



## Annual Report of the West of Scotland Archaeology Service 2001/02

### Summary

This annual report covers the period from 1 April 2001 to 31 March 2002.

### New Casework 2001/02

Council Area	Total New Casework Items	Weekly lists	Planning Applications	Other
Argyll & Bute	279	50	127	102
East Ayrshire	141	52	56	33
East Renfrewshire	93	52	30	11
Glasgow	114	48	37	29
Inverclyde	57	47	3	7
North Ayrshire	130	52	52	27
North Lanarkshire	95	49	30	16
Renfrewshire	104	52	46	6
South Ayrshire	118	51	50	17
South Lanarkshire	220	52	123	45
West Dunbartonshire	101	52	36	13
General/More than 1 Council	32			32
<b>Total</b>	<b>1484</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>337</b>

During the report period the West of Scotland Archaeology Service dealt with 1484 new casework items and carried out work on a further 271 casework items registered in previous years. Altogether work was carried out on a total of 1755 separate casework items over the year. 557 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. 590 planning applications were identified as potentially requiring archaeological advice, an increase of 28% on the previous year when only 460 applications were so identified. An increase of 32% in the number of planning applications potentially requiring archaeological advice had already been recorded in the previous year. Only one Council, Renfrewshire, now does not provide grid references on their weekly lists, affecting the efficiency of the weekly list monitoring. 239 of the identified 590 applications raised archaeological issues which required advice from the Service, an increase of 14% on the previous year. The planning application workload continues to grow on an annual basis (see Summary Table below).

### Summary Table of Planning Applications 1998-2002

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.

	Nos. Identified for Comment					Nos. Raising Archaeological Issues			
	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02		98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02
Argyll & Bute	73	91	111	127	33	42	59	45	
East Ayrshire	43	35	49	56	15	13	17	27	
East Renfrewshire	14	10	15	30	3	3	3	7	
Glasgow	9	16	29	37	6	8	13	18	
Inverclyde	9	8	11	3	3	6	3	--	
North Ayrshire	20	31	39	52	11	16	22	25	
North Lanarkshire	12	14	20	30	3	6	10	14	
Renfrewshire	16	28	29	46	6	6	11	20	
South Ayrshire	29	39	60	50	14	15	30	25	
South Lanarkshire	40	57	77	123	22	25	33	49	
West Dunbartonshire	28	19	20	36	16	11	8	9	
<b>Total</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>239</b>	

In addition to the weekly lists and planning applications a further 337 items of work were processed by the Service in 2001/02 (see table below).

Pre-planning application enquiries	104 (97)
Development Plan consultations	7 (15)
Permitted development enquiries	47 (39)
Agri-Environment Scheme audits and other matters	88 (81)
Woodland Grant Scheme advice (private)	0 (3)
Forest Design Plans (private)	6 (15)
Other Archaeological Consultations (includes notification of new site information)	40 (160)
Sites and Monuments Record information management matters	44 (29)
Systems development and support matters	1 (4)
General or SMR enquiries	41 (37)
Policy liaison matters	9 (4)
Other (includes items sent in error)	8 (35)
<b>Total</b>	<b>395 (519)</b>

There is an apparent decrease in the number of other items of work if compared with the workload of the previous year when 519 items of other work were received (2000/01 figures in brackets for comparison in table above). The biggest decrease is in the Other Archaeological Consultations category and is entirely a factor of the operation of the digital consultations register which was only brought into full use in the Archaeology Service from April 2000. It is not a real decrease in the workload. Statistics which would have appeared in this category, now appear in the figure for work carried out on items registered in previous years, which is 271 for 2001/02, whereas it had been only 66 in 2000/01.

The total number of separate casework items processed by the Service in 2001/02 at 1755 (1484 new casework items plus 271 old casework items) represents an increase of 13.5% in overall caseload. The previous year's total had been 1545 casework items. The Service has managed to sustain this caseload increase to date by improvements in its operational methodologies, particularly development of digital systems, but there are serious doubts that it can continue to accommodate any further increases in caseload with its existing staff

complement. The current level of workload is already badly affecting the Service's performance in responding to consultations timeously.

During the report period 183 new records were added to the Sites and Monuments Record database and 2318 existing records were amended. The number of records amended was a considerable decrease on the previous year when 7099 records were amended. This was the result of a vacancy in the Sites and Monuments Record Officer post after October 2001.

The Service prepared 26 briefs or terms of reference to control developer funded archaeological work, 23 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.

