



Annual Report of the West of Scotland Archaeology Service 2006/07

Summary

This annual report covers the period from 1 April 2006 to 31 March 2007.

New Casework 2006/07

Council Area	Total New Casework Items	Weekly lists	Planning Applications	Other
Argyll & Bute	533	45	387	101
East Ayrshire	158	50	91	17
East Renfrewshire	114	52	49	13
Glasgow	205	49	118	38
Inverclyde	67	50	10	7
North Ayrshire	156	53	77	26
North Lanarkshire	133	52	55	26
Renfrewshire	124	49	64	11
South Ayrshire	155	48	80	27
South Lanarkshire	275	51	158	66
West Dunbartonshire	94	47	32	15
West Lothian	138	54	69	15
National Park Authority	61	39	19	3
General/More than 1 Council	12			12
Total	2225	639	1209	377

During the report period the West of Scotland Archaeology Service dealt with 2225 new casework items (this compares with 2237 in the previous year) and carried out work on a further 351 casework items registered in previous years. Work was therefore carried out on a total of 2576 separate casework items over the year (2518 in the previous year). 639 of the new work items were weekly lists of planning applications received from the 12 Councils and the Loch Lomond and Trossachs National Park Authority, which were monitored in order to identify planning applications raising archaeological issues.

Altogether 1209 planning applications were identified as potentially requiring archaeological advice across the area covered by the Archaeology Service, an increase of 9.01% on the previous year when only 1109 applications were so identified. This increase is in line with the overall increase in planning applications being received by the member Councils. Since the

Archaeology Service was formally established in 1997, the workload arising from identifying and commenting on planning applications has risen from 317 applications in 1997-98 to 1209 in 2006-07. In the report period 338 of the identified 1209 applications raised archaeological issues which required advice from the Service.

Summary Table of Planning Applications 2003-2007

	Nos. Identified for Comment				Nos. Raising Archaeological Issues			
	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07
Argyll & Bute	280	345	346	387	92	87	82	88
East Ayrshire	85	82	106	91	25	27	22	23
East Renfrewshire	42	24	33	49	13	11	4	6
Glasgow	37	39	56	118	20	21	13	26
Inverclyde	12	6	12	10	5	1	5	6
North Ayrshire	60	81	63	77	24	35	21	32
North Lanarkshire	45	30	69	55	15	18	17	24
Renfrewshire	41	56	43	64	11	22	13	20
South Ayrshire	59	29	64	80	15	11	21	28
South Lanarkshire	133	146	170	158	48	70	60	52
West Dunbartonshire	48	52	50	32	10	13	18	10
West Lothian	--	74	77	69	--	23	20	18
National Park	5	17	20	19	1	8	6	5
Total	847	980	1109	1209	279	347	302	338

In addition to the weekly lists and planning applications a further 377 items of new work were processed by the Service in 2006/07 (see table below - figures for previous year in brackets).

Pre-planning application enquiries	156 (117)
Development Plan consultations	10 (14)
Permitted development enquiries	73 (64)
Agri-Environment Scheme audits and other matters	18 (153)
Woodland Grant Scheme advice	4 (1)
Forest Design Plans	6 (6)
Other Archaeological Consultations (includes notification of new site information)	22 (34)
Sites and Monuments Record information management matters	84 (62)
Systems development and support matters	0 (0)
General or SMR enquiries	2 (16)
Policy liaison matters	0 (2)
Other (includes items sent in error)	1 (0)
Total	377 (469)

The total number of separate casework items processed by the Service in 2006/07 at 2576 (2225 new casework items plus 351 old casework items) is a small increase (2.3%) in overall caseload when compared with the previous year. As there was a dramatic decrease in requests for Rural Stewardship Scheme audits in 2006-07, 18 compared with 153 the previous year (see section 17 below), the maintenance of the workload level (with a small increase) is down

to a compensatory rise in numbers of planning applications received by the Service. The total number of planning applications, which were identified as raising archaeological issues (338 compared to 302 the previous year), confirms the impression mentioned in last year's report that the Archaeology Service has reached the ceiling of the planning application caseload, which it can reasonably be expected to process in any given year. The Service is now routinely not picking up minor archaeological issues raised by planning applications, as to do so would increase the caseload beyond manageable capacity with the Service's current staffing levels.

In the report period 32 new site records were added to the Sites and Monuments Record database, 157 existing site records were amended, 65 archaeological events records were added, and 232 archive records were created (index to reports received by the Service in paper and digital formats).

There were 89 recorded archaeological events (excavations, surveys, watching briefs, desk based assessments etc) during the report period, 59 of them developer funded. The remainder of events was largely surveys conducted by amateur archaeological groups which were reported to the Sites and Monuments Record.

1 Running the Service

- 1.1 The Service's Steering Group met once throughout the year to consider various matters in connection with the running of the Service prior to the Service's Joint Committee meeting in October 2006. It was not felt necessary to hold a second meeting in February 2007, as there were no relevant items connected with the running of the Service.
- 1.2 North Lanarkshire Council served notice at the end of the report period of its intention to withdraw as a member Council of the Service from 1 April 2009.
- 1.3 The anticipated surplus balance in the Service's reserve account was achieved at year end (see Appendix 2) and transferred to the Service's reserve account. The back interest owed to the Service for the previous two years was also paid into the reserve account, along with the interest due on the reserve account for the report period. Since the year end account was completed, a repayment of salary deductions in error during 2006-07 has been added to the accumulated surplus in reserve, amounting to the sum of £2191.64, giving an actual total reserve figure of £126,475. A decrease in Service income from fees for agri-environment advice was offset by income from the management of the M74 Completion archaeology contracts (see section 1.4 below) and by the non-filling of a temporary post (see section 17 below). The previous intention of the Joint Committee to bring the Service's annual income and expenditure into balance by 2009-10, with the surplus being gradually reduced by continuing to fill the Service's fifth post to assist with increased workload, will require to be reviewed in the light of North Lanarkshire Council's service of notice of withdrawal.
- 1.4 The Joint Committee had agreed that the Archaeology Service could provide chargeable management advice in connection with the M74 Completion archaeology contracts (within the areas of Glasgow and South Lanarkshire Councils), provided there was no detriment to the planning-related service to member Councils (see section 18 below). Two temporary members of staff (Dave Hodgson, full-time archaeologist, and Pat Harvie, part-time administrative assistant) were recruited during the report period to provide cover for the Service's normal workload, whilst permanent staff members provide management advice for the M74 Completion Phase 1 and 2 Archaeology Contracts and accompanying Public Archaeology Programme. The costs of these posts are fully covered by the income generated to the Service from the M74 Completion project.
- 1.5 Other income to the service in the report period was derived from the Loch Lomond and Trossachs National Park Authority (£8,977.84 - see section 15 below), Historic Scotland (for agri-environment Sites and Monuments Record support (£4,214 – see section 17 below), and from fees and charges for archaeological advice to other bodies. Total income from non-member Council sources for the report period was £71,479.
- 1.6 During the summer of 2006 a placement student from Orkney College undertook work experience at the Service for an 8 week period.

