



Annual Report of the West of Scotland Archaeology Service 2008/09

Summary

This annual report covers the period from 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009.

New Casework 2008/09

Council Area	Total New Casework Items	Weekly lists	Planning Applications	Other
Argyll & Bute	360	46	248	66
East Ayrshire	152	50	78	24
East Renfrewshire	89	52	28	9
Glasgow	151	46	73	33
Inverclyde	63	50	9	4
North Ayrshire	112	46	58	8
North Lanarkshire	128	50	52	26
Renfrewshire	92	50	34	8
South Ayrshire	147	50	83	14
South Lanarkshire	249	52	165	32
West Dunbartonshire	98	55	40	3
West Lothian	128	53	67	8
National Park Authority	76	48	21	7
General/More than 1 Council	2			1
Total	1847	648	956	243

During the report period the West of Scotland Archaeology Service dealt with 1847 new casework items (this compares with 2259 in the previous year). This was a decrease of 18.28% in overall new caseload. 648 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. Work was carried out in respect of a further 754 casework items registered in previous years. Much of this work was in connection with full digitisation of the Service's older paper records and transfer of the information to the Service's database.

Altogether 956 planning and listed building applications were identified as potentially requiring archaeological advice across the area covered by the Archaeology Service, a decrease of 26.4% on the previous year when 1299 applications were so identified. This was

the first year since the Archaeology Service was formally established in 1997, that the workload arising from identifying and commenting on planning applications has decreased. The reason for the decrease is the economic recession which has affected the number of planning applications received by planning authorities. In the report period 306 of the identified 956 applications raised archaeological issues which required advice from the Service. Despite the 26% fall in the number of planning applications referred to the Service for advice, the number of planning applications raising archaeological issues at 306 was very little different to the previous year's total of 331. This is almost certainly because in previous years the Service was at over-capacity in terms of its workload, a point noted in previous annual reports. A great deal of paperwork which was raising no particular archaeological issues, but which was taking up valuable Service time in turning it around, has been taken out of the system.

Summary Table of Planning Applications 2005-2009

	Nos. Identified for Comment				Nos. Raising Archaeological Issues			
	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09
Argyll & Bute	346	387	438	248	82	88	91	76
East Ayrshire	106	91	108	78	22	23	16	26
East Renfrewshire	33	49	29	28	4	6	6	12
Glasgow	56	118	77	73	13	26	22	23
Inverclyde	12	10	24	9	5	6	5	3
North Ayrshire	63	77	87	58	21	32	22	28
North Lanarkshire	69	55	78	52	17	24	22	15
Renfrewshire	43	64	44	34	13	20	12	10
South Ayrshire	64	80	70	83	21	28	21	25
South Lanarkshire	170	158	175	165	60	52	50	46
West Dunbartonshire	50	32	42	40	18	10	14	10
West Lothian	77	69	106	67	20	18	44	28
National Park	20	19	21	21	6	5	6	4
Total	1109	1209	1299	956	302	338	331	306

In addition to the weekly lists and planning applications a further 242 items of new work were processed by the Service in 2008/09 (see table below - figures for previous year in brackets).

Pre-planning application enquiries	101 (134)
Development Plan consultations	7 (7)
Permitted development enquiries	52 (54)
Agri-Environment Scheme audits and other matters	7 (--)
Woodland Grant Scheme advice	-- (1)
Forest Design Plans	5 (2)
Other Archaeological Consultations (includes notification of new site information)	25 (46)
Sites and Monuments Record information management matters	34 (67)
Systems development and support matters	-- (7)
General or SMR enquiries	12 (11)
Policy liaison matters	-- (1)
Other (includes items sent in error)	-- (3)
Total	243 (333)

The Archaeology Service of the Councils of Argyll & Bute, East Ayrshire, East Renfrewshire, Glasgow City, Inverclyde, North Ayrshire, Renfrewshire, South Ayrshire, South Lanarkshire, West Dunbartonshire and West Lothian.

In the report period 1835 new site records were added to the Sites and Monuments Record database, 2,303 existing site records were amended, 234 archaeological events records were added, and 375 archive records were created (index to reports received by the Service in paper and digital formats). There were 80 recorded archaeological events (excavations, surveys, watching briefs, desk based assessments etc) during the report period.

In August 2008 the Service's online Sites and Monuments Record map search went live at <http://gis.south-ayrshire.gov.uk/wosas/Default.aspx>.

1 Running the Service

- 1.1 The Service's Steering Group met twice during the year to consider various matters in connection with the running of the Service prior to the Service's Joint Committee meetings on 23 October 2008 and 3 April 2009. North Lanarkshire Council left the Archaeology Service on 31 March 2009, having previously served two years notice of withdrawal as required by the Service's Minute of Agreement.
- 1.2 An increased surplus balance in the Service's reserve account of £154,161 was achieved at year end (see Appendix 2). This was largely due to less funding being expended on purchase of new computer hardware and software by the Service than had been estimated. The new computer system was necessary to enable the Service to be ready for the introduction of e-planning in May 2009 and also to update the Service's GIS software.
- 1.3 Dave Hodgson, who had been recruited as a full-time archaeologist to provide cover during the Service's main involvement with the M74 Completion archaeology contracts left the Service at the end of August 2008. Pat Harvie, who had been employed as a part-time administrative assistant in connection with the M74 Completion archaeology contracts, continued to work with the Service throughout the report period, undertaking digitisation of older paper records for transfer to the Service's Consultations database. The costs of both posts were fully covered by the income generated to the Service from the M74 Completion project.
- 1.4 Other income to the service in the report period was derived from the Loch Lomond and Trossachs National Park Authority (£12,902.12 - see section 15 below), and from fees and charges for archaeological advice to other bodies. Total income from non-Member Council sources for the report period was £67,934, a decrease of £10,722 on the previous year. This was in part due to the recession, but there was also less work, and therefore less income, in connection with the M74 Completion archaeological contracts. The Service's hourly fee charge for the report period had been set at £60 plus VAT at the Joint Committee meeting on 25 October 2007.
- 1.5 A decrease in planning caseload was experienced during the report period in parallel with the drop in planning applications received by the Member Councils. The decrease in numbers of planning applications received by the Service for comment and advice was 26.4%. The decrease was first noticed at the start of the report period but accelerated sharply from September 2008. The major decrease was in large greenfield residential applications and in town centre commercial applications. There was a parallel drop in number of contacts from commercial sector archaeologists working for private clients, either seeking to implement archaeological conditions attached to planning consents, or evaluating archaeological issues in advance of a planning application or its determination. The commercial archaeological sector in the whole of the United Kingdom has experienced a major decline in work with many archaeological companies having to lay off staff.

