



Annual Report of the West of Scotland Archaeology Service 2000/01

Summary

This annual report covers the period from 1 April 2000 to 31 March 2001.

New Casework 2000/01

Council Area	Total New Casework Items	Weekly lists	Planning Applications	Other
Argyll & Bute	307	49	111	153
East Ayrshire	146	49	49	51
East Renfrewshire	73	40	15	18
Glasgow	109	48	29	40
Inverclyde	60	39	11	11
North Ayrshire	122	45	39	44
North Lanarkshire	96	55	20	24
Renfrewshire	101	50	29	24
South Ayrshire	128	52	60	23
South Lanarkshire	180	50	77	56
West Dunbartonshire	80	42	20	18
General/More than 1 Council	57			57
Total	1498	519	460	519

During the report period the West of Scotland Archaeology Service dealt with 1498 new work items and carried out work on a further 66 items registered in previous years. 519 of the new work items were weekly lists of planning applications received from the 11 Councils, which were monitored in order to identify planning applications raising archaeological issues. 460 planning applications were identified as potentially requiring archaeological advice, an increase of 32% on the previous year when only 348 applications were so identified. This increase is mostly due to more efficient monitoring of weekly lists by the Service after the archaeological GIS was extended to every desk just before the beginning of the financial year, although there may also have been an upturn in numbers of applications as the economy has improved. Two Councils, Renfrewshire and South Ayrshire, still do not provide grid references on their weekly lists, affecting the efficiency of the weekly list monitoring. 209 of the identified 460 applications raised archaeological issues which required advice from the Service, an increase of 38% on the previous year. The planning application workload has continued to grow on an annual basis (see Summary Table below).

Summary Table of Planning Applications 1997-2001

	Nos. Identified for Comment				Nos. Raising Archaeological Issues			
	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01
Argyll & Bute	55	73	91	111	25	33	42	59
East Ayrshire	40	43	35	49	18	15	13	17
East Renfrewshire	14	14	10	15	5	3	3	3
Glasgow	25	9	16	29	9	6	8	13
Inverclyde	12	9	8	11	8	3	6	3
North Ayrshire	18	20	31	39	9	11	16	22
North Lanarkshire	16	12	14	20	8	3	6	10
Renfrewshire	18	16	28	29	8	6	6	11
South Ayrshire	38	29	39	60	19	14	15	30
South Lanarkshire	52	40	57	77	27	22	25	33
West Dunbartonshire	29	28	19	20	10	16	11	8
Total	317	293	348	460	146	132	151	209

In addition to the weekly lists and planning applications a further 519 items of work were processed by the Service in 2000/01 as follows:

Pre-planning application enquiries	97
Development Plan consultations	15
Permitted development enquiries	39
Agri-Environment Scheme audits and other matters	81
Woodland Grant Scheme advice (private)	3
Forest Design Plans (private)	15
Other Archaeological Consultations (includes notification of new site information)	160
Sites and Monuments Record information management matters	29
Systems development and support matters	4
General or SMR enquiries	37
Policy liaison matters	4
Other (includes items sent in error)	35
Total	519

During the report period 191 new records were added to the Sites and Monuments Record database and 7099 existing records were amended.

The Service prepared 30 briefs or terms of reference to control developer funded archaeological work, 27 for the Councils in connection with evaluation prior to determination of planning applications, or for discharge of conditions on planning consents, and 3 for West of Scotland Water. Some of these briefs originated from planning applications or consultations considered first in previous years.

The annual conference of the Archaeology Service was held at the Western Infirmary Lecture Theatre in Glasgow at the end of September 2000 as part of Scottish Archaeology Month organised by the Council for Scottish Archaeology. In addition the Service provided lectures to local archaeological societies and participated in a number of professional seminars.

1 Running the Service

- 1.1 During the report period agreement was reached on a 3 year budget (2001/04). This incorporates an agreed formula for contributions from member Councils; a 2% increase in all Council contributions from 2002/03; a much increased invoice to West of Scotland Water from 2001/02; and an above inflation increase in the charge levied by the Service for fee earning work from 2001/02 (now £50 per hour plus VAT). This places the Service on a firm financial footing until the year 2003/04. As a result the four Councils which had submitted notices of withdrawal from the Service, rescinded these subject to conditions. It is intended to continue with 3 year budgeting, rolling forward on an annual basis.
- 1.2 It was agreed that the Service's Steering Group would meet at a senior level on a twice yearly basis to consider major items to do with the running of the Service, followed by twice yearly Committee meetings. This arose from a concern that the previous, more frequent, meetings of the Steering Group were being attended at too junior a level to allow progress in decision making.
- 1.3 Year 2000 upgrades to the Services hardware and software were completed in July 2000 and major changes made to the office systems as part of this. The newly installed digital consultations register, which had been piloted the previous year, and the extended archaeological GIS proved to be worth the investment of time and funds. The new systems allow much more efficient checking of weekly lists of planning applications, more effective monitoring of the Service's workload, and far better tracking of casework. In order to stay effective, the IT systems will require to be constantly maintained and upgraded. Currently the Service's budget is too constrained to allow for this and this matter will need to be considered further in future.

