



Annual Report of the West of Scotland Archaeology Service 2010/11

Summary

This annual report covers the period from 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2011.

During the report period the West of Scotland Archaeology Service dealt with 1776 new casework items, thirteen more than in the previous year. Although coincidentally almost identical in number to the total of new caseload items initiated in the previous year, there were the usual variations on the type of casework within each Council area. Weekly lists of planning applications received from the eleven Councils and the Loch Lomond and Trossachs National Park Authority made up 610 of the new work items. These were monitored to identify applications raising potential archaeological issues. From the weekly lists, and through direct referrals from our planning colleagues, 818 new planning and listed building applications were identified as potentially raising archaeological issues, and a further 348 other items of new casework were also dealt with or initiated.

New Casework 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2011

Council Area	Total New Casework Items	Weekly lists	Planning Applications	Other
Argyll & Bute	529	52	327	150
East Ayrshire	118	50	60	8
East Renfrewshire	79	52	15	12
Glasgow	105	52	35	18
Inverclyde	72	50	8	14
North Ayrshire	117	51	46	20
Renfrewshire	95	50	23	22
South Ayrshire	125	51	54	20
South Lanarkshire	193	51	102	40
West Dunbartonshire	88	50	31	7
West Lothian	168	51	98	19
National Park Authority	82	50	19	13
General/Multi-Council	5			5
Total	1776	610	818	348

Because of uncertainties over the provision of archaeological advice after the retirement of the Stirling Council Archaeologist, the Loch Lomond and Trossachs National Park Authority approached this Service and asked us to extend our provision of archaeological advice to them to include the area of the National Park within the Stirling Council area from April 2011. Information relevant to sites within the National Park was made available by Stirling Council from their Sites and Monuments Record, and work to integrate it into our existing Record was undertaken in March 2011.

Over the report period, work was also carried out in respect of a further 1581 casework items which had been initiated in previous years. This included monitoring and advising on commercial archaeological work arising from conditions on consents granted previously, and further digitisation and disposal of the Service's older paper records, which was carried out by our part-time administrative assistant before her contract ended on 30 September 2010.

The 818 new planning and listed building applications identified as potentially raising archaeological issues constituted a decrease of 7.15% on the previous year's total of 881. This was only the third year since the Archaeology Service was formally established in 1997, and the third year running, that the workload arising directly from new planning applications has decreased, apparently as a result of the continuing poor economic conditions across the country. Nevertheless, in the period covered by this report 296 of the identified 818 applications (36.19%) raised archaeological issues which required advice from the Service. Thus, if the data for North Lanarkshire Council are removed from earlier years' figures to provide a fair comparison, the overall number of planning applications raising archaeological issues was only slightly lower than the average (310) of the past four years.

Summary Table of Planning Applications 2006-2011

	Nos. Identified for Comment					Nos. Raising Archaeological Issues				
	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11
Argyll & Bute	387	438	248	301	327	88	91	76	97	82
East Ayrshire	91	108	78	82	60	23	16	26	32	28
East Renfrewshire	49	29	28	29	15	6	6	12	12	6
Glasgow	118	77	73	51	35	26	22	23	13	14
Inverclyde	10	24	9	8	8	6	5	3	4	2
North Ayrshire	77	87	58	53	46	32	22	28	19	23
North Lanarkshire	55	78	52	--	--	24	22	15	--	--
Renfrewshire	64	44	34	50	23	20	12	10	20	12
South Ayrshire	80	70	83	69	54	28	21	25	35	20
South Lanarkshire	158	175	165	114	102	52	50	46	50	56
West Dunbartonshire	32	42	40	34	31	10	14	10	11	7
West Lothian	69	106	67	76	98	18	44	28	29	42
National Park	19	21	21	14	19	5	6	4	4	6
Total	1209	1299	956	881	818	338	331	306	326	296

In addition to weekly lists and planning applications a further 348 items of other new work were processed by the Service in 2010/11, an increase of 23.4% (see table below, figures for previous year in brackets). This is the second year that this category of work has increased in numbers, in contrast to the flattened trend in new planning applications, and the total is now approaching the levels experienced prior to 2008.

Pre-planning application enquiries	110 (87)
Development Plan consultations	7 (9)
Permitted development enquiries	38 (23)
SRDP audits and other matters	73 (45)
Other Archaeological Consultations	18 (31)
Sites and Monuments Record information management matters	94 (81)
General or SMR enquiries	7 (6)
Policy liaison matters	0 (0)
Other (includes items sent in error)	1 (0)
Total	348 (282)