2 Sites and Monuments Record Maintenance and Development

- 2.1 During the report period a new server was installed for the running of the Service's IT systems. The previous server was 7 years old and was experiencing memory capacity problems. The cost of the server was met within the approved budget for the year.
- 2.2 Work on the maintenance and development of the Sites and Monuments Record was continued during the report period, but less new site records were added or existing records changed. This was due to the changeover in the Sites and Monuments Record officer post (new incumbent from May 2007); to priority being given to changing the server; to fewer students seeking work experience during the report period; and to priority being given to redevelopment of the Service's web site, which was launched in its new version after the start of year 2007-08 (<http://www.wosas.net> or <http://www.wosas.org.uk> - see 2.3 below). In the report period 32 new site records were added to the Sites and Monuments Record database, 157 existing site records were amended, 65 archaeological events records were added, and 232 archive records were created (index to reports received by the Service in paper and digital format).
- 2.3 The Service's web site was redesigned during the report period and launched after the period ended. The most significant addition to the web site is a news feature which is updated regularly.

3 Advice to Argyll & Bute Council

Development Plan Advice

- 3.1 A request was made by the Council for assistance in respect of a proposed extension of an identified draft Local Plan Rural Opportunity Area at Eurach near Kilmartin. The landowner wished to extend the Rural Opportunities Area at Eurach close to a prehistoric cup marked rock. The Service confirmed that there was no issue in respect of potential impacts on the setting of the cup marked rock. Although there were potential direct archaeological issues in the field which was proposed for the extension, these could be handled by appropriate archaeological conditions attached to any planning consent granted for development.

Development Control Advice

- 3.2 Over the report period 45 weekly lists of planning applications were received from the Council for monitoring by the Service and 387 new planning applications were identified as raising potential archaeological issues, either by the Archaeology Service or by Council staff. In addition further work was done in respect of 46 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 387 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	17
Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation	33
Archaeological watching brief condition required	19
Standings buildings survey condition	--
Avoidance/protection within or to side of development	8
Other condition	3
Refer to Historic Scotland (scheduled monument)	7
No issue, no action possible or necessary, including no issue after further work	288
Not received	11

Altogether 88 of the identified planning applications required some form of response to mitigate the effects of the proposals on archaeological remains.

- 3.4 A recommendation of refusal on archaeological grounds was made in respect of one planning application – the proposed rehabilitation of a derelict ruined building to form a private bothy, at the site of the former Glennan House at Ford. The ruined house was an unusual and important 18th century tacksman or laird's house. The ruin formed part of a larger Scheduled Ancient Monument and the Service recommended refusal in terms of the Council's extant development plan policies protecting archaeological resources. The application was subsequently granted following grant by the Scottish Ministers of Scheduled Monument Consent for the proposal, and archaeological recording took place during development works.

- 3.5 There were no major set piece archaeological excavations in Argyll originating through developer funding during the report period, although there were excavations by the National Trust for Scotland at Crarae Gardens and by Kilmartin House Museum at Barnluasgan Dun (Iron Age site), both supervised by professional archaeological staff but using volunteer labour. The results of both excavations were reported to, and integrated into, the Sites and Monuments Record.
- 3.6 Archaeological evaluation by trial trenching and/or standing building survey recording took place at Braigh Cottage, Mull, at Drimfern, Inveraray, and at Tigh Iseabeal on the site of the new heritage centre on Lismore. Braigh Cottage is a B listed building, which is part of the former joint tenancy township of Knocknafenaig, and was proposed for redevelopment as a dwellinghouse. The archaeological evaluation and survey established that the cottage was probably first built in the late 18th century, was abandoned and roofless by 1881, but was re-occupied (probably by 1891) and re-built in the early 20th century. A detailed survey record was made of the ruins of the other buildings in the township. A detailed map search indicated that most of the township had been abandoned before the late nineteenth century. At Drimfern, Inveraray, and Tigh Iseabeal, archaeological work confirmed the nineteenth century date of the archaeological remains in each case.

Other Advice within the Council's Area

- 3.7 During the report period advice was provided to a variety of clients, including Council staff, in respect of 101 other items of casework. 37 of these were pre-application enquiries from developers, agents, or the Council's own staff. 6 were Sites and Monuments record information management work, usually provision of new archaeological information by members of the public or academic and research archaeologists working in Argyll and Bute. 11 were queries in respect of permitted developments or statutory undertakings which do not form part of the Planning Service Level Agreement for the member Councils, and for which the Service levies a separate charge to the enquirer for the time taken to provide assistance.

4 Advice to East Ayrshire Council

Development Plan Advice

- 4.1 During the report period the Service was consulted on an alteration to the East Ayrshire Local Plan. The alteration documents were checked online and no comments were offered as the Plan's archaeological policies were not being proposed for alteration. Substantial staff assistance was provided to the Ayrshire Joint Structure Plan team in respect of compilation of a database of gardens and designed landscapes for Ayrshire, which would also be compatible with the Sites and Monuments Record. A contribution of £500 was also made towards the cost of the project, being the sum of money received in the previous year as a donation to the Service from the Ayrshire Archaeological and Natural History Society, expressly for the purposes of a Sites and Monuments Record project in Ayrshire.

