



Annual Report of the West of Scotland Archaeology Service 2016/17

Summary

This annual report covers the period from 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017.

During the report period, the West of Scotland Archaeology Service dealt with 1732 new casework items, 60 fewer than in the previous year, a reduction of 3.3%. Around three-quarters of this reduction came from a modest fall in the number of planning applications identified as potentially raising archaeological issues, but the only geographical area where this might be statistically significant was in locations within easy travel distance of Edinburgh. However, those locations had also experienced a rapid rise in the number of such applications over the preceding two years, so when viewed over a longer time-frame, any fall in application numbers is likely to be a statistical 'blip' or annual fluctuation returning application submission rates to a more steady underlying trend.

Monitoring the weekly lists of planning applications received from the ten member Councils and from the Loch Lomond & The Trossachs National Park Authority constituted 558 of the new work items. This essential element of the Service's work ensures that applications which raise potential archaeological issues which have not been fully dealt with at the pre-application stage can be identified for consideration. The monitoring of the weekly lists, along with direct referrals from planning officers, identified 818 new planning applications which might raise archaeological issues and required further assessment.

A further 356 new casework items in other categories also arose in the reporting period.

New Casework 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017

Council Area	Total of New Casework Items	Weekly lists	Planning Applications	Other
Argyll & Bute	321	51	160	110
East Ayrshire	158	51	94	13
East Renfrewshire	80	50	24	6
Glasgow	146	53	63	30
North Ayrshire	128	51	58	19
Renfrewshire	109	51	43	15
South Ayrshire	162	47	92	23
South Lanarkshire	254	52	140	62
West Dunbartonshire	99	52	26	21
West Lothian	139	50	66	23
National Park Authority	122	50	52	20
General/Multi-Council	14			14
Total	1732	558	818	356

The Archaeology Service of the Councils of Argyll & Bute, East Ayrshire, East Renfrewshire, Glasgow City, North Ayrshire, Renfrewshire, South Ayrshire, South Lanarkshire, West Dunbartonshire and West Lothian, and of the Loch Lomond & the Trossachs National Park Authority.

Planning Application Casework 2016-2017

Although the number of new planning applications identified as potentially raising archaeological issues (818) was 48 fewer than in the previous year, 403 of these were assessed as raising such issues. This was 49% of those assessed, a slightly higher proportion than previous years. Longer-term analysis of these statistics indicates a sustained and significant upward shift three years ago in the proportion of planning casework which has needed more detailed assessment or has been identified as warranting mitigation.

This increase in the proportion of cases which have been identified as raising significant issues followed the implementation of the Service's new archaeological impact mitigation system in 2014. This revised paperless working method received a Commendation at the 2014 Scottish Awards for Quality in Planning, and successfully streamlined the identification and assessment of planning applications, reducing the need for precautionary casework referrals to the Service from non-archaeological staff within the Councils.

Continuing 'rolling analysis' of the annual casework handling statistics for the Service indicates that, with the exception of referrals dealing with site with a previous application history, the reduction in the number of direct referrals from member Councils' planning staff and an increased reliance on the Archaeology Service to identify applications raising potentially significant issues can lead to an improvement in the casework efficiency of the Service, without a discernable reduction in the successful identification of applications raising significant archaeological issues in those areas.

It should be noted that the positive effects of this casework handling system on the speed of processing planning applications is vulnerable to disruption of the *eplanning* system, on which we rely for online document retrieval. Reliable access to robust online Council systems is essential to efficient service delivery across the Joint Service.

