



Annual Report of the West of Scotland Archaeology Service 2011/12

Summary

This annual report covers the period from 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012.

During the report period the West of Scotland Archaeology Service was restructured following the early retirement of the former manager in June 2011. A new manager was appointed from within the Service, and the resultant Senior Archaeologist vacancy was left unfilled. Despite this reduction in manpower, the Service dealt with 1802 new casework items, twenty-six more than in the previous year. For a second year in succession, this total showed a modest increase, but there were once again variations in the type of casework arising in the report period, both in general and in individual Council areas. Weekly lists of planning applications received from the eleven Councils and the Loch Lomond and Trossachs National Park Authority made up 587 of the new work items. These were monitored to identify applications raising potential archaeological issues. From monitoring the weekly lists, and through direct referrals from our planning colleagues, 891 new planning and listed building applications were identified as potentially raising archaeological issues, and a further 324 other items of new casework were also dealt with or initiated.

New Casework 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012

Council Area	Total New Casework Items	Weekly lists	Planning Applications	Other
Argyll & Bute	487	54	316	117
East Ayrshire	133	49	65	19
East Renfrewshire	84	51	29	4
Glasgow	113	49	40	24
Inverclyde	79	55	18	6
North Ayrshire	120	50	44	26
Renfrewshire	90	50	30	10
South Ayrshire	119	48	56	15
South Lanarkshire	230	52	136	42
West Dunbartonshire	60	48	6	6
West Lothian	152	31	96	25
National Park Authority	129	50	55	24
General/Multi-Council	6			6
Total	1802	587	891	324

The increase in new casework items can be partly attributed to the reporting year being the first in which the Service was responsible for the provision of archaeological advice for almost all of the Loch Lomond and Trossachs National Park Authority area, but the

underlying upward trend is slightly greater still. The casework data show that fewer weekly planning lists were monitored than is usual. An unfortunate breakdown in the automated digital data exchange between West Lothian Council and the Service occurred during the reporting period, which resulted in a period where lists were not actively monitored by the Service. A brief follow-up assessment indicated that no planning applications raising major archaeological issues went unidentified as a result.

Over the report period, work was also carried out in respect of a further 241 casework items which had been initiated in previous years. This casework primarily involved advising on the appropriate scale of fieldwork and reporting required to satisfy conditions on consents granted previously, and monitoring such work when it was carried out by commercial archaeological organisations. Recent years' figures in this category had also included work carried out to digitise and dispose of the Service's older paper records of planning application casework. This backlog clearance work had been carried out by our former part-time administrative assistant, but was halted when her contract ended in 2010.

The 891 new planning and listed building applications identified as potentially raising archaeological issues constituted an increase of 9% on the previous year's total of 818, and more than reversed that year's dip in planning casework figures. In the period covered by this report 337 of the identified 891 applications (37.82%) raised archaeological issues which required advice from the Service. This is a sizeable increase on recent years' figures but may be largely attributed to an increase in small-scale wind power applications in some council areas.

Summary Table of Planning Applications 2007-2012

	Nos. Identified for Comment					Nos. Raising Archaeological Issues				
	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12
Argyll & Bute	438	248	301	327	316	91	76	97	82	81
East Ayrshire	108	78	82	60	65	16	26	32	28	32
East Renfrewshire	29	28	29	15	29	6	12	12	6	14
Glasgow	77	73	51	35	40	22	23	13	14	10
Inverclyde	24	9	8	8	18	5	3	4	2	4
North Ayrshire	87	58	53	46	44	22	28	19	23	24
North Lanarkshire	78	52	--	--	--	22	15	--	--	--
Renfrewshire	44	34	50	23	30	12	10	20	12	17
South Ayrshire	70	83	69	54	56	21	25	35	20	31
South Lanarkshire	175	165	114	102	136	50	46	50	56	63
West Dunbartonshire	42	40	34	31	6	14	10	11	7	3
West Lothian	106	67	76	98	96	44	28	29	42	34
National Park	21	21	14	19	55	6	4	4	6	24
Total	1299	956	881	818	891	331	306	326	296	337

In addition to weekly lists and planning applications a further 324 items of other new work were processed by the Service in 2011/12. While this shows a slight decrease of 6.9% from last year's surprisingly high numbers, it is possible to identify an underlying upward trend, especially with regard to pre-application enquiries (see table below, figures for the last reporting year in brackets).

Pre-planning application enquiries	137 (110)
Development Plan consultations	10 (7)
Permitted development enquiries	28 (38)
SRDP audits and other matters	71 (73)
Other Archaeological Consultations	13 (18)
Sites and Monuments Record information management matters	58 (94)
General or SMR enquiries	5 (7)
Policy liaison matters	1 (0)
Other (includes items sent in error)	0 (1)
Total	324 (348)

In the report period 299 new site records were added to the Sites and Monuments Record database following research by Service staff or following their identification in reports made to the Service by commercial archaeological contractors and amateur archaeological groups. In contrast to earlier years, there was no download of data from the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS) during the reporting period. Amendments or additions were made to 519 existing site records, and 137 archaeological events records were added. A total of 148 archive records (index to reports received by the Service in paper and digital formats) were created. There were 169 archaeological events (excavations, surveys, watching briefs, desk based assessments etc) recorded within the Service's geographical area during the report period.