2 Sites and Monuments Record Maintenance and Development

- 2.1 A grant of £5200 received from Historic Scotland in the previous year for development of the Sites and Monuments Record was expended by the employment of a temporary member of staff and also by the purchase of copies of specific oblique aerial photographs held by the National Monuments Record in Edinburgh.
- 2.2 The £10,500 contract with the Scottish Cultural Resources Access Network (SCRAN) for the supply of data and images in respect of the slide collection held by the Service was completed in December 2000. A temporary member of staff was employed on this contract during the report period. Her contract was later able to be extended until the end of the financial year by the receipt of a grant of £2997 from Historic Scotland for Sites and Monuments Record work to improve the archaeological audit service for agri-environment schemes (this is in addition to the charge levied for provision of audits which was unaffected). The additional time was spent on beginning the indexing to the GIS of the collection of RAF vertical aerial photographs donated to the Service by the National Monuments Record. This index when complete will make the RAF photographs more easily searchable.

- 2.3 During the report period 191 new records were added to the Sites and Monuments Record database and 7099 existing records were amended. Some of this work was done by temporary staff.

3 Advice to Argyll & Bute Council

Development Plan Advice

- 3.1 Comments were sought on the draft Argyll & Bute Structure Plan during the report period and these were supplied on 18 December 2000.

Development Control Advice

- 3.2 Over the report period 49 weekly lists were monitored for the Council and 111 new planning applications were identified as raising potential archaeological issues, either by the Archaeology Service or by Council staff. In addition further advice was provided in respect of 9 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 111 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	17
Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation	6
Archaeological watching brief condition required	25
Survey of standing structures required	1
Avoidance/protection within or to side of development	5
Refer to Historic Scotland (scheduled monument)	5
No issue or no action possible or necessary	46
Not received	6

Altogether 59 of the identified planning applications required some form of response to mitigate the effects of the proposals on archaeological remains. During the period the Archaeology Service prepared 11 briefs or terms of reference to aid the implementation by developers of archaeological conditions attached to planning consents by the Council.

- 3.4 The Service continued to provide considerable assistance to the Council in respect of the discharge of the archaeological conditions attached to the planning consent for sand and gravel extraction at Kilmartin Quarry. All excavation work in connection with Phase 2 of the quarry was completed in July 2000 and the manager of the Service attended a weekend open day at the excavation in order to answer questions from the public about the conduct of the excavation. On several occasions during the report period, the Service Manager explained the correct record of the planning history of the site, including a meeting with representatives of the Argyll archaeological societies and correspondence with the Council for Scottish Archaeology. Post-excavation analysis on the results of the excavations of both Phase 1 and Phase 2 was begun by the developer's archaeological contractor in January 2001 and is expected to be completed in December 2001 with production of a report suitable for publication.

Public disquiet about the archaeological issue at the quarry seems now to have ceased, but Phase 3 of the quarry (the final phase) has yet to be addressed.

- 3.5 There were a number of planning applications for Iona which is an area of high archaeological sensitivity. Evaluation in advance of a proposed house at Caol Ithe, Iona confirmed the presence of a human burial ground which had been identified by Thomas Pennant in 1774 as Cladh nan Druineach, "the burial ground of the craftsmen". The burial ground, although thought to exist, had not previously been properly located. The house was able to be built by exclusion and preservation of the ditched burial ground in the garden area. The confirmed existence of this burial ground demonstrates that much of the eastern side of Iona contains important archaeological remains as was suspected.

Other Advice within the Council's Area

- 3.6 During the report period advice was provided to a variety of clients, including Council staff, in respect of 153 other items of casework.
- 3.7 The Service provided advice and assistance to the Nadair project, including a meeting with the project officer, advice to the Tìree Heritage Society in respect of the proposed chapels project, and assistance to the SCAPE Trust in formulating the proposed coastal archaeological survey project for Coll, Tìree and Islay.
- 3.8 The Service approached Historic Scotland for funds to publish the excavations at Bruaich an Druimein in the Kilmartin Glen, following a request from the local archaeological society. These excavations had been carried out in the 1960s by an amateur group and very little information is available about the results. Historic Scotland has now let a contract for assessment of the archive which is in private hands in Argyll. Publication of this excavation will complement the forthcoming report on the Kilmartin Quarry excavations and will provide important further archaeological information to allow interpretation of the many sites in the Glen.