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 3,399 new site records were added to the Sites and Monuments Record database, of which 2669 were imported from the Stirling Council SMR to prepare for the provision of advice for the larger area of the Loch Lomond and Trossachs National Park. Amendments or additions were made to 671 existing site records, and 348 archaeological events records were added, 158 of these from the Stirling Council SMR. A total of 179 archive records (index to reports received by the Service in paper and digital formats) were created, including 67 derived from Stirling Council's records. There were 98 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 three times during the year to consider various matters in connection with the running of the Service. The Service's Joint Committee met on 21 October 2010.
- 1.2 A surplus balance in the Service's reserve account of £149,888 was achieved at year end (see Appendix 2). This was a smaller than projected reduction in the surplus carried forward from the previous financial year, due to a smaller than expected fall in income from fee-earning sources. Some long-term savings were made on employee costs (offset slightly for this year only because of redundancy costs) when a part-time staff member left in September 2010, and some short-term savings continued to be made on travel and subsistence, and on IT equipment purchase and maintenance.
- 1.3 There was a drop in external income to the Service as a result of the Manager giving up the Chair of ALGAO:Scotland (Association of Local Government Archaeology Officers). In the previous year, £9,000 had been received from ALGAO:Scotland to cover the Manager's time working for the organization. However, an assessment of the effects of this arrangement on Service performance led the Manager to step down during the current report period. Work for ALGAO:Scotland up to that point had generated £1,528 in reimbursement income. This fall in income was largely offset by greater than estimated income from work done by the Service for the M74 Completion archaeology contracts. £16,313 was received in 2010-11 for provision of M74 Completion archaeological advice, compared with £17,299 in the previous financial year. While some small tasks remain to be completed, it is expected that this advice service will come to an end in the next financial year. There was a slight increase in income from fees and charges for archaeological advice to other bodies, corresponding to an increase in numbers of new work items. The Service's hourly fee charge for the report period was £70 plus VAT.
- 1.4 As with the previous year, there was a modest decrease in the Service's planning caseload during the report period as a result of the recession, but this downward trend appears to be slowing further. There were few large, greenfield residential and town centre commercial planning applications, which have previously generated the most developer-funded archaeological work. There was a modest pick-up in 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. Nevertheless, although there are few signs yet of a major economic turn-around feeding through to increased levels of new planning applications, the number of pre-planning application enquiries to the Service increased by more than 26%.
- 1.5 The Service has continued to make extensive use of the Councils' e-planning systems for checking and responding to planning applications in a more time-efficient fashion, and the previously reported teething problems with the systems have largely been eliminated. When occasional document download or website availability issues are identified, they are brought to the attention of relevant staff in the Member Councils.

The improvements in access to online planning information have meant that we have effectively eradicated former communication difficulties which had in the past resulted in application details being requested but not being made available.

- 1.6 Within the changing scope of available administration manpower through the reporting period, the Service has continued to offset the decrease in its planning caseload work by working to improve and enhance the Sites and Monuments Record, and to digitise and incorporate older paper records into the Service's computerised Consultations database. Enhancement work on the Sites and Monuments Record had only rarely been possible when the Service was particularly busy with development management work before the recession, so we continued to use the opportunity to catch up with entering backlogged data.

2 Sites and Monuments Record Maintenance and Development

- 2.1 During the report period 3,399 new site records were added to the Sites and Monuments Record database, 671 existing site records were amended, 348 archaeological events records were added, and 179 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.
- 2.2 The Service's web site (<http://www.wosas.net>) was updated over the report period with a further 35 news items from throughout the WoSAS area.
- 2.3 Previously, the Service's Sites and Monuments Record map search had been put online with the assistance of South Ayrshire Council's ICT team. As part of our continuing development of the resources available to the public, this map search has been rebuilt to be more efficient and user-friendly, with more intuitive navigation, information, and spatial search tools. The results of this development work can be accessed at <http://gis.south-ayrshire.gov.uk/mapsWosas/mapSMR.htm> . Feedback from users of all levels has been uniformly positive, but particularly from members of the public. The map search allows members of the public and agents working for developers to obtain their own desk based information free of charge. When considering the introduction of the map search facility, the benefits to the users had to be weighed against the loss in fee income to the Service from commercial archaeologists requiring such Sites and Monuments Record information for their work for business clients. It was recognized that this might lead to a decrease in chargeable requests for extracts of digital data from archaeological consultants, and therefore a concomitant decrease in Service income. The ability to easily download very large amounts of Sites and Monuments Record data from the online map search is currently disabled. Digital Extracts of such large amounts of data are very useful for manipulation within large scale Environmental Assessments. While previous Service reports have recorded a steady and significant decrease in requests for Digital Extracts from a peak of around one hundred per year in the period before 2008 to only 31 in the 2009/10 reporting period, there were 39 such requests in the current report period. It now seems likely that some of the decrease in requests for large amounts of digital data was the result of the recession rather than the availability of the online Sites and Monuments Record map search, and that numbers of requests for large-scale data extracts will now stabilise.
- 2.4 As another new application in this reporting period, the WoSAS Sites and Monuments Record can now be accessed on the move on the Apple iPhone, iPod Touch and iPad. Again with the assistance of development work by our colleagues at South Ayrshire Council's ICT team, an app has been developed to allow mobile access to summary information on sites, monuments and archaeological events. The application is available at <http://gis.south-ayrshire.gov.uk/mapsiOS/mapSMR.htm>. Users without an iPhone can get an idea of how the application works by going to <http://www.testiphone.com/>, and entering the URL for the app.

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. The Service contributed to the Consultation with Key Agencies workshop meetings for the Argyll and Bute Local Development Plan.

Development Management Advice

- 3.2 Over the report period 52 weekly lists of planning applications from the Council were monitored by the Service and 327 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 327 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	11
Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation	38
Archaeological watching brief condition required	20
Avoidance/protection within or to side of development	1
Other condition e.g. archaeological mitigation strategy required	1
Refer to Historic Scotland (Scheduled Ancient Monument)	9
No issue, no action possible or necessary, including no issue after further work	245

Altogether 82 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 with septic tank to the southeast of Dun Mhuiraguel, Coille Braigh, Taynuilt, and the installation of a mini hydro scheme, Balnabraid Glen, Campbeltown. Both proposals were located immediately adjacent to Scheduled Ancient Monuments (the first an Iron Age Fort and the second a Bronze Age burial cairn). The former application was granted by the Council subject to a condition to ensure access arrangements are amended at the detailed matters stage to minimize visual impacts, and the latter proposal was amended to minimize visual impact of the building and to move cable trenching further from the scheduled area.
- 3.5 Archaeological monitoring of site preparation work for a new house at Killinochonoch, Kilmichael Glassary, near Kilmartin was carried out by Argyll Archaeology in response to a planning condition. Initial topsoil stripping revealed evidence of a prehistoric ring-ditch round-house from which a saddle quern, a stone door jamb, stone tools and coarse pottery sherds were recovered. Full analysis has still to be completed, but it is likely that the house is of Bronze Age or Iron Age date, and

if so, will be the first prehistoric domestic structure to be found in this area, where such a concentration of tombs and ritual monuments can still be seen. (For further information see <http://www.wosas.net> news section, 10.11.10 – Location, Location, Location!).