1 Running the Service

- 1.1 The Service's Steering Group met three times during the report period to consider various matters in connection with the running and restructuring of the Service. The Service's Joint Committee met on 17 May 2011.
- 1.2 A surplus balance in the Service's reserve account of £110,914 was achieved at year end (see Appendix 2). The reduction in the surplus carried forward from the previous financial year was smaller than had been projected, due to further modest savings in expenditure on travel and subsistence, and on IT equipment purchase and maintenance, and because of an increase in income generated from fee-earning sources. The opportunity arose to make long-term savings on employee costs (offset for this year only by severance costs) through restructuring the Service when the former Service Manager retired in June 2011.
- 1.3 There was a smaller than expected drop in external income to the Service over the report period. Having halted work on behalf of ALGAO:Scotland (the Association of Local Government Archaeology Officers), which had generated £1,528 in reimbursement income in the previous year, and expecting only minimal amounts of income from the remaining tasks associated with the M74 Completion project, it was expected that fee income would fall by more than 40%. However, more than half of this projected fall in income was offset by greater than estimated fee-earning income. Contrary to expectations, the provision of advice on the reporting and publication of the results of the archaeological works carried out for the M74 Completion was required for a longer time within the report period. For this advice, the Service received £6,390. There was also an unexpected increase in income from advice provided to the Scottish Rural Development Programme (SRDP) through grant-aid administered by Historic Scotland. The Service received £4,233 in 2011-12 for the provision of archaeological advice to agricultural and forestry agents. Due to a continuing rise in planning-related pre-application enquiries, income from fees and charges made for the provision of mediated archaeological information and advice to commercial organizations also increased. The Service's hourly fee charge for the report period remained at £70 plus VAT.
- 1.4 Following three years of decline in planning caseload as a result of the recession, there was a modest increase during the report period. A slowing of the downward trend had been noted last year, but the apparent turnaround is highly specialized. Several councils are experiencing an increase in small-scale renewable energy applications, which because of their wider landscape effects may account for the majority of the apparent rise in casework. There continue to be 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. The number of pre-application enquiries to the Service increased by more than 24%, building on a similar increase during the previous report period, and is likely to be a result of recent changes to the planning system.

- 1.5 While 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, short-term problems continue to occur intermittently. Some delays in retrieving details of applications have been experienced, and it is thought that this may be largely related to increased numbers of users accessing the online system. When occasional document download or website availability issues have been identified, they have been brought to the attention of relevant staff in the Member Councils. Unfortunately, during this report period, a breakdown in the automated digital data exchange between West Lothian Council and the Service went unnoticed by either party for some considerable time. This resulted in a period where weekly lists from West Lothian Council were not actively monitored and assessed by the Service. While the continuing use of the archaeological consultation trigger map (ACTMap) system of direct casework referrals from our planning officer colleagues in West Lothian ensured that planning applications which might have raised serious archaeological issues were flagged up in advance, some smaller applications in areas of unknown archaeological potential may not have been identified. However, a brief follow-up assessment by the Service failed to find any applications where substantive archaeological issues went unidentified. Following this regrettable and unusual lapse, more rigorous procedures have been put in place to ensure the regular delivery or retrieval of weekly lists of planning applications is maintained.
- 1.6 The increase in numbers of new casework items, coupled with the decrease in staff numbers following the Service's restructuring, meant that less time was available for work to improve and enhance the Sites and Monuments Record. Work to digitise and incorporate older paper-based casework files and records into the Service's computerised Consultations database was all but halted so as to allow staff resources to be allocated to current planning casework and to external fee-earning tasks as a priority.

2 Sites and Monuments Record Maintenance and Development

- 2.1 During the report period 299 new site records were added to the Sites and Monuments Record database, 519 existing site records were amended or updated, 137 archaeological events records were added, and 148 archive records (an index to, and summary of reports received by the Service in paper and digital formats) were created. No automated download of new heritage data from the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS) was received and incorporated into the Sites and Monuments Record during the reporting period. Consequently, the new site records which were added to the Sites and Monuments Record database were identified by Service staff while carrying out research related to their current casework, or were reported directly to the Service by commercial archaeological contractors and amateur archaeological groups. Set against the reduced staff time available for new archaeological data entry, these numbers of additional records represent a substantial enhancement of the Sites and Monuments Record.
- 2.2 The Service's web site (<http://www.wosas.net>) was updated over the report period with a further 34 news items from throughout the WoSAS area. During the report period the Service website recorded more than 500,000 "hits".
- 2.3 The Service's Sites and Monuments Record database has been online for more than a decade, and is accessible from the Service website. In addition, an integrated and interactive map search facility was put online with the assistance of South Ayrshire Council's ICT team, and is regularly enhanced and updated. During the report period, Historic Scotland commissioned a consultant to carry out a survey of central government and local authority archaeological information sources and to develop a national strategy for their development. The Service contributed to this survey and provided constructive comments on the developing strategy for records of the historic environment. Consultation on the proposed strategy has continued and involves Historic Scotland, the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland, the Association of Local Government Archaeology Officers, the Scottish SMR Forum, and other bodies such as the National Trust and the Forestry Commission. It is expected that once a national strategy for historic environment data sources has been agreed, further development of the Service's Sites and Monuments Record will be designed to be in accord with that strategy.
- 2.4 Feedback from all levels of user of the online Sites and Monuments Record continues to be positive, and this is particularly true of members of the public. The map search has allowed members of the public, students, and agents working for developers on small-scale projects to obtain their own desk based information free of charge. When deciding to make this online facility available, the benefits to the users had to be weighed against potential loss of fee income to the Service from commercial archaeologists requiring such historic environment data for their business purposes. It was noted in previous Service reports 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. However, structured Digital Extracts of large amounts of data can be usefully manipulated within large scale Environmental Assessments, and increasingly archaeological contractors are also making use of such