4 Advice to East Ayrshire Council

Development Plan Advice

- 4.1 No Local Plan advice was sought by the Council. The Service continued to provide advice to the Ayrshire Joint Structure Plan Team in respect of the development of an Indicative Forestry Strategy. This included substantial work on the Historic Land Use Assessment data prepared for the area by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments for Scotland. The HLA GIS data was processed into a form capable of being utilised to develop the Indicative Forestry Strategy. A side benefit of this was considerable work was done in adding to, and improving, the archaeological database for the three Ayrshire Councils.

Development Control Advice

- 4.2 Over the report period 49 weekly lists were monitored and 49 new planning applications were identified as raising potential archaeological issues, either by the Archaeology Service or by Council staff. In addition further advice was provided in respect of 3 planning applications submitted in previous years.

4.3 The 49 new planning applications received the following responses from the Service in terms of the advice contained in National Planning Policy Guideline 5 and Planning Advice Note 42:

Archaeological assessment or evaluation prior to determination required	5
Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation	4
Archaeological watching brief condition required	7
Avoidance/protection within or to side of development	1
No issue or no action possible or necessary	28
Not received (requested too late, non material amendments etc)	4

Altogether 17 of the identified planning applications required some form of response to mitigate the effects of the proposals on archaeological remains. During the period the Archaeology Service prepared no briefs or terms of reference to aid the implementation by developers of archaeological conditions attached to planning consents by the Council, as none were required.

4.4 Several stages of archaeological work took place at Nelson Street/Bank Street, Kilmarnock in connection with proposed demolition and redevelopment. This location lies within the identified area of potential archaeological significance associated with the early development of Kilmarnock in the medieval period. Only occasional shallow medieval features were found (a circular pit, linear cut), dated by the presence of medieval pottery. Two stone built wells were also found, which could date to any historic period (their fill was not excavated but preserved *in situ*). The lack of substantial archaeological deposits at the site implies either that there has been major disturbance of early features by later development in this part of Kilmarnock (truncation was severe across the street frontage), or this location was largely outside the medieval burgh, implying that the settled area of historic Kilmarnock may have been very small and close to the church. The Service will continue to monitor developments within the core of Kilmarnock to address these issues.

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 51 other items of casework.

4.6 The Service assisted local people in Muirkirk to locate the Long Stone of Convention, a stone with covenanting connections, as they were concerned that it could be affected by a proposal to extend an opencast coal operation. A site visit with the enquirers confirmed that the stone was located in forestry and was clear of the opencast proposal.

4.7 A cist (Bronze Age burial) was reported to the Service to have been discovered within the grounds of Hareshawmuir House near Fenwick. As it was possible that the cist could contain human remains which were exposed to weathering, the Service contacted Historic Scotland for funding for an archaeological excavation. In the event the excavation demonstrated that the cist had been previously disturbed and no human remains were present. There was some indication however of possible other, undisturbed, cists in the vicinity.

Advice to East Renfrewshire Council

Development Plan Advice

- 5.1 Comments were provided on the East Renfrewshire Consultative Draft Local Plan on 15 May 2000.

Development Control Advice

- 5.2 Over the report period 40 weekly lists were monitored and 15 new planning applications were identified as raising potential archaeological issues, either by the Archaeology Service or by Council staff. Fewer lists were monitored than for other Councils because of an interruption to the provision of lists to the Service during the strike of local government staff. In addition further advice was provided in respect of 1 planning application submitted in previous years.

- 5.3 The 15 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	1
No issue or no action possible or necessary	12

Altogether 3 of the identified planning applications required some form of response to mitigate the effects of the proposals on archaeological remains. During the period the Archaeology Service prepared 1 brief or terms of reference to aid the implementation by developers of archaeological conditions attached to planning consents by the Council.

- 5.4 A recommendation of refusal was made in the case of the proposed redevelopment of Caldwell Tower near Uplawmoor as a dwellinghouse, as the proposed development would have damaged archaeological deposits and affected the appearance of the tower. The tower was never intended to be a stand alone towerhouse but was instead a tower on the curtain wall of a much larger castle, now largely reduced to turf covered foundations.

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 18 other items of casework.
- 5.6 The Service continued to provide advice and assistance on a charging basis to the ASH Consulting Group who are the agents for East Renfrewshire and South Lanarkshire Councils in respect of the development of the Glasgow Southern Orbital road.