- 1.6 The Service has offset the drop in planning caseload by work to improve and enhance the Sites and Monuments Record and by work to digitise and incorporate older paper records into the Service's Consultations database.
- 1.7 During the report period work was undertaken to prepare generic Guidance on the Service's approach to Archaeology and Planning. The finalised guidance was approved by the Joint Committee at its meeting on 3 April 2009.

2 Sites and Monuments Record Maintenance and Development

- 2.1 During the report period 1835 new site records were added to the Sites and Monuments Record database, 2,303 existing site records were amended, 234 archaeological events records were added, and 375 archive records were created (index to reports received by the Service in paper and digital formats). This was a substantial increase in Sites and Monuments Record enhancement work when compared with the previous year. A full set of refreshed archaeological consultation trigger maps was issued to each member Council during the report year.
- 2.2 The Service's web site (<http://www.wosas.net>) was updated over the report period with 22 separate news items from the WoSAS area. This was fewer than the previous year and is a reflection of the downturn in commercial archaeological work for developers, meaning that there were fewer news items from this source.
- 2.3 In August 2008 the Service's online Sites and Monuments Record map search went live at <http://gis.south-ayrshire.gov.uk/wosas/Default.aspx>. The map search allows members of the public and agents working for developers to obtain their own desk based information free of charge. It is too early to say whether this will lead to a decrease in requests for extracts of digital Sites and Monuments Record information from archaeological consultants and therefore a decrease in Service income from external sources. The ability to download large amounts of Sites and Monuments Record data from the online map search is currently disabled. Digital extracts of large amounts of data are useful for manipulation within large scale Environmental Assessments. There was a decrease in requests for extracts as follows:

Year	Extract Requests
06/07	106
07/08	98
08/09	47

This decrease could however be the result of the recession rather than the availability of the online Sites and Monuments Record map search. The situation will be kept under review for future annual reports.

3 Advice to Argyll & Bute Council

Development Plan Advice

- 3.1 During the report period the Service was requested to join the Advisory Group for the Argyll and Bute Woodlands and Forestry Strategy.

Development Control Advice

- 3.2 Over the report period 46 weekly lists of planning applications were received from the Council for monitoring by the Service and 248 new planning applications were identified as raising potential archaeological issues, either by the Archaeology Service or by Council staff. Argyll & Bute Council remained the largest Council user of the development control advice service over the report period. Some of the decrease in application numbers is due to the recession, but the implementation of an online planning application search at an early stage by Argyll & Bute Council also helped to reduce the paper flow to the Service from the Council.
- 3.3 The 248 new planning applications received the following responses from the Service:

Refusal of planning application recommended	1
Archaeological assessment or evaluation prior to determination required	15
Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation	24
Archaeological watching brief condition required	25
Standings buildings survey condition	2
Avoidance/protection within or to side of development	5
Refer to Historic Scotland (scheduled monument)	4
No issue, no action possible or necessary, including no issue after further work	172

Altogether 76 of the identified planning applications required some form of response to mitigate the effects of the proposals on archaeological remains.

- 3.4 Refusal of the planning application was recommended in respect of a single proposal – erection of a dwelling house, sewage treatment and infiltration, land east of Loch Na Beithe Cottages, North Connel, Oban. The planning application boundary cut across a Scheduled Monument (burial cairn) and there had been objections to previous applications for the same site from both Historic Scotland and members of the public. The application was subsequently withdrawn.
- 3.5 An archaeological evaluation in 2008 in advance of a residential development at Crunachy Farm, Bridge of Awe identified a possible Bronze Age dispersed cremation cemetery. The evaluation was undertaken by Dr Clare Ellis of Argyll Archaeology on behalf of the developer following attachment by the Council of a condition requiring an archaeological evaluation. The features were concentrated on a terrace above the flood plain of the River Awe. One of the sub-circular pits was half-sectioned during the course of the evaluation. The presence of burnt bone within some of the charcoal cores, coupled with the presence of heat affected and/or fire-cracked stones strongly indicated that the deposits are the ashy residue of human cremations which had been gathered up and deliberately buried within pits. Some elongated pits could mark the

location of actual funerary pyres. Two thin linear ditches were also identified. One initial interpretation is that these could be part of an enclosing ring-ditch, which may have been present around at least some of the pit cremations. A large number of cremation cemeteries are documented in Scotland, although the vast majority are enclosed by ring-ditches and a few are enclosed by earthen and/or stone banks. The only documented site in Argyll is at Loch Lomond where in 2004 an excavation was carried out of an enclosed cremation cemetery in which two pits contained cremated remains and another 4 pits contained inverted urns with which cremation remains had been placed. (For further information see <http://www.wosas.net> news section, 09.07.08 - Bronze-Age Cremation Cemetery at Bridge of Awe).

- 3.6 The find of a rare ceramic face-mask jug dating to the 13th century at a residential development site in Rothesay made the national news (for further information go to http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/scotland/glasgow_and_west/7883469.stm where a photograph of the jug is available). The find was made during excavation at the site in October 2008 in response to a condition attached to planning consent by the Council for a development of 25 houses by Fyne Homes. The development site is in the High Street opposite Rothesay Castle.

- 3.7 During the report period members of the public reported new finds in Argyll to the Sites and Monuments Record as follows:

A stone axe of Neolithic date was found at Kilcreggan by a member of the public. (For further information see <http://www.wosas.net> news section, 19.06.08 - Stone axe found at Kilcreggan).

