by the Service and 29 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 3 planning applications submitted in previous years.
- 5.3 The 29 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	--
Archaeological assessment or evaluation prior to determination required	3
Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation	3
Archaeological watching brief condition required	--
Standings buildings survey condition	--
Avoidance/protection within or to side of development	--
Other condition	--
Refer to Historic Scotland (scheduled monument)	--
No issue, no action possible or necessary, including no issue after further work	22
Requested for comment, not received	1

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

- 5.4 Archaeological watching briefs were undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd in connection with the development of Whitelee Wind Farm, required as a condition of consent for the development. Only very minor archaeological features have been observed, for example, an old track. CFA Archaeology Ltd is also ensuring that any micro-siting of turbine locations is being kept clear of known archaeological features in the area.

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 10 other items of casework, including 6 pre-application enquiries and 1 statutory undertaker enquiry (from Scottish Water Solutions) which was subject to separate charging.
- 5.6 A further report of survey for Middleton Farm was received for the Sites and Monuments Record from ACFA (Association of Certificated Field Archaeologists).

(For further information see <http://www.wosas.net> news section, 06.07.07 - Major landscape survey in East Renfrewshire).

- 5.7 Substantial advice continued to be provided to the Council's Dams to Darnley Country Park Project and a news item about the project was included in the Archaeology Service's web site. (For further information see <http://www.wosas.net> news section, 22.01.08 - Tikka Look At History).
- 5.8 The Service continued to provide advice to the Archaeological Research Framework Joint Project being run by the 8 Council Museum Services in the Clyde Valley area, including the provision of desk space for one of the project team using the Sites and Monuments Record for project research.

6 Advice to Glasgow City Council

Development Plan Advice

- 6.1 Advice was provided to the Council in connection with Community Growth Area Masterplans and the Glasgow Core Paths Plan.

Development Control Advice

- 6.2 Over the report period 50 weekly lists of planning applications were received from the Council for monitoring by the Service and 77 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 11 planning applications submitted in previous years.
- 6.3 The 77 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	--
Archaeological assessment or evaluation prior to determination required	7
Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation	13
Archaeological watching brief condition required	--
Standings buildings survey condition	1
Avoidance/protection within or to side of development	--
Other condition	--
Refer to Historic Scotland (scheduled monument)	1
No issue, no action possible or necessary, including no issue after further work	38
Not received	17

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

- 6.4 Remains associated with the Campbellfield Pottery were found by the AOC Archaeology Group during fieldwork in Glasgow's East End. The archaeological work was required as a condition of planning consent for the erection of a residential development. The pottery was in use from 1827 to 1881. Several of the potteries in the Glasgow area have now been subject to archaeological excavation. (For further information see <http://www.wosas.net> news section, 17.08.07 - Campbellfield Pottery Uncovered).
- 6.5 Archaeological investigation by the AOC Archaeology Group in connection with the proposed redevelopment of the Great Eastern Hotel in Duke Street, Glasgow failed to find evidence of medieval activity on the site, but a survey record of the building identified a number of internal features associated with the original use of the building as a cotton mill. The cotton mill was constructed in 1849, but was short-lived and became converted into a hotel for the homeless by 1909.

- 6.6 A watching brief on development of a vacant plot on the corner of High Street and Bell Street demonstrated that archaeological remains on the plot had been largely slighted by later development, including the brick remains of an air raid shelter. This is a common occurrence in the medieval core of the city. However an open drainage channel was located in one corner of a surviving stone lined basement. It contained organic debris including late thirteenth - fourteenth century pottery. It is therefore likely that the drain may have related to a much earlier phase of activity on the site. The survival of the drain demonstrates that it is still possible to find evidence of Glasgow's medieval past in the city, despite several phases of later redevelopment.
- 6.7 It was noted in last year's annual report that the nomination of the Antonine Wall as a World Heritage Site has substantially increased the amount of time being spent by the Archaeology Service in providing advice, both at pre-application and planning application stages, to its member Councils, which have part of the Wall line within their areas. At the end of the report period the Archaeology Service was approached by Council staff for pre-application discussions about a proposed site for an anaerobic digestion plant at the Summerston landfill site, which is in close proximity to the Antonine Wall.