Development Control Advice

- 4.2 Over the report period 50 weekly lists of planning applications were received from the Council for monitoring by the Service and 91 new planning applications were identified as raising potential archaeological issues, either by the Archaeology Service or by Council staff. In addition further work was done in respect of 18 planning applications submitted in previous years.
- 4.3 The 91 new planning applications received the following responses from the Service in terms of the advice contained in National Planning Policy Guideline 5 and Planning Advice Note 42:

Refusal of planning application recommended	--
Archaeological assessment or evaluation prior to determination required	9
Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation	7
Archaeological watching brief condition required	2
Standings buildings survey condition	2
Avoidance/protection within or to side of development	2
Other condition	1
Refer to Historic Scotland (scheduled monument)	--
No issue, no action possible or necessary, including no issue after further work	50
Not received	18

Altogether 23 of the identified planning applications required some form of response to mitigate the effects of the proposals on archaeological remains.

- 4.4 Towards the end of the report period archaeological investigation work became active again at the site of the extension to the quarry at Laigh Newton near Loudoun Hill. Planning consent for the quarry extension had been granted in 2002, subject to an archaeological condition and prior topsoil strip monitoring and archaeological excavation has been proceeding in phases. The latest phase of monitoring and excavation uncovered Neolithic and Bronze Age settlement at the top of the hill, including one circular and one long building. Further down the slope the remains of a moated farm or homestead dated to the medieval period was uncovered. Pottery sherds

from this site are thought to date to about the 14th century. Although the find of Neolithic and Bronze Age settlement is important, the find of the medieval farm is even more significant in archaeological terms, as most excavated sites from this period have been high status lordly residences, whereas this farm appears to be lower in status. The excavation and full reporting of this site will form an important addition to knowledge of the medieval period in both Ayrshire and Scotland. During the excavation a Continuing Professional Development site visit to the excavation was hosted for the Council's planners by the Archaeology Service and the site's excavators (GUARD). More information on the excavation can be found within the news section of the Service's web site at <http://www.wosas.net>

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 17 other items of casework, including 5 pre-application enquiries. There was 1 request for a Rural Stewardship Scheme audit within the Council's area. The Mauchline Burgh Survey was published by Historic Scotland at the beginning of 2007.

5 Advice to East Renfrewshire Council

Development Plan Advice

- 5.1 East Renfrewshire Replacement Local Plan Consultation Document and Strategic Environmental Assessment Draft Environmental report were received for comment. As the Replacement Plan contains appropriate archaeological policies as set out in NPPG 5, the Service did not offer any comments at the consultation stage.

Development Control Advice

- 5.2 Over the report period 52 weekly lists of planning applications were received from the Council for monitoring by the Service and 49 new planning applications were identified as raising potential archaeological issues, either by the Archaeology Service or by Council staff. In addition further work was done in respect of 12 planning applications submitted in previous years.
- 5.3 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:

Refusal of planning application recommended	--
Archaeological assessment or evaluation prior to determination required	2
Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation	3
Archaeological watching brief condition required	1
Standings buildings survey condition	--
Avoidance/protection within or to side of development	--
Other condition	--
Refer to Historic Scotland (scheduled monument)	--
No issue, no action possible or necessary, including no issue after further work	42
Not received	1

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

- 5.4 There were no major set piece excavations within the Council's area during the report period. An archaeological watching brief was undertaken on the excavation of four test pits in the area to the south of Kirkland Bridge, as part of ground investigation works associated with the White Cart Water flood defence scheme. No archaeological material was observed in any of the test pits. The Service continued to provide a range of archaeological advice in relation to the development of the White Cart Flood Prevention Scheme both within the Council's area and neighbouring Council areas.

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 13 other items of casework, including 6 pre-application enquiries. 4 reports of survey were received for the Sites and Monuments Record from ACFA (Association of Certificated Field Archaeologists). Substantial advice was provided to the Council's Dams to Darnley Country Park Project. The Service continued to

provide advice to the Archaeological Research Framework Joint Project being run by the Museums division of the Council's Culture and Leisure Service's Department, now Culture and Sport Glasgow, along with the seven other Council Museum Services in the Clyde Valley area, including the provision of speakers for two workshops to look at the scope of the framework.

6 Advice to Glasgow City Council

Development Plan Advice

- 6.1 Comments were provided to the Council on the archaeological policies in draft City Plan 2.

Development Control Advice

- 6.2 Over the report period 49 weekly lists of planning applications were received from the Council for monitoring by the Service and 118 new planning applications were identified as raising potential archaeological issues, either by the Archaeology Service or by Council staff. In addition further work was done in respect of 11 planning applications submitted in previous years.
- 6.3 The 118 new planning applications received the following responses from the Service in terms of the advice contained in National Planning Policy Guideline 5 and Planning Advice Note 42:

Refusal of planning application recommended	--
Archaeological assessment or evaluation prior to determination required	7
Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation	11
Archaeological watching brief condition required	5
Standings buildings survey condition	1
Avoidance/protection within or to side of development	--
Other condition	1
Refer to Historic Scotland (scheduled monument)	1
No issue, no action possible or necessary, including no issue after further work	85
Not received	7

Altogether 26 of the identified planning applications required some form of response to mitigate the effects of the proposals on archaeological remains.

- 6.4 Extensive discussions took place with Tesco Ltd and their agents about the safeguarding and/or recording of possible archaeological remains on the site of their proposed store development in Partick. This is the site of Partick Castle, a medieval castle belonging to the Bishops of Glasgow, but potentially also the site of an earlier (Dark Age) royal centre associated with the known early church at Govan just across the river. Although later uses of the site will have compromised any archaeological remains which may survive, this is potentially a highly significant archaeological site, because of its possible Dark Age connections with the early British (Welsh speaking) kingdom of Strathclyde which disappeared from history by incorporation in the kingdom of Scotland in about 1000AD.
- 6.5 Following a report from a member of the public of the presence of unrecorded archaeological remains uncovered by construction activities within a housing development taking place at Gartloch Road, Garthamlock, the Service worked with Persimmon Partnerships Ltd to secure the investigation and recording of the archaeological discovery. A total of six trenches were dug by the AOC Group,

commissioned by Persimmon Partnerships, to a depth where archaeological deposits or the natural geology were encountered. The work confirmed the presence of building remains related to the farmstead of Cardowan. Other 19th century remains were also recorded in the form of brick walls and stone surfaces. Earthenware pottery was found within the fabric of the wall. As the remains were late in date, the Service advised that a sufficient archaeological record had been made, that no further investigation of the site was required, and that construction activities could proceed.

