



Annual Report of the West of Scotland Archaeology Service 2009/10

Summary

This annual report covers the period from 1 April 2009 to 31 March 2010.

New Casework 2009/10

Council Area	Total New Casework Items	Weekly lists	Planning Applications	Other
Argyll & Bute	489	48	301	140
East Ayrshire	140	50	82	8
East Renfrewshire	83	50	29	4
Glasgow	123	48	51	24
Inverclyde	61	49	8	4
North Ayrshire	112	50	53	8
Renfrewshire	115	53	50	12
South Ayrshire	131	49	69	14
South Lanarkshire	193	52	114	27
West Dunbartonshire	95	51	34	10
West Lothian	151	52	76	23
National Park Authority	64	48	14	2
General/More than 1 Council	6			6
Total	1763	600	881	282

During the report period the West of Scotland Archaeology Service dealt with 1763 new casework items (this compares with 1847 in the previous year). This was a decrease of 4.54% in overall new caseload and is mostly a result of North Lanarkshire Council's departure from the Archaeology Service on 31 March 2009. 600 of the new work items were weekly lists of planning applications received from the 11 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 1508 casework items registered in previous years. Much of this latter work was in connection with digitisation of the Service's older paper records and transference of the information to the Service's database.

Altogether 881 planning and listed building applications were identified as potentially requiring archaeological advice across the area covered by the Archaeology Service, a

decrease of 7.84 % on the previous year when 956 applications were so identified. This was the second year running 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 partially the economic recession which has affected the number of planning applications received by planning authorities, but also a result of North Lanarkshire Council's departure from the Archaeology Service. In the report period 326 of the identified 881 applications raised archaeological issues which required advice from the Service. The overall number of planning applications raising archaeological issues was very little different to previous years.

Summary Table of Planning Applications 2006-2010

	Nos. Identified for Comment				Nos. Raising Archaeological Issues			
	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10
Argyll & Bute	387	438	248	301	88	91	76	97
East Ayrshire	91	108	78	82	23	16	26	32
East Renfrewshire	49	29	28	29	6	6	12	12
Glasgow	118	77	73	51	26	22	23	13
Inverclyde	10	24	9	8	6	5	3	4
North Ayrshire	77	87	58	53	32	22	28	19
North Lanarkshire	55	78	52	--	24	22	15	--
Renfrewshire	64	44	34	50	20	12	10	20
South Ayrshire	80	70	83	69	28	21	25	35
South Lanarkshire	158	175	165	114	52	50	46	50
West Dunbartonshire	32	42	40	34	10	14	10	11
West Lothian	69	106	67	76	18	44	28	29
National Park	19	21	21	14	5	6	4	4
Total	1209	1299	956	881	338	331	306	326

In addition to the weekly lists and planning applications a further 282 items of new work were processed by the Service in 2009/10 (see table below - figures for previous year in brackets).

Pre-planning application enquiries	87 (101)
Development Plan consultations	9 (7)
Permitted development enquiries	23 (52)
SRDP audits and other matters	45 (7)
Other Archaeological Consultations	31 (25)
Sites and Monuments Record information management matters	81 (34)
General or SMR enquiries	6 (12)
Policy liaison matters	0 (0)
Other (includes items sent in error)	0 (0)
Total	282 (243)

In the report period 3,917 new site records were added to the Sites and Monuments Record database, 480 existing site records were amended, 267 archaeological events records were added, and 404 archive records were created (index to reports received by the Service in paper and digital formats). There were 109 recorded archaeological events (excavations, surveys, watching briefs, desk based assessments etc) during the report period.

1 Running the Service

- 1.1 The Service's Steering Group met once during the year to consider various matters in connection with the running of the Service. The Service's Joint Committee met twice on 3 April 2009 and 8 October 2009.
- 1.2 A surplus balance in the Service's reserve account of £153,334 was achieved at year end (see Appendix 2). This was very little different to the surplus at the previous financial year end, despite less income and less interest on the reserve being received. Savings were made on the following costs: employees (a temporary staff member had left in 2008), travel and subsistence, and IT equipment purchase and maintenance
- 1.3 There was a drop in income to the Service as a result of less work being done by the Service for the M74 Completion archaeology contracts which are expected to come to an end in 2011. £17,299 was received in 2009-10 for provision of M74 Completion archaeological advice, compared with £46,630 in the previous financial year. The decrease in income from this source was offset to some extent by new income from the Manager's role in 2009-10 as Chair of ALGAO:Scotland (Association of Local Government Archaeology Officers). The Steering Group had agreed to the Manager performing this role provided all costs were reimbursed and there was no detrimental effect on Service performance. £9,000 was received from ALGAO:Scotland to cover the Manager's time in 2009-10 and all travel costs associated with the role were reimbursed to the Service. Other income to the service in the report period was derived from the Loch Lomond and Trossachs National Park Authority (£13,254 - see section 15 below), and from fees and charges for archaeological advice to other bodies. The Service's hourly fee charge for the report period was £70 plus VAT.
- 1.4 There continued to be a decrease in the Service's planning caseload during the report period as a result of the recession, but this was a much smaller decrease than in the previous financial year. There continue to be fewer large greenfield residential and town centre commercial planning applications, which traditionally generate the most developer funded archaeological work. There also continues to be a low level of contacts with the Service 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. There are few signs yet of an economic recovery feeding through to increased levels of new planning applications, or new site starts for development. In particular there continues to be a lower level of pre-planning application enquiries to the Service.
- 1.5 During the report period the Service started to use the new e-planning system for checking and responding to planning applications for most of its Member Councils. There have been teething problems in some cases with either speed of download of documents, or web sites not being available for long periods. When download or web site availability issues are identified, they are brought to the attention of relevant staff in the Member Councils.