Summary Table of Planning Applications 2011-2017

	Numbers identified for detailed further assessment						Numbers assessed as raising significant archaeological issues					
	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16	16/17	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16	16/17
Argyll & Bute	316	244	316	208	159	160	81	80	115	112	95	101
East Ayrshire	65	51	62	84	99	94	32	25	24	38	40	43
East Renfrewshire	29	32	21	27	22	24	14	8	6	12	11	9
Glasgow	40	39	51	52	48	63	10	10	16	16	18	31
Inverclyde	18	15	-	-	-	-	4	9	-	-	-	-
North Ayrshire	44	45	55	50	55	58	24	22	30	25	32	30
Renfrewshire	30	28	24	44	41	43	17	9	11	21	26	24
South Ayrshire	56	94	103	108	72	92	31	36	36	39	24	34
South Lanarkshire	136	134	134	122	154	140	63	65	58	66	68	67
West Dunbartonshire	6	14	17	33	23	26	3	8	7	10	11	12
West Lothian	96	83	79	104	128	66	34	33	36	57	57	28
National Park	55	54	64	54	65	52	24	27	30	21	31	24
Total	891	833	926	886	866	818	337	332	369	417	413	403
(% raising issues)							(38%)	(40%)	(40%)	(47%)	(48%)	(49%)

In addition to identifying and initiating new casework during the reporting period, the Service also carried forward work on 363 planning application cases which had been initiated in previous years. The Service's work on these cases largely consisted of providing advice to

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developers and to Council planning staff on the appropriate scale of fieldwork and standards of reporting required to satisfy archaeological conditions on consents which had been granted in earlier years and were being implemented during the reporting period.

A further component of this continuing casework role involves monitoring fieldwork carried out by commercial archaeological organisations on behalf of the planning authority, and to provide a measure of independent quality assurance for the developers. The level of this activity arguably constitutes a better measure of development activity on the ground than the number of planning applications lodged or consented. The number of such cases carried forward in the reporting period was more than 4% greater than in the preceding year, and sustains a general trend towards increased numbers of cases carried forward from previous years.

Other Casework 2016-2017

In addition to casework items generated from weekly lists and planning applications, a further 356 items of other new work were initiated in the report period. (See table below, figures for the previous year in brackets).

Pre-application planning enquiries	94 (118)
Development Plan consultations	2 (3)
Permitted Development enquiries	27 (36)
Scottish Rural Development Programme audits and other agri-environment matters	100 (75)
Other Archaeological Consultations	11 (15)
Historic Environment Record information management matters	86 (82)
General or Historic Environment Record enquiries	26 (39)
Policy liaison matters	10 (2)
Other (includes items sent in error)	0 (1)
Total 356	356 (371)

As expected, the levels of new casework in individual categories have varied, but once again the overall total is within the range of normal annual fluctuations recorded over previous reporting periods.

Pre-application planning enquiries

Although pre-application enquiries continue to be an important area of casework, there has been a further reduction in the number of such consultations coming forward during the reporting period. It is not yet clear whether this is as a result of agents for the developers utilising freely-available online information without consulting the Service for the advice component of our services, or whether it constitutes an early sign of decreased development activity or confidence going forward in the medium-term.

Pre-application engagement with the Service allows potential issues to be raised at an earlier stage, allowing possible time delays and costs to be identified in advance, and potentially addressed before an application is submitted. This speeds up the processing of major applications, and may remove the need to attach archaeological conditions to planning consents. The benefits of such early engagement have been recognized by the larger developers in recent years, so a reduction in the numbers of such consultations may raise concerns if sustained over a longer period.

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Agri-environment matters

Although there would appear to have been a considerable rise in agri-environment casework over the reporting period, this in fact largely represents the level of invitations from Forestry Commission Scotland Conservancy offices to comment on forestry applications they have received. The lack of uptake in fee-chargeable requests for HER information and land management advice from agricultural advisers and forestry agents referred to in previous reports has continued. This reduction in engagement with local authority archaeology services has followed the withdrawal of central government's support for the local authorities' provision of information and advice from outwith the grants already paid to applicants, and is now being reported across Scotland.