A possible prehistoric burial cairn on Dippen Hill, Carradale was reported by a member of the public. (For further information see <http://www.wosas.net> news section, 23.07.08 - Possible burial cairn at Dippen Hill).

Two cists (Bronze Age burials) were discovered on Colonsay by a member of the public during a holiday on the island. These were subsequently investigated by Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division (GUARD) under the terms of a Human Remains Call-off Contract funded by Historic Scotland. (For further information see <http://www.wosas.net> news section, 30.09.08 - Cist cemetery at Kiloran Bay, Colonsay).

Other Advice within the Council's Area

- 3.8 During the report period advice was provided to a variety of clients, including Council staff, in respect of 67 other items of casework, including 25 pre-application enquiries and 5 statutory undertaker enquiries (from Scottish and Southern Energy and Scottish Gas) which were subject to separate charging. There were 2 Sites and Monuments enquiries from members of the public.

- 3.9 In February 2009 the Service was approached by Tiger Aspect Productions on behalf of Channel 4 for assistance with the making of a Time Team programme on Mull. The Service provided Sites and Monuments Record information and the contact details for

local archaeologists to assist as site excavation staff. FIRAT Archaeological Services based in Helensburgh was chosen by the programme makers to do the excavation. The chosen site was a claimed chapel and burial ground which had been found by members of the public in Mull under the auspices of the Scotland's Rural Past project. There are few details available about the excavation as the programme will not air until 2010, but Tony Robinson is reported to have said to camera at the end that it was one of the best Time Team programmes they had made.

4 Advice to East Ayrshire Council

Development Plan Advice

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

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 78 new planning applications were identified as raising potential archaeological issues, either by the Archaeology Service or by Council staff.
- 4.3 The 78 new planning applications received the following responses from the Service:

Archaeological assessment or evaluation prior to determination required	6
Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation	10
Archaeological watching brief condition required	4
Avoidance/protection within or to side of development	2
Refer to Historic Scotland (scheduled monument)	4
No issue, no action possible or necessary, including no issue after further work	37
Requested for comment, not received	15

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

- 4.4 In April 2008 archaeological evaluation by Rathmell Archaeology Ltd took place adjacent to Riccarton Parish Church in advance of a planning application for development of a church hall. The evaluation took place at this early stage because the church wished to find out whether or not they would encounter an archaeological issue in submitting a planning application. Riccarton Parish Church sits upon a pre-existing mound which is depicted on early maps and is almost certainly the motte element of a Norman period motte and bailey castle. The Wallace family is associated with Riccarton in the medieval period. No archaeological evidence of the ditches of a motte and bailey were found in the evaluation, nor any other archaeological evidence, but the Service continues to monitor closely proposed developments in the Riccarton area of Kilmarnock. The finding of archaeological material associated with a medieval high status site in the area would be of major archaeological significance.
- 4.5 Archaeological evaluation by CFA Archaeology Ltd took place in July 2008 across the line of a former waggonway of early 19th century date at the Grievehill opencast coal site. Archaeological investigation was required by a condition which had been attached by the Council to the planning consent for the opencast operations. The waggonway is believed to have been constructed by Sir James Menteith during the early 19th century to transport coal from his coal works at Grieve Hill to a coal yard at Sanquhar. The significance of the waggonway had been identified by the neighbouring local authority archaeology service in Dumfries and Galloway Council. The evaluation elucidated the method of construction of the waggonway and also identified that

millstone quarries in the area pre-dated its construction, indicating industrial exploitation of the area over a long period of time.

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 24 other items of casework, including 10 pre-application enquiries and 10 statutory undertaker enquiries (from Scottish Water and ScottishPower) which were subject to separate charging. There were 3 Sites and Monuments Record enquiries from members of the public.

5 Advice to East Renfrewshire Council

Development Plan Advice

- 5.1 The East Renfrewshire Finalised Local Plan was received for objections. A comment was sent to the Council about an error in the justification for archaeological policy E5.

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 28 new planning applications were identified as raising potential archaeological issues, either by the Archaeology Service or by Council staff.

- 5.3 The 28 new planning applications received the following responses from the Service:

Refusal of planning application recommended	1
Archaeological assessment or evaluation prior to determination required	4
Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation	3
Archaeological watching brief condition required	3
Standings buildings survey condition	1
No issue, no action possible or necessary, including no issue after further work	16

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

- 5.4 Refusal of the planning application was recommended in respect of a single proposal – the conversion of a tower to form a dwelling house at the Tower of the Place of Caldwell, Old Barn Farm, Oldbarn Road, Uplawmoor. The tower which currently stands by itself and has been much modified, was once part of a much larger courtyard castle. The tower was originally a defensive tower on the castle’s curtain wall and was never intended to be living accommodation. As a consequence several applications to convert the tower to living accommodation have encountered difficulties in drawing up acceptable design schemes for this B-listed building and archaeological site. After the recommendation of refusal the Service was involved in discussions with the applicant and Council staff and a new application for an improved, less archaeologically intrusive, design was submitted in March 2009. At this point the Service withdrew its earlier recommendation of refusal and recommended instead that from an archaeological point of view the application could be granted, provided that a condition requiring archaeological investigation was attached. There are however other design issues in respect of the proposed alterations to this B-listed building.
- 5.5 A programme of archaeological mitigation in connection with the White Cart Flood Prevention Scheme was undertaken by Rathmell Archaeology Ltd within East Renfrewshire and South Lanarkshire. The mitigation had been recommended in the Environmental Assessment for the Flood Prevention Scheme and had been secured by condition attached by the Councils to planning consent for the scheme. The mitigation programme failed to uncover features or finds of archaeological significance.

Other Advice within the Council's Area

- 5.6 During the report period advice was provided to a variety of clients, including Council staff, in respect of 9 other items of casework, including 2 pre-application enquiries and 1 statutory undertaker enquiry (from ScottishPower) which were subject to separate charging. There was 1 Sites and Monuments Record enquiry from a member of the public.