## 1 **Running the Service**

- 1.1 During the report period a draft Planning Service Level Agreement was drawn up and initially considered for ratification in the following report period. The Service Level Agreement sets out the work items covered by the Archaeology Service for the Councils. Any casework falling outside the terms of the agreement is subject to charging. It also sets out the parameters of the performance to be achieved by the Service in dealing with the planning and archaeology remit for the Councils. The Service Level Agreement is intended to provide certainty for the Councils about the level of service they can expect, but it is also designed to protect the Service staff from unreasonable demands, in view of the existing workload problem which is affecting performance in responding to consultations. The Service's performance statistics are appended for information at the end of the report. These are exchanged on a regular basis with the West Yorkshire Archaeology Service for comparative purposes.
- 1.2 The Service's Steering Group met twice throughout the year at a senior level to consider items such as the draft Service Level Agreement and the budget. There was a single Committee meeting in October 2001, although there had also been a Committee site visit to the Braehead excavation earlier in the summer.
- 1.3 The Sites and Monuments Record officer, Crispin Flower, left the Service in October 2001 to take up another post. It was decided not to fill his post immediately to ease the Service's budget problems. The post was subsequently filled on a three year temporary basis after the end of the report period.
- 1.4 The Service's budget was in surplus at the end of the report period (see table at end of report). The difference in the estimate surplus brought forward from 2000/01 and the actual amount arises from an internal audit of the Service's accounts for financial years 1999/2000 and 2000/2001 which uncovered a number of discrepancies between the accounts which had been submitted to Committee and the actual ledger amounts recorded on the Glasgow City Council financial system. The true accounts for 1999/2000 and 2000/2001 are now available. The negative discrepancies were largely the result of minor adjustments in National Insurance/Superannuation payments, unnoted mileage payments to staff, and some unnoted payments to temporary staff. The internal audit also uncovered a sum of money amounting to £3809 which had been deducted from the Service's accounts in error and which has been repaid in financial year 2002/2003. The Service's accounts are now held separately from those of the City Council (set up in financial year 2001/02) and the manager has more confidence that the actual income and expenditure of the Service is now being properly tracked.

## **Sites and Monuments Record Maintenance and Development**

- 2.1 Sites and Monuments Record maintenance and development was disrupted by the departure of the Sites and Monuments Record Officer in October 2001. Nonetheless 183 new records were added to the Sites and Monuments Record database and 2318 existing records were amended. Some of this work was done by the casework officers as well as the Sites and Monuments Record Officer before his departure. The

casework officers continued to amend records as far as was practicable after the departure of the Sites and Monuments Record Officer.

- 2.2 The West of Scotland Sites and Monuments Record was entered into the Scottish Awards for quality in planning and was awarded a commendation for Outstanding Performance and Quality in Development Control at a ceremony in Edinburgh in February 2002. The award was received on behalf of the Joint Committee by Councillor Petrie of Argyll & Bute Council, Vice Convenor of the Committee.

### **3 Advice to Argyll & Bute Council**

#### **Development Plan Advice**

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

#### **Development Control Advice**

- 3.2 Over the report period 50 weekly lists were monitored for the Council and 127 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 28 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 127 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	3
Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation	14
Archaeological watching brief condition required	25
Survey of standing structures required	0
Avoidance/protection within or to side of development	1
Refer to Historic Scotland (scheduled monument)	1
No issue or no action possible or necessary	71
Not received	11

Altogether 45 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.

- 3.4 Refusal of the planning application was recommended in the case of a proposed house at the Long Walk, Killinnoch, Kilmartin Glen. The Glen is one of the most sensitive archaeological areas of Argyll containing a large number of scheduled and unscheduled archaeological sites, much visited by tourists. The Service was principally concerned about the effects the proposed house might have on the setting of the complex of archaeological sites at Ballymeanoch. After lengthy discussions and a search for alternative sites, planning consent was eventually granted, but with the house to be built on a different footprint and carefully screened. Archaeological

investigation before the commencement of development demonstrated that the site of the new house was not itself archaeologically sensitive.

- 3.5 The Service continued to monitor the post-excavation analysis of the archaeological investigations at Kilmartin Quarry which are now almost complete to publication draft stage. Towards the end of the report period articles about the finds at the Quarry, produced by the archaeological contractor, began to appear in the archaeological press.
- 3.6 There continues to be a requirement for archaeological investigation in connection with proposed wind farm developments in Argyll. Archaeological assessments usually form part of the Environmental Statements for the proposals and thereafter, if consent is granted, there is usually a requirement for archaeological conditions to be attached. With the continued growth in wind farm applications, there is likely to be an increased need for the Service to comment on archaeological assessments and to monitor the implementation of archaeological conditions across the area which it covers, including Argyll and Bute. During the report period the Service provided comments and advice in connection with 4 wind farm proposals in Argyll - Deucheran Hill, Tangy, An Suidhe at Dalmally, and Cruach Mhor in Glendaruel.