- 3.6 Fieldwork by Argyll Archaeology on land for a new housing development in Glenshellach, Oban uncovered remains of two quite separate periods of human activity. Previous work in the area over the past twenty years has shown it to be rich in archaeological remains, and because of this, the Service recommended the attachment of an archaeological condition to the Council's consent for the development. Early evaluation of the site recorded structural remains from what seems to be a farm shown on General Roy's Military Survey of Scotland (1747-55), but which had been abandoned before 1874 when the first Ordnance Survey map of the area was surveyed. Under quite deep soils nearby there were remains of much earlier activity, with a series of features showing evidence of burning and heating of stones near a large pit beside a burn. It is thought that this is the plough-truncated site of a burnt mound, normally interpreted as prehistoric cooking or feasting sites where heated stones were used to boil water for cooking in a lined pit. No dateable artefacts were found at the depth of these features, adding circumstantial evidence of their antiquity. (For further information see <http://www.wosas.net> news section, 27.11.10 – Further Fieldwork from Glenshellach).
- 3.7 Following the positive results of an archaeological evaluation by Argyll Archaeology of a proposed development site at Crunachy Farm, Bridge of Awe in 2008, GUARD Archaeology won a contract to excavate what turned out to be a significant prehistoric cremation cemetery on behalf of the developer before house construction was allowed to start. To meet the requirements of the planning condition, topsoil was carefully removed from areas where development was to take place, and the features and deposits revealed were excavated. A number of post-holes and a large number of pits containing charcoal and burnt bone were excavated. Where burnt bone was identified, all of the feature fill was removed for later careful analysis, although this has still to be completed. (For further information see <http://www.wosas.net> news section, 04.03.11 – Further Excavation of Cremation Cemetery at Bridge of Awe).

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 150 other items of casework, including 23 pre-application enquiries and 17 statutory undertaker enquiries (predominantly from Scottish and Southern Energy and Scottish Water) 5 of which were subject to separate charging. There were 3 Sites and Monuments Record enquiries from members of the public.

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 Management Advice

- 4.2 Over the report period 50 weekly lists of planning applications from the Council were monitored by the Service and 60 new planning applications were identified as raising potential archaeological issues, either by the Archaeology Service or by Council staff.
- 4.3 The 60 new planning applications received the following responses from the Service in terms of the advice contained in National Planning Policy Guideline 5 and Planning Advice Note 42:

Archaeological assessment or evaluation prior to determination required	8
Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation	10
Archaeological watching brief condition required	8
Avoidance/protection within or to side of development	1
Standings buildings survey condition	1
No issue, no action possible or necessary, including no issue after further work	32

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

- 4.4 A programme of desk-based study, archaeological walkover survey, historic building recording, field evaluation by trial trenching, and further mitigation fieldwork by CFA Archaeology Ltd continued in advance of open-cast coal extraction in the upper reaches of the valley of the River Nith west of New Cumnock. Where such radical changes to the landscape are to take place, the lead-in period for archaeological mitigation work can extend over several years. Archaeological mitigation measures are phased to precede the coal mining operations with the minimum of disruption
- 4.5 Archaeological monitoring by AOC Archaeology Ltd during development at Greenholm Road, Cumnock recovered evidence of pottery waster dumps from the nearby Cumnock Pottery. Waster dumps contain broken pots or failed firings along with kiln waste and other debris from pottery production. They are valuable sources of information about the techniques and technology used by potters at various times in the history of a pottery factory, and finds made in such dumps can help to identify wares that have not previously been associated with the production site, or details of the processes followed which have not been recorded in documents.
- 4.6 An archaeological watching brief by Rathmell Archaeology Ltd was carried out during the groundbreaking works required for the upgrading of a car parking area and other public realm works at Church Lane, Galston. This work allowed observations to be made of below-ground conditions in one of the oldest parts of the town, next to the pre-modern crossing-place of the Galston Burn, close to the early parish church site. Structural remains from the early modern period were revealed and recorded where

they were to be affected by the new work. The indicated depth of man-made deposits within parts of the site means that it is possible that medieval deposits may survive below the levels which were disturbed by the recent works.

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, of which 2 were subject to separate charging. There was 1 Sites and Monuments Record enquiry from a member of the public.
- 4.8 Advice on the archaeological sensitivity of sites and structures and possible mitigation measures was given to Council staff drawing up proposals for remedial works on damaged or endangered churchyard walls and tombs within burial grounds in rural parts of the Council area.

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 Management Advice

- 5.2 Over the report period 52 weekly lists of planning applications from the Council were monitored by the Service and 15 new planning applications were identified as raising potential archaeological issues, either by the Archaeology Service or by Council staff.
- 5.3 The 15 new planning applications received the following responses from the Service in terms of the advice contained in National Planning Policy Guideline 5 and Planning Advice Note 42:

Archaeological assessment or evaluation prior to determination required	2
Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation	2
Archaeological watching brief condition required	1
Other condition e.g. archaeological mitigation strategy required	1
No issue, no action possible or necessary, including no issue after further work	9

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

- 5.4 A programme of historic building recording, and an archaeological watching brief during alterations to Caldwell Tower, Uplawmoor was commenced by Rathmell Archaeology Ltd. The tower, which is the last upstanding component of what was once a castle, had been restored and is a category 'B' Listed Building. It was on the Council's Buildings at Risk Register, and after lengthy discussions between the owner and the planning service, consent was granted to permit alterations and an extension to the building to form a house. Work has still to be completed, but an earlier evaluation indicated that the field around the tower still retains evidence of a larger, medieval castle. The developer's detailed discussions with the Council as advised by the Archaeology Service, resulted in modified plans excluding new development from the areas where the castle remains are likely to survive best.
- 5.5 During the report period the final intensive farm survey reports from the Eaglesham civil parish 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.