Historic Environment Record matters

Because of the sustained high levels of the planning application casework over recent years, limited staff time has been available for updating the Historic Environment Record. Nevertheless, during the reporting period 209 new site records were added to the Historic Environment Record database, and amendments or additions were made to 8,078 existing site records, partly with the assistance of information produced and provided by Historic Environment Scotland. The number of new sites added to the HER, or amendments to existing records in any given year tends to fluctuate downward in response to pressures of work in other casework areas, but can also rise as a result of partnership working arrangements.

During the reporting period 253 archaeological event records were created, falling somewhat from last year's peak, but still the second-highest annual total. Despite this year's fall the underlying trend continues to rise in line with the short- to medium-term prediction made in the two most recent annual reports. This category of work largely reflects the quantity of post-excavation analysis and reporting work done by commercial archaeological contractors after archaeological fieldwork which has been initiated as a result of development management casework undertaken by the Archaeology Service in previous years.

A further confirmation of increased levels of archaeological work is reflected in the total of 321 archive records which were created within the HER, 51% more than in the previous reporting year. The sustained rise in the reported number of these records is also confirmation of the improved levels of reporting of archaeological fieldwork events of all kinds (excavations, field surveys, building recording surveys, watching briefs, desk based assessments, etc.), including the activities of amateur archaeologists and the results of academic researchers' work carried out in the member councils' areas.

The underlying trend in report generation is likely to continue as 203 archaeological events of all kinds were reported to the Service in 2016-17, and will be reported on in future years. This 10% annual rise continues the rising trend seen over the previous few years.

Policy matters and liaison with other bodies

During the reporting period, the Service was consulted on, and commented on Scottish Government consultations on the future of the planning system, the relaxation of planning controls for digital communications, the future of forestry in Scotland, and on other policy matters relating to the Burial and Cremation (Scotland) Act 2016, the use of metal detectors on archaeological sites, and on the management of historic battlefields.

During the reporting period, the Service was consulted on, and contributed to the continuing development of Scotland's Historic Environment Data Strategy (SHED Strategy), a national strategy for the collation, management and exchange of historic environment data.

The Service represented the interests of the member councils on an Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers (ALGAO:Scotland) workgroup on the delivery of the aims of Scotland's Archaeology Strategy which was launched by Historic Environment Scotland in 2015.

Through membership of the Scottish SMR Forum, the Service represented the interests of the member councils in discussions on data standards and collaborative working patterns between HERs and other bodies including Historic Environment Scotland, The Improvement Service, and the Treasure Trove Unit.

Public engagement and research assistance

During the reporting period, the Service assisted two PhD candidates with data for their theses, and assisted or liaised with three local amateur archaeological or historical groups in the preparation of local heritage fieldwork projects. In addition, a moderate number of other telephone enquiries from the public were dealt with immediately through reference to information in the HER, but because of their short duration, did not trigger a formal time-recording entry in the Consultations Log module of the HER, and are thus not recorded in our annual statistics.

The Service provided a detailed briefing for a Member of Parliament who had been approached by constituents concerned about the treatment of battlefield heritage issues in the handling of a housing application to the local authority.

The Service engaged further with Kilmartin House Museum and those academic researchers and community groups who contributed to the completion of the Regional Archaeological Research Framework for Argyll.

WoSAS staff accepted three invitations to speak to local history and archaeological interest groups, two in South Lanarkshire and one in West Lothian.