Other Advice within the Council's Area

- 6.8 During the report period advice was provided to a variety of clients, including Council staff, in respect of 29 other items of casework, including 4 pre-application enquiries. Advice continued to be provided to the Council in respect of its property. The Service monitored on behalf of the Council a major trial excavation at Water Row, Govan in advance of possible development for housing. The excavation was undertaken by the Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division (GUARD). The main objective of the excavation was to locate the site of the Doomster Hill, a large mound and ditched enclosure, which is thought to have been a royal occupation site in use at the time of the late kingdom of Strathclyde about 1000AD. The mound had been removed during later development, but the large ditch is expected to have survived. The excavation demonstrated that the Doomster Hill does not appear to be located within the potential development area, but appears to lie further to the east in an area developed for housing some decades ago. (For further information see <http://www.wosas.net> news section, 13.11.07 - Excavations in the heart of Historic Govan).
- 6.9 The Service continued to provide information, advice, and support to the Local History and Archaeology Strategy for the City, attending meetings as required.
- 6.10 The Service continued to provide advice to the Archaeological Research Framework Joint Project being run by the 8 Council Museum Services in the Clyde Valley area, including the provision of desk space for one of the project team using the Sites and Monuments Record for project research.
- 6.11 During the report period there were major excavations in the city by the joint venture of Headland Archaeology Ltd and Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (HAPCA) in advance of the M74 Completion, including a substantial public archaeology

programme with several public open days and many other events. The discovery centre for finding out about the archaeological excavations is based at Scotland Street School Museum until the end of March 2009. Both the City Council's Development and Regeneration Services department and Culture and Sport Glasgow are involved in provision of the public archaeology programme, the latter as sub-contractor to HAPCA. Excavations took place at several tenement sites in the city - the site of Govan Iron Works Foundry, the site of Caledonian Pottery (in South Lanarkshire), the site of the Falfield Mills, the line of the Glasgow-Paisley-Ardrossan Canal near Port Eglinton, and several other domestic and industrial sites. Post-excavation work will be ongoing for the next two to three years leading to full-scale publication of the excavations. The full costs of the archaeological work and the public archaeology programme are being met by Transport Scotland, Glasgow City Council, South Lanarkshire Council, and Renfrewshire Council as developers of the M74 Completion. For further information, see

7 Advice to Inverclyde Council

Development Plan Advice

- 7.1 There were no requests for assistance from the Council during the report period in respect of development plan advice.

Development Control Advice

- 7.2 Over the report period 49 weekly lists of planning applications were received from the Council for monitoring by the Service and 24 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 24 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	--
Archaeological assessment or evaluation prior to determination required	1
Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation	4
Archaeological watching brief condition required	--
Standings buildings survey condition	--
Avoidance/protection within or to side of development	--
Other condition	--
Refer to Historic Scotland (scheduled monument)	--
No issue, no action possible or necessary, including no issue after further work	15
Not received	4

Altogether 5 of the identified planning applications required some form of response to mitigate the effects of the proposals on archaeological remains.

- 7.4 The developer of the proposed residential development at Inverkip, in which archaeological evaluation by trial trenching had found evidence of a prehistoric settlement (reported in last year's annual report, for further information see <http://www.wosas.net> news section, 14.06.07 - Prehistoric Settlement at Inverkip), agreed during the report period to preservation of the site *in situ* in keeping with national planning policy guidance on the treatment of archaeological remains. The developer also committed to funding a report of the trial excavation by the Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division (GUARD), so that the archaeological condition attached to the consent could be discharged.
- 7.5 During the report period the Archaeology Service had discussions with Council planning staff and the developer's agent about the proposed development of 98 flats at Bay Street, Port Glasgow. There had been a previous incident at the site in April 2007 involving the inadvertent disinterment of human remains during the excavation of service trenches, which had been reported to the Archaeology Service. The human remains appear to have been from a nineteenth century burial ground associated with

St. Mary's Episcopal Church, although they could also relate to the nearby medieval Newark Castle. The Council's burial grounds officer confirmed that there was no record for the disinterment of human remains from the St Mary's Church site, yet the disarticulated remains were found in boxes indicating that a burial ground had been previously cleared. There remains a possibility of further human remains in the area and it is a criminal offence knowingly to disturb a burial ground. A meeting with the developer's agent discussed archaeological methods for handling this issue.

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 3 other items of casework.
- 7.7 There were several reports of new sites to the Sites and Monuments Record from a member of the public in Inverclyde. (For further information see <http://www.wosas.net> news section, 15.05.07 - Rock Art Reported and 04.07.07 - Virtual Archaeology in Inverclyde).
- 7.8 The Service continued to provide advice to the Archaeological Research Framework Joint Project being run by the 8 Council Museum Services in the Clyde Valley area, including the provision of desk space for one of the project team using the Sites and Monuments Record for project research.

8 Advice to North Ayrshire Council

Development Plan Advice

- 8.1 There were no requests for assistance from the Council during the report period in respect of development plan advice.