structured datasets in the production of smaller archaeological reports. Previous Service reports 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. However, 39 such requests were made in the 2010/11 reporting period, and 66 in the current report period. It now seems clear that the decrease in requests for large amounts of digital data was more a result of the recession rather than the availability of the online Sites and Monuments Record data, and that commercial clients continue to find added value in the mediated and geo-referenced data made available by the Service in our large-scale Digital Extracts.

- 2.5 During the report period, one research student and two amateur archaeology groups requested Sites and Monuments Record data for academic research or survey project purposes. The Service provided data and assistance in kind and free of charge, in return for a commitment from the enquirers to provide a copy of any resultant information to the Sites and Monuments Record.

3 Advice to Argyll & Bute Council

Development Plan Advice

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

Development Management Advice

- 3.2 Over the report period 54 weekly lists of planning applications from the Council were monitored by the Service and 316 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 316 new planning applications received the following responses from the Service in terms of the advice contained in Scottish Planning Policy and Planning Advice Note 2/2011:

Refusal of planning application recommended	9
Archaeological assessment or evaluation prior to determination required	10
Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation	27
Archaeological watching brief condition required	28
Avoidance/protection within or to side of development	3
Refer to Historic Scotland (Scheduled Ancient Monument)	4
No issue, no action possible or necessary, including no issue after further work	235

Altogether 81 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 nine proposals – the erection of three wind turbines at Pennyghael, Isle Of Mull, the erection of a nine-turbine windfarm at Clachan Seil, the erection of a single large wind turbine near Ardchnonnel, Lochaweside, multiple applications for the erection of houses on two separate sites near Bunessan, Isle of Mull, a fencing upgrade at Oban High School, and the modified application for a mini hydro scheme, Balnabraid Glen, near Campbeltown.. All but two of the proposals were located either adjacent to Scheduled Ancient Monuments or in important views from the monuments. Two applications initially proposed works which would directly affect the Scheduled Ancient Monuments, but these were withdrawn or amended to avoid direct impacts. One of the house applications near Bunessan was granted by the Council subject to a condition following amendments to minimize visual impacts.
- 3.5 As an example of the wealth of archaeology that is always turning up in Argyll and Bute, archaeological fieldwork by Argyll Archaeology on land for a new housing development in Glenshellach, Oban uncovered further remains of complex prehistoric occupation. Following earlier successful work in 2010, the new areas revealed three round-houses, stone-lined pits, an area of burning and a quantity of pottery, some of it

decorated. It is possible that part of the site had a ritual function rather than a purely domestic one.

Other Advice within the Council's Area

- 3.6 During the report period advice was provided to a variety of clients, including Council staff, in respect of 117 other items of casework, including 31 pre-application enquiries and 9 statutory undertaker enquiries (predominantly from Scottish and Southern Energy and Scottish Water), 7 of which were subject to separate charging. There was one Sites and Monuments Record enquiry from a member 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 49 weekly lists of planning applications from the Council were monitored by the Service and 65 new planning applications were identified as raising potential archaeological issues, either by the Archaeology Service or by Council staff.
- 4.3 The 65 new planning applications received the following responses from the Service in terms of the advice contained in Scottish Planning Policy and Planning Advice Note 2/2011:

Archaeological assessment or evaluation prior to determination required	6
Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation	15
Archaeological watching brief condition required	9
Other condition e.g. archaeological mitigation strategy required	1
Refer to Historic Scotland (Scheduled Ancient Monument)	1
No issue, no action possible or necessary, including no issue after further work	33