#### **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 102 other items of casework.
- 3.7 The Service continues to receive requests for advice and assistance from local archaeological societies, members of the public and the Kilmartin House Trust. During the report period, at the request of the Lorn Archaeological Society, the Service assessed a shell midden found near Loch Feochan during the building of a small shed by a householder. The midden is in front of a small cave in a relict sea cliff and is evidence of prehistoric occupation of the cave. The Service also responded to a report from members of the public via Kilmartin House Trust about a new road formation potentially affecting a prehistoric carved rock. In the event the road was being constructed as a permitted development (agricultural access) and the Council was unable to intervene.

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

### **Development Plan Advice**

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

### **Development Control Advice**

- 4.2 Over the report period 52 weekly lists were monitored and 56 new planning applications were identified as raising potential archaeological issues, either by the Archaeology Service or by Council staff. In addition further advice was provided in respect of 14 planning applications submitted in previous years.
- 4.3 The 56 new planning applications received the following responses from the Service in terms of the advice contained in National Planning Policy Guideline 5 and Planning Advice Note 42:
- |                                             |   |
|---------------------------------------------|---|
| Refusal of planning application recommended | 1 |
|---------------------------------------------|---|

Archaeological assessment or evaluation prior to determination required	6
Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation	8
Archaeological watching brief condition required	11
Other condition (submission of mitigation strategy for approval)	1
No issue or no action possible or necessary	27
Not received (requested too late, non material amendments etc)	2

Altogether 27 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.

- 4.3 The Service recommended refusal of the application for change of use of Rowallan Castle near Kilmaurs. The castle is a scheduled ancient monument and a property in the care of the Scottish Ministers. The Service considered that the proposal to change its use to an annex to a hotel was contrary to policy and would have a serious impact on the fabric of the building. The proposal was later the subject of a Public Inquiry which has yet to report. The Service did not take part in the Inquiry.
- 4.4 Archaeological investigation began in respect of the proposed redevelopment of the Rex Cinema site in Newmilns, which had been secured by conditions on planning consents for the proposals. In the event it was found that the construction of the cinema had removed any earlier archaeological deposits across much of the site, but demolition on the Main Street frontage afforded the opportunity of recording the "ghost" of the previous building which had existed on the frontage before the cinema was built in the 1930s. Architectural features were noted in the gable of the adjacent building dating back to the 17<sup>th</sup> century. Further work after the end of the report period on the Castle Street frontage of the development recovered a fragment of an 18<sup>th</sup> century wine bottle belonging to the Earl of Eglinton. It remains to be discovered why such a piece of glass should be present in Newmilns. Further archaeological investigation of Newmilns as refurbishment of the town centre continues, will hopefully reveal more evidence for the town's medieval, and immediately post-medieval, history.
- 4.5 The Service responded to a consultation from the Council on the Whitlees Wind Farm application which straddles three Council areas (East Ayrshire, East Renfrewshire and South Lanarkshire). The proposed development will require the submission, approval, and implementation of a substantial archaeological mitigation strategy, should it receive planning consent. The proposal raises significant setting issues for the setting of the Loch Goin Covenanters Monument in East Ayrshire, and for the Dunwan prehistoric hillfort in East Renfrewshire.

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

- 4.6 During the report period advice was provided to a variety of clients, including Council staff, in respect of 33 other items of casework.
- 4.7 The Service continues to respond to queries from members of the public as required. Not all such requests originate in the Council's area. One arrived by e-mail from South

Africa from an enquirer researching his ancestors, one of whom had been a supervisor at the mine and brickworks at Plann. The Service had no information on the mine and brickworks, but was able to supply a digital image copy of the first edition 6 inch Ordnance Survey map of the area for reference.

## **5 Advice to East Renfrewshire Council**

### **Development Plan Advice**

- 5.1 One consultation was received from the Council regarding a "tower" in an urban expansion area in the finalised Local Plan.

### **Development Control Advice**

- 5.2 Over the report period 52 weekly lists were monitored and 30 new planning applications were identified as raising potential archaeological issues, either by the Archaeology Service or by Council staff.
- 5.3 The 30 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 | 4  |
| Avoidance/protection within or to side of development                   | 1  |
| Other condition (submission of mitigation strategy for approval)        | 1  |
| No issue or no action possible or necessary                             | 22 |
| Not received (requested too late, non material amendments etc)          | 1  |

Altogether 7 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.

- 5.4 A recommendation of refusal was made in the case of the proposed erection of a 50m high wind monitoring mast near Dunwan Hill in connection with the proposed Whitelees wind farm. The reason for the recommendation was the potential effects on the setting of the unscheduled archaeological site at Dunwan Hill. The application was withdrawn and a new application submitted for a site much further away from the hillfort on an adjacent hill. However the wind farm proposals involve a number of turbines around the hillfort site, raising substantial setting issues.