Development Control Advice

- 8.2 Over the report period 49 weekly lists of planning applications were received from the Council for monitoring by the Service and 87 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 87 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	--
Archaeological assessment or evaluation prior to determination required	9
Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation	7
Archaeological watching brief condition required	5
Standings buildings survey condition	1
Avoidance/protection within or to side of development	--
Other condition	--
Refer to Historic Scotland (scheduled monument)	--
No issue, no action possible or necessary, including no issue after further work	46
Not received	19

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

- 8.4 The removal of an existing late 19th century building and its replacement with flats at 67-73 Nelson Street, Largs in the summer of 2007 allowed archaeologists from Rathmell Archaeology Ltd a chance to obtain valuable information relating to an earlier archaeological discovery. The archaeological work was required as a condition of planning consent. The original discovery of Bronze Age cremation burials was made during the building work in the early 1900s which had erected the building now to be demolished. The re-examination of the site confirmed an exact location and extent for the former burials, information which had been lacking, and provided some additional information. (For further information see <http://www.wosas.net> news section, 30.07.07 - Bronze-age cremation cemetery re-examined).
- 8.5 It was reported in last year's annual report that arrangements had been put in place for archaeological excavation by Rathmell Archaeology Ltd in advance of housing development at 153-161 Main Street, Dreghorn. A substantial stone lined kiln was found containing several fragments of early medieval pottery. Remnants of another robbed out kiln was found on site, which taken together with the kilns discovered in

excavation at the neighbouring site in 2004, indicate large scale agricultural production in this area in the early medieval period, and that the historical development of Dreghorn as a settlement was heavily associated with this agricultural production.

Other Advice within the Council's Area

- 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, including 13 pre-application enquiries and 6 statutory undertaker enquiries (largely Scottish Water) which were subject to separate charging.
- 8.7 There was a request for assistance from the Service in respect of a number of ceramic finds made on the Hunterston Estate. The ceramics date between the 13th and 16th century and may be associated with the early Hunterston Castle site. There was also an enquiry from a member of the public researching salt making in southern Scotland and northern England. Sites and Monuments Record information, map extracts, and scans of archive slides were sent to him.

9 Advice to North Lanarkshire Council

Development Plan Advice

- 9.1 The North Lanarkshire Council Local Plan was received in draft in July 2007. Because of work pressures at the time, no comments were offered by the Service on the draft plan during the consultation period.

Development Control Advice

- 9.2 Over the report period 52 weekly lists of planning applications were received from the Council for monitoring by the Service and 78 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 8 planning application submitted in previous years.
- 9.3 The 78 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	5
Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation	8
Archaeological watching brief condition required	4
Standings buildings survey condition	2
Avoidance/protection within or to side of development	1
Other condition	--
Refer to Historic Scotland (scheduled monument)	--
No issue, no action possible or necessary, including no issue after further work	46
Not received	10

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

- 9.4 Refusal of the planning applications was recommended in respect of two proposals, both directly affecting Scheduled Ancient Monuments: the proposed construction of 2 houses on a site to the north of 2 Nethercroy Road, Croy directly affecting a scheduled part of the Antonine Wall, which has been nominated for World Heritage Site status; and the proposed replacement of telecommunications mast equipment and erection of a replacement 25m mast on land at Woodhall Estate, Woodhall Cottage, Calderbank, which was also located within the area of a Scheduled Ancient Monument. Continuing discussion between the Archaeology Service, the applicant, and Historic Scotland may allow a resolution of the issue at Croy, provided a resubmitted application excludes the scheduled area from the development proposal.
- 9.5 Refusal was also originally recommended by the Archaeology Service in respect of a third planning application for a house extension which would have directly affected a surviving remnant of Colzium Castle. Subsequent identification of an alternative location for the house extension by the applicant, away from the remains of the castle,

enabled a final recommendation to be made by the Service of attachment of an archaeological watching brief condition, should the Council grant consent to the application. This case demonstrates that early contact with the Archaeology Service by a planning applicant before an application is made, could have helped to resolve an issue.

- 9.6 It was noted in last year's annual report that the nomination of the Antonine Wall as a World Heritage Site has substantially increased the amount of time being spent by the Service in providing advice, both at pre-application and planning application stages, to its member Councils, which have part of the Wall line within their areas. During the report period there were a further 6 planning applications in North Lanarkshire, in addition to the Nethercroy Road, Croy application noted in 9.4 above, affecting the prospective World Heritage Site and its buffer zones, all requiring substantial input of time from the Service for discussions with applicants, Council staff, and Historic Scotland.

Other Advice within the Council's Area

- 9.7 During the report period advice was provided to a variety of clients, including Council staff, in respect of 41 other items of casework, including 12 pre-application enquiries and 9 statutory undertaker enquiries which were subject to separate charging.
- 9.8 The Service continued to provide advice to the Archaeological Research Framework Joint Project being run by the 8 Council Museum Services in the Clyde Valley area, including the provision of desk space for one of the project team using the Sites and Monuments Record for project research.

10 Advice to Renfrewshire Council

Development Plan Advice

- 10.1 There were no requests for advice from the Council in respect of the development plan over the report period.

Development Control Advice

- 10.2 Over the report period 51 weekly lists of planning applications were received from the Council for monitoring by the Service and 44 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.
- 10.3 The 44 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	1
Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation	8
Archaeological watching brief condition required	1
Standings buildings survey condition	1
Avoidance/protection within or to side of development	--
Other condition	--
Refer to Historic Scotland (scheduled monument)	--
No issue, no action possible or necessary, including no issue after further work	29
Not received	3

Altogether 12 of the identified planning applications required some form of response to mitigate the effects of the proposals on archaeological remains.