6 Advice to Glasgow City Council

Development Plan Advice

- 6.1 Advice was provided to the Council in connection with the Broomhouse, Baillieston, Carmyle Community Growth Area Masterplan; the East End Local Development Strategy; and the Govan Townscape Heritage Initiative.

Development Control Advice

- 6.2 Over the report period 46 weekly lists of planning applications were received from the Council for monitoring by the Service and 73 new planning applications were identified as raising potential archaeological issues, either by the Archaeology Service or by Council staff.
- 6.3 The 73 new planning applications received the following responses from the Service:

Archaeological assessment or evaluation prior to determination required	5
Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation	13
Archaeological watching brief condition required	1
Standings buildings survey condition	2
Other condition	1
Refer to Historic Scotland (scheduled monument)	1
No issue, no action possible or necessary, including no issue after further work	44
Not received	6

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

- 6.4 Archaeological evaluation by Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division (GUARD) in February and March 2009 in the area of the College Goods Yard in High Street, Glasgow in advance of proposed development discovered archaeological evidence that the natural slope down to the culverted Molendinar Burn has survived later development and infilling. The remains of a sandstone cottage which stood within the Old University Gardens before the railway development were also uncovered. The only direct references to the cottage date to 1857-8 and 1864 which was after the culverting of the burn and partial infilling of the area. The Molendinar was canalised in the 1850s. The cottage was most likely constructed after 1820 when Blackfriars Street, at the end of which it sat, was created and the Molendinar was still open. How long after this, however, is not known. The water of the Molendinar, running in culvert, was identified at a level 8.5-9m below the current ground surface. The infilled channel of the Molendinar is regarded as an area of high archaeological potential on the edge of the medieval burgh, but the depth of infill makes archaeological investigation difficult.
- 6.5 An archaeological evaluation was carried out by Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division (GUARD) in June 2008 on waste ground off Green St and London Road, in the east end of Glasgow, with the intention of locating and assessing the survival of Christie's Clay Pipe factory. This project was carried out on behalf of SBA

Geo-Environmental. One evaluation trench was excavated on the site. The remains of a well preserved brick surface, probably relating to the factory floor, was discovered. The bricks were all hand made. No definitive evidence as to the presence of a kiln was discovered during the evaluation, although some circumstantial evidence was recovered, such as a slagged surface, commonly found on other clay pipe factory sites, a number of clay pipes with “Christie” and “Glasgow” stamped on them, the presence of heat affected bricks, as well as a possible waste deposit containing unfired clay pipes. The discovery of the remains of Christie’s Clay Pipe Factory, is important in relation to our wider understanding of the industrial development of the east end of Glasgow. Further archaeological work is to take place in response to an archaeological condition placed on planning consent for a mixed use development at the site.

Other Advice within the Council's Area

- 6.6 During the report period advice was provided to a variety of clients, including Council staff, in respect of 33 other items of casework, including 15 pre-application enquiries and 4 statutory undertaker enquiries (Scottish Water) which were subject to separate charging. There was 1 Sites and Monuments Record enquiry from a member of the public.
- 6.7 In April 2008, contractors working for ScottishPower discovered fragmentary human remains in Ingram Street, Glasgow and contacted the Service. The find was made at the northern end of Candleriggs, just outside the former Ramshorn Kirk. The Kirk was built in 1824-1826 on the site of an earlier post-Reformation church, the North Western Church. This church had a graveyard surrounding it which extended further south than the present pavement line of Ingram Street, so this is not the first time that bodies have been found during works in the area. A lair plan of burial plots for the old church survives, showing the location of burials from 1719 until 1815. Most lairs were emptied of their remains in the past, but some bodies were not located for removal and reburial, and it is these that have since been discovered during building or infrastructure works. Also uncovered was a stone wall foundation near the middle of the modern street, well away from any known modern building. It is likely that it is a fragment of the earlier churchyard wall and is the first time any part of the earlier church or its enclosing wall has been found. (For further information see <http://www.wosas.net> news section, 25.04.08 - Human Remains found at Ingram Street, Glasgow).
- 6.8 Excavation along the line of the M74 Completion route finished at the beginning of May 2008 but a number of events as part of the public archaeology programme associated with the M74 Dig continued until February 2009. The last event took place at the M74 Dig Discovery Centre at Scotland Street School Museum when two time capsules which had been filled by primary school children were handed over for burial to the Joint Venture which is constructing the road. It is intended to bury the time capsules at two places along the road route during ceremonies to be held in 2010.
- 6.9 The Antonine Wall, part of which is in Glasgow City Council’s area, was inscribed by UNESCO as part of the Frontiers of the Roman Empire World Heritage Site in July

2008. The Manager of the Archaeology Service had formed part of the team which had met the UNESCO assessor in the previous year.

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 9 new planning applications were identified as raising potential archaeological issues by the Archaeology Service.
- 7.3 The 9 new planning applications received the following responses from the Service:

Archaeological assessment or evaluation prior to determination required	2
Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation	1
No issue, no action possible or necessary, including no issue after further work	5
Not received	1

Altogether 3 of the identified planning applications required some form of response to mitigate the effects of the proposals on archaeological remains.