- 1.6 The Service has offset the decrease in its planning caseload work by continuing to work to improve and enhance the Sites and Monuments Record and to digitise and incorporate older paper records into the Service's computerised Consultations database. Proper enhancement work on the Sites and Monuments Record had not been possible before the recession through lack of staff time when the Service was particularly busy with development management work, so the opportunity is being taken to catch up with much backlogged data entry.

2 Sites and Monuments Record Maintenance and Development

- 2.1 During the report period 3,917 new site records were added to the Sites and Monuments Record database, 480 existing site records were amended, 267 archaeological events records were added, and 404 archive records were created (index to reports received by the Service in paper and digital formats). This was a further substantial increase in Sites and Monuments Record enhancement work. 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 35 news items from the WoSAS area.
- 2.3 In the previous report period the Service's Sites and Monuments Record map search had been put online 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 still too early to say whether this will lead to a decrease in chargeable 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 has been a steady decrease in requests for extracts as follows:

Year	Extract Requests
06/07	106
07/08	98
08/09	47
09/10	31

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 as the economic recovery takes place.

3 Advice to Argyll & Bute Council

Development Plan Advice

- 3.1 During the report period the Service continued to provide advice for the Argyll and Bute Woodlands and Forestry Strategy.

Development Control Advice

- 3.2 Over the report period 48 weekly lists of planning applications were received from the Council for monitoring by the Service and 301 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 management advice service over the report period.
- 3.3 The 301 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	2
Archaeological assessment or evaluation prior to determination required	14
Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation	32
Archaeological watching brief condition required	33
Avoidance/protection within or to side of development	2
Other condition eg archaeological mitigation strategy required	1
Refer to Historic Scotland (scheduled monument)	13
No issue, no action possible or necessary, including no issue after further work	202
Requested for comment, not received	2

Altogether 97 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 two proposals – erection of a dwelling house, sewage treatment and infiltration, land east of Lochnabeich House, North Connel, and erection of a farmhouse and outbuildings, land east of Lagganmore, Glen Euchar, Oban. Both proposals were located immediately adjacent to Scheduled Monuments (both Bronze Age burial cairns). The former application was granted by the Council following consultation with Historic Scotland about the exact extent of the scheduled area, and the latter proposal was amended to relocate the proposed house 500 metres from the scheduled area.
- 3.5 A watching brief undertaken on the excavation of foundations for an extension to a cottage to the south of the medieval Abbey on Iona revealed a spread of prehistoric midden material. The watching brief was undertaken by Argyll Archaeology, under the terms of a condition attached to planning consent by the Council. The midden material consisted of pottery, stone tools, burnt bone and pieces of flint. (For further information see <http://www.wosas.net> news section, 16-09-09-Prehistoric Midden on Iona, and 18.03.10 - Radiocarbon date for Iona Midden).

- 3.6 Fieldwork conducted by Rebecca Shaw Archaeological Services demonstrated a tradition of continual occupation at Grishipoll on the Isle of Coll potentially stretching back to the Bronze Age. Pottery found during monitoring work conducted on the proposed redevelopment and extension of The White House, a mid-18th century Laird's house visited by Boswell and Johnson during their tour of the Western Isles, confirmed a local tradition of earlier occupation on the site. The fieldwork was required by an archaeological condition attached to the planning consent by the Council. (For further information see <http://www.wosas.net> news section, 09.10.09 – Long Tradition of Occupation at Grishipoll).
- 3.7 Radiocarbon dates for an archaeological site at Allt Fearna on the Douglas Water near Inveraray, which had been excavated in 2006, were finally obtained in December 2009. The site had been excavated by Firat Archaeological Services in response to a condition attached to planning consent by the Council. The radiocarbon dates indicated that the last use of the cooking pit and the last rake-out of the hearth, associated with the earliest burnt mound phase of activity on the site, occurred during the Bronze Age. A third sample, taken from a hearth identified on the old ground surface, forming the intermediate phase of the site between the burnt mound and a later sheiling, was dated to 740BP (before present), placing it in the medieval period. This range of dates indicates the long tradition of activity on the site, and strongly suggests that other ostensible 'sheiling' sites may be much older than originally thought. (For further information see <http://www.wosas.net> news section, 04.12.09 – Radiocarbon Dates for Allt Fearna Sheiling Received).