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 12 other items of casework, including 5 pre-application enquiries and 2 statutory undertaker enquiries which were subject to separate charging. There were no Sites and Monuments Record enquiries from members of the public.

6 Advice to Glasgow City Council

Development Plan Advice

- 6.1 Advice was provided to the Council in assessing known archaeological sites and areas of archaeological potential before identifying proposed land release areas in the updated Glasgow City Plan.

Development Management Advice

- 6.2 Over the report period 52 weekly lists of planning applications from the Council were monitored by the Service and 35 new planning applications were identified as raising potential archaeological issues, either by the Archaeology Service or by Council staff.
- 6.3 The 35 new planning applications received the following responses from the Service in terms of the advice contained in National Planning Policy Guideline 5 and Planning Advice Note 42:

Archaeological assessment or evaluation prior to determination required	2
Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation	8
Archaeological watching brief condition required	1
Other condition e.g. archaeological mitigation strategy required	1
Refer to Historic Scotland (Scheduled Ancient Monument)	2
No issue, no action possible or necessary, including no issue after further work	21

Altogether 14 of the identified planning applications required some form of response to mitigate the effects of the proposals on archaeological remains.

- 6.4 The Archaeology Service continued to provide advice to the Council and its project partners in connection with managing archaeological work on the Commonwealth Games Athletes' Village site, including the transition between work by AOC Archaeology Ltd during the Council's ground remediation contract and subsequent archaeological work by CFA Archaeology during the developer's site preparation work for the construction of the Athletes' Village. Excavations continued on the site to reveal important early industrial remains of the first Glasgow Water Works dating from 1809, the first industrial period municipal water supply, and a project advised by James Watt and supported by Thomas Telford.
- 6.5 Following the evaluation by GUARD (Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division) reported on last year, parts of the site of the Saracen, or Possil Pottery were excavated by Rathmell Archaeology Ltd in advance of development by the City Council. Excavation revealed a more complex history for the Pottery, uncovering two previously unknown kiln bases within a late extension to the works, and a novel construction technique used to form one of the later rebuilt kilns on a concrete ring foundation.
- 6.6 An archaeological watching brief was carried out during the upgrading of floodlights at Glasgow Cathedral by Rebecca Shaw Archaeological Services. Along with a quantity of disarticulated human remains were found two fragments of finely carved

white marble decoration in the form of foliage which appear to be from a pre-Reformation altar or shrine. Although the Cathedral building itself survived the Reformers' iconoclastic zeal, internal features associated with the pre-Reformation liturgy were smashed and removed.

Other Advice within the Council's Area

- 6.7 During the report period advice was provided to a variety of clients, including Council staff, in respect of 18 other items of casework, including 7 pre-application enquiries, 2 of which were subject to separate charging. There was 1 Sites and Monuments Record enquiry from a member of the public. There were also 3 enquiries from other Council departments regarding archaeological matters affected by their projects in the city.
- 6.8 Advice was provided to the City Council's Land and Environment Services engineers regarding the quality of archaeological mitigation measures during the construction of the East End Regeneration Route linking the M74 to the M8 across the east end of the city close to the Commonwealth Games venues.
- 6.9 Advice and an extract of SMR data was provided to The British Waterways Board to assist them in the development of a land managements tool to identify issues relating to the Forth and Clyde Canal, a Scheduled Ancient Monument.

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 Management Advice

- 7.2 Over the report period 50 weekly lists of planning applications from the Council were monitored 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:

Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation	1
Archaeological watching brief condition required	1
No issue, no action possible or necessary, including no issue after further work	6

Altogether 2 of the identified planning applications required some form of response to mitigate the effects of the proposals on archaeological remains, and building recording work carried out by the Archaeology Service while assessing 2 of the remaining cases resolved potential archaeological issues without the need for further mitigation.

- 7.4 Following the discovery of a number of coins on a Council planting and landscaping project in Port Glasgow, work was halted to determine if a serious archaeological issue had been identified. Staff from the Archaeology Service attended on the day to assess the finds and their archaeological context. Project work was able to re-start immediately, as it was apparent to the Archaeology Service that the finds had come from a disturbed context which was not part of an important prehistoric site. Further expert analysis revealed that the coins, although of various ancient types, were in fact relatively modern facsimiles of limited value which may have been sold to an unwitting collector. The circumstances in which they were found suggests that they had been hidden in a hole in the ground, possibly after a local robbery.

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 14 other items of casework, 2 of which were pre-application enquiries and 1 was from a statutory undertaker.
- 7.6 During the report period the Historic Scotland Scheduling Team continued their work in Inverclyde (and in neighbouring Renfrewshire) in preparation for amending, and adding to the Schedule of Ancient Monuments. The Archaeology Service supplied Sites and Monuments Record information and advice to Historic Scotland staff to inform their site selection procedure.