- 10.4 Archaeological work by the AOC Archaeology Group in advance of golf course construction at Mar Hall near Erskine uncovered a very significant multi palisaded and ditched enclosure which had been previously invisible beneath the ground surface. In the arable areas around the conurbation upstanding parts of such enclosures have been ploughed down over the centuries, so that their presence is not visible on the surface. Archaeological aerial photography of fields under crop can pick up the presence of such enclosures, but as most of the fields in this part of Renfrewshire are in pasture and the area is also very close to the Glasgow Airport flight path, the only means of finding such sites is by archaeological trial trenching of large greenfield areas proposed for development, or by archaeological monitoring of extensive topsoil stripping during development, as was the case for the golf course. As no artefacts were found in the excavation, which is a common occurrence on sites in the west of Scotland (utensils may have been made of wood and have decayed completely), dating will have to await radiocarbon analysis as part of the post-excavation analysis, but palisaded enclosures of this format are usually prehistoric in date - Bronze Age or Iron

Age. (For further information see <http://www.wosas.net> news section, 19.03.08 - Palisaded Enclosure at Mar Hall).

- 10.5 In several member Council areas there have been a number of planning applications for conversions of farm steadings into several residential units. Some of these farmsteads are shown on the Roy map dating to 1745-55, and sometimes also appear on earlier historic maps. Depending on whether the placename appears on historic maps dated before 1800, the degree of disturbance proposed in the conversion, and whether the application is received from member Councils for comment on request, archaeological conditions are being recommended by the Archaeology Service for attachment to consent, as so little is known about the history of these historic farmsteads. Some of the farmsteads may potentially have been on the same site since medieval times and the date of their initial foundation is in most cases unknown. In Renfrewshire Council's area there were 6 applications for conversion of farm buildings to residential use, which the Service requested for comment. In each of these cases the Service judged that there was in fact no substantive archaeological issue, as the degree of new ground disturbance was small.

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 7 other items of casework, which included only 1 pre-application enquiry.
- 10.7 The Service continued to provide advice to the Archaeological Research Framework Joint Project being run by the 8 Council Museum Services in the Clyde Valley area, including the provision of desk space for one of the project team using the Sites and Monuments Record for project research.
- 10.8 Although none of the excavations along the line of the M74 Completion took place within the boundary of the Council's area, Renfrewshire Council Museum Service received funding to work with the local community on an exhibition about the Glasgow-Paisley-Ardrossan Canal as part of the public archaeology programme associated with the excavations. Part of the Canal, near to the Port Eglinton basin in Glasgow, was excavated. The full costs of the archaeological work and associated public archaeology programme are being met by Transport Scotland, Glasgow City Council, South Lanarkshire Council, and Renfrewshire Council as developers of the M74 Completion. For further information, see

11 Advice to South Ayrshire Council

Development Plan Advice

- 11.1 There were no requests for advice from the Council in respect of the development plan over the report period.

Development Control Advice

- 11.2 Over the report period 27 weekly lists of planning applications were received from the Council for monitoring by the Service and 70 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 18 planning applications submitted in previous years. The cessation in numbers of weekly lists passed to the Service for monitoring was notified to the Council rather later than the Service would have liked, as there is a monitoring system in place at the Service to identify any failures in delivery of the weekly lists. However the missing weekly lists do not seem to have had too detrimental an effect on numbers of planning applications passed to the Service for comment, which were 70 in comparison with last year's 80. Council staff in any case also monitor planning applications against the archaeological consultation trigger maps supplied by the Service and identify potential issues for known sites by this method. The normal service of sending weekly lists by email to the Archaeology Service has resumed.
- 11.3 The 70 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	4
Archaeological assessment or evaluation prior to determination required	6
Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation	4
Archaeological watching brief condition required	3
Standings buildings survey condition	--
Avoidance/protection within or to side of development	--
Other condition	4
Refer to Historic Scotland (scheduled monument)	--
No issue, no action possible or necessary, including no issue after further work	45
Not received	4

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

- 11.4 Refusal of the planning application was recommended in respect of 4 planning applications directly affecting either the site or the setting of a significant archaeological site as follows:

erection of three warehouses at Girvan distillery extremely close to a medieval moated site of national significance although currently unscheduled – the need for protection

of this significant archaeological site had been consistently advised throughout ten years of past warehouse development in the area;
erection of two dwellinghouses, land to NE of Knockavalley, Golf Course Road, Girvan within the area of a scheduled Roman temporary camp - development would also require Scheduled Monument Consent;

consolidation of existing ruinous structure and rebuilding of tower house to form timeshare residential tower house, Baltersan Castle, Maybole, which is an A-listed building but also a major unscheduled archaeological site. This advice was consistent with Service advice on a previous application for the same proposed development; and

formation of a farm steading and erection of dwellinghouse at Dunduff Farm, Dunure affecting the setting of a Scheduled Ancient Monument – development around the current farmstead instead would be less intrusive into the setting of the monument.