- 6.6 As part of ground investigation works associated with the White Cart Water flood defence scheme, two test-pits were hand excavated on the banks of the White Cart Water at the Old Bridge on Snuff Mill Road. Test pit 2 was believed to overlie the site of a mill race; however, no evidence for the mill was observed. The Service continued to provide a range of archaeological advice in relation to the development of the White Cart Flood Prevention Scheme both within the Council's area and neighbouring Council areas.
- 6.7 The nomination of the Antonine Wall as a World Heritage Site has substantially increased the amount of time being spent by the Service in providing advice, both at pre-application and planning application stages, to its member Councils which have part of the Wall line within their areas. There is likely to be a further increase, as Council Local Plan policies are modified to protect the buffer zone for the World Heritage site, as well as the actual site itself. The manager of the Service was also invited during the report period to take part in the Antonine Wall World Heritage Site management group, and has also provisionally agreed to Historic Scotland's request to manage the contract, for a suitable fee and time permitting, which is to be let to private consultants to write Supplementary Planning Guidance to support the new Local Plan policies.

Other Advice within the Council's Area

- 6.8 During the report period advice was provided to a variety of clients, including Council staff, in respect of 38 other items of casework, including 20 pre-application enquiries.
- 6.9 In addition the Service continued to provide information, advice, and support to the emerging Local History and Archaeology Strategy for the City, taking part in the first Glasgow Historic Fair in 2006. The Service continued to provide advice to the Archaeological Research Framework Joint Project being run by the Museums division of the Council's Culture and Leisure Service's Department, now Culture and Sport Glasgow, along with the seven other Council Museum Services in the Clyde Valley area, including the provision of speakers for two workshops to look at the scope of the framework.

7 Advice to Inverclyde Council

Development Plan Advice

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

Development Control Advice

- 7.2 Over the report period 50 weekly lists of planning applications were received from the Council for monitoring by the Service and 10 new planning applications were identified as raising potential archaeological issues by the Archaeology Service. In addition further work was done in respect of 2 planning applications submitted in previous years.
- 7.3 The 10 new planning applications received the following responses from the Service in terms of the advice contained in National Planning Policy Guideline 5 and Planning Advice Note 42:

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

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

- 7.4 Towards the end of the report period archaeological evaluation by trial trenching took place on the site of a proposed residential development at Inverkip. Evidence of a prehistoric settlement was uncovered in the form of curvilinear gullies, post holes, pits and midden deposits. The excavators (GUARD) have suggested that this may be the remains of a small farmstead of the prehistoric period. More information about the site may be found in the news section on the Service's web site at <http://www.wosas.net>. The archaeological site will not be fully excavated as the developer has opted to preserve it *in situ* within his development instead. This is in keeping with national planning policy guidance on the treatment of archaeological remains. A report of the evaluation findings will however be prepared. This is a significant new archaeological discovery, the first to be made in Inverclyde through developer funded archaeological work.

Other Advice within the Council's Area

- 7.5 During the report period advice was provided to a variety of clients, including Council staff, in respect of 7 other items of casework, including 3 pre-application enquiries. The Service continued to provide advice to the Archaeological Research Framework Joint Project being run by the Museums division of the Council's Culture and Leisure Service's Department, now Culture and Sport Glasgow, along with the seven other Council Museum Services in the Clyde Valley area, including the provision of speakers for two workshops to look at the scope of the framework.

8 Advice to North Ayrshire Council

Development Plan Advice

- 8.1 Draft alterations were received for comment in respect of the North Ayrshire Local Plan and Isle of Arran Local Plan in respect of proposed rural development policies. No comments were made to the Council in respect of these proposed alterations as they do not affect the extant archaeological policies of the Local Plans. Substantial staff assistance was provided to the Ayrshire Joint Structure Plan team in respect of compilation of a database of gardens and designed landscapes for Ayrshire, which would also be compatible with the Sites and Monuments Record. A contribution of £500 was also made towards the cost of the project, being the sum of money received in the previous year as a donation to the Service from the Ayrshire Archaeological and Natural History Society, expressly for the purposes of a Sites and Monuments Record project in Ayrshire.

Development Control Advice

- 8.2 Over the report period 53 weekly lists of planning applications were received from the Council for monitoring by the Service and 77 new planning applications were identified as raising potential archaeological issues, either by the Archaeology Service or by Council staff. In addition further work was done in respect of 14 planning applications submitted in previous years. The number of weekly lists in excess of 52 resulted from one list from the preceding report period not being received until this report period.
- 8.3 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:

Refusal of planning application recommended	--
Archaeological assessment or evaluation prior to determination required	14
Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation	9
Archaeological watching brief condition required	7
Standings buildings survey condition	1
Avoidance/protection within or to side of development	--
Other condition	1
Refer to Historic Scotland (scheduled monument)	--
No issue, no action possible or necessary, including no issue after further work	29
Not received	16

Altogether 32 of the identified planning applications required some form of response to mitigate the effects of the proposals on archaeological remains.

- 8.4 A programme of archaeological standing building recording was undertaken in respect of the proposed redevelopment of Sevenacres Mill, Kilwinning. There has been a mill at Sevenacres since the early to mid 18th century, as it was depicted by Roy in his military maps of 1747-55. The mill continued in production until the late 1960's, when it was noted as one of the best preserved corn mills in North Ayrshire. From the

building recording work which was carried out, it can be seen that the mill has had a somewhat long and varied history, having been enlarged and altered as a means of accommodating industrial advances and ultimately improving production. The recording work established that the mill was a two phase build; the earlier western build being of random rubble construction with quoins, suggestive of it being an eighteenth century mill. However, it was problematic trying to ascertain if this was the actual building portrayed on the Roy map (1755), as it has a slightly different orientation.

- 8.5 Towards the end of the report period arrangements were put in place for archaeological excavation in advance of housing development in Main Street, Dreghorn, adjacent to the residential site which had been excavated earlier and which had produced substantial evidence for medieval Dreghorn. Further archaeological evidence for medieval Dreghorn has been found within this latest site to be excavated.

Other Advice

- 8.6 During the report period advice was provided to a variety of clients, including Council staff, in respect of 26 other items of casework, of which 9 were pre-application enquiries. There was 1 request for a Rural Stewardship Scheme audit within the Council's area.