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 140 other items of casework, including 24 pre-application enquiries and 13 statutory undertaker enquiries (from Scottish and Southern Energy and Scottish Water) which were subject to separate charging. There were 2 Sites and Monuments enquiries from members of the public.
- 3.9 Channel 4's Time Team undertook excavation at Balisclate near Tobermory on Mull during May 2009. The archaeological site was an early chapel and burial ground which had been discovered and identified by local archaeology enthusiasts. The Archaeology Service had been asked to identify local commercial archaeological contractors, who might be able to provide assistance to the Time Team. The programme which was broadcast on 25 April 2010 suggested that the archaeological site was a monastery of possible Columban date. A burial found in the area of the altar may have been that of its patron, possibly an early saint. A mound outside the enclosure was identified as a possible open air altar and base for a standing cross. A carved piece of the cross was also found. Time Team described the find as possibly their "perfect Time Team", saying that it was not every week that they discovered a lost monastic site with a possible saint under the altar (see <http://www.channel4.com/programmes/time-team/articles/mull-dig-report>). This archaeological find is potentially very significant in aiding understanding of the early Columban church in Argyll.

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 82 new planning applications were identified as raising potential archaeological issues, either by the Archaeology Service or by Council staff.
- 4.3 The 82 new planning applications received the following responses from the Service in terms of the advice contained in National Planning Policy Guideline 5 and Planning Advice Note 42:

Archaeological assessment or evaluation prior to determination required	5
Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation	12
Archaeological watching brief condition required	10
Avoidance/protection within or to side of development	1
Standings buildings survey condition	1
Other condition eg archaeological mitigation strategy required	2
Refer to Historic Scotland (scheduled monument)	1
No issue, no action possible or necessary, including no issue after further work	41
Requested for comment, not received	9

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

- 4.4 An archaeological evaluation by trial trenching by Headland Archaeology Ltd, followed by monitoring of ground-breaking works, took place in July 2009 in advance of the construction of an adventure playground within the policies of Dumfries House, East Ayrshire. The evaluation uncovered the remains of a known World War II prisoner of war camp, including the remains of at least 5 buildings, a network of pathways and the remains of ancillary structures belonging to 'Camp 22' The archaeological work was done in response to a condition attached by the Council to planning consent for the development.
- 4.5 Archaeological monitoring in July 2009 by Rathmell Archaeology Ltd during the installation of temporary office units at Kilmarnock Community Fire Station, Riccarton failed to find archaeological evidence of the medieval settlement of Riccarton, which possibly has Sir William Wallace connections. The ground revealed during the archaeological monitoring was observed to be made ground from the demolition of former 19th century buildings, so it is possible that medieval deposits could survive below these, but were not reached during the development works. The archaeological work was done in response to a watching brief condition attached by the Council.

- 4.6 An archaeological watching brief by Rathmell Archaeology Ltd was carried out during the groundbreaking works required for an extension to the existing dental surgery at 15A High Street, Stewarton in response to a condition attached to planning consent by the Council. The watching brief failed to find evidence of Stewarton's medieval past, but a line of foundations was found, which may represent an earlier structure, as they contained handmade bricks of potentially 18th or early 19th century date. It is possible that medieval deposits may survive below this level.

Other Advice within the Council's Area

- 4.7 During the report period advice was provided to a variety of clients, including Council staff, in respect of 8 other items of casework, including 4 pre-application enquiries and 1 statutory undertaker enquiry (from ScottishPower) which were subject to separate charging. There were no Sites and Monuments Record enquiries from members of the public.

5 Advice to East Renfrewshire Council

Development Plan Advice

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

Development Control Advice

- 5.2 Over the report period 50 weekly lists of planning applications were received from the Council for monitoring by the Service and 29 new planning applications were identified as raising potential archaeological issues, either by the Archaeology Service or by Council staff.
- 5.3 The 29 new planning applications received the following responses from the Service in terms of the advice contained in National Planning Policy Guideline 5 and Planning Advice Note 42:

Archaeological assessment or evaluation prior to determination required	5
Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation	2
Archaeological watching brief condition required	3
Standings buildings survey condition	1
Other condition eg archaeological mitigation strategy required	1
No issue, no action possible or necessary, including no issue after further work	16
Requested for comment, not received	1

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

- 5.4 Evidence of prehistoric ritual activity was found by GUARD (Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division) in September 2009 at Patterton Quarry, Newton Mearns. This evaluation, following a desk-based assessment and walkover survey, was conducted in advance of a planning application for a proposed residential development on the site. A previously unrecorded cup-marking was identified during the walkover, as was a possible burial cairn (both Bronze Age in date). A single pit containing charcoal and cremated bone was identified during the evaluation, potentially representing a Bronze Age cremation. The Archaeology Service worked with the developer to identify an area to be preserved *in situ* within the proposed development in order to protect the archaeological remains. A part of the remainder of the development area will be subject to further archaeological work, should planning consent be granted, in order to find out more about prehistoric activity on the site. (For further information see <http://www.wosas.net> news section, 15.02.10 – Possible Prehistoric Pit at Patterton)

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 4 other items of casework, including 2 pre-application enquiries which were subject to separate charging. There were no Sites and Monuments Record enquiries from members of the public.