- 11.5 An archaeological evaluation by Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division (GUARD) was undertaken in July 2007 in advance of a proposed flatted and retail development at Citadel Place, Ayr. Possible faint traces of the Citadel moat and the robbed-out Citadel walls were identified in the eastern part of the site, though analysis was limited due to deep deposits of 18th and 19th century made-ground present across the site.
- 11.6 An archaeological watching brief by Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division (GUARD) on topsoil stripping for the Girvan Reinforcement Pipeline at Maybole uncovered two sites of archaeological significance which were excavated in full. This type of proposal does not require planning consent, but the Archaeology Service is routinely consulted by Transco's agents on the need for archaeological work in connection with pipelines, and the advice is usually implemented. The first site consisted of several pits and postholes with associated pottery, lithic and nutshell finds. The second site consisted of a large circular enclosure. It is likely that both sites are prehistoric in date and demonstrate once again the archaeological potential of otherwise apparently empty green fields in South Ayrshire.
- 11.7 An archaeological evaluation by Rathmell Archaeology Ltd took place in advance of residential development at 116 Main Street, Newton upon Ayr because of the possibility of on site archaeological deposits associated with the medieval settlement of Newton. Four trenches were excavated within the proposed development area, but failed to identify any pre-19th century deposits. This suggests large-scale clearance of the site, followed by re-levelling in the early to mid 20th century.
- 11.8 In several member Council areas there have been a number of planning applications for conversions of farm steadings into several residential units. Some of these farmsteads are shown on the Roy map dating to 1745-55, and sometimes also appear on earlier historic maps. Depending on whether the placename appears on historic maps dated before 1800, the degree of disturbance proposed in the conversion, and whether the application is received on request from member Councils for comment, archaeological conditions are being recommended by the Archaeology Service for attachment to consent, as so little is known about the history of these historic

farmsteads. Some of the farmsteads may potentially have been on the same site since medieval times and the date of their initial foundation is in most cases unknown. In South Ayrshire Council's area 2 applications for conversion of farm buildings to residential use were requested by the Service for comment. The Service recommended attachment of appropriate archaeological conditions in both cases.

Other Advice in the Council's Area

- 11.9 During the report period advice was provided to a variety of clients, including Council staff, in respect of 16 other items of casework, including 10 pre-application enquiries and 3 statutory undertaker enquiries (Scottish Water and ScottishPower) which were subject to separate charging.

12 Advice to South Lanarkshire Council

Development Plan Advice

- 12.1 There were no requests for advice from the Council in respect of the development plan over the report period.

Development Control Advice

- 12.2 Over the report period 53 weekly lists of planning applications were received from the Council for monitoring by the Service and 175 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 39 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 175 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	--
Archaeological assessment or evaluation prior to determination required	17
Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation	24
Archaeological watching brief condition required	7
Standings buildings survey condition	--
Avoidance/protection within or to side of development	--
Other condition	1
Refer to Historic Scotland (scheduled monument)	1
No issue, no action possible or necessary, including no issue after further work	94
Not received	31

Altogether 50 of the identified planning applications required some form of response to mitigate the effects of the proposals on archaeological remains.

- 12.4 Archaeological excavation was carried out by CFA Archaeology Ltd near Elvanfoot between January and April 2007 as part of the planning conditions associated with the construction of a proposed new electrical substation. The excavation uncovered a Bronze Age burial complete with a ceramic beaker (these types of burials are often known as Beaker Burials). (For further information see <http://www.wosas.net> news section, 22.06.07 - Beaker Burial at Elvanfoot).
- 12.5 An archaeological evaluation of Law Knowe at East Kilbride in connection with a golf course development was undertaken by Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division (GUARD) and confirmed the presence of a Bronze Age burial cairn, probably kerbed, on the top of the knoll. Following on from this, a further phase of fieldwork was undertaken to characterise the extent and nature of the site. GUARD submitted a project design to the developer for the excavation of the funerary deposits prior to the creation of a green on the golf course. However, the developer decided instead to redesign the course to relocate the green, without excavating the burial

features, and to re-cover the cairn with the aim of preserving it *in situ*. Preservation *in situ* is the preferred approach for dealing with archaeological material as set out in National Planning Policy Guideline 5 and is also the development plan policy stance. (For further information see <http://www.wosas.net> news section, 11.10.07 - Law Knowe Cairn Re-covered).