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 Management Advice

- 8.2 Over the report period 51 weekly lists of planning applications from the Council were monitored by the Service and 46 new planning applications were identified as raising potential archaeological issues, either by the Archaeology Service or by Council staff.
- 8.3 The 46 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	3
Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation	7
Archaeological watching brief condition required	11
Standings buildings survey condition	1
Other condition e.g. archaeological mitigation strategy required	1
No issue, no action possible or necessary, including no issue after further work	23

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

- 8.4 Detailed discussions regarding the scope of mitigation fieldwork were held between the Archaeology Service on behalf of the Council and GUARD (Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division) on behalf of the prospective developer of Fairlie Castle, a late medieval tower-house. As the castle tower, but not the area around its walls, is a Scheduled Ancient Monument, discussions also included Historic Scotland, who administer consent procedures for all works directly affecting Scheduled Monuments on behalf of the Scottish Ministers. Although tower-houses are now thought of as isolated structures, almost all of them were originally part of a complex of domestic buildings which have rarely survived. Remains of these ancillary structures can often be found around the tower-house, and developers' plans have to take need of this possibility when designing the new-build elements required to bring an ancient building back into use. The Archaeology Service continues to advise our planning colleagues on what is the most appropriate way for the developer to implement archaeological conditions attached to consents.
- 8.5 Planning consent to convert a former Mission Hall at Perceton in Irvine to use as a domestic home was conditional on avoiding damage to the adjacent early churchyard and its surviving structural remains. The Archaeology Service provided advice to the developer to allow him to design the development without compromising the surviving sensitive archaeological remains.

Other Advice within the Council's Area

- 8.6 During the report period advice was provided to a variety of clients, including Council staff, in respect of 20 other items of casework, including 9 pre-application enquiries and 2 statutory undertaker enquiries. There were also 3 enquiries from Council departments regarding archaeological matters which might affect Council projects, and 2 Sites and Monuments Record enquiries from members of the public.
- 8.7 The Archaeology Service provided advice on site selection to the Council's Project manager for the proposed development of a new leisure centre in Irvine. The currently preferred site sits within the historic settlement area associated with the medieval burgh of Irvine, and any development will involve careful programming to take account of the archaeological potential of the area.
- 8.8 The Archaeology Service continued to liaise with Rathmell Archaeology Ltd and with Historic Scotland about fieldwork in and around the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Kilwinning Abbey as part of the local Community Archaeology Project. This Lottery-funded project involved community volunteers in small-scale excavations in and around the abbey grounds to clarify the development history of the site. The Service provided comments on the proposal and a letter of support for funding applications, which were ultimately successful and led to a very successful programme of excavations led by Rathmell Archaeology Ltd. in autumn 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 Management Advice

- 9.2 Over the report period 50 weekly lists of planning applications from the Council were monitored by the Service and 23 new planning applications were identified as raising potential archaeological issues, either by the Archaeology Service or by Council staff.
- 9.3 The 23 new planning applications received the following responses from the Service in terms of the advice contained in National Planning Policy Guideline 5 and Planning Advice Note 42:

Archaeological assessment or evaluation prior to determination required	2
Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation	5
Archaeological watching brief condition required	5
No issue, no action possible or necessary, including no issue after further work	11

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

- 9.4 In May 2010 a site meeting at the former Royal Ordnance Factory in Bishopton between the Archaeology Service on behalf of the Council, and Rathmell Archaeology Ltd on behalf of the developers, discussed the scope of an Archaeological Mitigation Strategy for the site. This marked the beginning of a major programme of various archaeological mitigation measures designed to accompany the remediation and redevelopment of the site. In addition to many other factors, the Council's consent for redevelopment of the munitions factory complex includes conditions recommended by the Archaeology Service which require the completion of an analytical historic building survey of the factory's structures and processing areas before remediation of the site, and a scheme of field evaluation of less-disturbed areas within the proposed development area before development can take place. Should significant remains be found, further mitigation measures will have to be put in place. Analytical building recording work was almost complete by the end of this report period, and initial field evaluations had commenced.
- 9.5 Consent for an extension to the Watermill Hotel at Lonend in Paisley included a condition requiring the developer to record any earlier remains within the site which would be affected by the new hotel extension. Rathmell Archaeology Ltd carried out an evaluation for the developer. Following discussions on-site with the Archaeology Service, the trial trenching was followed up by targeted excavations which recorded the significant surviving details of an eighteenth century range of commercial buildings which had previously occupied the site.

Other Advice within the Council's Area

- 9.6 During the report period advice was provided to a variety of clients, including Council staff, in respect of 22 other items of casework, which included 6 pre-application enquiries. There was 1 Sites and Monuments Record enquiry from a member of the public.
- 9.7 During Scottish Archaeology Month in September 2010, a second season of limited archaeological excavation was carried out on the site of major medieval drain at Paisley Abbey by local volunteers led by GUARD (Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division) and the Renfrewshire Local History Forum. This excavation extended its investigations of the deposits surrounding the drain and the character of the stonework itself. Nearby and a little earlier in the year, archaeologists working for Addyman Archaeology on behalf of the church authorities examined the buried remains of the demolished west range of the abbey's cloister as a prelude to a future abbey project. Advice and assistance was offered to both project teams through discussions on SMR records of previous archaeological work in the area. Both excavations have added to our knowledge of the structures in the pre-Reformation monastic precinct.
- 9.8 During the report period the Historic Scotland Scheduling Team continued their work in Renfrewshire (and in neighbouring Inverclyde) in preparation for amending, and adding to the Schedule of Ancient Monuments. The Archaeology Service supplied Sites and Monuments Record information and advice to Historic Scotland staff to inform their site selection procedure.

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.