- 5.6 Further farm survey reports from the area were supplied to the Archaeology Service by members of the Association of Certificated Field Archaeologists (ACFA). New sites identified by the surveys have been fully incorporated into the Sites and Monuments Record.
- 5.7 The Archaeology Service was approached by the Council for assistance in preparing a Stage 1 Heritage Lottery Fund bid for Rouken Glen Park.

6 Advice to Glasgow City Council

Development Plan Advice

- 6.1 Advice was provided to the Council in connection with the Glasgow Housing Strategy Consultative Draft.

Development Control Advice

- 6.2 Over the report period 48 weekly lists of planning applications were received from the Council for monitoring by the Service and 51 new planning applications were identified as raising potential archaeological issues, either by the Archaeology Service or by Council staff.
- 6.3 The 51 new planning applications received the following responses from the Service in terms of the advice contained in National Planning Policy Guideline 5 and Planning Advice Note 42:

Archaeological assessment or evaluation prior to determination required	5
Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation	5
Avoidance/protection within or to side of development	1
Other condition eg archaeological mitigation strategy required	1
Refer to Historic Scotland (scheduled monument)	1
No issue, no action possible or necessary, including no issue after further work	22
Not received	16

Altogether 13 of the identified planning applications required some form of response to mitigate the effects of the proposals on archaeological remains.

- 6.4 A programme of archaeological monitoring and investigative work was undertaken by Rebecca Shaw Archaeological Services Ltd in December 2009 at Netherton Braes in Glasgow on an area of ground located next to Linn Cemetery, in advance of a proposed extension to the burial ground. During the course of the works eighty-eight possible archaeological features were uncovered, all of which were investigated. Although about one quarter of the features turned out to be natural, the majority had characteristics akin to postholes or stakeholes of possible prehistoric date. (For further information see <http://www.wosas.net> news section, 04.12.09 - Possible Prehistoric Occupation Evidence from Netherton Braes, Glasgow).
- 6.5 A programme of evaluation by GUARD (Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division) in March 2010 identified material associated with the former Saracen, or Possil Pottery, in Glasgow in advance of a proposed development on the site by the City Council. (For further information see <http://www.wosas.net> news section, 31.03.10 – A Possil Pottery). Since then the Archaeology Service has worked with the Council to secure as much preservation *in situ* of the archaeological remains as possible, with some further archaeological excavation carried out by Rathmell Archaeology Ltd.

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 24 other items of casework, including 10 pre-application enquiries which were subject to separate charging. There was 1 Sites and Monuments Record enquiry from a member of the public. There were also 4 enquiries from Development and Regeneration Services re the potential archaeological impacts of land remediation works on various sites across the city.
- 6.7 Advice was supplied to the Council in connection with necessary archaeological work on the Commonwealth Games Village site, including preparation of tender documents for the procurement of archaeological contractors during the ground remediation contract. Subsequent archaeological work by the AOC Archaeology Group found archaeological deposits, identified as the remains of the Springfield Dye Works dating to before 1832, and the first Glasgow Water Works dating to before 1816.
- 6.8 The Govan Burgh Survey was launched by Fiona Hyslop, Minister for Culture at the Pearce Institute in Govan in February 2010. This book, written by Dr Chris Dalglish and Professor Stephen T Driscoll of Glasgow University, is a guide to understanding Govan's rich history and archaeology. It looks at the significance of Govan's heritage including details of important sites, buildings and areas of archaeological potential. The Archaeology Service has specified and monitored several archaeological excavations in Govan in recent years, the results of which have been incorporated in the new book.

7 Advice to Inverclyde Council

Development Plan Advice

- 7.1 Advice was provided to the Council in connection with the Draft Interim Supplementary Planning Guidance for Wind Farms.

Development Control Advice

- 7.2 Over the report period 49 weekly lists of planning applications were received from the Council for monitoring by the Service and 8 new planning applications were identified as raising potential archaeological issues by the Archaeology Service.
- 7.3 The 8 new planning applications received the following responses from the Service in terms of the advice contained in National Planning Policy Guideline 5 and Planning Advice Note 42:

Archaeological assessment or evaluation prior to determination required	1
Other condition eg archaeological mitigation strategy required	3
No issue, no action possible or necessary, including no issue after further work	4

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

- 7.4 An archaeological controlled topsoil strip by GUARD (Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division) in May 2009 took place at East Green Farm, Kilmacolm, ahead of the construction of a family home. The proposed house lies adjacent to a farm steading dating from the 18th century or earlier. No significant archaeological remains were discovered, but one sherd of green glaze pottery was recovered from the topsoil. This pottery could be either medieval or post-medieval in date. The presence of the sherd could be indicative of an early date for the farmstead at East Green, but such pottery pieces were also often included in midden material taken from nearby farms or towns to manure arable land.