6 Advice to Glasgow City Council

Development Plan Advice

- 6.1 Further comments were provided in November/December 2000 on the draft archaeological policies to be included in the draft Glasgow City Plan.

Development Control Advice

- 6.2 Over the report period 48 weekly lists were monitored and 29 new planning applications were identified as raising potential archaeological issues, either by the Archaeology Service or by Council staff. In addition further advice was provided in respect of 3 planning applications submitted in previous years.
- 6.3 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:
- | | |
|---|----|
| Archaeological assessment or evaluation prior to determination required | 1 |
| Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation | 4 |
| Archaeological watching brief condition required | 6 |
| Other recommendation (contact Garden History Society) | 1 |
| Refer to Historic Scotland (scheduled monument) | 1 |
| No issue or no action possible or necessary | 10 |
| Not received | 6 |

Altogether 13 of the identified planning applications required some form of response to mitigate the effects of the proposals on archaeological remains. During the period the Archaeology Service prepared 1 brief or terms of reference to aid the implementation by developers of archaeological conditions attached to planning consents by the Council.

- 6.4 Archaeological evaluation of the archaeological site visible on aerial photographs to the south of the IKEA store at Braehead demonstrated that the site contained surviving prehistoric archaeology (settlement remains). Further discussions about the future of the site with the owners of the Braehead Retail Park culminated in an application to the Council for consent to excavate the site, which was subsequently granted. A planning application is not normally required for archaeological excavation, but in this case the Council considered that the scale of the works required to excavate the site constituted development in terms of the Planning Act. The Service negotiated the scope of the archaeological excavation with the developer's archaeological contractors on behalf of the Council and full excavation of the site took place at the developer's expense after the end of the report period, demonstrating the site to have been a multi-period, palisaded and ditched settlement. A total of six roundhouses were found during the excavation. A condition of the planning consent for the excavation was that there should be involvement of interested volunteers from the Glasgow Archaeological Society and the Renfrew Local History Forum. Once post-excavation analysis has taken place, the results will be published. This was probably the last remaining accessible prehistoric site in Glasgow, any other evidence now being under built up areas.

Other Advice within the Council's Area

- 6.5 During the report period advice was provided to a variety of clients, including Council staff, in respect of 40 other items of casework.
- 6.6 From June 2000 onwards the Service contributed major work to "Glasgow 2000", a multimedia CD production on the story of Glasgow from earliest times by the School

of Architecture at Strathclyde (ABACUS). A member of the Service contributed a paper to a major conference in Glasgow on the preservation of battlefields, providing in addition information for the Lord Provost's address to the conference reception.

7 Advice to Inverclyde Council

Development Plan Advice

7.1 No development plan advice was sought by the Council.

Development Control Advice

7.2 Over the report period 39 weekly lists were monitored and 11 new planning applications were identified as raising potential archaeological issues, either by the Archaeology Service or by Council staff. In addition further advice was provided in respect of 2 planning applications submitted in previous years.

7.3 The 11 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
Archaeological watching brief condition required	2
No issue or no action possible or necessary	7
Not received	1

Altogether 3 of the identified planning applications required some form of response to mitigate the effects of the proposals on archaeological remains. During the period the Archaeology Service prepared 1 brief or terms of reference to aid the implementation by developers of archaeological conditions attached to planning consents.

Other Advice within the Council's Area

7.4 During the report period advice was provided to a variety of clients, including Council staff, in respect of 11 other items of casework. There continues to be strong local interest from the press and public in the archaeology and history of the area and most of the other items of casework originate from that source.

8 Advice to North Ayrshire Council

Development Plan Advice

8.1 Comments were provided on the Review of North Ayrshire Council Local Plans on 27 September 2000. The Service continued to provide advice to the Ayrshire Joint Structure Plan Team in respect of the development of an Indicative Forestry Strategy. This included substantial work on the Historic Land Use Assessment data prepared for the area by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments for Scotland. The HLA GIS data was processed into a form capable of being utilised to develop the Indicative Forestry Strategy. A side benefit of this was considerable work was done in adding to, and improving, the archaeological database for the three Ayrshire Councils.

Development Control Advice

8.2 Over the report period 39 new planning applications were identified as raising potential archaeological issues, either by the Archaeology Service or by Council staff. In addition further advice was provided in respect of 5 planning applications submitted in previous years.