Development Management Advice

- 10.2 Over the report period 51 weekly lists of planning applications from the Council were monitored by the Service and 54 new planning applications were identified as raising potential archaeological issues, either by the Archaeology Service or by Council staff.
- 10.3 The 54 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	3
Archaeological watching brief condition required	12
No issue, no action possible or necessary, including no issue after further work	34

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

- 10.4 An archaeological evaluation by trial trenching by Headland Archaeology Ltd, followed by a partial area excavation, took place in October 2010 at Corton Farm, south-east of Ayr. This was part of the first phase of a large housing development in the area. The evaluation uncovered pits, post-holes and sections of curving ditches and gullies. Expansion around these features to clear an area for early infrastructure installations for the main development revealed what is likely to be the remains of prehistoric a farm or small settlement. The dateable finds included pottery and an Arran pitchstone stone tool. These finds appear to indicate activity in the Neolithic period. Most interestingly, this site is in an area with quite heavy soils, previously thought to have been unsuitable for prehistoric settlement.
- 10.5 Archaeological evaluation was carried out by AOC Archaeology Ltd on a site proposed for housing development at Greenan, Ayr. Previous work in the vicinity from 1998 onwards had identified evidence of prehistoric activity. During the current fieldwork, two pits were identified, along with a possible fire pit, and a large number of lithics were recovered. Artefacts recovered from the pit features suggested a Neolithic date, reinforcing evidence provided by a Neolithic polished stone axe recovered during field-walking on the site in 2001. However, the lithic material recovered recently appears to be Mesolithic in date. There little or no match between where the lithics have been recovered and where there appear to be underlying features cut into the subsoil. This may be because features which once existed have been ploughed out, or because the flints have shifted during soil movement. It is also possible that prehistoric activity from which the flint scatters derive were of a particularly transient nature which failed to leave an impact on the subsoil surface.

Other Advice in the Council's Area

- 10.6 During the report period advice was provided to a variety of clients, including Council staff, in respect of 20 other items of casework, including 15 pre-application enquiries 4 of which were subject to separate charging, 2 enquiries from statutory undertakers, and 1 Sites and Monuments Record enquiry from a member of the public.

11 Advice to South Lanarkshire Council

Development Plan Advice

- 11.1 During the report period advice was provided to the Council in connection with the South Lanarkshire Minerals Local Development Plan Main Issues Report and Strategic Environmental Assessment.

Development Management Advice

- 11.2 Over the report period 51 weekly lists of planning applications were received from the Council for monitoring by the Service and 102 new planning applications were identified as raising potential archaeological issues, either by the Archaeology Service or by Council staff.
- 11.3 The 102 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	9
Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation	22
Archaeological watching brief condition required	23
Refer to Historic Scotland (Scheduled Ancient Monument)	1
No issue, no action possible or necessary, including no issue after further work	46

Altogether 56 of the identified planning applications required some form of response to mitigate the effects of the proposals on archaeological remains.

- 11.4 Refusal of planning consent was recommended in respect of an application for the re-erection of the Covenanters Memorial and the erection of a residential development on a field adjacent to Hamilton Road, Bothwell. The proposed site has long been associated in the public eye with the Battle of Bothwell Bridge, a nationally important military engagement which took place in 1679 between Covenanter rebels and troops representing the government of the day. The monument to the fallen Covenanters referred to in this application currently stands at the northern end of the present Bothwell Bridge, where the main fighting took place. This battlefield was the only battle site within the Council's area which featured in the Scottish Battlefields Inventory which was in the advanced stages of preparation at the time of the application. Our advice was based on a belief that the housing application constituted overdevelopment of a recognized cultural site, and that the relocation of the monument from the centre of the battle site to a point from which the bridge that gives the battle its name would not be visible was inappropriate.
- 11.5 GUARD (Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division) found fragments of a Bronze Age collared urn during a programme of trial trenching in advance of the expansion of existing mineral workings at Snabe Quarry near Drumclog, in South Lanarkshire in 2009. This discovery was made during monitoring work required as a condition of planning consent. Further work at Snabe, just a little way north of the

earlier discovery, has revealed more evidence of prehistoric activity. This time a small concentration of features was uncovered which represented the remains of pits or post-holes. One large pit, when excavated, was found to contain over 200 fragments of early Neolithic pottery in what appears to have been a deliberate deposit. Many vessels are represented by the pottery sherds recovered and these appear to be examples of what is broadly termed the carinated bowl tradition, the earliest form of pottery known to have been produced in Scotland. A smaller pit nearby was found to contain a fragment of a polished stone axe, another type of object characteristic of the Neolithic period and sometimes found in association with deposits of carinated bowls. Though further analysis of the finds and radiocarbon dating will be undertaken to provide accurate dates for these discoveries, the evidence recovered strongly suggests human activity at Snabe between 5500 and 6000 years ago. (For further information see <http://www.wosas.net> news section, 16.08.10. - Curious behaviour in South Lanarkshire).

- 11.6 In October 2010 Rebecca Shaw Archaeological Services carried out a watching brief during the construction of an extension to a house in Bereholm, Lesmahagow. The work was in response to a condition attached to the Council's consent on the recommendation of the Archaeology Service because of the site's proximity to the remains of the medieval Lemahagow Priory and an early mill-lade. Remains of a building which appeared to be of late medieval date were exposed in one foundation trench and sherds of medieval pottery were recovered. Following an assessment of the costs of further archaeological mitigation through excavation of the exposed remains, the developer's engineer redesigned the foundations to avoid damage to the medieval structure and associated deposits, which could then be left sealed *in situ*, in accordance with government policy.

Other Advice within the Council's Area

- 11.7 During the report period advice was provided to a variety of clients, including Council staff, in respect of 40 other items of casework, including 26 pre-application enquiries and 4 enquiries from statutory undertakers of which total 7 were subject to separate charging.
- 11.8 Advice, map extracts, and a Sites and Monuments Record data download were provided to a local heritage group in Rutherglen who wished to carry out a survey of surviving burgh boundary stones for the royal burgh of Rutherglen. In exchange for the advice and assistance provided, the local group submitted their updated survey information to the Sites and Monuments Record to be available for future resource management purposes.
- 11.9 In January 2011, the Archaeology Service met with Historic Scotland and their battlefield consultants from the Centre for Battlefield Archaeology at Glasgow University following a period of consultation and advice on battlefields in the Council area. Advice was provided to Historic Scotland on their proposal to include the battle site at Drumclog Moor in the first update of the Scottish Battlefields Inventory.