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

- 5.5 During the report period advice was provided to a variety of clients, including Council staff, in respect of 11 other items of casework.
- 5.6 The Service continued to provided 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. During the report period archaeological evaluation of the road route by trial trenching took place. This discovered a major archaeological site in the road corridor,

a palisaded settlement of probable Iron Age date near Mearnskirck Hospital. Full excavation of the settlement took place after the end of the report period, as the site could not be preserved within the road corridor. Post-excavation analysis will provide radiocarbon dates for the settlement. There will also be an archaeological watching brief on the topsoil strip for the road at the Newton Mearns end, because of the possibility of there being further archaeological sites and deposits which were not picked up during the sample evaluation. The need for this was reinforced by the recent discovery near Newton Mearns of the remains of prehistoric roundhouses within the northern end of the route corridor for the M77 (managed by Historic Scotland for the trunk roads authority). These discoveries indicate that this part of East Renfrewshire has more archaeological potential than was previously thought to be the case, raising issues in respect of further greenfield development in the area.

## **6 Advice to Glasgow City Council**

### **Development Plan Advice**

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

### **Development Control Advice**

- 6.2 Over the report period 48 weekly lists were monitored and 37 new planning applications were identified as raising potential archaeological issues, either by the Archaeology Service or by Council staff. In addition further advice was provided in respect of 4 planning applications submitted in previous years.
- 6.3 The 37 new planning applications received the following responses from the Service in terms of the advice contained in National Planning Policy Guideline 5 and Planning Advice Note 42:
- |                                                                         |    |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Archaeological assessment or evaluation prior to determination required | 7  |
| Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation       | 3  |
| Archaeological watching brief condition required                        | 5  |
| Refer to Historic Scotland (scheduled monument)                         | 3  |
| No issue or no action possible or necessary                             | 12 |
| Not received                                                            | 7  |

Altogether 18 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 excavation of the ditched, prehistoric settlement at Braehead was completed in the summer of 2001. The excavation was visited by the Archaeology Service Joint Committee and by the Ancient Monuments Board for Scotland, amongst many others. Post-excavation analysis has been delayed for reasons which are not clear, as a timescale for the completion of the post-excavation analysis was approved as part of the planning consent for the excavation. A variation to this timescale is now required, but has been complicated by the transfer of the parcel of land which contained the archaeological site to the area of Renfrewshire Council, along with the planning powers. The Service will continue to monitor the situation to ensure that the

post-excavation analysis and publication of this important prehistoric site takes place. There will be no dates for the site until such time as the post-excavation analysis is completed, as the finds which were made during the course of the excavation are not particularly diagnostic in terms of date.

#### **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 29 other items of casework.
- 6.6 The Service provided details comments on the possible marketing by the City Council of the area to the east of Water Row, Govan. This area is of major archaeological significance, and is thought to have been the site of a high status settlement associated with the early church at Govan, dating back to the period pre-1000AD. There are records of a large mound in the area called Doomster Hill, which has now been truncated but which would appear to have been surrounded by a massive ditch, likely still to contain archaeological deposits buried at depth. This site, with the adjacent Govan churchyard and its carved stones are a major archaeological resource for the city, likely to contain evidence for the British Kingdom of Strathclyde, before it was absorbed into the Scottish Kingdom in the so called Dark Ages. Any proposed redevelopment of the area will raise a significant archaeological issue, but the area should also be seen in more positive terms, as an asset for the city which could be exploited further.

### **7 Advice to Inverclyde Council**

#### **Development Plan Advice**

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

#### **Development Control Advice**

- 7.2 Over the report period 47 weekly lists were monitored and 3 new planning applications were identified as raising potential archaeological issues by the Archaeology Service. In addition further advice was provided in respect of 1 planning applications submitted in previous years.
- 7.3 The 3 planning applications identified by the Service as potentially raising archaeological issues, were not received by the Archaeology Service from the Council for comment. Subsequent investigation revealed that the Council has no record of receiving from the Archaeology Service the written consultation requests for the applications, which had been sent out on the same day, possibly in the one mailing. The cause of the disappearance of the mail has not been established, but this seems to have been an unfortunate, isolated incident, and normal contact between the Service and the Council planning department has resumed in this financial year.
- 7.4 During the period the Archaeology Service prepared 1 brief or terms of reference to aid the implementation by developers of archaeological conditions attached to a planning consent granted in a previous year.

### **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 7 other items of casework. There were enquiries re the redevelopment of Greenock Harbour, the proposed development of a site in Kilmacolm, the discovery of a well and a carved stone at Port Glasgow Station by a member of the public, and the Kilmacolm Hydropathic Hospital by an enquirer researching an ancestor who had lived there in the 1930s. The well at Port Glasgow Station appears to have been dedicated to a former station master and is called Hood's Well. There was no previous information about this site in the Sites and Monuments Record.