1 Running the Service

- 1.1 The Service's Joint Committee met on two occasions, on 22 September 2016, and on 14 March 2017. In addition, the Convenor met with the Manager of the Service on 17 June 2016 to consider the pre-audited annual accounts and to authorize their release for audit, as set out in governance procedures previously agreed with Audit Scotland.
- 1.2 The Service's Steering Group met four times during the year to consider various matters in connection with the running of the Service, including the ongoing assessment of alternative future service delivery models.
- 1.3 During the reporting period, the Service prepared for a cost-neutral office relocation within the same building. The office move is to bring the Service staff onto the same floor as planning Officer colleagues, to improve informal contacts and to provide a better working environment for staff.
- 1.4 The balance in the Service's reserve account at year end stood at £94,953 (see Appendix 2). The level of financial reserves at the financial year end was higher than had been predicted because of a sustained level of income from fee-earning casework and because contingency spending was not needed. The level of financial reserves remains within the range specified in the Service's Reserves Policy.
- 1.5 The amount of external income generated by the Service over the report period was sustained at the previous year's levels. Continuing review of the revised Access to Information and Charging Policy approved by the Joint Committee in March 2015 suggest that there is no immediate need to review its provisions or charging rates. Over the reporting period, the Service received £14,207 for the provision of archaeological information and advice to developers and their agents.
- 1.6 In line with the pattern reported last year, there has been no uptake from forestry agents for archaeological information and advice since transitional payments from the national agencies for the provision of such advice and information were phased out. Despite Forestry Authority guidance on the validity of local authorities' fee-charging for this archaeological service, and clarification that such fees were eligible for payment from the existing public grant, no such services were commissioned in the reporting period. Consultation with other local authority archaeological services indicates that similar procedural failings are being experienced across Scotland.
- 1.7 Following the previous two years' record increase in the proportion of planning applications which were assessed as raising archaeological issues, a further increase has been recorded in the latest reporting period. It now seems clear that this results from the Service's successful and award-winning streamlined system of identifying and assessing planning applications, which continues to incrementally reduce the number of precautionary casework referrals to the Service from non-archaeological staff within the Councils. This reduces the WoSAS staff time spent on assessing and returning "no issue" responses, and can reduce staff time-costs to those member council planning services which reduce duplication of effort in casework filtering.
- 1.8 Although the level of long-lead-in period casework such as pre-application enquiries has fallen slightly for a third year and may indicate a gradual slowing-down in future development, the sustained high yearly totals of submitted planning applications assessed as raising substantive issues, and the equally high levels of archaeological fieldwork projects and reports made over the reporting period confirms a continuing short-term increase in the level of heritage-related enabling activities associated with sustained economic development.

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2 Historic Environment Record Maintenance and Development

- 2.1 During the report period 209 new site records were added to the Historic Environment Record (HER) database, 8978 existing site records were amended, 253 archaeological events records were added, and 321 archive records (indexed and cross-referenced hyperlinks to reports received by the Service in digital format) were created. The generally modest degree of annual enhancement to the HER which results from the Service currently having to prioritise planning casework was enhanced in the reporting period by the receipt and integration of updated information on 7985 existing sites, which was provided by Historic Environment Scotland.
- 2.2 The Service's website (<http://www.wosass.net>) was updated over the report period with a further 27 news items from throughout the WoSAS area, and with quarterly updates of the HER data. During the same period, there were over 630,000 "hits" on the Service website.
- 2.3 The Service continued its liaison role with the national heritage agencies as the member Councils' representative on the Association of Local Authority Archaeological Officers (ALGAO:Scotland), taking on a more proactive role in the discussions on the development of links with other data providers. Engagement with these national initiatives allowed the WoSAS HER to continue to contribute on a cost-neutral basis to the shared data sources which are being developed under the Scottish Historic Environment Data Strategy (SHED Strategy) under the leadership of the Scottish SMR Forum, on which the Service sits on behalf of the member Councils, and on which it represents their interests.
- 2.4 Continuing contact with the Spatial Information team of The Improvement Service through the Scottish SMR Forum has ensured that the WoSAS HER meets with the nationally-established protocols required to comply with the INSPIRE (Scotland) 2009 Regulations concerning public data access. Discussions on cooperation with the Improvement Service's new Spatial Hub website continued and data submission protocols were agreed with the Improvement Service. The Spatial Hub is designed to allow local authorities to meet their statutory responsibilities for spatial data access without having to set up their own INSPIRE-compliant portals. In agreeing to provide collated and curated HER data to the Spatial Hub on a regular basis, WoSAS will assist member councils to achieve this for historic environment data without additional resource implications.
- 2.5 Throughout the reporting period, the Service engaged in the 'OASIS validation' of draft archaeological reports received by the HER following data entry or editing by the authors. OASIS is a UK-wide national archaeological data repository set up at the University of York with funding from national agencies. It is designed to hold archaeological reports and information from across the heritage sector. Local authorities have been given a major role in the validation of the reports generated, and in integrating the finalised and validated information into local HERs so it remains available for local researchers and the commercial sector in future.
- 2.6 During the report period, the Service assisted two PhD candidates with data for their theses and with advice, and assisted three amateur archaeology groups with historic environment data for their fieldwork purposes, or with advice on methodologies or research themes. The Service also provided data and assistance to three other individuals or community groups who had need of historic environment advice, but who had no archaeological expertise.