8.3 The 39 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	7
Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation	2
Archaeological watching brief condition required	11
Standings Buildings Survey condition	1
Avoidance/protection within or to side of development	1
No issue or no action possible or necessary	13
Not received	4

Altogether 22 of the identified planning applications required some form of response to mitigate the effects of the proposals on archaeological remains. During the period the Archaeology Service prepared 2 briefs or terms of reference to aid the implementation by developers of archaeological conditions attached to planning consents by the Council.

8.4 Major developer funded archaeological excavation took place at the Auchrannie Hotel in Arran and at the walled garden at Perceton, Irvine in connection with planning consents. In Arran the site was a roundhouse and attached souterrain (underground building) partially affected by the construction of a new leisure centre at the Auchrannie Hotel. Excavation of part of the roundhouse was necessary and demonstrated that it was Iron Age (pre-Roman in date). Several artefacts were found including a bronze finger ring which is paralleled by a similar find from a site near Seamill, also in North Ayrshire. The site at the Auchrannie Hotel is particularly important because the form of the souterrain is Irish in style, only the second one of this type found in Scotland, and may demonstrate links between Ireland and western Scotland during the Iron Age, a time about which little is known in Scotland. The results of the excavation are currently undergoing post-excavation analysis and will be published. Most of the souterrain has been preserved unexcavated within the garden ground of the leisure centre.

8.5 The site at Perceton adjacent to North Ayrshire Council's offices was to be largely destroyed by a housing development. It proved on excavation at the developer's expense to contain the remains of two medieval manor houses, one thought to date to the 12th/13th centuries, the later dating to the 14th century. The earlier house would have been built during the initial Norman occupation of the area (first introduced by David I of Scotland), the second during the time when Robert the Bruce claimed the land, although it is likely to have been built by one of his vassals rather than the King himself. Post-excavation analysis is still ongoing in respect of this excavation and the results will be published. The Service along with the excavator of the site, Headland Archaeology Ltd, provided a continuing professional development session at the

excavation for North Ayrshire Council staff and has agreed to provide a follow up session once the results of post-excavation analysis are known.

- 8.6 Updated archaeological consultation trigger maps were supplied to the Council in digital form in March 2001

Other Advice

- 8.7 During the report period advice was provided to a variety of clients, including Council staff, in respect of 44 other items of casework. A member of the public reported several finds of artefacts and pottery within a vegetable patch at a house in Seamill (known site of a fort). The Service followed this up with a site visit and ensured that the finds were collected for declaration to the Treasure Trove Advisory Panel as the law requires. The finds appear to be medieval in date, implying that the fort belongs to the same period (possibly part of the Normanisation of the lands in this area). There is no means of preventing further digging within the fort as the site is not scheduled and the garden operations do not require planning consent.

9 Advice to North Lanarkshire Council

Development Plan Advice

- 9.1 Comments were provided on 21 July 2000 on a draft of suitable archaeological policies for inclusion in all of the Councils Local Plans. A further minor comment was made on 26 February 2001 on the finalised draft Northern Corridor Local Plan.

Development Control Advice

- 9.2 Over the report period 55 weekly lists were monitored and 20 new planning applications were identified as raising potential archaeological issues, either by the Archaeology Service or by Council staff. In addition further advice was provided in respect of 1 planning application submitted in previous years.

- 9.3 The 20 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	2
Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation	4
Archaeological watching brief condition required	2
Avoidance/protection within or to side of development	2
No issue or no action possible or necessary	7
Not received	3

Altogether 10 of the identified planning applications required some form of response to mitigate the effects of the proposals on archaeological remains. During the period the Archaeology Service prepared no briefs or terms of reference to aid the implementation by developers of archaeological conditions attached to planning consents by the Council, as none were required.

- 9.4 There were development proposals for the areas of identified archaeological significance within the historic settlement areas of Cumbernauld and Kilsyth, which necessitated the attachment of archaeological conditions, although no actual

archaeological fieldwork took place on these sites within the report period. There is known to be early archaeological deposits within The Village, Cumbernauld although the settlement was not a burgh during the medieval period. Kilsyth is known to have been an early burgh but no archaeological excavation has taken place in the area as there has been little recent pressure for redevelopment. The current survival of archaeological deposits in Kilsyth is therefore unknown and will only be tested through developer funded work as opportunities arise.

- 9.5 Updated archaeological consultation trigger maps were supplied to the Council in digital form January 2001.

Other Advice within the Council's Area

- 9.6 During the report period advice was provided to a variety of clients, including Council staff, in respect of 24 other items of casework.
- 9.7 The Service was consulted again on the proposed Ravenscraig Masterplan. Most of the archaeological interest at Ravenscraig was destroyed during the 19th/20th century development of the site, but there is some historical interest at the east end of the site associated with the site of Wishaw House and its designed landscape. The Service also provided assistance to the North Lanarkshire Council Museum Service in respect of the compilation of a register of heritage sites in North Lanarkshire.