## **8 Advice to North Ayrshire Council**

### **Development Plan Advice**

- 8.1 During the report period comments were provided on the North Ayrshire (excluding Arran) Replacement Local Plan Consultative Draft and the Isle of Arran Replacement Local Plan Consultative Draft.

### **Development Control Advice**

- 8.2 Over the report period 52 weekly lists were monitored and 52 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 14 planning applications submitted in previous years.

- 8.3 The 52 identified planning applications received the following responses from the Service in terms of the advice contained in National Planning Policy Guideline 5 and Planning Advice Note 42:

Archaeological assessment or evaluation prior to determination required	5
Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation	4
Archaeological watching brief condition required	13
Standings Buildings Survey condition	2
Avoidance/protection within or to side of development	1
No issue or no action possible or necessary	19
Not received	8

Altogether 25 of the identified planning applications required some form of response to mitigate the effects of the proposals on archaeological remains. During the period the Archaeology Service prepared 4 briefs or terms of reference to aid the implementation by developers of archaeological conditions attached to planning consents by the Council.

- 8.4 Evaluation took place at Southannan House near Fairlie prior to its proposed conversion to flats, and the proposed building of houses in its grounds. Various traces of early archaeological remains were found in discrete areas requiring further archaeological work prior to the commencement of development, although it is the developer's intention to try to keep ground disturbance to a minimum to avoid damaging archaeological deposits.

- 8.5 A potential archaeological issue was raised in respect of the rehabilitation of properties in Beith town centre supported by the Heritage Lottery Fund. The Fund normally expects archaeological issues, raised by developments which it funds, to be covered and indeed provides separate grant aid for this purpose. It has been agreed that the necessary archaeological work will take the form of a complex archaeological watching brief during the development. Little is known about the history of Beith but there is an early church in the town centre, for which a minister is on record in 1573 although the church is probably older than that. The proposed development is immediately adjacent to the church and burial ground, thereby raising the possibility of encountering remains of an early settlement at Beith, or even of disturbing early burials associated with the church.

#### **Other Advice**

- 8.6 During the report period advice was provided to a variety of clients, including Council staff, in respect of 27 other items of casework.
- 8.7 The Service provided archaeological advice to the planning department of the Council on a number of areas which may be released for housing development. Some of these raised archaeological issues and the need for prior archaeological evaluation by trial trenching.

### **9 Advice to North Lanarkshire Council**

#### **Development Plan Advice**

- 9.1 During the report period comments were provided to the Council on the North Lanarkshire Strategic Development Framework.

#### **Development Control Advice**

- 9.2 Over the report period 49 weekly lists were monitored and 30 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 4 planning application submitted in previous years.

- 9.3 The 30 identified planning applications received the following responses from the Service in terms of the advice contained in National Planning Policy Guideline 5 and Planning Advice Note 42:

Archaeological assessment or evaluation prior to determination required	8
Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation	1
Archaeological watching brief condition required	3
Avoidance/protection within or to side of development	2
No issue or no action possible or necessary	14
Not received	2

Altogether 14 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 Evaluation by trial trenching in advance of the proposed development of houses on a site adjacent to the Carrickstone at Cumbernauld, did not identify any archaeological remains associated with the stone. The stone, which is a scheduled ancient monument, is a Roman altar stone which would originally have been associated with a Roman temple, probably connected with the nearby Antonine Wall and its forts. The evaluation took place to establish whether the stone was still *in situ* with associated remains, or whether it had been moved. The lack of associated archaeological deposits implies that the stone is not in its original location, which may have been further north towards the Wall, although this may never be finally proved, as the stone is now surrounded by recent developments on all sides. The evaluation in advance of the proposed housing was the last opportunity to test the hypothesis that the stone had been relocated. The stone is now in a very prominent location and could have been moved many centuries ago. It has associations with Robert the Bruce who is supposed to have planted his battle standard in a hole in the stone before the Battle of Bannockburn. The potential location of the Roman temple has not been identified.

#### **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 16 other items of casework.

### **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 52 weekly lists were monitored and 46 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 6 planning applications submitted in previous years.
- 10.3 The 46 new planning applications received the following responses from the Service in terms of the advice contained in National Planning Policy Guideline 5 and Planning Advice Note 42:
- |                                                                         |    |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Archaeological assessment or evaluation prior to determination required | 4  |
| Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation       | 6  |
| Archaeological watching brief condition required                        | 10 |
| No issue or no action possible or necessary                             | 24 |
| Not received                                                            | 2  |

Altogether 20 of the identified planning applications required some form of response to mitigate the effects of the proposals on archaeological remains. During the period the Archaeology Service prepared no briefs or terms of reference to aid the implementation by developers of archaeological conditions attached to planning consents by the Council.