Altogether 32 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 archaeological work was undertaken by staff from Headland Archaeology Ltd in order to satisfy a condition of planning consent for the proposed extension to Laigh Glenmure Surface Mine, near Duncanziemere. An initial evaluation by trial trenching was followed by open area excavation in two sections of the site, one in the vicinity of the upstanding Hillhead farmstead, to look for evidence of earlier phases of occupation, the other to record material associated with a farmstead called Back of Hill, which was shown on General Roy's Military Survey of the mid eighteenth century, but which had been removed before the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of the mid-nineteenth century. At Hillhead, remains relating to an earlier settlement phase were recorded. The location of the pre-Improvement Hillhead farm buildings depicted on Roy's military map of 1747-55 could not be ascertained. However, the remains of boundary and drainage ditches to the south of the upstanding ruinous buildings provided evidence of that earlier settlement, as finds dating to the seventeenth-eighteenth centuries were recovered from the features. It seems likely that the later structures were erected on the footprint of the previous farmstead. In addition, an area of narrow furrows forming a garden plot was identified, sealed by the cobble yard area of the nineteenth century farmstead phase. Comparable with the 'kaleyards' of northern Scotland
- 4.5 The remains of Back of the Hill do not appear to be in the medieval longhouse/ Byrehouse tradition, with humans and animals under the same roof. Instead, the farmstead is likely to have constituted a domestic structure with a series of

outbuildings for animals and storage. The presence of outbuildings became an increasingly common feature of low status farms in the eighteenth century as agricultural improvements began to take hold. Despite the farmstead making this transition in layout, it appears construction techniques had not evolved towards the mortared stone wall architecture that began to appear elsewhere in Scotland at this time. Dating evidence provided by the bottle glass and pottery suggests the site was occupied from possibly as early as the seventeenth century, was certainly in use by c.1730, and continued through to c.1790/1800. It is of note that the decline of the Back of the Hill farmstead coincides with the agricultural Improvement period that had firmly established itself in Scotland by the late eighteenth century. In addition to innovations in farming systems and the development of new crops and livestock breeds, the structure of farms themselves changed. On many estates a process of amalgamation took place at this time. The number of tenancies on farms was reduced, leading to a dominance of larger single-tenant units in areas such as the Southern Uplands and western lowlands. Back of the Hill farmstead may have succumbed to this process, with Hillhead becoming the sole tenant of the surrounding land.

- 4.6 These remains are of significance, as examples of relatively low status medieval and post-medieval farmsteads are rarely found in the archaeological record. The recovery of the associated seventeenth - eighteenth century finds assemblage is also important as the rural setting of such finds is unusual. The fact that the sites are relatively undisturbed by later intrusions adds further significance to their importance in furthering our knowledge of Scotland's rural settlements in this period.

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 19 other items of casework, including 15 pre-application enquiries and one statutory undertaker enquiry.

5 Advice to East Renfrewshire Council

Development Plan Advice

- 5.1 There were 2 requests for assistance from the Council during the report period in respect of Development Plan advice and Strategic Environmental Assessment.

Development Management Advice

- 5.2 Over the report period 51 weekly lists of planning applications from the Council were monitored 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 Scottish Planning Policy and Planning Advice Note 2/2011:

Archaeological assessment or evaluation prior to determination required	6
Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation	4
Archaeological watching brief condition required	4
No issue, no action possible or necessary, including no issue after further work	15

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

- 5.4 An archaeological evaluation carried out by GUARD Archaeology Limited on an area proposed for development at Ayr Road, Newton Mearns identified an enigmatic feature of potential significance. They found an oval shaped pit, found on slightly raised ground close to the northern boundary of their site. The pit measured 1.3 m in length by 0.7 m in width, and had a fairly flat base and a maximum depth of 0.2 m. The fill consisted of a moderately compacted black-brown sand silt which contained charcoal flecks and a large amount of subangular pebble- and cobble-sized stones. Although no artefacts were recovered to provide a possible date for the feature and its function remains elusive, the nature of the remains suggest a possible prehistoric date. While the evaluation trench was extended around the location of the pit, no further features were encountered, though it remains possible that additional material may survive in the vicinity. As a result, an additional phase of fieldwork will take place around the pit, to take in the rest of the raised area, so that any associated features that may be present can be excavated and recorded.

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 one pre-application enquiry and one from a 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 and in response to the Pollokshaws Local Development Strategy.

Development Management Advice

- 6.2 Over the report period 49 weekly lists of planning applications from the Council were monitored by the Service and 40 new planning applications were identified as raising potential archaeological issues, either by the Archaeology Service or by Council staff.
- 6.3 The 40 new planning applications received the following responses from the Service in terms of the advice contained in Scottish Planning Policy and Planning Advice Note 2/2011:

Archaeological assessment or evaluation prior to determination required	2
Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation	4
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	30

Altogether 10 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 by CFA Archaeology on the 2014 Glasgow Commonwealth Games Athletes' Village site during the developer's site preparation work for the construction of the Athletes' Village. Excavations within the site were completed on time in the summer of 2011, and revealed and recorded the very important early industrial remains of the first Glasgow Water Works. These buildings and other engineering features dated from 1809 until the 1850s, when the opening of the more famous replacement waterworks which brought water from Loch Katrine to the city rendered them obsolete. These were the World's first industrial period municipal water supply, and the project was associated with and supported by some of the most famous engineers of the day, James Watt and Thomas Telford.
- 6.5 Monitoring work undertaken by AOC Archaeology Group during the initial phase of work associated with a new retail development at Gallowgate, Glasgow, identified elements of the late Georgian Infantry Barracks. Planning consent for this development was issued by Glasgow City Council with a condition attached requiring the completion of a programme of archaeological work, this condition being attached on the advice of the West of Scotland Archaeology Service because of the former presence of the barracks on the site, which was also the location of the late medieval and early modern period Pighoose Pottery. The barracks were built on the burgh's former bow-butts (which had fallen out of regular use and had been partially

developed) and on adjoining land to the east in 1795. The barracks were mapped on Fleming's 1807 map of the city, and are depicted particularly clearly on the Ordnance Survey Town Plan of 1857. Three main buildings, and a number of others, were depicted. Two large barrack blocks faced each other across a central parade ground or barrack-square.