9 Advice to North Lanarkshire Council

Development Plan Advice

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

Development Control Advice

- 9.2 Over the report period 52 weekly lists of planning applications were received from the Council for monitoring by the Service and 55 new planning applications were identified as raising potential archaeological issues, either by the Archaeology Service or by Council staff. In addition further work was done in respect of 16 planning application submitted in previous years.
- 9.3 The 55 identified planning applications received the following responses from the Service in terms of the advice contained in National Planning Policy Guideline 5 and Planning Advice Note 42:

Refusal of planning application recommended	2
Archaeological assessment or evaluation prior to determination required	6
Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation	9
Archaeological watching brief condition required	6
Standings buildings survey condition	--
Avoidance/protection within or to side of development	1
Other condition	--
Refer to Historic Scotland (scheduled monument)	--
No issue, no action possible or necessary, including no issue after further work	25
Not received	6

Altogether 24 of the identified planning applications required some form of response to mitigate the effects of the proposals on archaeological remains.

- 9.4 Refusal of the planning applications was recommended in respect of two proposals, both in the vicinity of the Antonine Wall, which has been nominated for World Heritage Site status. Both proposals directly affected the Wall line, and had potential impacts on its setting. One of the proposals, temporary offices and associated car parking at Castlecary, had in fact already been erected without planning consent. In respect of the other application - residential development at Croy, planning consent was subsequently refused by the Council in July 2007.
- 9.5 Advice was provided to the Council in respect of two proposed developments at the Westerwood Golf Course, also within the buffer zone for the proposed World Heritage Site and for two proposed developments at Dullatur where there is a Roman temporary camp associated with the Antonine Wall's construction.
- 9.6 The nomination of the Antonine Wall as a World Heritage Site has substantially increased the amount of time being spent by the Service in providing advice, both at

pre-application and planning application stages, to its member Councils which have part of the Wall line within their areas. There is likely to be a further increase, as Council Local Plan policies are modified to protect the buffer zone for the World Heritage site, as well as the actual site itself. The manager of the Service was also invited during the report period to take part in the Antonine Wall World Heritage Site management group, and has also provisionally agreed to Historic Scotland's request to manage the contract, for a suitable fee and time permitting, which is to be let to private consultants to write Supplementary Planning Guidance to support the new Local Plan policies.

- 9.7 Archaeological evaluation (by GUARD) of an area proposed for development at 2-8 Shuttle Street, Kilsyth within the area of the historic settlement failed to find archaeological evidence of early settlement, as the area had been comprehensively cleared during demolition work in the 1970's, when Victorian houses on the Shuttle Street side of the plot were demolished.

Other Advice within the Council's Area

- 9.8 During the report period advice was provided to a variety of clients, including Council staff, in respect of 26 other items of casework, including 11 pre-application enquiries and a number in connection with proposed developments by statutory undertakers. At the end of the report period the Service was consulted at a pre-planning application stage by the developer's agents on the proposed Bracco Wind Farm, and advised that the proposal would be likely to have an impact of major significance on the setting of two Scheduled Ancient Monuments located in extremely close proximity to the proposed wind turbines. The Service continued to provide advice to the Archaeological Research Framework Joint Project being run by the Museums division of the Council's Culture and Leisure Service's Department, now Culture and Sport Glasgow, along with the seven other Council Museum Services in the Clyde Valley area, including the provision of speakers for two workshops to look at the scope of the framework.

10 Advice to Renfrewshire Council

Development Plan Advice

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

Development Control Advice

- 10.2 Over the report period 49 weekly lists of planning applications were received from the Council for monitoring by the Service and 64 new planning applications were identified as raising potential archaeological issues, either by the Archaeology Service or by Council staff. In addition further work was done in respect of 10 planning applications submitted in previous years.
- 10.3 The 64 new planning applications received the following responses from the Service in terms of the advice contained in National Planning Policy Guideline 5 and Planning Advice Note 42:

Refusal of planning application recommended	--
Archaeological assessment or evaluation prior to determination required	3
Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation	10
Archaeological watching brief condition required	7
Standings buildings survey condition	--
Avoidance/protection within or to side of development	--
Other condition	--
Refer to Historic Scotland (scheduled monument)	--
No issue, no action possible or necessary, including no issue after further work	40
Not received	4

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

- 10.4 A major historic building survey was undertaken at the former Barbush Linen Mills, Johnstone as a condition of listed building consent for demolition. The mill site had been in industrial use since the 1840s and the earliest buildings on the site survived from an earlier period when much textile work was undertaken piecemeal by hand in domestic dwellings. The mill owners made various additions throughout the later 19th century with the last extensions added in the early 20th century.
- 10.5 A watching brief was conducted prior to extension of a retail unit at 17 Canal Street, Renfrew within the defined area of archaeological potential associated with the medieval burgh of Renfrew. An area of rough paved surface, of possible post-medieval date, was uncovered along with green glaze post-medieval pottery, but no evidence of an earlier period of the burgh's history was found at this site.

Other Advice within the Council's Area

- 10.6 During the report period advice was provided to a variety of clients, including Council staff, in respect of 11 other items of casework, including five pre-application enquiries and one request for a Rural Stewardship Scheme audit.
- 10.7 The Service continued to provide advice to the Archaeological Research Framework Joint Project being run by the Museums division of the Council's Culture and Leisure Service's Department, now Culture and Sport Glasgow, along with the seven other Council Museum Services in the Clyde Valley area, including the provision of speakers for two workshops to look at the scope of the framework.

11 Advice to South Ayrshire Council

Development Plan Advice

- 11.1 There were no requests for advice from the Council in respect of the development plan over the report period. Substantial staff assistance was provided to the Ayrshire Joint Structure Plan team in respect of compilation of a database of gardens and designed landscapes for Ayrshire, which would also be compatible with the Sites and Monuments Record. A contribution of £500 was also made towards the cost of the project, being the sum of money received in the previous year as a donation to the Service from the Ayrshire Archaeological and Natural History Society, expressly for the purposes of a Sites and Monuments Record project in Ayrshire.