- 10.4 Archaeological evaluation in advance of a proposed stud farm development adjacent to the Roman fort at Whitemoss, Ingliston, Bishopton, which is a scheduled ancient

monument, identified no associated archaeological remains on the south-east side of the fort. It is highly likely that the fort, in common with most Roman forts, would have had annexes and a possible civilian settlement. The evaluation has established that these were not located on the south-east side of the fort, but they remain a possibility on other sides. The area protected by scheduling does not necessarily include all of the possible archaeological remains in the area.

### **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 6 other items of casework.
- 10.6 The Service provided archaeological advice re the potential redevelopment of Johnstone Castle for residential purposes. The Castle is owned by the Council and is being marketed. The Castle stands within an area already fully developed for housing and is in a poor condition. It dates to at least the 16th century. Any redevelopment proposals will raise issues in respect of the standing archaeology in the fabric of the building and in respect of internal and external archaeological deposits.
- 10.7 The Service was asked to suggest possible names for a proposed housing development at West Brae, Paisley by the architect after its involvement in requesting archaeological evaluation prior to the proposed development. The housing site is located on the end of the ridge at Oakshaw where a prehistoric fortified site is thought to have existed before the John Neilson Institute was built. The Service provided a copy of the Sites and Monuments Record which contained a number of possibilities for naming the development. The evaluation to establish the presence or absence of the fort on the ridge has yet to take place.

## **11 Advice to South Ayrshire Council**

### **Development Plan Advice**

- 11.1 The Service was consulted on a possible location for land for a waste transfer facility in advance of the finalisation of the Consultative Draft of the South Ayrshire Local Plan.

### **Development Control Advice**

- 11.2 Over the report period 51 weekly lists were monitored and 50 new planning applications were identified as raising potential archaeological issues, either by the Archaeology Service or by Council staff. In addition further advice was provided in respect of 20 planning applications submitted in previous years.
- 11.3 The 50 new planning applications received the following responses from the Service in terms of the advice contained in National Planning Policy Guideline 5 and Planning Advice Note 42:
- |                                                                         |   |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| Archaeological assessment or evaluation prior to determination required | 3 |
| Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation       | 8 |
| Archaeological watching brief condition required                        | 9 |
| Standings Buildings Survey condition                                    | 1 |
| Avoidance/protection within or to side of development                   | 2 |
| Refusal of planning application recommended                             | 1 |

Refer to Historic Scotland (scheduled monument)	1
No issue or no action possible or necessary	19
Not received (requested too late, non material amendments etc)	6

Altogether 25 of the identified planning applications required some form of response to mitigate the effects of the proposals on archaeological remains. During the period the Archaeology Service prepared 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 a planning application for the conversion of Baltersan Castle near Crossraguel Abbey, Maybole, to time share residential use. The application was for a renewal of consent. The Service had also recommended refusal of the previous application in 1997.
- 11.5 Evaluation by trial trenching in green fields at Alloway on the south side of Ayr, in advance of a proposed housing development, produced evidence of a previously unknown prehistoric settlement, consisting of a round house and an enclosure, which may, or may not have been, associated with it. As the two features were discrete and did not cut each other, there is no way of being certain of their relationship, unless dating by radiocarbon can demonstrate a connection. Post excavation analysis has yet to take place in respect of this excavation.
- 11.6 Implementation of a negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological work at Main Street, Newton of Ayr, in advance of construction of a flatted development, has thrown light on an archaeological problem. Main Street, because of its name, was always thought to have been the principal street of Newton of Ayr, which was contemporary with medieval Ayr, but which did not prosper as well because of the power exercised by its wealthy neighbour. However Main Street does not line up with the Auld Brig over the River Ayr, whereas Allison Street does. Excavations on the plot in Main Street, which found burgh boundaries, including the rear boundary adjacent to the sea, have shown that Allison Street is far more likely to have been the principal, and possibly the only, street in Newton of Ayr. It is likely that the settlement originally developed around the castle on that side of the Ayr, all traces of which are now hidden completely beneath modern development.

#### **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 17 other items of casework.
- 11.9 The manager of the Service gave a lecture in October 2001 to the Ayrshire Archaeological and Natural History Society entitled "Eight Years of Developer Funded Archaeology in Ayrshire - What Have We Learned?" The lecture was attended by more than 100 members of the public and there were much interest in the topic and many questions after the lecture. There continues to be active interest from South Ayrshire constituents in archaeological matters, including the reporting of new discoveries to the Archaeology Service. During the report period the Service was called to give advice at two new discoveries, cobbling found in a garden at Eglinton Terrace, Ayr, within the area of the Cromwellian Fort, and cellars found at the

Exchange Buildings at Troon Harbour, which appear to be 18<sup>th</sup> century in date and which were not previously known to exist.