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 9 pre-application enquiries, and 2 from statutory undertakers. There was one Sites and Monuments Record enquiry from a member of the public.

7 Advice to Inverclyde Council

Development Plan Advice

- 7.1 Advice and comments were provided to the Council on assessing known archaeological sites and areas of archaeological potential for the Main Issues Report of the Local Development Plan.

Development Management Advice

- 7.2 Over the report period 55 weekly lists of planning applications from the Council were monitored by the Service and 18 new planning applications were identified as raising potential archaeological issues by the Archaeology Service.
- 7.3 The 18 new planning applications received the following responses from the Service in terms of the advice contained in Scottish Planning Policy and Planning Advice Note 2/2011:

Archaeological assessment or evaluation prior to determination required	2
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	14

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

- 7.4 Headland Archaeology Ltd carried out a programme of archaeological monitoring during public realm landscaping works at James Watt Dock, Greenock. The site of James Watt Dock, Garvel Island and Great Harbour form the eastern extent of a waterfront that elevated Greenock into one of the prime centres of maritime industry and commerce in Scotland. A photographic record of the general site was taken to record a number of original features including the remains of numerous railway lines running along both the north and south sides of the surviving sugar warehouse and some also leading into the building itself. These railway tracks were also recorded both to the east and west sides of the warehouse with a number also running along the dock piers. A large area of cobbles at the eastern end of the docks were cleared, while to the west of the warehouse current surfaces were also removed, though the depth of excavation was limited (approximately 0.15m) and no earlier surfaces or features were revealed. Excavations were monitored at the north-east corner of the warehouse, close to the southern bay of the docks. This revealed the junction of a large brick-built service culvert that was aligned both N-S along the dock side and E-W along the northern side of the warehouse. A number of cast-iron pipes and more modern cables were visible in this culvert. Along the cobbled surface at the eastern end of the docks a number of square manhole covers with brick surrounds were recorded. These were thought to be associated with this culvert. This culvert was considered to be part of the original dock construction, dated to the late 1870s.

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 6 other items of casework, including one pre-application enquiry.

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 50 weekly lists of planning applications from the Council were monitored by the Service and 44 new planning applications were identified as raising potential archaeological issues, either by the Archaeology Service or by Council staff.
- 8.3 The 44 identified planning applications received the following responses from the Service in terms of the advice contained Scottish Planning Policy and Planning Advice Note 2/2011:

Archaeological assessment or evaluation prior to determination required	3
Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation	13
Archaeological watching brief condition required	7
Avoidance/protection within or to side of development	1
No issue, no action possible or necessary, including no issue after further work	20

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

- 8.4 Natural erosion of the edge of a quarry face at Sannox Sand Quarry, Isle of Arran, has exposed a stone burial cist containing a pottery vessel and evidence of a possible cremation. The vessel was retrieved by the finder, Jamie McKinnon, to prevent it falling into the quarry floor. It is a tripartite Vase Food Vessel, which probably dates to 2000-1800 BC. These vessels are usually found as grave goods in cists with crouched inhumations. Very occasionally, they are associated with cremated bone, and even more rarely they contain cremated bone. What appears to be a plano-convex flint knife was also found within the cist, while the end-slab of a second cist was also identified eroding from the old quarry face. Although the cist was found within an area of sand extraction, the quarry is not currently in operation while consent is sought for an extension to the workings. Given the precarious nature of the cist, the archaeology service approached Historic Scotland to successfully request that a rescue excavation be arranged to record and remove these important remains before they were further damaged or destroyed.

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 26 other items of casework, including 9 pre-application enquiries and 2 statutory undertaker enquiries. There were also 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 and archaeological consultant for the proposed development of a new leisure centre in Irvine within the historic medieval burgh.

9 Advice to Renfrewshire Council

Development Plan Advice

- 9.1 Advice was provided to the Council in connection with the Renfrewshire Local Development plan.

Development Management Advice

- 9.2 Over the report period 50 weekly lists of planning applications from the Council were monitored by the Service and 30 new planning applications were identified as raising potential archaeological issues, either by the Archaeology Service or by Council staff.
- 9.3 The 30 new planning applications received the following responses from the Service in terms of the advice contained in Scottish Planning Policy and Planning Advice Note 2/2011:

Refusal of planning application recommended	1
Archaeological assessment or evaluation prior to determination required	1
Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation	11
Archaeological watching brief condition required	4
No issue, no action possible or necessary, including no issue after further work	13

Altogether 17 of the identified planning applications required some form of response to mitigate the effects of the proposals on archaeological remains.