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 4 other items of casework, 2 of which were pre-application enquiries.
- 7.6 The Historic Scotland scheduling team spent time in Inverclyde (and neighbouring Renfrewshire) during the report period with a view to identifying archaeological sites to be designated as Scheduled Monuments. There was liaison with the Archaeology Service in respect of Sites and Monuments Record information to inform the scheduling programme.

8 Advice to North Ayrshire Council

Development Plan Advice

- 8.1 Advice was provided to the Council in connection with the North Ayrshire Local Development Plan: Main Issues Report.

Development Control Advice

- 8.2 Over the report period 50 weekly lists of planning applications were received from the Council for monitoring by the Service and 53 new planning applications were identified as raising potential archaeological issues, either by the Archaeology Service or by Council staff.
- 8.3 The 53 identified planning applications received the following responses from the Service in terms of the advice contained in National Planning Policy Guideline 5 and Planning Advice Note 42:

Archaeological assessment or evaluation prior to determination required	5
Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation	6
Archaeological watching brief condition required	6
Avoidance/protection within or to side of development	1
Other condition eg archaeological mitigation strategy required	1
No issue, no action possible or necessary, including no issue after further work	27
Not received	7

Altogether 19 of the identified planning applications required some form of response to mitigate the effects of the proposals on archaeological remains.

- 8.4 A standing building survey and a watching brief were carried out by GUARD (Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division) on Portencross Castle in association with its consolidation and repair, finishing in September 2009. Portencross Castle was the principal residence of a local branch of the Boyd family. The standing building survey concluded that there were three main phases of construction for Portencross Castle, possibly starting in the mid 14th century, and extending to the 18th century. This was followed by a phase of repair and reconstruction in the 19th and 20th centuries. Earlier excavations at Auld Hill to the north east of Portencross Castle had suggested that the castle on that hill had been dismantled by the end of the 14th century. There are however charter signings in the late 14th century, which would point to these having been signed at the new Portencross Castle. The watching brief uncovered much structural evidence, related to the various phases of the castle.

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 which were subject to separate charging.
- 8.6 The Archaeology Service was contacted by a genealogical researcher from Switzerland, who came across a photograph of the discovery of a cist (Bronze Age

burial) during the course of her research. The only information available was that the photographer, Samuel Becket, had been based in Saltcoats, and that the cist was likely to have been found in North Ayrshire. This information was posted on the WoSAS web site with a request for information. A member of the public responded to say he thought the location was Pun Wrae in Stevenston, which is now the street from the Cross opposite the Champion Shell Inn. (For further information see <http://www.wosas.net> news section, 17.08.09 – Do You Recognise This Cist? And 18.08.09 – Mystery Cist Update).

- 8.7 The Archaeology Service was contacted by Rathmell Archaeology Ltd to discuss a proposed Community Archaeology Project in Kilwinning which would involve community volunteers for an excavation in the abbey grounds. The Service provided comments on the proposal and a letter of support for funding applications, which were ultimately successful with the excavation scheduled to take place in August 2010.

9 Advice to Renfrewshire 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 53 weekly lists of planning applications were received from the Council for monitoring by the Service and 50 new planning applications were identified as raising potential archaeological issues, either by the Archaeology Service or by Council staff.
- 9.3 The 50 new planning applications received the following responses from the Service in terms of the advice contained in National Planning Policy Guideline 5 and Planning Advice Note 42:

Archaeological assessment or evaluation prior to determination required	5
Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation	6
Archaeological watching brief condition required	4
Avoidance/protection within or to side of development	1
Other condition eg archaeological mitigation strategy required	3
Refer to Historic Scotland (scheduled monument)	1
No issue, no action possible or necessary, including no issue after further work	29
Not received	1

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

- 9.4 In November 2009 an evaluation was undertaken by GUARD (Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division) at Burnbrae Road, Linwood in accordance with a condition attached to planning consent for the erection of a hotel and formation of a car park. The evaluation uncovered the sandstone and concrete foundations of Burnbrae House, thought to belong to an early 19th century mansion, although it was possible that some of the walls could be earlier, associated with the placename Burnbrae which appears on Roy's Military Survey (1747-55). As the extant archaeology was to be buried beneath a depth of made ground, no further archaeological work was required to elucidate the dates of the foundations, as the remains will be sealed *in situ* under the car park.

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 12 other items of casework, which included 4 pre-application enquiries and 1 statutory undertaker enquiry (from ScottishPower) which were subject to separate charging. There was 2 Sites and Monuments Record enquiries from members of the public.