- 7.4 Archaeological evaluation by Rathmell Archaeology Ltd in response to a condition attached to consent for the construction of flats at Bay Street, Port Glasgow encountered, as expected, human burials. Human remains had also previously been encountered in the area during excavation of services for a previous phase of the development and the Archaeology Service was alerted to this at the time. The human remains were contained within the Newark Burial Ground, which appears on historical maps from the first edition Ordnance Survey map up to the 1930s. It is thought that some burials were lifted from the burial ground and moved to Port Glasgow Cemetery when road improvements and a new roundabout were installed in the area, and there may have been some limited levelling for the previous building on site which was constructed in 1970. The evaluation however uncovered the 19th century cemetery boundary wall and extensive evidence for *in situ* graves, as well as disarticulated and disturbed human remains. The developer has been advised that, as the cemetery is 19th and 20th century in date and therefore relatively recent, there is no archaeological issue at such, but a warrant to disinter the burials may need to be obtained from the Sheriff Court before development can proceed. This case demonstrates the value of good historical map research and early consultation with the Archaeology Service.
- 7.5 Reserved matters negotiation with a prospective developer through Council planning staff in respect of a proposed new farmhouse near Kilmacolm concluded with the selection of a site for the new farmhouse, which avoids the position of the earlier farmhouse, depicted on historical maps including Roy's military survey of 1747-55. A limited evaluation of the selected new house location by a single trial trench produced negative archaeological results. This approach avoided the need for the developer to pay for more expensive archaeological work in advance of development on the earlier farmhouse site, whilst ensuring the preservation *in situ* of any archaeological remains associated with the earlier farmhouse as per national and development plan policy.

Other Advice within the Council's Area

- 7.6 During the report period advice was provided to a variety of clients, including Council staff, in respect of 3 other items of casework, all of which were pre-application enquiries.

8 Advice to North Ayrshire Council

Development Plan Advice

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

Development Control Advice

- 8.2 Over the report period 46 weekly lists of planning applications were received from the Council for monitoring by the Service and 58 new planning applications were identified as raising potential archaeological issues, either by the Archaeology Service or by Council staff. In addition further work was done in respect of 16 planning applications submitted in previous years.
- 8.3 The 58 identified planning applications received the following responses from the Service:

Archaeological assessment or evaluation prior to determination required	5
Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation	15
Archaeological watching brief condition required	7
Avoidance/protection within or to side of development	1
No issue, no action possible or necessary, including no issue after further work	25
Not received	5

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

- 8.4 A watching brief in October and November 2008 during groundworks for the construction of an all-weather floodlit sports pitch at Garrison House, Millport failed to uncover any archaeological evidence. The watching brief had been specified by the Service because several archaeological sites had been found and reported in Victorian times within the grounds of the Garrison or in close proximity to it, including a prehistoric burial cairn containing cists of probable Bronze Age date, an oak coffin containing human remains of unknown date, a medieval stone cross and stone coffin, and a fragment of stone incised with a cross. The last three finds could be indicative of the presence of an unknown pre-Reformation chapel and burial ground somewhere in the area. Not all sites of pre-Reformation chapels and burial grounds around the Clyde are known, as has been evident from discoveries at Midross on Loch Lomondside, at Chapelhall, Innellan near Dunoon, and on the route of the new A78 at Chapelhill, Ardossan. In the latter two cases the placenames at least preserved the memories of the former chapels, although the locations had disappeared from sight over time to be refound before or during development.

Other Advice within the Council's Area

- 8.5 During the report period advice was provided to a variety of clients, including Council staff, in respect of 8 other items of casework, including 4 pre-application enquiries and 1 statutory undertaker enquiry (Scottish Water) which were subject to separate charging.

8.6 The Service defined the area of potential archaeological sensitivity within the medieval burgh of Kilwinning for consultants working for the Council in connection with securing public realm works. Rathmell Archaeology Ltd was subsequently appointed to carry out the necessary archaeological monitoring works. The Service also met and discussed with Rathmell Archaeology Ltd a community archaeology project within Kilwinning proposed by the Irvine Bay Regeneration Company. The Service was happy to express its support for this initiative and briefed Rathmell Archaeology Ltd on the Service's archaeological knowledge of the medieval burgh and abbey.

9 Advice to North Lanarkshire Council

Development Plan Advice

- 9.1 Advice was provided to the Council in connection with the Coatdyke Masterplan.

Development Control Advice

- 9.2 Over the report period 50 weekly lists of planning applications were received from the Council for monitoring by the Service and 52 new planning applications were identified as raising potential archaeological issues, either by the Archaeology Service or by Council staff.
- 9.3 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:

Refusal of planning application recommended	1
Archaeological assessment or evaluation prior to determination required	1
Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation	6
Archaeological watching brief condition required	1
Standings buildings survey condition	2
Avoidance/protection within or to side of development	1
Refer to Historic Scotland (scheduled monument)	3
No issue, no action possible or necessary, including no issue after further work	31
Not received	6

Altogether 15 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 application was recommended in respect of one proposal - construction of a windfarm comprising 7 turbines with ancillary access road and other infrastructure, at land at Nether Bracco Farm, Airdrie Road, Caldercruix. This windfarm proposal had been subject to previous consultations with the Service over several years and the applicant had been consistently advised that the proposal raises serious setting issues for Scheduled Monuments in the area and is contrary to both national and local development plan policy. At the closest wind turbines will be located only 50 metres from the boundary of the nearest scheduled area. Historic Scotland has objected to the planning application.

Other Advice within the Council's Area

- 9.5 During the report period advice was provided to a variety of clients, including Council staff, in respect of 26 other items of casework, including 13 pre-application enquiries and 6 statutory undertaker enquiries (ScottishPower and Scottish Water) which were subject to separate charging.
- 9.6 The Antonine Wall, part of which is in North Lanarkshire Council's area, was inscribed by UNESCO as part of the Frontiers of the Roman Empire World Heritage

Site in July 2008. The Manager of the Archaeology Service had formed part of the team which had met the UNESCO assessor in the previous year.

- 9.7 North Lanarkshire Council left the West of Scotland Archaeology Service on 31 March 2009.

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 50 weekly lists of planning applications were received from the Council for monitoring by the Service and 34 new planning applications were identified as raising potential archaeological issues, either by the Archaeology Service or by Council staff.