12 Advice to West Dunbartonshire Council

Development Plan Advice

- 12.1 Advice was provided to the Council in connection with the West Dunbartonshire Local Development Plan.

Development Management Advice

- 12.2 Over the report period 50 weekly lists of planning applications were received from the Council for monitoring by the Service and 31 new planning applications were identified as raising potential archaeological issues, either by the Archaeology Service or by Council staff.
- 12.3 The 31 new planning applications received the following responses from the Service in terms of the advice contained in National Planning Policy Guideline 5 and Planning Advice Note 42:

Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation	3
Archaeological watching brief condition required	3
Refer to Historic Scotland (Scheduled Ancient Monument)	1
No issue, no action possible or necessary, including no issue after further work	24

Altogether 7 of the identified planning applications required some form of response to mitigate the effects of the proposals on archaeological remains.

- 12.4 Sherds of Samian pottery, a fine Roman tableware, were found by Rebecca Shaw Archaeological Services during monitoring of the construction of an extension to a house in Old Kilpatrick. The condition requiring such monitoring was recommended by the Archaeology Service because the proposed development lay close to both the Antonine Wall and to the site of the Roman Fort that formed its western terminus. The house to be extended sits close to the presumed line of the Military Way, the main road into and out of the fort, and which also connected the various frontier installations. The site was also in an area where it had been suggested that there may have been a *vicus*, or civilian settlement associated with the Roman fort. Samian ware has been extensively studied, and post-excavation analysis suggests that the pottery found was produced in the Central Gaulish workshop of Lezoux during the 2nd century AD, possibly between AD140 and AD 180.

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 7 other items of casework, including 1 enquiry from a statutory undertaker, and 2 pre-application enquiries, which were subject to separate charging.
- 12.6 Advice and recording assistance was provided to Council staff prior to the closure of Old Kilpatrick Library, where what has been identified as a pre-Reformation baptismal font was found to be in use as a planter outside the building. The font has since been taken into storage for safe-keeping.

13 Advice to West Lothian Council

Development Plan Advice

- 13.1 Advice was provided to the Council in connection with the Main Issues Report of SESplan, the Strategic Development Plan for Edinburgh and South East Scotland.

Development Management Advice

- 13.2 Over the report period 51 weekly lists of planning applications were received from the Council for monitoring by the Service and 98 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 98 identified planning applications received the following responses from the Service in terms of the advice contained in National Planning Policy Guideline 5 and Planning Advice Note 42:

Archaeological assessment or evaluation prior to determination required	8
Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation	9
Archaeological watching brief condition required	16
Avoidance/protection within or to side of development	1
Other condition e.g. archaeological mitigation strategy required	1
Refer to Historic Scotland (scheduled monument)	5
No issue, no action possible or necessary, including no issue after further work	58

Altogether 40 of the identified planning applications required some form of response to mitigate the effects of the proposals on archaeological remains.

- 13.4 Archaeological monitoring by AOC Archaeology Ltd during development of an improved access to Linlithgow Sports Club from Edinburgh Road uncovered remains of a post-medieval farmstead and an early modern period mill lade which appeared to have diverted a natural stream into and through the farmstead. The Archaeology Service recommended mitigation measures because of the proximity of the development to the site of St Magdalen's hospital, a pre-Reformation religious foundation.
- 13.5 Archaeological monitoring was carried out by Headland Archaeology Ltd. during the construction of a new section of cycle path through the Hopetoun House Estate and designed landscape. The area was of increased sensitivity because of the proximity of the new track to Abercorn Church, the earliest parts of which date from the 12th century. The church is situated on the site of an earlier Anglian monastery dating to the 7th century, the 'Aebbercurnig' recorded by Bede. No evidence was found of the Anglian monastery, but medieval to early post medieval activity was demonstrated by finds in midden deposits dumped down the steep slope to the west of the churchyard wall. The discovery of these deposits suggests that the route of the cycle path lay at the edge of an area of occupation, with the sloping ground to the west of the church being used as a rubbish dump. The most remarkable feature of the artefacts recovered

from this midden material was the proportion of imports from northern Europe. Five out of seven finds were imported, including four sherds of late medieval to early post-medieval stoneware from the Rhineland and a late medieval Flemish floor tile. Flemish floor tiles are found in large quantities on 15th century sites in eastern Scotland. They were used to floor high status buildings and are particularly, though not exclusively associated with ecclesiastical sites. Associated local pottery includes only two sherds of locally made jugs. The finds might all have been deposited during the sixteenth century. Though the assemblage is too small to be statistically reliable, the finds do hint at unusual links across the North Sea

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 19 other items of casework, including 11 pre-application enquiries of which 5 were subject to separate charging, 1 enquiry from a statutory undertaker, and 1 Sites and Monuments Record enquiry from a member of the public.
- 13.7 In February 2011, the Archaeology Service met with Historic Scotland and their battlefield consultants from the Centre for Battlefield Archaeology at Glasgow University following a period of consultation and advice on battlefields in the Council area. Advice was provided to Historic Scotland on their proposal to include the site of the Battle of Linlithgow Bridge in the first update of the Scottish Battlefields Inventory.
- 13.8 Advice was provided to the owner of a property within the defined Historic Settlement area of the medieval Royal burgh of Linlithgow. The building had been identified as being in danger of failing and needed underpinning. It had already been determined that planning consent would not be required for the works, so no archaeological condition could be applied, but the owner wished to take forward the remedial works in a responsible manner with regard to potential damage to archaeological remains. Advice was offered on possible archaeological issues which the project's engineer might wish to consider, and the Archaeology Service offered to visit the site during the works to gather information for the Sites and Monuments Record.