- 9.4 Refusal of planning consent was recommended in respect of an application for the erection of a two-storey visitor accommodation building with associated landscaping at the Ingliston Country Club & Equestrian Centre, Bishopton because it lay next to the site of a nationally important Roman Fort.
- 9.5 Rathmell Archaeology Ltd continued their major programme of various archaeological mitigation measures designed to accompany the remediation and redevelopment of the former Royal Ordnance Factory in Bishopton. The scope of the Archaeological Mitigation Strategy for the former 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 completed during this report period, and initial field evaluations had commenced.

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 10 other items of casework, which included 2 statutory undertakers. There was one Sites and Monuments Record enquiry from a member of the public.

10 Advice to South Ayrshire Council

Development Plan Advice

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

Development Management Advice

- 10.2 Over the report period 48 weekly lists of planning applications from the Council were monitored by the Service and 56 new planning applications were identified as raising potential archaeological issues, either by the Archaeology Service or by Council staff.
- 10.3 The 56 new planning applications received the following responses from the Service in terms of the advice contained in Scottish Planning Policy and Planning Advice Note 2/2011:

Refusal of planning application recommended	1
Archaeological assessment or evaluation prior to determination required	3
Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation	13
Archaeological watching brief condition required	13
Other condition e.g. archaeological mitigation strategy required	1
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 Refusal of planning consent was recommended in respect of an application for the erection of wind turbine and formation of an access track, close to Crossraguel Abbey, near Maybole. The turbine would have been in sight of both the Abbey ruins which are a Scheduled Ancient Monument, and the ruins of Baltersn Castle, an A-Listed structure close by. Following discussions, an alternative site was selected which did not intrude into the setting of the important heritage sites..
- 10.5 Archaeological evaluation undertaken by GUARD Archaeology Ltd at the north-western end of Main Street, Monkton, identified a number of features indicative of past settlement widely dispersed across an area proposed for a housing development. This work had been undertaken to assess the archaeological potential of the development because of the quantity of archaeological material recorded from the surrounding landscape. This included a number of flint scatters recorded from the vicinity of the nearby Dow's Burn, which could indicate the presence of previously-unrecorded prehistoric settlement in the area, and the remains of the thirteenth century church dedicated to St Cuthbert, demonstrating occupation during the medieval period. The evaluation encountered a number of features widely dispersed across the development site. Broad rig cultivation remnants were visible over the majority of the site, while a group of linear cut features and pits were visible towards the central part of the site. To the north-east of these remains a possible bipartite structure was partially exposed. This appeared as a series of slot trenches rectangular in plan and formed of at least two compartments. Other more isolated linear cut features including

two possible palisade trenches and further pits were recorded around the southern and western fringes of the development area. An unworked flint fragment was recovered during excavation of one of the pits, and a fragment of fourteenth century green glazed pottery was recovered from a linear feature, possibly a ditch, during excavation. A further heavily abraded fragment of fourteenth century pottery was recovered from the fill of a broad rig cultivation furrow. The finds suggest that the area has been part of a settled farming landscape since prehistoric times.

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 15 other items of casework, including 9 pre-application enquiries, and 2 enquiries from statutory undertakers.

11 Advice to South Lanarkshire Council

Development Plan Advice

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

Development Management Advice

- 11.2 Over the report period 52 weekly lists of planning applications were received from the Council for monitoring by the Service and 136 new planning applications were identified as raising potential archaeological issues, either by the Archaeology Service or by Council staff.
- 11.3 The 136 identified planning applications received the following responses from the Service in terms of the advice contained in Scottish Planning Policy and Planning Advice Note 2/2011:

Refusal of planning application recommended	1
Archaeological assessment or evaluation prior to determination required	8
Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation	15
Archaeological watching brief condition required	36
Other condition e.g. archaeological mitigation strategy required	3
No issue, no action possible or necessary, including no issue after further work	73

Altogether 63 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 erection of a 45.7m tall wind turbine near Carstairs Junction, where nationally important Roman remains are preserved below the surface of open farm fields. The views to and from these important sites would have been badly affected by the construction of a new, mobile, and intrusive modern feature within a relatively unspoiled rural setting.
- 11.5 Monitoring conducted by Headland Archaeology Ltd during the removal of topsoil from a cable route associated with the Clyde Windfarm at Whelphill, near Crawford, has identified a number of previously-unrecorded elements relating to a known unenclosed platform settlement. The settlement adjacent to the cable route consists of at least 11 platforms cut into the hillside at a height of about 300m OD. Platform settlements are most frequently found disposed in a line along the contour, though in a minority of examples platforms have been found in tiered groups, and this appears to be the case at Whelphill; several terraces are visible in the photograph above, and material has been identified from each of them. A number of curving features have been identified, running across the width of the cable wayleave or extending into the baulk. These may represent the remains of round-houses, though it is also possible that they could also be enclosures associated with the settlement. Further work will be necessary to expand the cable easement in the vicinity of these features in order to resolve their function. In other areas, features have been identified just down-slope

from the artificial platforms. While it is not uncommon to find small cairns on the lower hill-slopes below unenclosed platform settlements, the features identified at Whelphill appear to represent either enclosures or retaining walls. Again, however, further excavation will be needed in order to clarify found fragments of a

Other Advice within the Council's Area

- 11.6 During the report period advice was provided to a variety of clients, including Council staff, in respect of 42 other items of casework, including 33 pre-application enquiries and 2 enquiries from statutory undertakers.
- 11.7 Advice and further map extracts were provided to the Rutherglen Heritage Society to assist them in continuing their 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 and copies of retrieved historical information to the Sites and Monuments Record to be available for future resource management purposes.