10 Advice to Renfrewshire Council

Development Plan Advice

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

Development Control Advice

- 10.2 Over the report period 50 weekly lists were monitored and 29 new planning applications were identified as raising potential archaeological issues, either by the Archaeology Service or by Council staff. In addition further advice was provided in respect of 2 planning applications submitted in previous years.
- 10.3 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:

Archaeological assessment or evaluation prior to determination required	2
Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation	3
Archaeological watching brief condition required	4
Survey of standing structures required	2
No issue or no action possible or necessary	17
Not received	1

Altogether 11 of the identified planning applications required some form of response to mitigate the effects of the proposals on archaeological remains. During the period the Archaeology Service prepared 1 brief or terms of reference to aid the implementation by developers of archaeological conditions attached to planning consents by the Council.

10.4 Updated archaeological consultation trigger maps were supplied to the Council in digital form in October 2000.

Other Advice within the Council's Area

10.5 During the report period advice was provided to a variety of clients, including Council staff, in respect of 24 other items of casework.

10.6 Rune like markings on rock outcrop in Newton Woods near Elderslie were reported to the Service by a member of the public. Runes are normally associated with the Norse and are an early script. The Service visited the site and sought advice on the nature of the runes from an expert. It turned out that the runes were not Norse, but are thought to be 18th century in date, called "twig runes". They are known elsewhere and are thought to be part of the ritual of a cabalistic society of gentlemen of the time. Presumably one of these gentlemen owned Elderslie House, within the grounds of which Newton Woods were once located.

10.7 The Service was invited to and attended the official opening of the Wallace Memorial site at Elderslie during the report period.

11 Advice to South Ayrshire Council

Development Plan Advice

11.1 No advice was sought from the Service in respect of Local Plan preparation within the report period. The Service continued to provide advice to the Ayrshire Joint Structure Plan Team in respect of the development of an Indicative Forestry Strategy. This included substantial work on the Historic Land Use Assessment data prepared for the area by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments for Scotland. The HLA GIS data was processed into a form capable of being utilised to develop the Indicative Forestry Strategy. A side benefit of this was considerable work was done in adding to, and improving, the archaeological database for the three Ayrshire Councils.

Development Control Advice

11.2 Over the report period 52 weekly lists were monitored and 60 new planning applications were identified as raising potential archaeological issues, either by the Archaeology Service or by Council staff. In addition further advice was provided in respect of 7 planning applications submitted in previous years.

11.3 The 60 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	7
Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation	8
Archaeological watching brief condition required	12
Avoidance/protection within or to side of development	2
Refusal of planning application recommended	1
No issue or no action possible or necessary	21
Not received (requested too late, non material amendments etc)	9

Altogether 30 of the identified planning applications required some form of response to mitigate the effects of the proposals on archaeological remains. During the period the Archaeology Service prepared 4 briefs or terms of reference to aid the implementation by developers of archaeological conditions attached to planning consents by the Council.

- 11.4 Refusal of planning consent was recommended in respect of one planning application for a dwellinghouse which would have affected the setting of a scheduled ancient monument (Iron Age fort at Dunduff). The application was subsequently refused.
- 11.5 Evaluation in advance of determination of an application for two houses in Alloway demonstrated that the burial ground associated with Alloway Church does not terminate at the current wall of the graveyard, but is present in a neighbouring garden. It is likely that these burials are associated with earlier rather than later periods of the church's history. A slab carved with a cross, dated between the 8th and 12th centuries had been found some time before in the neighbouring garden, indicating that the burial ground was more extensive than appeared. The applicant proposed to withdraw the planning application as a result of the finding of the burials.
- 11.6 A truncated Bronze Age urn burial was found and excavated during evaluation in connection with the development of a golf course at Laigh Kyleston Farm near Ayr. An archaeological watching brief on development of the golf course may uncover further burials, as these sometimes occur together in groups, although they can also be isolated finds.
- 11.7 The town centre in Ayr is still attracting redevelopment proposals necessitating either prior archaeological evaluation or the attachment of archaeological conditions. Ayr is one of the most active historic settlements in the area covered by the Service in terms of the generation of the need for archaeological work arising from redevelopment proposals.