- 10.3 The 34 new planning applications received the following responses from the Service:

Archaeological assessment or evaluation prior to determination required	2
Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation	5
Archaeological watching brief condition required	3
No issue, no action possible or necessary, including no issue after further work	18
Not received	6

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

- 10.4 An archaeological watching brief by CFA Archaeology Ltd took place during groundworks associated with the construction of an extension to Ailsa Lodge, Erskine Ferry Road, Bishopton. A previous watching brief on the site by the same company in 2006 recorded a large ditch which was interpreted as a Vallum and evidence of Early Christian ecclesiastical occupation on the site (a possible monastery?). No further evidence for the Vallum was found during the latest watching brief. Ailsa Lodge is a former Church of Scotland manse and is C(S) Listed. The present building dates to the mid-19th century. It is believed that the incumbent of Erskine Parish lived in a building on this spot after Paisley Presbytery was set up in 1590. The discovery of the Vallum implies that there may have been ecclesiastical connections long before this date. The site is also thought to lie close to a 7th century river crossing for pilgrims on the way to Iona.

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 8 other items of casework, which included only 1 pre-application enquiry. There was 1 Sites and Monuments Record enquiry from a member of the public.
- 10.6 In February 2009 a member of the public reported the finding of a fragment of an early historic carved stone in the bank of the Black Cart near Inchinnan. The stone appears to be part of a grave marker or a cross and from its style seems to be of the Govan School of carved stones which date to the 10th century AD. Although not found within the former church-yard, the location from which the stone was recovered is close to

the site of Inchinnan Old Parish Church, which was given to the Knights Templar by David I (1124-53), but which was dedicated to St Conval, an early Christian saint reputed to have founded a monastery at Inchinnan around the year 600. Other carved stones from the Old Parish Church were transferred to the new church about a mile away, when Glasgow airport was being extended. These other stones also date to between the 10th and early 12th centuries, and possibly may have been part of a shrine to St Conval. It is not known how the newly found stone came to be within the bank of the river. (For further information see <http://www.wosas.net> news section, 06.02.09 - Carved Stone Fragment Found and 11.03.09 - Additional Photos of Inchinnan Stone Fragment).

- 10.7 During the report period the Service was asked by the Kilallan Kirk Preservation Trust for assistance with a proposed Heritage Lottery application for stabilisation works to the remains of the church and funerary monuments. The scheduled St Fillan's church (Kilallan Kirk) near Kilmacolm is likely to be a medieval foundation, although the dedication implies the possibility of an earlier church on the site. The church went out of use in 1771. The Service provided detailed comments on a video tour of the chapel and burial ground which the Trust had prepared, provided costs and a specification for necessary archaeological works should stabilisation of masonry proceed, and arranged for Glasgow University post-graduate students to undertake a detailed survey of the church and burial ground at no cost to the Trust.

11 Advice to South Ayrshire Council

Development Plan Advice

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

Development Control Advice

- 11.2 Over the report period 50 weekly lists of planning applications were received from the Council for monitoring by the Service and 83 new planning applications were identified as raising potential archaeological issues, either by the Archaeology Service or by Council staff.

- 11.3 The 83 new planning applications received the following responses from the Service:

Refusal of planning application recommended	1
Archaeological assessment or evaluation prior to determination required	6
Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation	14
Archaeological watching brief condition required	2
Refer to Historic Scotland (scheduled monument)	2
No issue, no action possible or necessary, including no issue after further work	49
Not received	9

Altogether 25 of the identified planning applications required some form of response to mitigate the effects of the proposals on archaeological remains.

- 11.4 Refusal of the planning application was recommended in respect of one proposal - erection of a telecommunications mast, Harpercroft Farm, Old Loans Road, Troon because of the detrimental effects on the Scheduled Monument within which the existing mast sits. Historic Scotland objected to the planning application and the application was refused by the Council.
- 11.5 An 8% evaluation by trial trenching at the Girvan Distillery on the location of the proposed development of four warehouses and their associated road system produced within the footprint of the fourth and most northerly warehouse, significant archaeology in the form of pits and postholes. The features that were uncovered consisted of 21 large post pits with evidence for post pipes and packing visible from the surface, and 13 postholes together with indications of plough marks, although the full extent of the archaeological features could not be ascertained because the evaluation was limited in nature. A sherd of prehistoric pottery and a flint flake were recovered from the topsoil, indicating a possible prehistoric date for the structures.

Other Advice in the Council's Area

- 11.6 During the report period advice was provided to a variety of clients, including Council staff, in respect of 14 other items of casework, including 5 pre-application enquiries and 2 statutory undertaker enquiries (Scottish Water and ScottishPower) which were subject to separate charging.

12 Advice to South Lanarkshire Council

Development Plan Advice

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

Development Control Advice

- 12.2 Over the report period 52 weekly lists of planning applications were received from the Council for monitoring by the Service and 165 new planning applications were identified as raising potential archaeological issues, either by the Archaeology Service or by Council staff.
- 12.3 The 165 identified planning applications received the following responses from the Service:

Archaeological assessment or evaluation prior to determination required	12
Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation	19
Archaeological watching brief condition required	12
Standings buildings survey condition	1
Avoidance/protection within or to side of development	1
Refer to Historic Scotland (scheduled monument)	1
No issue, no action possible or necessary, including no issue after further work	87
Not received	32

Altogether 46 of the identified planning applications required some form of response to mitigate the effects of the proposals on archaeological remains.

- 12.4 Archaeological monitoring works by Archaeological Heritage Services Ltd during demolition of an extension to a building in Main Street, Rutherglen uncovered a fragment of a carved stone within the infilling of an old fireplace. The stone was located in the vicinity of the parish church and appears to be part of an early historic stone cross. Rutherglen was erected as a Royal Burgh in the reign of David I (1124 - 1153), though no original charter of erection survives. The parish church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, was assigned to Paisley Abbey some time before 1189. Rutherglen does not appear on record before the 12th century, though it is possible that the Burgh may have been sited in this location to formalise an existing Royal centre of the Strathclyde British. The fragment of carved stone found during recent works would certainly appear to date to before the 12th century, meaning that it may represent an important piece of physical evidence for this pre-Burghal centre and possibly indicating an earlier church on the parish church site. There is no information on how the stone fragment came to be part of the infilling of a fireplace outside the church site. (For further information see <http://www.wosas.net> news section, 03.04.09 - Early Medieval Carved Stone found in Rutherglen).
- 12.5 During the course of evaluation trenching in advance of a proposed mixed-use development at Birkill, Lesmahagow, staff from Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division (GUARD) identified a linear, hand-dug, feature with rounded