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 2010-11 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 Management Advice

- 14.3 Over the report period 51 weekly lists of planning applications were received from the Council for monitoring by the Service and 19 new planning applications were identified as raising potential archaeological issues by the Archaeology Service or National Park Authority staff.
- 14.4 The 19 new planning applications received the following responses from the Service in terms of the advice contained in National Planning Policy Guideline 5 and Planning Advice Note 42:

Archaeological assessment or evaluation prior to determination required	1
Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation	1
Watching brief condition	2
Standings buildings survey condition	1
Other condition e.g. archaeological mitigation strategy required	1
No issue, no action possible or necessary, including no issue after further work	13

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

- 14.5 A watching brief took place during the removal of topsoil from a parcel of land at Donich Park, Lochgoilhead. Work was originally requested on this site because it fell within an area known as Tom na Croiche, or Gallows Knowe. The place-name suggested the former presence of an execution site, potentially of Medieval date, which would in turn raise the possibility of burials being present. However, the initial clearance identified a single pit, rich in charcoal, from which three flakes of pitchstone and a small fragment of pottery was recorded, together with a discontinuous layer of charcoal that was present over much of the site. Further monitoring of topsoil removal revealed a further seven pits. These were fully excavated, with some found to contain flakes of pitchstone and while others produced sherds of prehistoric pottery. One probable cobble cist, perhaps dating to the Bronze Age, was also excavated, while a spread of charcoal, interpreted as an *in situ* campfire, was also found. Numerous microliths and flakes of flint were recovered from the area surrounding this campfire.
- 14.6 Following the announcement of the planned retirement of the Stirling Council Archaeologist at the end of March 2011, the Loch Lomond and Trossachs National Park Authority asked the Archaeology Service to extend the geographical scope of our service to them to include the area of the park within the Stirling Council area from

April 2011. Preparatory work to collect and integrate data from the Stirling Council Sites and Monuments Record into our existing Sites and Monuments Record was undertaken for the National Park Authority in March 2011 in readiness for this extension in geographical remit.

Other Advice within the National Park Authority's Area

- 14.7 During the report period advice was provided to a variety of clients, including National Park Authority staff, in respect of 13 other items of casework including 1 pre-application enquiry and 5 enquiries from statutory undertakers.

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

- 15.1 There were 110 requests for information and advice from developers or their agents, including 31 requests for Sites and Monuments Record digital extracts. There were 38 requests for assistance in connection with Scottish Water, Scottish Water Solutions, ScottishPower, Scottish and Southern Electricity, and Transerve proposals, a return to previous levels after last year's rapid downturn, when there 12 such requests. The requests for assistance from developers and their agents raised income of £3,850, an increase on the previous year's sum of £2,760, but still short of levels attained prior to the recession.

16 Agri-Environment Advice

- 16.1 The Service received a grant from Historic Scotland of £4,039 to enable it to provide advice to the Scottish Rural Development Programme's decision makers on request. This is a substantial increase on the previous year's grant of £1,909. 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 73 applications to the SRDP, itself a considerable increase in uptake when compared to the 38 applications in the previous financial year, but despite this, there is still concern that the system for providing archaeological advice to the SRDP is not fully functional. It is still the case that 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 and Environment Services department. The archaeology contract was moving towards the conclusion of the post-excavation phase which is expected to continue into a final reporting stage in 2011. During the report period an income of £16,313 was received by the Service in respect of its work for the M74 Completion project. The Archaeology Service will continue to provide advice and guidance into the next reporting period, and will be paid for its monitoring role in respect of the archaeology contract management until the project is complete, but the level of income from this source is expected to be slight.

Appendix 1

Annual Performance Statistics 2010-11 (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	97.2%	(95.3%)
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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	93.8%	(96.2%)
East Ayrshire	85.0%	(89.4%)
East Renfrewshire	93.3%	(92.3%)
Glasgow City	82.4%	(85.0%)
Inverclyde	100.0%	(87.5%)
North Ayrshire	88.1%	(93.6%)
Renfrewshire	78.3%	(84.1%)
South Ayrshire	83.3%	(85.7%)
South Lanarkshire	84.2%	(95.1%)
West Dunbartonshire	96.4%	(90.9%)
West Lothian	88.9%	(87.9%)
Loch Lomond & Trossachs	95.0%	(92.9%)
Overall Planning Application Performance	89.6%	(92.14%)

Other Work Areas

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

SRDP Advice	54.2%	(76.3%)
Pre-Application Enquiries	77.6%	(76.1%)
Permitted Dev/Statutory Undertakings	91.9%	(78.3%)
Other Archaeological Consultations	93.8%	(70.0%)
General/SMR Enquiries	57.14%	(80.0%)
Overall Other Work Performance	74.93%	(75.54%)

Appendix 2

WEST OF SCOTLAND ARCHAEOLOGY SERVICE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR TO 31 MARCH 2011

2009/10 £		2010/11 £
	<u>Income</u>	
171,855	Contribution from participating authorities	171,855
44,193	Fees & Charges	39,104
1,048	Interest on balances	857
<u>217,096</u>	Total Income	<u>211,816</u>
	<u>Expenditure</u>	
	<u>Employee Costs</u>	
190,206	Salaries, NI & Superannuation & Employee Related Costs	189,019
	<u>Administration Costs</u>	
311	Fees & Subscriptions	205
6,936	Travel & Subsistence	6,203
10,400	Rents	10,600
319	Printing & Stationery	206
6,699	Equipment Purchase & maintenance	6,704
488	Catering	57
464	Postage	49
	Purchase of services (miscellaneous)	169
2,100	Audit Fee	2,050
<u>27,717</u>		<u>26,243</u>
<u>217,923</u>	Total Expenditure	<u>215,262</u>
(827)	Surplus/(Deficit) for Year	(3,446)
154,161	Surplus Brought Forward	153,334
<u>153,334</u>	Accumulated Surplus	<u>149,888</u>

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.