## 12 Advice to South Lanarkshire Council

### Development Plan Advice

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

### Development Control Advice

- 12.2 Over the report period 52 weekly lists were monitored and 123 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 19 planning applications submitted in previous years.

- 12.3 The 123 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	9
Archaeological watching brief condition required	24
Standings Buildings Survey condition	2
Other Condition (submission of mitigation strategy for approval)	1
Refer to Historic Scotland (scheduled monument)	1
No issue or no action possible or necessary	58
Not received	16

Altogether 49 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 6 briefs or terms of reference to aid the implementation by developers of archaeological conditions attached to planning consents by the Council.

- 12.4 Major excavations took place in Rutherglen on the site of the Town Hall which is being partially rebuilt and refurbished. The Town Hall is located adjacent to the Parish Church within Main Street, which was the principal street of medieval Rutherglen. There was considerable local press interest in the excavations, which were also visited by the leader of South Lanarkshire Council just after the end of the report period. The excavations recovered evidence for medieval Rutherglen, the first substantial archaeological evidence which has been found, as there have been few opportunities for archaeological investigation in the town. In particular large amounts of 14<sup>th</sup> century pottery fragments were found from earthenware cooking pots, storage jars, jugs and bowls. Once post-excavation analysis is completed, the Council's Museums Service hopes to mount a display of the excavation finds within the refurbished Town Hall with information on the light which they throw on the history of Rutherglen.
- 12.5 Further archaeological excavations in High Street, Lanark, in advance of development, have failed to produce further evidence of medieval Lanark, although evaluation at Northfaulds to the immediate east of the town produced some evidence of prehistoric

burial activity. The Service continues to monitor development proposals in Lanark closely, as it is likely that parts of the town will have well preserved archaeological deposits which have not been damaged by later development.

- 12.6 Substantial assistance was provided to Council planning staff in respect of a public enquiry at East Kilbride which involved an archaeological issue amongst several others. A well preserved lime kiln was present on site, which the developer was finding difficult to preserve *in situ* whilst accommodating all aspects of his proposed development and the existing Tree Preservation Order. In the event the issue was finally resolved and agreement reached that the lime kiln would be preserved, without the Service needing to field a witness for the Public Inquiry, although a precognition had been prepared.

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

- 12.7 During the report period advice was provided to a variety of clients, including Council staff, in respect of 45 other items of casework.
- 12.8 The Service continues to receive large numbers of electricity line refurbishments for comment from a private firm acting for ScottishPower in the Council's area. Responses to these are subject to the Service's fee charging policy. The private firm only seems to operate within South Lanarkshire and the Service does not routinely receive consultations for other parts of ScottishPower's area of operations.

### **13 Advice to West Dunbartonshire Council**

#### **Development Plan Advice**

- 13.1 The Council sought further advice from the Service about Gavinburn Bus Depot, Old Kilpatrick, in relation to development plan policy. The Bus Depot sits on part of the Roman fort at the western end of the Antonine Wall, which is known to be well preserved under the bus garage.

#### **Development Control Advice**

- 13.2 Over the report period monitored 52 weekly lists and 36 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.
- 13.3 The 36 new planning applications received the following responses from the Service in terms of the advice contained in National Planning Policy Guideline 5 and Planning Advice Note 42:
- |                                                                   |    |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation | 2  |
| Archaeological watching brief condition required                  | 7  |
| No issue or no action possible or necessary                       | 25 |
| Not received (requested too late, non material amendments etc)    | 2  |

Altogether 9 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 Whereas in previous annual reports attention has been drawn to the fact that the main archaeological issues within West Dunbartonshire arise from the unscheduled part of the Antonine Wall, this proved not to be the case in this report period. Instead the main issues arose within Dumbarton, which has a medieval core, and the area immediately across the Leven from it, which may have been a medieval suburb at the end of the bridge. So far little archaeological evidence has been found in watching briefs, but further planned development along the High Street may produce better results. A previous excavation in the High Street demonstrated that there is a high potential for the survival of medieval archaeological deposits in Dumbarton.

#### **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 13 other items of casework.
- 13.6 The Service was alerted to the condition of the engine house of the Duntocher Cotton Mill by the Clydebank History Society. The Society was concerned that the engine house might need to be demolished because of its dangerous condition adjacent to a walkway being developed by West Dunbartonshire Greenspace Action. The Society wishes the engine house to be preserved. A member of the Service visited the site to assess the engine house, and advised the Council that the site should be preserved if possible, but if this is not feasible, then making safe the dangerous part will not seriously affect interpretation of the remains in general. There seemed to be no need to demolish the whole site.