terminals. No accompanying features were identified, despite a large area being opened at the south-west end of the evaluation trench. The feature had been lined with rough sandstone cobbles and rocks, and a sooty black deposit containing some charcoal fragments covered the stones and filled gaps between them. Stones lining the feature showed signs of scorching and heating, and this was also seen in the natural subsoil, which was reddened behind the stones. One possible explanation is that the pit has been used to roast meat by laying the meat within the stone trough and covering it with further hot stones, thereby creating an oven. As no artefacts were identified during the course of the excavation to provide a date for the feature, on the advice of the Archaeology Service, charcoal from the pit was submitted for radiocarbon dating. This produced a date-range centred around the late 1st century AD, raising the possibility of a Roman military association with the pit, a possibility that may be enhanced by its position in the landscape, which provides good visibility in all directions. (For further information see <http://www.wosas.net> news section, 15.12.08 - Roman Cooking Pit at Lesmahagow?).

Other Advice within the Council's Area

- 12.6 During the report period advice was provided to a variety of clients, including Council staff, in respect of 32 other items of casework, including 17 pre-application enquiries and 11 statutory undertaker enquiries (Scottish Water and ScottishPower) which were subject to separate charging.

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 55 weekly lists of planning applications were received from the Council for monitoring by the Service (a small number at the start of the year were received twice and this was not noticed at the time) and 40 new planning applications were identified as raising potential archaeological issues, either by the Archaeology Service or by Council staff.
- 13.3 The 40 new planning applications received the following responses from the Service:

Archaeological assessment or evaluation prior to determination required	4
Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation	3
Archaeological watching brief condition required	3
No issue, no action possible or necessary, including no issue after further work	30

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

- 13.4 Archaeological trial trenching in advance of the formation of a SUDS pond, landscaping, and a path on land to the south of the A82 bounded by the River Leven and a golf course in Dumbarton failed to find any archaeological evidence. The evaluation had been requested by the Service because of the persistent tradition that the hunting lodge of Robert the Bruce was somewhere in this area. He is known to have died at this residence. The Mains of Cardross is the public's favoured site for the residence, based on documentary evidence, although there is also a claimed site in Castlehill Park in the Brucehill area of Dumbarton, which is also a strong candidate for the location. The Service regularly asks for archaeological evaluation in the Mains of Cardross area when opportunity permits, as the finding of an archaeological site associated with Robert the Bruce would be of major significance. The Mains of Cardross area however has been heavily quarried so we may never know if the royal residence was in this area or not.
- 13.5 An archaeological watching brief by Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division (GUARD) during construction of a new church hall behind St Augustine's Episcopal Church in the High Street, Dumbarton discovered the foundations of at least three post-medieval buildings. Beneath these were two superimposed deposits of 'garden' soil, the lower one of which contained a sherd of green glazed pottery dating to the 15th-16th centuries. This in itself is a minor archaeological find, but its true value lies in confirming yet again that there are well preserved medieval archaeological layers at depth on the northern side of the High Street in Dumbarton. This kind of information is valuable for assessing the archaeological impacts of any future developments in the High Street.

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 3 other items of casework, 1 of which was a pre-application enquiry, 1 was a statutory undertaker enquiry (Scottish and Southern Energy), and 1 was a request for a Sites and Monuments Record digital extract for a forestry Environmental Assessment, all of which were subject to separate charging.
- 13.7 The Antonine Wall, part of which is in West Dunbartonshire Council's area, was inscribed by UNESCO as part of the Frontiers of the Roman Empire World Heritage Site in July 2008. The Manager of the Archaeology Service had formed part of the team which had met the UNESCO assessor in the previous year.

14 Advice to West Lothian Council

Development Plan Advice

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

Development Control Advice

- 14.2 Over the report period 53 weekly lists of planning applications were received from the Council for monitoring by the Service and 106 new planning applications were identified as raising potential archaeological issues, either by the Archaeology Service or by Council staff.
- 14.3 The 67 identified planning applications received the following responses from the Service:

Archaeological assessment or evaluation prior to determination required	8
Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation	8
Archaeological watching brief condition required	6
Standings buildings survey condition	3
Other condition	1
Refer to Historic Scotland (scheduled monument)	2
No issue, no action possible or necessary, including no issue after further work	33
Not received	6

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

- 14.4 Archaeological monitoring work by CFA Archaeology Ltd during the removal of topsoil in advance of the construction of a reinforced gas pipeline at Broxburn, West Lothian, produced evidence relating to the occupation of the area during the Bronze Age in the form of a large pit containing sherds of Beaker pottery. A flint core and a small quantity of burnt bone were also recovered. The purpose of the pit is unknown but may be revealed through further study of the finds. (For further information see <http://www.wosas.net> news section, 17.09.08 - Prehistoric Pottery found in West Lothian).
- 14.5 An unusual coin - a Nuremberg jeton of Dauphine type - was recovered by staff from Headland Archaeology Ltd during monitoring works conducted during the refurbishment of the Burgh Halls in Linlithgow. The coin has been dated to the 1480s to 1490s by Nicholas Holmes, the Senior Curator of Numismatics at the National Museum of Scotland. It was likely minted for the French market. (For further information see <http://www.wosas.net> news section, 06.03.09 - 15th Century Coin found in Linlithgow).

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 8 other items of casework, including 5 pre-application enquiries.

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 2008-09 the National Park Authority paid £12,902.12 to the Service for archaeological advice. This was an increase on the previous year's total (£9,059.89), largely because of the work done by the Service for the Park Authority in preparing policies and supplementary planning guidance on archaeology for inclusion in the Local Plan. On 1 October 2008 the National Park Authority served notice of termination of its Service Level Agreement with the Archaeology Service. Subsequent discussions during the report period and thereafter led to an agreement that a new Service Level Agreement would be drawn up to be backdated to 1 April 2009.