- 9.6 A limited archaeological excavation was carried out by GUARD (Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division) during Scottish Archaeology Month in September 2009 on the site of major medieval drain at Paisley Abbey. This was the first excavation to investigate the deposits surrounding the drain. The remains of a masonry wall and stone foundation were uncovered to the north-west of the trench that may be contemporary with the drain and could therefore be part of the monastic precinct.
- 9.7 The Historic Scotland scheduling team spent time in Renfrewshire (and neighbouring Inverclyde) during the report period with a view to identifying archaeological sites to be designated as Scheduled Monuments. There was liaison with the Archaeology Service in respect of Sites and Monuments Record information to inform the scheduling programme.

10 Advice to South Ayrshire Council

Development Plan Advice

- 10.1 Advice was provided to the Council in connection with the South Ayrshire Local Development Plan: Call for Sites.

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 69 new planning applications were identified as raising potential archaeological issues, either by the Archaeology Service or by Council staff.
- 10.3 The 69 new planning applications received the following responses from the Service in terms of the advice contained in National Planning Policy Guideline 5 and Planning Advice Note 42:

Archaeological assessment or evaluation prior to determination required	8
Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation	12
Archaeological watching brief condition required	11
Avoidance/protection within or to side of development	1
Other condition eg archaeological mitigation strategy required	1
Refer to Historic Scotland (scheduled monument)	2
No issue, no action possible or necessary, including no issue after further work	32
Not received	2

Altogether 35 of the identified planning applications required some form of response to mitigate the effects of the proposals on archaeological remains.

- 10.4 Advice was provided to the Council on a number of potential large scale greenfield development applications which are at an early stage of pre-application discussions, but there was little investigative archaeological fieldwork by developers during the report period because of the economic recession. Those evaluations by trial trenching and archaeological watching briefs which did take place (at Girvan, Tarbolton, Dundonald, Ayr, Monkton, and Coynton), usually on small scale development sites, produced no positive archaeological results.

Other Advice in the Council's Area

- 10.5 During the report period advice was provided to a variety of clients, including Council staff, in respect of 14 other items of casework, including 8 pre-application enquiries which were subject to separate charging.
- 10.6 Part of a retaining wall at Ayr Harbour collapsed in early November 2009 after a prolonged period of wet weather. The Archaeology Service visited the site on 5 November to assess the archaeological significance of the exposed deposits which were likely to be associated with the known Cromwellian fort, known as the Citadel. Due to safety concerns, no archaeological examination or sampling of the exposed soils was possible. Between 0.3m and 0.9m of modern garden deposits and buried

surfaces lay above varying depths of what appeared to be a homogeneous light brown loamy sand, which in places appeared to overlie a sandier yellow soil. This homogeneous deposit appeared similar to redeposited make-up material uncovered during developer funded evaluations of a site at Citadel Place within the 17th century fort's SE bastion in 2004 and 2007, thereby implying that deposits within the fort had been exposed by the wall's collapse. Immediate remedial action to prevent further collapse had obscured the lower part of the exposed soil section before the Archaeology Service was able to observe the section. The Council was advised that archaeological recording should take place during rebuilding work on the wall.

11 Advice to South Lanarkshire 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 52 weekly lists of planning applications were received from the Council for monitoring by the Service and 114 new planning applications were identified as raising potential archaeological issues, either by the Archaeology Service or by Council staff.
- 11.3 The 114 identified planning applications received the following responses from the Service in terms of the advice contained in National Planning Policy Guideline 5 and Planning Advice Note 42:

Archaeological assessment or evaluation prior to determination required	17
Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation	18
Archaeological watching brief condition required	14
Standings buildings survey condition	1
Avoidance/protection within or to side of development	1
No issue, no action possible or necessary, including no issue after further work	52
Not received	12

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

- 11.4 A long burial cist with a partially-surviving capstone was identified by staff from the AOC Archaeology Group during the course of evaluation trenching in October 2009, conducted in advance of the third phase extension to the sand and gravel quarry at Newbigging, South Lanarkshire. This work was undertaken as a condition of planning consent, and followed the identification of multi-phase prehistoric archaeological deposits during the first phase of quarry extension. The cist is aligned east-west and this, along with its shape, would normally suggest an early Christian date. However it is more likely that the cist is prehistoric in date. Post-excavation analysis including radiocarbon dates should provide the answer. (For further information see <http://www.wosas.net> news section, 14.08.09 – A long cist at Newbigging).
- 11.5 GUARD (Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division) found fragments of what appears to be a collared urn (connected with a Bronze Age burial) during fieldwork undertaken during July 2009 at Snabe Quarry near Drumclog, in South Lanarkshire. This discovery was made during a programme of trial trenching in advance of the expansion of an existing sand and gravel quarry and was required as a condition of planning consent. (For further information see <http://www.wosas.net> news section, 25.08.09. A Collared Urn at Snabe).