- 12.6 Archaeological excavation by Archaeological Heritage Services Ltd in connection with development of stables at Crossford discovered a complex of two kilns and a number of pits containing burnt material relating to the processes conducted on the site. The features are not fully understood due to the lack of evidence returned from the samples analysis. It is likely however that this site represents relatively early exploitation of the areas mineral resources during the post-medieval period. (For further information see <http://www.wosas.net> news section, 10.12.07 - Possible Kiln at Crossbank).
- 12.7 Excavation at Newbigging Quarry, Carnwath by the AOC Archaeology Group in compliance with a condition attached to planning consent for an extension, discovered the remains of a neolithic settlement in an area rich in prehistoric archaeological remains. The settlement appears to have been seasonally occupied and may have been associated with use of a nearby ritual/ceremonial site, known as a henge, as in Stonehenge, the functions of which are not well understood. The association of prehistoric archaeology with the light, well drained soils developed on sand and gravel, is well known in archaeology. There will be further phases of excavation timed to the phases of the quarry extension.
- 12.8 In several member Council areas there have been a number of planning applications for conversions of farm steadings into several residential units. Some of these farmsteads are shown on the Roy map dating to 1745-55, and sometimes also appear on earlier historic maps. Depending on whether the placename appears on historic maps dated before 1800, the degree of disturbance proposed in the conversion, and whether the application is received on request from member Councils for comment, archaeological conditions are being recommended by the Archaeology Service for attachment to consent, as so little is known about the history of these historic farmsteads. Some of the farmsteads may potentially have been on the same site since medieval times and the date of their initial foundation is in most cases unknown. In South Lanarkshire Council's area 13 applications for conversion of farm buildings to residential use were requested by the Service for comment. The Service recommended attachment of appropriate archaeological conditions in respect of 3 of these.

Other Advice within the Council's Area

- 12.9 During the report period advice was provided to a variety of clients, including Council staff, in respect of 41 other items of casework, including 23 pre-application enquiries and 9 statutory undertaker enquiries (mainly Scottish Water) which were subject to separate charging.
- 12.10 The Manager of the Service lectured on the Service's work to the Lanark and District Archaeological Society in November 2007.

- 12.11 The Service continued to provide advice to the Archaeological Research Framework Joint Project being run by the 8 Council Museum Services in the Clyde Valley area, including the provision of desk space for one of the project team using the Sites and Monuments Record for project research.
- 12.12 Major excavation by the joint venture of Headland Archaeology Ltd and Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (HAPCA) took place at the site of the Caledonian Pottery in South Lanarkshire as part of the M74 Completion archaeology programme, including several successful public open days, one involving an experimental kiln firing run by Glasgow City Council's Development & Regeneration Services personnel with help from the Council's Museum Service and the archaeology contractor. The South Lanarkshire Museum Service also received funding to work with the local community on an exhibition about the pottery as part of the public archaeology programme associated with the project. The full costs of the archaeological work and the public archaeology programme are being met by Transport Scotland, Glasgow City Council, South Lanarkshire Council, and Renfrewshire Council as developers of the M74 Completion. For further information, see

13 Advice to West Dunbartonshire Council

Development Plan Advice

- 13.1 There were no requests for advice from the Council in respect of the development plan over the report period.

Development Control Advice

- 13.2 Over the report period 49 weekly lists of planning applications were received from the Council for monitoring by the Service 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 5 planning applications submitted in previous years.
- 13.3 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:

Refusal of planning application recommended	--
Archaeological assessment or evaluation prior to determination required	2
Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation	6
Archaeological watching brief condition required	2
Standings buildings survey condition	--
Avoidance/protection within or to side of development	--
Other condition	--
Refer to Historic Scotland (scheduled monument)	4
No issue, no action possible or necessary, including no issue after further work	28
Not received	--

Altogether 14 of the identified planning applications required some form of response to mitigate the effects of the proposals on archaeological remains.

- 13.4 There were two planning applications affecting the prospective Antonine Wall World Heritage Site: the erection of a replacement primary school at Golden Hill Primary School, Duntocher (close to the wall fort on Golden Hill), and change of use to indoor sports facility at Unit 1 Gavinburn Business Park, Old Kilpatrick (on the line of the Wall and fort at Old Kilpatrick). In the former case the Service worked closely with Council staff to find a design resolution which would lessen the impact of the proposed development on the setting of the world heritage site, as an alternative site for locating the new school was not possible. In the latter case the Service had been resisting for a decade various invasive development proposals for the site which would have further damaged the Roman remains known to survive in the area. The a planning application for re-use of the existing building, involving no new ground disturbance, emerged after discussions between the Service and the applicant's agent, and has been granted consent by the Council.
- 13.5 Archaeological evaluation trenches were opened by Firat Archaeological Services within an area proposed for the development of the new school at Golden Hill,

because of the proximity of the development site adjacent to the line of the Antonine Wall and the Golden Hill fort. The evaluation was undertaken by the Council before submission of the planning application for the school, in line with the advice in Planning Advice Note 42. The northern part of the evaluation site had been comprehensively landscaped and truncated, but the southern section of the site had been up filled, sealing an earlier ground surface that has the potential to produce *in situ* remains. This possibility has been covered in the approval of the planning application for the school by the attachment of a suitable archaeological condition.