Development Plan Advice

- 15.2 During the report period policies and supplementary planning guidance on archaeology were prepared for the National Park Authority for inclusion in the Local Plan.

Development Control Advice

- 15.3 Over the report period 48 weekly lists of planning applications were received from the Park Authority for monitoring by the Service and 21 new planning applications were identified as raising potential archaeological issues by the Archaeology Service or Park Authority staff.
- 15.4 The 21 new planning applications received the following responses from the Service:

Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation	3
Standings buildings survey condition	1
No issue, no action possible or necessary, including no issue after further work	15
Not received	2

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

- 15.5 The upstanding remains of what is believed to be a pre-improvement agricultural settlement was identified during a watching brief undertaken by staff from CFA Archaeology Ltd on groundworks for an access road to a proposed substation at Inverarnan, by Ardlui. It is believed that these remains relate to a settlement depicted on Roy's c. 1750 military map as 'Garball'. A more recent farmstead situated immediately to the east of the proposed development area also has this name, but the spelling has been changed to 'Garabal'. The line of the road was altered by the developer so that the settlement could be preserved *in situ*. (For further information see <http://www.wosas.net> news section, 06.10.08 - Pre-Improvement Settlement identified at Inverarnan, Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park).

Other Advice within the National Park Authority's Area

- 15.6 During the report period advice was provided to a variety of clients, including Park Authority staff, in respect of 4 other items of casework.

16 Information and Advice to Developers/Agents and to Statutory Undertakers

- 16.1 There were 98 requests for information and advice from developers or their agents, including requests for Sites and Monuments Record extracts for Environmental Assessments. There were 35 requests for assistance in connection with Scottish Water, Scottish Water Solutions, ScottishPower, and Scottish and Southern Electricity proposals over the report period. This raised income of £4,277.33.

17 Agri-Environment Advice

- 17.1 The Scottish Rural Development Programme was opened to grant applications during the report period. The Service received a grant from Historic Scotland of £4,214 to enable it to provide advice to the Programme's decision makers in its first year. In practice the Service was consulted on very few applications to the SRDP - 7 in all. The SRDP has not so far proved to be a success in achieving management of archaeological sites in rural areas, when compared with previous agri-environment grant schemes.

18 Management of the M74 Completion Archaeology Contracts

- 18.1 During the report period the Archaeology Service continued to provide management of the Phase 2 archaeology contract which had been procured 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. During the report period all archaeological excavation works were completed and the contract moved into the post-excavation phase. Work on the public archaeology programme associated with the contract continued until February 2009. Two additional members of staff had been recruited by the Service in 2006 to cover the time spent by the Service in the contract supervision. One of these additional staff members, David Hodgson, the archaeologist, left the Service at the end of August 2008 to take up a post with the Deer Commission. The other staff member, Pat Harvie, the administration assistant, continues in post with the Service. During the report period an income of £46,630.92 was received by the Service in respect of its work for the M74 Completion project. The post-excavation analysis by the contractor will continue until 2011 and the Service will continue to be paid for its monitoring role in respect of contract management.

Appendix 1

Annual Performance Statistics 2008-2009 (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 **94.7%** **(61.5%)**

Planning and Listed Building Consultations

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

Planning Applications

Argyll & Bute	96.0%	(83.8%)
East Ayrshire	93.4%	(81.5%)
East Renfrewshire	96.3%	(96.3%)
Glasgow City	95.4%	(75.9%)
Inverclyde	90.9%	(77.7%)
North Ayrshire	90.2%	(71.2%)
North Lanarkshire	91.1%	(78.1%)
Renfrewshire	85.2%	(82.9%)
South Ayrshire	91.9%	(88.6%)
South Lanarkshire	94.9%	(80.1%)
West Dunbartonshire	94.7%	(85.4%)
West Lothian	79.3%	(84.5%)
Loch Lomond & Trossachs	89.5%	(90.0%)

Overall Planning Application Performance **92.9%** **(82.36%)**

Other Work Areas

The performance standard for this area of work is 80% to be actioned within 21 calendar days of receipt.

Agri-Environment Scheme Audits	85.7%	(----)
Pre-Application Enquiries	82.2%	(85.5%)
Permitted Dev/Statutory Undertakings	69.2%	(86.8%)
Forest Design Plan	80%	(----)
Woodland Grant Scheme	----	(100%)
Other Archaeological Consultations	76.2%	(51.2)
General/SMR Enquiries	91.7%	(63.6%)
Other	----	(33.3%)
Policy Liaison	----	(----)
SMR Systems Support & Development	----	(----)

Overall Other Work Performance **79.8%** **(70.01%)**

Appendix 2

WEST OF SCOTLAND ARCHAEOLOGY SERVICE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR TO 31 MARCH 2009

<u>2007/08</u>		<u>2008/09</u>
£		£
	<u>Income</u>	
170,596	Contribution from participating authorities	178,851
78,656	Fees & Charges	67,934
7,160	Interest on balances	5,345
256,412	Total Income	252,130
	<u>Expenditure</u>	
	<u>Employee Costs</u>	
<u>209,393</u>	Salaries, NI & Superannuation & Employee Related Costs	<u>200,232</u>
	<u>Administration Costs</u>	
131	Fees & Subscriptions	304
9,398	Travel & Subsistence	8,223
10,400	Rents	10,400
390	Printing & Stationery	294
8,201	Equipment Purchase & maintenance	12,591
129	Telephones	
114	Catering	179
675	Postage	511
2,100	Audit Fee	2,200
31,538		34,702
240,931	Total Expenditure	234,934
15,481	Surplus/(Deficit) for Year	17,196
121,484	Surplus Brought Forward	136,965
136,965	Accumulated Surplus	154,161

The Archaeology Service of the Councils of Argyll & Bute, East Ayrshire, East Renfrewshire, Glasgow City, Inverclyde, North Ayrshire, Renfrewshire, South Ayrshire, South Lanarkshire and West Dunbartonshire.