Development Control Advice

- 11.2 Over the report period 48 weekly lists of planning applications were received from the Council for monitoring by the Service and 80 new planning applications were identified as raising potential archaeological issues, either by the Archaeology Service or by Council staff. In addition further work was done in respect of 16 planning applications submitted in previous years.
- 11.3 The 80 new planning applications received the following responses from the Service in terms of the advice contained in National Planning Policy Guideline 5 and Planning Advice Note 42:

Refusal of planning application recommended	--
Archaeological assessment or evaluation prior to determination required	9
Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation	14
Archaeological watching brief condition required	5
Standings buildings survey condition	--
Avoidance/protection within or to side of development	--
Other condition	--
Refer to Historic Scotland (scheduled monument)	--
No issue, no action possible or necessary, including no issue after further work	43
Not received	9

Altogether 28 of the identified planning applications required some form of response to mitigate the effects of the proposals on archaeological remains.

- 11.4 Evaluation by trial trenching as a first stage of implementing an archaeological condition attached to planning consent was undertaken (by GUARD) at the proposed Dalquhurrin Golf Course. Substantial and extensive archaeological features were encountered including remains of early mining in the form of bell pits (probably late 18th century), and a large number of archaeological features of apparent prehistoric date, associated with settlement of this period. The condition attached to the outline planning consent for the golf course requires submission of an archaeological mitigation strategy for the Council's approval, along with any reserved matters or detailed application (the evaluation was a prelude to drawing up that strategy). The

developer's plans in respect of the discovered features – whether to excavate in full or to preserve *in situ* by design, are not yet known.

Other Advice in the Council's Area

- 11.5 During the report period advice was provided to a variety of clients, including Council staff, in respect of 27 other items of casework, including 10 pre-application enquiries. There were also 2 requests for Rural Stewardship Scheme audits within the Council's area.
- 11.6 The Council's building control section approached the Service for advice in respect of a hole which had opened up in the park at Castlehill, Ayr. A site visit by a member of the Service's staff established that the feature was a barrel vault of the former Castlehill House, which had been given a later corrugated steel lining. Castlehill House was built as new in 1804 but this is a very late date for the construction of barrel vaulted ceilings, and it may well be that the find dates to an earlier period building and was incorporated into the new mansion. The 1804 mansion was said to have "garages" linked to the main house by a 100 feet long tunnel. A Castlehill House is in existence by 1775 (Armstrong's map) and is also named on Roy's map (1755) and Blaeu's atlas (1654). There is also a record of a marriage of a Ballantine family member in c.1695, who is named as living at Castlehill. The Service provided advice to the building control section on the scope of necessary recording of the feature, before it was to be made safe by infilling.

12 Advice to South Lanarkshire Council

Development Plan Advice

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

Development Control Advice

- 12.2 Over the report period 51 weekly lists of planning applications were received from the Council for monitoring by the Service and 158 new planning applications were identified as raising potential archaeological issues, either by the Archaeology Service or by Council staff. In addition further work was done in respect of 77 planning applications submitted in previous years. South Lanarkshire Council remained the second largest Council user of the Archaeology Service during the report period.
- 12.3 The 158 identified planning applications received the following responses from the Service in terms of the advice contained in National Planning Policy Guideline 5 and Planning Advice Note 42:

Refusal of planning application recommended	--
Archaeological assessment or evaluation prior to determination required	13
Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation	28
Archaeological watching brief condition required	5
Standings buildings survey condition	1
Avoidance/protection within or to side of development	1
Other condition	4
Refer to Historic Scotland (scheduled monument)	--
No issue, no action possible or necessary, including no issue after further work	89
Not received	17

Altogether 52 of the identified planning applications required some form of response to mitigate the effects of the proposals on archaeological remains.

- 12.4 The Service was asked to provide a brief for archaeological assessment of an area of land at Bothwell Bridge in the Council's ownership, which is claimed to have been the site of the Battle of Bothwell Bridge on 22nd June 1679, and which the Council is considering for identification as a new housing area. The site may have been where Government forces deployed in their assault of the Covenanter force positioned around Bothwell Bridge. The main action of the battle occurred around the bridge and on Hamilton Muir, south of the River Clyde. A programme of phased archaeological work consisting of a metal detecting survey and archaeological evaluation by trial trenching was undertaken (AOC Group) on the Council's behalf. The assessment revealed a firing line consistent with the likely position of the Government forces during the initial actions of the battle. Other finds included a large amount of lead shot, a decorated copper dirk pommel and a quantity of scrap lead. The discovery of a firing line and other artefacts associated with the initial action at the Battle of Bothwell Bridge indicates that the site area is probably the only undeveloped land, directly

belonging to the battlefield, left within the locality. The finding of such a clear firing line through archaeological evidence is a rare occurrence in Scotland.

- 12.5 Archaeological investigation by CFA Archaeology Ltd in fulfillment of a condition attached to planning consent for a new electricity sub-station at Elvanfoot found a Bronze Age urn burial under a small cairn, which had previously been thought to be modern field clearance.
- 12.6 The Archaeology Service Manager provided substantial assistance to the Council for the Public Local Inquiry into the Clyde Windfarm proposal, opposed by the Council largely on landscape and archaeological policy grounds, including appearing as a Council witness at the Inquiry. The proposal for 165 wind turbines in an area with 65 scheduled ancient monuments within 5 km, 90 within 10 km, and large numbers of important, but unscheduled, archaeological sites, was judged to be clearly in contravention of the archaeological policies of both the Glasgow and Clyde Valley Structure Plan and the Draft South Lanarkshire Local Plan. At the date of this annual report the decision on the windfarm was still awaited from Scottish Ministers.

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 66 other items of casework, including 29 pre-application enquiries. There were 6 requests for Rural Stewardship Scheme audits within the Council's area. The Service continued to provide advice to the Archaeological Research Framework Joint Project being run by the Museums division of the Council's Culture and Leisure Service's Department, now Culture and Sport Glasgow, along with the seven other Council Museum Services in the Clyde Valley area, including the provision of speakers for two workshops to look at the scope of the framework.