### **14 Advice to the West of Scotland Water Authority**

- 14.1 There were 25 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. It was reported last year that work for WOSW appeared to be beginning to tail off. This is still the case. A reduction in the amount of work for the Water Authority could have implications for the future income to the Service from this source. 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 Water Authority staff. The effects of the changeover to a single Water Authority (on 1 April 2002) are not yet known.
- 14.2 A major archaeological discovery was made during the report period in the pipeline corridor for the Maidens Sewerage Scheme (between Maidens and Girvan). The discovery was a very large, well preserved, Bronze Age burial cairn filling the whole of the stripped pipe corridor (upwards of 30m in diameter). The cairn was completely invisible beneath the deep topsoil of the potato fields on the raised beach and had hardly been truncated by ploughing. It still had a depth of 1.5 metres of cairn material above the old ground surface. It is possible that it had been protected by the importation of topsoil to improve the fields, or by solifluction from higher ground to the east. It proved impossible to lay the pipe beneath the cairn by tunnelling, or to deviate the pipe because of the cairn's size and the fact that it also partially underlies

the A77. There was no option therefore other than to excavate the pipe trench under archaeological conditions. The cairn proved to be multi-period and, although at least a dozen burials were recovered from the narrow pipe trench, there were also very many traces of cremation deposits which could not easily be recovered or counted. The cairn appears to have been used repeatedly for both inhumed and cremated burials over a lengthy period. Funds for post-excavation analysis have now been agreed by Scottish Water and the report of the excavation is expected to provide important information about Bronze Age burial practices not only in Ayrshire, but also in the whole of south-west Scotland, and possibly also in nearby Ireland.

## **15 Agri-Environment Audits**

- 15.1 Archaeological audits were supplied on an hourly charging basis to agricultural advisers for 88 agri-environment scheme applications. The sum of £6110 was received from Historic Scotland to help cover the costs of providing the audits, mainly for necessary Sites and Monuments Record work to allow audits to be efficiently prepared, but it also covers requests from agricultural advisers for on-site archaeological management advice. Such requests have been few in number in the past, but the Service hopes to increase its contacts in the field with the agricultural advisers, using the Historic Scotland funding for this purpose.

## **16 Public and Professional Relations**

- 16.1 The Service provided two public lectures at the request of local archaeological, historical, or civic societies during the report period, one to the Avondale Civic Society in South Lanarkshire on "Archaeology in Avondale" and one to the Ayrshire Archaeological and Natural History Society on "Eight Years of Developer Funded Archaeology in Ayrshire: What Have We Learned?"
- 16.2 The Service continued to respond to some requests to take part in professional seminars but was very selective in its acceptance of such invitations because of the time required to prepare for such seminars and also to attend them whilst the Service remains under severe caseload pressure. This also applies to requests for public lectures, far fewer of which have been offered than in previous years. This is expected to continue to be the case in future, until such time as more staff are available to cover adequately all of the demands made of the Service.
- 16.3 There was no annual conference of developer funded work during the report period. The Service normally seeks to hold such a conference each year, but the departure of the Sites and Monuments Record Officer meant that there was no-one with time to organise it. Instead the annual conference, entitled Archaeological Research in Progress, which is jointly hosted by the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland and the Council for Scottish Archaeology, took place in Glasgow after the end of the report period, at which many of the speakers reported on developer funded work which had been initiated by the Service. The Service manager also spoke at the conference. This is the first time the conference has come to Glasgow, but it may be some time before it returns as it normally goes to a different Scottish venue each year. A decision has not been taken on whether the annual West of Scotland Archaeology Forum should be

restarted now that a new Sites and Monuments Record Officer is in post, although there is public pressure for this to happen. It may not be possible within current workload commitments.

Carol Swanson  
Manager  
West of Scotland Archaeology Service  
14 October 2002

## Annual Performance Statistics 2001-2002

### Weekly lists

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

**Actual Performance 81.8%**

### Planning and Listed Building Consultations

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

#### Planning Applications

Argyll & Bute	53.4%	
East Ayrshire	49.1%	
East Renfrewshire	41.4%	
Glasgow City	56.3%	
Inverclyde	--	--
North Ayrshire	42.9%	
North Lanarkshire	20.8%	
Renfrewshire	44.2%	
South Ayrshire	45.2%	
South Lanarkshire	46.8%	
West Dunbartonshire	50%	
Overall Actual Performance	47%	

**Listed Building Applications 57.1%**

#### Other Work Areas

Agri-Environment Scheme Audits	83.1%
Pre-Application Enquiries	63.9%
Permitted Dev/Statutory Undertakings	52.4%
Other Archaeological Consultations	84.2%
General/SMR Enquiries	89.5%
Other	85.7%
Policy Liaison	75%
SMR Information Management	78.6%
SMR Systems Support & Development	100%
Development Plan Consultations	4 (responses within individual deadlines)

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