- 13.6 Since 2006 Firat Archaeological Services have been involved in an extensive programme of archaeological fieldwork on lands of the Dalquhurn Estate, formerly a printing and dyeing works but incorporating the site of Dalquhurn House, where Tobias Smollett was born in 1721. The archaeological work, which is now complete, was undertaken in advance of the redevelopment of the site for housing, in compliance with an archaeological condition attached to planning consent. The work comprised both standing buildings recording and archaeological excavation. (For further information see <http://www.wosas.net> news section, 03.03.08 - Archaeological Fieldwork at Dalquhurn, Renton).

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 15 other items of casework, including 7 pre-application enquiries.
- 13.8 The Service continued to provide advice to the Archaeological Research Framework Joint Project being run by the 8 Council Museum Services in the Clyde Valley area, including the provision of desk space for one of the project team using the Sites and Monuments Record for project research.

14 Advice to West Lothian Council

Development Plan Advice

- 14.1 The Archaeology Service was consulted on draft Supplementary Planning Guidance - New Development in the Countryside and Lowland Crofting. No comments were offered as there are adequate archaeological policies in the Local Plan. Archaeological comments were provided to the Council's conservation officer on the planning briefs for the redevelopment of the County Buildings in Linlithgow.

Development Control Advice

- 14.2 Over the report period 53 weekly lists of planning applications were received from the Council for monitoring by the Service 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 9 planning applications submitted in previous years.
- 14.3 The 106 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	--
Archaeological assessment or evaluation prior to determination required	17
Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation	17
Archaeological watching brief condition required	6
Standings buildings survey condition	3
Avoidance/protection within or to side of development	--
Other condition	1
Refer to Historic Scotland (scheduled monument)	--
No issue, no action possible or necessary, including no issue after further work	4
Not received	58

Altogether 44 of the identified planning applications required some form of response to mitigate the effects of the proposals on archaeological remains.

- 14.4 Archaeological standing building survey recording and excavation of pile positions was undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd at 212-224 High Street, Linlithgow within the area of the medieval burgh. One of the buildings on the site had been developed before 1856 and converted into a tannery sometime after 1916. One of the other buildings on the site was of probable late 18th or early 19th century date. The narrow medieval burgh plots in Linlithgow, in common with other Scottish medieval burghs, resulted in post-medieval and later buildings being shoe-horned within these narrow plots directly as a result of the constraint on developing sideways. Development at the site had been fitted into a tight space defined by plot boundary walls. As part of the development proposal for the site, the boundary walls were to be breached. Survey of these boundary walls identified the architectural remains of blocked doors and windows associated with three early 19th century properties accessed via the vennel leading off the High Street northwards to Linlithgow Loch.

14.5 Last year's annual report referred to the production of a brief by the Archaeology Service for procurement of archaeological work in connection with refurbishment and extension of the Burgh Halls in the heart of the medieval burgh area. A programme of standing building recording and trial excavation took place in July 2007 according to the terms of this brief, and also the requirements of both planning consent and Scheduled Monument Consent. Documentary evidence indicated that in the garden area at the rear of the halls there had been a school as early as 1187 and a later pre-1448 almshouse in the area, both lying south of St Michael's parish church and associated cemetery. A new school was erected in 1625. Repair work in the 1980s on the retaining wall for the garden area had encountered possible medieval pottery and human bone. Trial trenching of 20% of the area to be disturbed by a proposed extension to the hall revealed that the repair work to the retaining wall had considerably disturbed the area, but walls relating to the corner of a building were encountered. The walls appear to pre-date Wood's map from the 1820s. No dateable archaeological finds were found in association with the walls, but they may relate to the 1625 school and almshouse, both known to have been demolished by Cromwell around 1650 as part of the refortification of the Palace and Peel. (For further information see <http://www.wosas.net> news section, 16.10.07 - Cromwellian Fortifications at Linlithgow). The final decision on preservation of the walls *in situ* under the proposed new extension to the Burgh Halls rests with Historic Scotland, as this part of the garden behind the Burgh Halls is a scheduled ancient monument.

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 32 other items of casework, including 12 pre-application enquiries and 3 statutory undertaker enquiries which were subject to separate charging.

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 2007-08 the National Park Authority paid £9,059.89 to the Service for archaeological advice. This was very similar to the previous year's total (£8,977.84). During the year the Joint Committee determined to increase its hourly charges to the Park Authority, as a result of the impending withdrawal of North Lanarkshire Council coupled with staff salary increases arising from the City Council's pay and benefits review.

Development Plan Advice

- 15.2 During the report period the National Park Authority requested assistance in respect of preparation of suitable archaeological policies and supplementary planning guidance for archaeology for inclusion in the impending Local Plan.