12 Advice to West Dunbartonshire Council

Development Plan Advice

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

Development Management Advice

12.2 Over the report period 48 weekly lists of planning applications were received from the Council for monitoring by the Service and 6 new planning applications were identified as raising potential archaeological issues, either by the Archaeology Service or by Council staff.

12.3 The 6 new planning applications received the following responses from the Service in terms of the advice contained in Scottish Planning Policy and Planning Advice Note 2/2011:

Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation	3
No issue, no action possible or necessary, including no issue after further work	3

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

12.4 Trial trenching undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd in advance of construction of a new health and care centre at the Vale of Leven Hospital in Alexandria, West Dunbartonshire, has identified what appears to be an important prehistoric site. The work was required as the site lies on a raised terrace of the River Leven, within the Vale of Leven, and lies close to a source of water. As the site did not appear to have been affected by modern development, it was considered by WoSAS to retain some potential to produce material relating to prehistoric activity. Twenty-four trial trenches were excavated during the course of the evaluation, representing roughly an 8% sample of the area available for development. This revealed seven pits near the centre of the site. Sherds of prehistoric Grooved Ware pottery were recovered from the fill of one of the pits, justifying a further phase of excavation. Work on the site continued to recover widespread evidence of Neolithic domestic occupation and one feature filled with pottery fragments suggesting some form of ritual activity. It is likely that this site will turn out to be one of the most important sites for Grooved Ware in the Clyde Valley.

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 6 other items of casework, including 3 pre-application enquiries.

13 Advice to West Lothian Council

Development Plan Advice

- 13.1 Advice was provided to the Council on filtering out known archaeological resources from proposed development sites in the West Lothian Local Development Plan.

Development Management Advice

- 13.2 Over the report period 31 weekly lists of planning applications were received from the Council for monitoring by the Service and 96 new planning applications were identified as raising potential archaeological issues, either by the Archaeology Service or by Council staff.
- 13.3 The 96 identified planning applications received the following responses from the Service in terms of the advice contained in Scottish Planning Policy and Planning Advice Note 2/2011:

Refusal of planning application recommended	1
Archaeological assessment or evaluation prior to determination required	8
Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation	10
Archaeological watching brief condition required	10
Standings buildings survey condition	4
Other condition e.g. archaeological mitigation strategy required	1
No issue, no action possible or necessary, including no issue after further work	62

Altogether 34 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 one proposal, the formation of a 23 turbine wind farm at Fauch Hill, West Calder. Despite lengthy early consultation, the applicant submitted proposals which would involve the erection of multiple 123m high wind turbines in and around a well-preserved farmstead and field system of probable late medieval to early modern date, and in a scenic area in the foothills of the Pentlands in main views of several Scheduled Ancient Monuments.
- 13.5 Archaeological evaluation was carried out by Headland Archaeology Ltd. to assess part of the site of the Battle of Linlithgow Bridge before plans for development of additional facilities at the Leisure Centre at Kettilstoun Mains. The proposals raised two archaeological issues. The first of these related to a circular crop-mark identified on aerial photographs taken by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS) in 1981. The second related to the position of the field proposed for development in relation to the site of the Battle of Linlithgow Bridge, and the possibility that material associated with the advance or rout of troops may be present. As a result of this, WoSAS advised that a metal-detecting survey and evaluation trenching should taken place, in order to assess the effect of any development on archaeological material. The metal detector survey was undertaken by members of the Scottish Artefact Recovery Group in association with Headland Archaeology, but identified very few metal artefacts. This may be because the area has

been subject to previous metal-detecting, or because the depth of topsoil present in some areas of the site was too great. Whatever the explanation, it provided little definite evidence relating to the battlefield. The trial trenches excavated across the cropmark enclosure proved similarly negative, with no evidence for a ditch, palisade slot or line of post-holes, suggesting that the enclosure visible from the air may be a surface feature. However, trenching elsewhere on the site did identify the presence of significant evidence for prehistoric occupation, with lines of post-holes and prehistoric pottery in one area, and two cremations elsewhere on the site.

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 25 other items of casework, including 18 pre-application enquiries, and one Sites and Monuments Record enquiry from a member of the public.

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 2011-12 the National Park Authority paid £16,200 to the Service for archaeological advice.

Development Plan Advice

- 14.2 Advice and comments were provided to the National Park Authority on the significance of archaeological remains and areas of archaeological potential in areas proposed for development in the Local Development Plan.