Other Advice in the Council's Area

- 11.8 During the report period advice was provided to a variety of clients, including Council staff, in respect of 23 other items of casework.
- 11.9 The Service provided advice and assistance to the Council in respect of proposed development within the park at St John's Tower in Ayr. The tower was part of the medieval church of St John the Baptist and was left standing after the rest of the church had been razed to the ground. Excavation of most of the church footprint has already taken place, but there is still capacity for disturbance by development of medieval fabric and burials.

12 Advice to South Lanarkshire Council

Development Plan Advice

- 12.1 Comments were provided on 18 January 2001 in respect of the South Lanarkshire Minerals Plan Finalised Draft and on 16 March 2001 in respect of the East Kilbride and District Finalised Local Plan.

Development Control Advice

- 12.2 Over the report period 50 weekly lists were monitored and 77 new planning applications were identified as raising potential archaeological issues, either by the Archaeology Service or by Council staff. In addition further advice was provided in respect of 7 planning applications submitted in previous years.
- 12.3 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 | 12 |
| Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation | 3 |
| Archaeological watching brief condition required | 15 |
| Avoidance/protection within or to side of development | 3 |
| No issue or no action possible or necessary | 41 |
| Not received | 3 |

Altogether 33 of the identified planning applications required some form of response to mitigate the effects of the proposals on archaeological remains. During the period the Archaeology Service prepared 5 briefs or terms of reference to aid the implementation by developers of archaeological conditions attached to planning consents by the Council.

- 12.4 Discussions took place with the Council and the applicant about proposed modifications at Rutherglen Old Parish Church to construct a disabled access amongst other works. The church site is early and was located within the medieval burgh of Rutherglen. In order to minimise archaeological and setting disturbance the proposal was withdrawn for redesign.
- 12.5 Although there were several identified archaeological issues arising from planning applications within the Council's area during the report period, little substantive archaeological fieldwork took place leading to major discoveries. This is the result of chance in that year and South Lanarkshire Council remains the largest user of the Service after Argyll & Bute.

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 56 other items of casework.
- 12.7 A member of the public queried the handling of planning applications from an archaeological perspective within The Village, East Kilbride. He was advised that the core of East Kilbride is archaeologically sensitive and is depicted on South Lanarkshire Council's archaeological consultation trigger maps, but that for a variety of reasons some redevelopment proposals for the core of the settlement have been missed during archaeological monitoring in the past. He was advised that this situation had now been rectified and redevelopment proposals within the historic part of East Kilbride are now being monitored effectively.

13 Advice to West Dunbartonshire Council

Development Plan Advice

- 13.1 No advice was sought from the Service in respect of Local Plan preparation within the report period. Comments were supplied to consultants in respect of a scoping study of the Dumbarton waterfront and castle area to inform the Dumbarton Town Centre Action Plan. The proposal involves the diversion of the River Leven from its present course to alleviate flooding. The Service responded that very substantial archaeological issues were raised by the proposal, as did Historic Scotland, and further advised that the study required inclusion of a full assessment of the archaeological impact by an archaeological consultant.

Development Control Advice

- 13.2 Over the report period monitored 42 weekly lists and 20 new planning applications were identified as raising potential archaeological issues, either by the Archaeology Service or by Council staff. In addition further advice was provided in respect of 2 planning applications submitted in previous years.

- 13.3 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	1
Archaeological watching brief condition required	4
Refer to Historic Scotland (scheduled monument)	2
No issue or no action possible or necessary	12

Altogether 8 of the identified planning applications required some form of response to mitigate the effects of the proposals on archaeological remains. During the period the Archaeology Service prepared 1 brief or terms of reference to aid the implementation by developers of archaeological conditions attached to planning consents by the Council.

- 13.4 The main archaeological issues within West Dunbartonshire remain the unscheduled part of the Antonine Wall where it passes through built up areas and the historic core of Dumbarton which was a medieval burgh. Both of these areas produce a steady trickle of recommendations for prior archaeological evaluation or archaeological conditions on planning consents.

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 18 other items of casework.
- 13.6 Comments were provided to the Council in respect of a consultation exercise regarding the development and improvement of Dumbarton Town Centre, advising that there are substantial archaeological deposits within the town centre which may be affected by redevelopment, but recommending that more effort be made to use the history of Dumbarton to enhance the attractiveness of the town centre, including investigation of joint marketing with Historic Scotland of the town and the castle.