13 Advice to West Dunbartonshire Council

Development Plan Advice

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

Development Control Advice

- 13.2 Over the report period 47 weekly lists of planning applications were received from the Council for monitoring by the Service and 32 new planning applications were identified as raising potential archaeological issues, either by the Archaeology Service or by Council staff. In addition further work was done in respect of 21 planning applications submitted in previous years. Some of the weekly lists were received bundled together and were logged as a single consultation on the Service's system.
- 13.3 The 32 new planning applications received the following responses from the Service in terms of the advice contained in National Planning Policy Guideline 5 and Planning Advice Note 42:

Refusal of planning application recommended	--
Archaeological assessment or evaluation prior to determination required	3
Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation	4
Archaeological watching brief condition required	1
Standings buildings survey condition	--
Avoidance/protection within or to side of development	--
Other condition	--
Refer to Historic Scotland (scheduled monument)	2
No issue, no action possible or necessary, including no issue after further work	21
Not received	1

Altogether 10 of the identified planning applications required some form of response to mitigate the effects of the proposals on archaeological remains.

- 13.4 Pre-application development advice was sought from the Service in relation to possible residential development at Glenhead in Duntocher over the line of the Antonine Wall. In addition there continued to be enquiries from prospective developers in relation to the former Gavinburn Bus Depot, on the terminal Roman Fort at the west end of the Wall. The nomination of the Antonine Wall as a World Heritage Site has substantially increased the amount of time being spent by the Service, both at pre-application and planning application stages, in providing advice to its member Councils which have part of the Wall line within their areas. There is likely to be a further increase, as Council Local Plan policies are modified to protect the buffer zone for the World Heritage site, as well as the actual site itself. The manager of the Service was also invited during the report period to take part in the Antonine Wall World Heritage Site management group, and has also provisionally agreed to Historic Scotland's request to manage the contract, for a suitable fee and time permitting, which is to be let to private consultants to write Supplementary Planning Guidance to support the new Local Plan policies.

- 13.5 A programme of developer funded archaeological work took place at the site of Dalquhurn House and bleachworks in advance of planned residential development. The work included standing buildings recording of industrial buildings on the site, trial trenching across the site of Dalquhurn House and further recording. Archaeological remains of the house, which is associated with the Telfer Smollett family, were found, including 18th century bricks.

Other Advice within the Council's Area

- 13.6 During the report period advice was provided to a variety of clients, including Council staff, in respect of 15 other items of casework, including 6 pre-application enquiries. The Service continued to provide advice to the Archaeological Research Framework Joint Project being run by the Museums division of the Council's Culture and Leisure Service's Department, now Culture and Sport Glasgow, along with the seven other Council Museum Services in the Clyde Valley area, including the provision of speakers for two workshops to look at the scope of the framework.

14 Advice to West Lothian Council

Development Plan Advice

- 14.1 The Archaeology Service was consulted on draft supplementary planning guidance entitled: Development in the countryside - the redevelopment of redundant poultry sheds and intensive livestock rearing units. No comments were offered as there are adequate archaeological policies in the Local Plan.

Development Control Advice

- 14.2 Over the report period 54 weekly lists of planning applications were received from the Council for monitoring by the Service and 69 new planning applications were identified as raising potential archaeological issues, either by the Archaeology Service or by Council staff. In addition further work was done in respect of 14 planning applications submitted in previous years. The number of weekly lists in excess of 52 resulted from some lists from the preceding report period not being received until this report period.
- 14.3 The 69 identified planning applications received the following responses from the Service in terms of the advice contained in National Planning Policy Guideline 5 and Planning Advice Note 42:

Refusal of planning application recommended	--
Archaeological assessment or evaluation prior to determination required	6
Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation	8
Archaeological watching brief condition required	3
Standings buildings survey condition	--
Avoidance/protection within or to side of development	--
Other condition	1
Refer to Historic Scotland (scheduled monument)	--
No issue, no action possible or necessary, including no issue after further work	46
Not received	5

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

- 14.4 A brief was provided to the Council to allow them to procure pre-planning application investigation in connection with the proposed refurbishment and extension of the Burgh Halls, Linlithgow, which is located at the heart of the medieval burgh area.
- 14.5 A programme of archaeological works and historic building recording was undertaken at Hame's Best, St Michaels Wynd, Linlithgow, also within the area of the medieval burgh to satisfy conditions attached to consent for relocation and alteration to a garage, and alteration to garden ground. A building survey record was made, in addition to archaeological works to expose, record and excavate a stone cistern, and to monitor insertion of service trenches. The area was found to have been heavily landscaped in the 19th century, effectively removing any earlier archaeological evidence.

Other Advice within the Council's Area

- 14.6 During the report period advice was provided to a variety of clients, including Council staff, in respect of 15 other items of casework, including 9 pre-application enquiries.
- 14.7 The Service provided assistance to the History of Armadale Association and the Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society in respect of a survey of Ogilface Castle near Armadale. Ogilface Castle is on record from the mid 12th century, when it was granted to Holyrood Abbey by William de Veteri Ponte. Further information on the castle and the reasons for the survey may be found within the news section of the Service's web site on (<http://www.wosas.net> or <http://www.wosas.org.uk>).

15 The Loch Lomond and Trossachs National Park Authority

- 15.1 Archaeological advice is provided to the National Park Authority under the terms of a chargeable Service Level Agreement. In the year 2006-07 the National Park Authority paid £8,977.84 to the Service for archaeological advice. This was substantially down on the previous year's total (£13,487.39), largely as a result of fewer demands on the Service from the National Park Authority in connection with planning applications.

Development Plan Advice

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

Development Control Advice

- 15.3 Over the report period 39 weekly lists of planning applications were received from the Council for monitoring by the Service and 19 new planning applications were identified as raising potential archaeological issues by the Archaeology Service or National Park Authority staff. In addition further advice was provided in respect of 8 planning applications submitted in previous years.
- 15.4 The 19 new planning applications received the following responses from the Service in terms of the advice contained in National Planning Policy Guideline 5 and Planning Advice Note 42:

Refusal of planning application recommended	--
Archaeological assessment or evaluation prior to determination required	--
Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation	4
Archaeological watching brief condition required	1
Standings buildings survey condition	--
Avoidance/protection within or to side of development	--
Other condition	--
Refer to Historic Scotland (scheduled monument)	--
No issue, no action possible or necessary, including no issue after further work	13
Not received	1

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

- 15.5 Further substantial advice was provided to the National Park Authority and to the developer in relation to the Rossdhu 2 golf course proposal on Local Lomondside. The advice covered guidance on preservation *in situ* of some of the archaeological remains which had been found during evaluation by trial trenching in the previous year, and proposals for excavation of some of the archaeological features which had been found.