- 11.6 A roundhouse and associated annexe was excavated by Headland Archaeology Ltd in April 2009 in advance of the construction of a substation for the Clyde Windfarm, near Crawford in South Lanarkshire, following the identification of a number of linear cut features, postholes and a possible hearth structure during earlier evaluation trenching. The roundhouse is likely to be Bronze Age in date. Similar roundhouses which have been excavated in the area, have been dated to the late third to mid second millennium BC. Post-excavation analysis, including radiocarbon dating, should elucidate the date of the settlement. (For further information see <http://www.wosas.net> news section,04.12.09 – Roundhouse Excavated at Whelphill, South Lanarkshire).
- 11.7 Archaeological work by Archaeological Heritage Services Ltd during the refurbishment of Crawfordjohn Primary School uncovered a number of burials, likely to be associated with the medieval parish church, which is immediately adjacent to the school site. It appears that the school buildings were erected on land which had once been part of the graveyard. All construction work was halted to allow the burials to be removed archaeologically for examination and eventual reburial. (For further information see <http://www.wosas.net> news section,04.02.10 – Grave News from Crawfordjohn).

Other Advice within the Council's Area

- 11.8 During the report period advice was provided to a variety of clients, including Council staff, in respect of 27 other items of casework, including 11 pre-application enquiries and 5 statutory undertaker enquiries (Scottish Water and ScottishPower) which were subject to separate charging.

12 Advice to West Dunbartonshire 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 (a small number at the start of the year were received twice and this was not noticed at the time) and 34 new planning applications were identified as raising potential archaeological issues, either by the Archaeology Service or by Council staff.
- 12.3 The 34 new planning applications received the following responses from the Service in terms of the advice contained in National Planning Policy Guideline 5 and Planning Advice Note 42:

Archaeological assessment or evaluation prior to determination required	3
Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation	5
Archaeological watching brief condition required	2
Refer to Historic Scotland (scheduled monument)	1
No issue, no action possible or necessary, including no issue after further work	20
Not received	3

Altogether 11 of the identified planning applications required some form of response to mitigate the effects of the proposals on archaeological remains.

- 12.4 GUARD (Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division) undertook an archaeological watching brief during construction of a replacement church hall behind St Augustine's Episcopal Church in the High Street, Dumbarton during March and April 2009. Foundations of at least 3 post-medieval buildings were revealed. Beneath this were 2 deposits of 'garden soil'. The lower deposit contained a sherd of green glazed pottery dating to the 15-16th century AD.

Other Advice within the Council's Area

- 12.5 During the report period advice was provided to a variety of clients, including Council staff, in respect of 10 other items of casework, including 5 pre-application enquiries, which were subject to separate charging.

13 Advice to West Lothian 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 52 weekly lists of planning applications were received from the Council for monitoring by the Service and 76 new planning applications were identified as raising potential archaeological issues, either by the Archaeology Service or by Council staff. In addition further work was done in respect of 9 planning applications submitted in previous years.
- 13.3 The 76 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	12
Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation	5
Archaeological watching brief condition required	10
Refer to Historic Scotland (scheduled monument)	1
No issue, no action possible or necessary, including no issue after further work	39
Not received	8

Altogether 29 of the identified planning applications required some form of response to mitigate the effects of the proposals on archaeological remains.

- 13.4 Refusal of the planning application was recommended in respect of a mixed use development at the Five Sisters Business Park, Westwood, West Calder. The proposed development was located adjacent to the Five Sisters Bing, a scheduled monument, and the proposal was likely to affect the setting of this monument. Historic Scotland also objected to the proposal. Subsequently a revised planning application was submitted for a development with much less of a setting impact.
- 13.5 West Lothian Council uncovered archaeological remains at Beecraigs Country Park in March 2010 while preparing to build a visitor centre. The remains were discovered as a result of a programme of archaeological work which had been advised by the Archaeology Service. Staff from Headland Archaeology were monitoring excavations of foundations by a mechanical digger when they recognised the traces of old post settings and a ditch. The archaeological remains appears to be a settlement of possible Bronze Age date. A local amateur group, the West Lothian Archaeology Group, asked the Archaeology Service if they could visit the site to take aerial photographs of it, using kite and pole mounted cameras. This was an interesting piece of co-operation between professionals and the community. (For further information see <http://www.wosas.net> news section, 22.03.10 – A Hive of Archaeological Activity at

Beebraigs and 23-03.10 – A Bee’s Eye View of Beebraigs. The aerial photographs of the site may be found at <http://www.armadale.org.uk/beebrigs.htm>)

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 23 other items of casework, including 13 pre-application enquiries.

14 The Loch Lomond and Trossachs National Park Authority

14.1 Archaeological advice is provided to the National Park Authority under the terms of a chargeable Service Level Agreement. In the year 2009-10 the National Park Authority paid £13,254 to the Service for archaeological advice.