Development Control Advice

- 15.3 Over the report period 48 weekly lists of planning applications were received from the Council for monitoring by the Service and 21 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 3 planning applications submitted in previous years.
- 15.4 The 21 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	1
Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation	--
Archaeological watching brief condition required	2
Standings buildings survey condition	--
Avoidance/protection within or to side of development	--
Other condition	2
Refer to Historic Scotland (scheduled monument)	--
No issue, no action possible or necessary, including no issue after further work	14
Not received	1

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

- 15.5 Refusal was recommended in respect of a planning application for a change to equestrian use and erection of a stable block, which would affect the setting of the scheduled Kilmarnock Castle. Following discussion with Historic Scotland the Service further advised the Park Authority that, if the stable block position could be moved to have less effect on the setting, there would be less of a setting issue, in which case an archaeological watching brief condition should be attached to planning consent to deal with any potential direct effects of the development. The planning

application was subsequently withdrawn by the applicant and a new application submitted with an amended location for the stable block.

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.

16 Information and Advice to Developers/Agents and to Scottish Water

- 16.1 There were 100 requests for information and advice from developers or their agents, including requests for Sites and Monuments Record extracts for Environmental Assessments. This raised income of £4,230.95. There were 29 requests for assistance in connection with Scottish Water and Scottish Water Solutions proposals over the report period. This raised income of £1,150.

17 Agri-Environment Audits

- 17.1 There was no income from agri-environment casework in the report period because of delays in introducing the Scottish Rural Development Scheme.

18 Management of the M74 Completion Archaeology Contracts

- 18.1 During the report period the Archaeology Service provided management of the Phase 2 archaeology contract in advance of the construction of the completion link between the M74 and the M8, working to the Appointed Agent for the road procurement – Glasgow City Council Land Services department, as also reported in the last annual report. Additional staff had been recruited in 2006 to cover the time spent by the Service in doing this work. A senior member of WoSAS staff provided on-site supervision of the contract between September 2007 and April 2008, the excavation work being done by the contract winners, the joint venture of Headland Archaeology Ltd and Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (HAPCA). The Service manager provided monitoring of the various public archaeology elements of the project. During the report period an income of £62,237.04 was received by the Service in respect of its work for the M74 Completion project. The large scale excavations associated with this contract were completed in April 2008, but post-excavation analysis by the contractor will continue until 2011. The public archaeology programme will continue until 31 March 2009. The Service will continue to be paid for its monitoring role in respect of contract management.

Appendix 1

Annual Performance Statistics 2007-2008 (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 **61.5%** **(52.98%)**

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	83.8%	(73.2%)
East Ayrshire	81.5%	(73.9%)
East Renfrewshire	96.3%	(73.5%)
Glasgow City	75.9%	(76.4%)
Inverclyde	77.7%	(60.0%)
North Ayrshire	71.2%	(73.3%)
North Lanarkshire	78.1%	(61.2%)
Renfrewshire	82.9%	(67.9%)
South Ayrshire	88.6%	(66.7%)
South Lanarkshire	80.1%	(79.3%)
West Dunbartonshire	85.4%	(63.6%)
West Lothian	84.5%	(72.8%)
Loch Lomond & Trossachs	90.0%	(43.8%)

Overall Planning Application Performance **82.36%** **(72.12%)**

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	----	(94.4%)
Pre-Application Enquiries	85.5%	(66.9%)
Permitted Dev/Statutory Undertakings	86.8%	(65.3%)
Forest Design Plan	----	(33.3%)
Woodland Grant Scheme	100%	(25%)
Other Archaeological Consultations	51.2%	(61.9)
General/SMR Enquiries	63.6%	(50%)
Other	33.3%	(----)
Policy Liaison	----	(----)
SMR Systems Support & Development	----	(----)
Overall Other Work Performance	70.01%	(75.05%)

Appendix 2

WEST OF SCOTLAND ARCHAEOLOGY SERVICE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR TO 31 MARCH 2008

<u>2006/07</u>		<u>2007/08</u>
£		£
	<u>Income</u>	
164,660	Contribution from participating authorities	170,596
67,865	Fees & Charges	78,656
13,285	Interest on balances	7,160
<u>245,810</u>	Total Income	<u>256,412</u>
	<u>Expenditure</u>	
	<u>Employee Costs</u>	
<u>179,400</u>	Salaries, NI & Superannuation & Employee Related Costs	<u>209,393</u>
	<u>Administration Costs</u>	
327	Fees & Subscriptions	131
8,430	Travel & Subsistence	9,398
10,400	Rents	10,400
1,001	Fixture & Fittings	
889	Printing & Stationery	390
12,876	Equipment Purchase & maintenance	8,201
290	Telephones	129
104	Catering	114
595	Postage	675
2,800	Audit Fee	2,100
<u>37,712</u>		<u>31,538</u>
<u>217,112</u>	Total Expenditure	<u>240,931</u>
28,698	Surplus/(Deficit) for Year	15,481
92,786	Surplus Brought Forward	121,484
<u>121,484</u>	Accumulated Surplus	<u>136,965</u>

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.