Development Management Advice

- 14.3 Over the report period 50 weekly lists of planning applications were received from the Council for monitoring by the Service and 55 new planning applications were identified as raising potential archaeological issues by the Archaeology Service or National Park Authority staff.
- 14.4 The 55 new planning applications received the following responses from the Service in terms of the advice contained in Scottish Planning Policy and Planning Advice Note 2/2011:

Archaeological assessment or evaluation prior to determination required	1
Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation	9
Watching brief condition	7
Standings buildings survey condition	5
Other condition e.g. archaeological mitigation strategy required	2
No issue, no action possible or necessary, including no issue after further work	31

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

- 14.5 An archaeological evaluation of an eighteenth century military road at Loch Arklet was carried out in early August 2011. The road was part of General Wade's 1740s network of military roads linking strongholds in the Highlands. The line of the military road runs for c.5km west to east from the former garrison site at Inversnaid above Loch Lomond to Stronachlachar on Loch Katrine. The evaluation targeted the intersection of the military road and an earlier pre-1718 road in order to record their relationship. A culvert forming part of the road was also investigated. The evaluation established that the eighteenth century military road straightened and improved earlier phases of road construction with well constructed culverts built to cross the numerous streams feeding Loch Arklet.

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 24 other items of casework including 8 pre-application enquiries and 5 enquiries from statutory undertakers.

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

- 15.1 There were 137 requests for information and advice from developers or their agents, including 66 requests for Sites and Monuments Record digital extracts. There were 32 requests for assistance in connection with Scottish Water, Scottish Water Solutions, Scottish Power, Scottish and Southern Electricity, and Transerve proposals. The requests for assistance from developers and their agents raised income of £4,911, an increase on the previous year's sum of £3,850, and close to the level generated prior to the recession.

16 Agri-Environment Advice

- 16.1 The Service received a grant from Historic Scotland of £4,233 to enable it to provide advice to the Scottish Rural Development Programme's decision makers on request. This is similar to the previous year's grant of £4,039. 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 71 applications to the SRDP, which is also similar to the level of requests in the previous financial year. As was the case last year, the geographical spread of applications requesting information is not uniform, and there is concern that the system for providing archaeological advice to the SRDP is still not fully functional across the whole of the Service's area.

17 Management of the M74 Completion Archaeology Contracts

- 17.1 During the report period the Archaeology Service concluded the provision of advice on the management of the reporting stage 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. The Service had been working to the Appointed Agent for the road procurement – Glasgow City Council's Land Services department. The archaeology contract reached its conclusion with the completion of the post-excavation phase and final reporting stage in July 2011. During the report period an income of £6,390 was received by the Service in respect of its work for the M74 Completion project. The Archaeology Service may be invited to provide a post-completion assessment of the predicted effects of the construction of the new road on the historic environment, and if so, will be paid for reporting its findings. The level of income to be derived from this possible source has yet to be determined.

Appendix 1

Annual Performance Statistics 2011-12 (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	91.1%	(97.2%)
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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	81.27%	(93.8%)
East Ayrshire	81.54%	(85.0%)
East Renfrewshire	96.55%	(93.3%)
Glasgow City	85.00%	(82.4%)
Inverclyde	75.00%	(100.0%)
North Ayrshire	72.70%	(88.1%)
Renfrewshire	80.00%	(78.3%)
South Ayrshire	80.40%	(83.3%)
South Lanarkshire	85.20%	(84.2%)
West Dunbartonshire	80.00%	(96.4%)
West Lothian	86.21%	(88.9%)
Loch Lomond & Trossachs	78.60%	(95.0%)
Overall Planning Application Performance	81.96%	(89.6%)

Other Work Areas

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

SRDP Advice	82.75%	(54.2%)
Pre-Application Enquiries	88.89%	(77.6%)
Permitted Dev/Statutory Undertakings	87.50%	(91.9%)
Other Archaeological Consultations	66.67%	(93.8%)
General/SMR Enquiries	80.00%	(57.14%)
Overall Other Work Performance	81.16%	(74.93%)

Appendix 2

WEST OF SCOTLAND ARCHAEOLOGY SERVICE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR TO 31 MARCH 2012

2010/11 £		2011/12 £
	<u>Income</u>	
171,855	Contribution from participating authorities	140,703
39,104	Fees & Charges	31,734
857	Interest on balances	1,482
211, 816	Total Income	173, 919
	<u>Expenditure</u>	
	<u>Employee Costs</u>	
189,019	Salaries, NI & Superannuation & Employee Related Costs	187,852
	<u>Administration Costs</u>	
205	Fees & Subscriptions	205
6,203	Travel & Subsistence	5,046
10,600	Rents	10,700
206	Printing & Stationery	523
6,704	Equipment Purchase & maintenance	6,565
57	Catering	43
49	Postage	55
169	Purchase of services (miscellaneous)	88
2,050	Audit Fee	1,816
26,243	Total Expenditure	25,041
215,262	Total Expenditure	212,893
(3446)	Surplus/(Deficit) for Year	(38,974)
153,334	Surplus Brought Forward	149,888
149,888	Accumulated Surplus	110,914

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.