Other Advice within the National Park Authority's Area

- 15.6 During the report period advice was provided to a variety of clients, including National Park Authority staff, in respect of 3 other items of casework, including two pre-application enquiries.

16 Advice to Scottish Water

- 16.1 There were 30 requests for assistance in connection with Scottish Water and Scottish Water Solutions proposals over the report period. This raised income of £2,250.

17 Agri-Environment Audits

- 17.1 Archaeological audits were supplied on an hourly charging basis to agricultural advisers for 18 agri-environment scheme applications (153 the previous year, representing a decrease in workload of 88.2%). The decrease was the result of the closure of the Rural Stewardship Scheme to new applications at the start of the report period, pending introduction of the Scottish Rural Development Programme, which was however substantially delayed in receiving European Community approval. The new programme is not expected to be open to application until January 2008. The small amount of residual Rural Stewardship Scheme work raised income of £700 for the Service (a substantial decrease from the previous year's income of £6,750, and £14,525 the year before (2004-05)). However the sum of £4,214 was still received from Historic Scotland to help cover the costs of providing the audits. As there were no audit requests due to closure of the programme, this sum of money was used, with Historic Scotland's agreement, to purchase earlier editions of Ordnance Survey maps in digital format for the Service's GIS.
- 17.2 One consequence of the reduction in the numbers of agri-environment audits was that when the temporary archaeological assistant's post with the Service fell vacant in October 2006 on the promotion of the incumbent to a higher paid temporary post in connection with the M74 Archaeological Management Project (section 18 below), it was not filled and remains as a vacancy on the Service's staff establishment, pending any further requests from the Scottish Executive for archaeological advice support to the new Scottish Rural Development Programme. At the time of composing this annual report, the intentions of the Executive in respect of the provision of archaeological advice to farmers were still not known, but requirements to safeguard archaeological sites, whether scheduled or not, have been built into the new scheme, so farmers will still require to have access to some mechanism to obtain this information.

18 Management of the M74 Completion Archaeology Contracts

- 18.1 During the report period the Service provided management of the archaeology contracts in advance of the construction of the completion link between the M74 and the M8, working to the Appointed Agent for the road procurement – Glasgow City Council Land Services department. The road link passes through an area of Glasgow and South Lanarkshire which has industrial archaeological sites and the remains of early tenements. Normally archaeology contracts associated with major road developments are managed on behalf of the Scottish government by Historic Scotland, but in this case Historic Scotland wished it to be managed locally by the Archaeology Service. The contracts consist of a building record survey of the buildings to be demolished along the road line, and an extensive excavation contract for various sites

along the route, including a major programme of public activities associated with the archaeology and social history of the area.

- 18.2 During the report period the Service specified and managed the Phase 1 archaeology contract for recording of the buildings, and thereafter provided the specification for the Phase 2 archaeology contract for excavations along the route of the road line, and support for the tender selection process. The main archaeological excavation contract commenced site work after the end of this report period in August 2007 and the major programme of public activities is expected to commence in September 2007 and continue for up to a two year period thereafter. During the report period an income of £51,180.52 was received by the Service in respect of its work for the M74 Completion project.

Appendix 1

Annual Performance Statistics 2006-2007 (figures for previous year in brackets for comparison)

Weekly lists

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

Performance **52.98** **(62.9%)**

Planning and Listed Building Consultations

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

Planning Applications

Argyll & Bute	73.2%	(84.5%)
East Ayrshire	73.9%	(76.9%)
East Renfrewshire	73.5%	(90.9%)
Glasgow City	76.4%	(74.5%)
Inverclyde	60.0%	(61.5%)
North Ayrshire	73.3%	(77.3%)
North Lanarkshire	61.2%	(71.4%)
Renfrewshire	67.9%	(76.7%)
South Ayrshire	66.7%	(78.3%)
South Lanarkshire	79.3%	(70.0%)
West Dunbartonshire	63.6%	(85.7%)
West Lothian	72.8%	(74.3%)
Loch Lomond & Trossachs	43.8%	(55.0%)

Overall Planning Application Performance **72.12%** **(78%)**

Other Work Areas

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

Agri-Environment Scheme Audits	94.44%	(92%)
Pre-Application Enquiries	66.88%	(67.27%)
Permitted Dev/Statutory Undertakings	65.27%	(71.87%)
Forest Design Plan	33.33%	(75%)
Woodland Grant Scheme	25%	(-----)
Other Archaeological Consultations	61.9%	(67.74)
General/SMR Enquiries	50%	(53.8%)
Other	-----	(72.72%)
Policy Liaison	-----	(100%)
SMR Systems Support & Development	-----	(-----)
Overall Other Work Performance	56.68%	(75.05%)

Appendix 2

WEST OF SCOTLAND ARCHAEOLOGY SERVICE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR TO 31 MARCH 2007

<u>2005/06</u>		<u>2006/07</u>
£		£
	<u>Income</u>	
152,020	Contribution from participating authorities	165,260
37,768	Fees & Charges	67,265
0	Interest on balances	13,285
<hr/> 189,788 <hr/>	Total Income	<hr/> 245,810 <hr/>
	<u>Expenditure</u>	
	<u>Employee Costs</u>	
<u>171,360</u>	Salaries, NI & Superannuation & Employee Related Costs	<u>179,400</u>
	<u>Administration Costs</u>	
188	Fees & Subscriptions	327
8,391	Travel & Subsistence	8,430
10,400	Rents	10,400
263	Fixture & Fittings	1,001
2,373	Printing & Stationary	889
7,367	Equipment Purchase & maintenance	12,876
107	Telephones	290
	Catering	104
643	Postage	595
<hr/> 29,732 <hr/>		<hr/> 34,912 <hr/>
<hr/> 201,092 <hr/>	Total Expenditure	<hr/> 214,312 <hr/>
-11,304	Surplus/(Deficit) for Year	31,498
104,090	Surplus Brought Forward	92,786
<hr/> 92,786 <hr/>	Accumulated Surplus	<hr/> 124,284 <hr/>

Note: Since this year end account was completed a repayment of salary deductions in error during 2006-07 has been added to the accumulated surplus in reserve, amounting to the sum of £2,191.64, giving an actual total reserve figure of £126,475.