Development Plan Advice

14.2 There were no requests for advice from the Park Authority in respect of the development plan over the report period.

Development Control Advice

14.3 Over the report period 48 weekly lists of planning applications were received from the Council for monitoring by the Service and 14 new planning applications were identified as raising potential archaeological issues by the Archaeology Service or National Park Authority staff.

14.4 The 14 new planning applications received the following responses from the Service in terms of the advice contained in National Planning Policy Guideline 5 and Planning Advice Note 42:

Archaeological assessment or evaluation prior to determination required	1
Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation	1
Watching brief condition	1
Avoidance/protection within or to side of development	1
No issue, no action possible or necessary, including no issue after further work	9
Not received	1

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

14.5 There was little developer funded investigative archaeological fieldwork during the report period because of the economic recession. An evaluation by trial trenching and an archaeological watching brief at Ardgartan, Arrochar (development of holiday lodges) and Glen Douglas (Inverbeg Hydro Scheme) respectively produced no positive archaeological results.

Other Advice within the National Park Authority's Area

14.6 During the report period advice was provided to a variety of clients, including National Park Authority staff, in respect of 2 other items of casework.

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

- 15.1 There were 83 requests for information and advice from developers or their agents, including 31 requests for Sites and Monuments Record digital extracts. 12 of these were requests for assistance in connection with Scottish Water, Scottish Water Solutions, ScottishPower, and Scottish and Southern Electricity proposals, a decrease from the previous financial year when there were 35 such requests. The requests for assistance from developers and their agents raised income of £2,760, a decrease on the previous year's sum of £4,277.

16 Agri-Environment Advice

- 16.1 The Service received a grant from Historic Scotland of £1,909 to enable it to provide advice to the Scottish Rural Development Programme's decision makers on request, a decrease on the previous year's grant of £4,214. The grant is now distributed proportionally across Scotland in accordance with the number of SRDP applications for which archaeological advice is sought. The Service was consulted for advice on 38 applications to the SRDP, an improvement on the 7 applications in the previous financial year, but there is still no evidence that the system for providing archaeological advice to the SRDP is functioning correctly. Requests for advice are not being made across the whole of the Service's area and only certain types of applications are being sent in for comment, mainly forestry proposals.

17 Management of the M74 Completion Archaeology Contracts

- 17.1 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. The archaeology contract is now in the post-excavation phase which is expected to continue until final reporting stage in 2011. During the report period an income of £17,299 was received by the Service in respect of its work for the M74 Completion project. The Service will continue to be paid for its monitoring role in respect of the archaeology contract management until the project is complete, but income from this source is expected to decrease further.

Appendix 1

Annual Performance Statistics 2009-10 (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 **95.3%** **(94.7%)**

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	96.2%	(96.0%)
East Ayrshire	89.4%	(93.4%)
East Renfrewshire	92.3%	(96.3%)
Glasgow City	85.0%	(95.4%)
Inverclyde	87.5%	(90.9%)
North Ayrshire	93.6%	(90.2%)
North Lanarkshire	-----	(91.1%)
Renfrewshire	84.1%	(85.2%)
South Ayrshire	85.7%	(91.9%)
South Lanarkshire	95.1%	(94.9%)
West Dunbartonshire	90.9%	(94.7%)
West Lothian	87.9%	(79.3%)
Loch Lomond & Trossachs	92.9%	(89.5%)

Overall Planning Application Performance **92.14%** **(92.9%)**

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	76.3%	(85.7%)
Pre-Application Enquiries	75.9%	(82.2%)
Permitted Dev/Statutory Undertakings	78.3%	(69.2%)
Forest Design Plan	75.0%	(80%)
Woodland Grant Scheme	100.0%	(----)
Other Archaeological Consultations	70.0%	(76.2%)
General/SMR Enquiries	80.0%	(91.7%)

Overall Other Work Performance **79.35%** **(79.8%)**

Appendix 2

WEST OF SCOTLAND ARCHAEOLOGY SERVICE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR TO 31 MARCH 2010

2008/09 £		2009/10 £
	<u>Income</u>	
178,851	Contribution from participating authorities	171,855
67,934	Fees & Charges	44,193
5,345	Interest on balances	1,048
252,130	Total Income	217,096
	<u>Expenditure</u>	
	<u>Employee Costs</u>	
200,232	Salaries, NI & Superannuation & Employee Related Costs	190,206
	<u>Administration Costs</u>	
304	Fees & Subscriptions	311
8,223	Travel & Subsistence	6,936
10,400	Rents	10,400
294	Printing & Stationery	319
12,591	Equipment Purchase & maintenance	6,699
179	Catering	488
511	Postage	464
2,200	Audit Fee	2,100
34,702		27,717
234,934	Total Expenditure	217,923
17,196	Surplus/(Deficit) for Year	(827)
136,965	Surplus Brought Forward	154,161
154,161	Accumulated Surplus	153,334

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