14 Advice to the West of Scotland Water Authority

- 14.1 There were 29 requests for assistance from the Water Authority over the year. The Service continued to provide detailed monitoring of WOSW proposals, meetings and discussions as required, applications for scheduled monument consent to Historic Scotland, terms of reference and briefs (3 in the report period), and monitoring of archaeological contractors in the field. Work for WOSW appears to be beginning to tail off to some extent. The expanded capital development programme by WOSW to meet the requirements of European legislation was expected to have a finite duration only (to be completed by 2005). A reduction in the amount of work for WOSW could have implications for the income to the Service from this source. The changeover to a single water authority may also lead to future change in this respect and this aspect requires to be further monitored and discussed at the appropriate time. The Service provides an annual summary to WOSW of the work done for the authority and articles for publication in the authority's annual Environmental Review and there continues to be a good working relationship with WOSW staff.

15 Agri-Environment Audits

- 15.1 Archaeological audits were supplied on an hourly charging basis to agricultural advisers for 79 agri-environment scheme applications. A small sum of money (£2997) 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 (see Section 2 above).

16 Public and Professional Relations

- 16.1 The Service's annual conference was held on 30 September 2000, the last day of Scottish Archaeology Month. It was attended by about 75 people, a reduction in numbers on the previous year. This is thought to have been a result of the timing of the conference which was changed to suit Scottish Archaeology Month. The costs of the conference which was free to members of the public (condition of taking part in Scottish Archaeology Month), were almost entirely met by donations and grant aid from Historic Scotland. Several papers on developer funded archaeological excavations in the west of Scotland were given at the conference - excavation of the Iron Age settlement at Braehead, Glasgow, excavations in Arran in advance of the new water main development by WOSW, excavations in advance of the Kelvin Valley Sewer development by WOSW, and excavation within the medieval High Street, Rothesay.
- 16.2 Members of staff of the Service provided lectures, papers, and chairs of professional seminars as follows:
- | | |
|------------------|--|
| 15-16 April 2000 | Paper to international conference on battlefields "Fields of Conflict" at Glasgow University |
| 8 May 2000 | Paper to "Accessing SMRs Day" at the Archaeology Data Service in York |
| 2 June 2000 | Presentation to SMR Forum meeting in Glasgow on SMRs and their use in Development Control |

- 16 November 2000 Lecture on the work of WoSAS to the Glasgow Archaeological Society
- 14 February 2000 Continuous Professional Development Seminar for North Ayrshire Council Planning staff at Perceton excavation, Irvine
- 6 March 2001 Chair of Sustainable Development and Archaeology Seminar at National Trust for Scotland offices, Edinburgh

In addition the Service provide an input to several professional seminars and conferences, in particular the Natural and Cultural Heritage Working Group of the Loch Lomond and Trossachs Interim Committee considering future proposals for Scotland's first National Park and took part in the workshop on National Park boundary issues at Aberfoyle on 30 May 2000. At the end of the report period it was decided to cut back on future participation in professional seminars because of the workload commitments of the Service.

Carol Swanson
Manager
West of Scotland Archaeology Service
5 September 2001

**West of Scotland Archaeology
Service
2000/01 Year End Account**

Income	Estimate	Actual
Surplus Brought Forward	51,161.00	51,161.00
Councils	132,000.00	131,600.00
WOSW	21,000.00	21,000.00
Fees	6,500.00	7,447.00
SCRAN Project	10,500.00	10,500.00
HS agri-environment support	2,997.00	2,997.00
HS SMR Support	2,000.00	2,000.00
Conference receipt and donations	800.00	984.31
Total	226,958.00	227,689.31

Expenditure	Estimate	Actual	Surplus Estimate	Actual
110101 Salaries Basic		117,251.60		
110103 Salaries Superann		13,355.11		
110104 Salaries NI		8,781.35		
110105 Salaries Allowances		2.06		
Sub Total	129,898.00	139,390.12		
120101 Rates				
120104 Service				
120151 Rents				
Sub Total	14,500.00	13,916.00		
122301 Mileage	5,500.00	5,067.57		
123353 Subsistence	600.00	260.68		
123403 Travel	900.00	507.17		
Sub Total	7,000.00	5,835.42		
121151 SMR Purchase	17,500.00	17,077.08		
121152 SMR Maintenance	13,000.00	10,580.42		
Sub Total	30,500.00	27,657.50		
120501 Furniture	500.00	102.12		
123101 Printing	900.00	581.73		
123102 Stationery	750.00	760.52		
123104 Printing -Printworks		24.58		
123201 Telephones	800.00	32.23		
123301 Postages	600.00	477.31		
123501 Training - course fees	800.00	50.00		
123801 Other admin costs	400.00	170.26		
123453 Conferences	800.00	1,079.70		
124101 Subscriptions	100.00	73.00		
Host Council charge	5,000.00	5,000.00		
Sub Total	10,650.00	8,351.45		
Total Expenditure	192,548.00	195,150.49	29,913.00	32,538.82

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.