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3 Advice to Argyll and 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 51 weekly lists of planning applications from the Council were monitored by the Service and 160 new planning applications were identified as raising potential archaeological issues, 131 by the Archaeology Service and 29 by Council staff. In addition further work was done in respect of 71 planning applications which had been submitted in previous years.
- 3.3 The 160 new planning applications were assessed by the Service in terms of the policy and guidance contained in Scottish Planning Policy and Planning Advice Note 2/2011. Of the 160 applications, 134 (83.65%) were actioned within 21 days (our performance standard is 80%), with the results set out in the table below:

Potential issues first identified by:	WoSAS	Council	Total of cases
Refusal of planning application recommended	2	2	4
Archaeological assessment or evaluation prior to determination required	16	4	20
Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation	22	12	34
Archaeological watching brief condition required	33	3	36
Avoidance/protection within, or to side of development	4	1	5
Refer to Historic Environment Scotland (Scheduled or Listed asset)	2		2
No issue, or no action possible	52	7	59
Totals	131	29	160

Altogether, 101 of the 160 planning applications (63.1%) identified for detailed assessment required some form of response to address the potential impacts of the proposals on archaeological remains.

Casework examples

- 3.4 Refusal of the submitted planning application was recommended in respect of four new proposals, three of which were small-scale developments close to nationally important Scheduled Monuments, the landscape settings of which would have been seriously affected by the proposals. A further application was for the erection of a small telecoms mast on Colonsay, on a site in an area with a high density of archaeological sites from the prehistoric to post-medieval periods. In this latter case it was recommended that despite the small scale of the development, the site selected was too sensitive to allow development without compromising the important heritage value of the local area, and it was suggested that the applicant identify an alternative site. In accordance with national and local government policy for the historic environment, refusal of the application as submitted was recommended.
- 3.5 The historical and archaeological importance of Iona has long been recognised, and important new information can come to light during quite small-scale development. Archaeological work at the island's Primary School appeared to reveal a previously-unrecorded section of the *vallum* (monastic ditch) associated with the 7th/8th century monastery. However, it now appears that the revetted ditch is a small recut of a much more substantial ditch of possible Iron Age date. The base of this feature was not reached during the course of the work, but this earlier ditch appears to be over 2m

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deep and 4m in wide. While it remains possible that the smaller ditch initially reported could represent an element of the monastic enclosure, as the construction style is similar to that recorded elsewhere, it raises questions about whether this could have been a re-use of a much earlier system of land division on the island. The surprises from this small site continued to the end, as near the completion of the development, monitoring of the construction of a drainage soakaway uncovered a large fragment of an intricately-carved late medieval fan-headed cross, which may have been broken and discarded after the Reformation.

- 3.6 The latest phase of archaeological evaluation at Kilmartin Quarry which was anticipated in last year's report uncovered a further series of Neolithic pits, and an deposit of colluvium containing many sherds of Neolithic pottery. Unlike earlier phases of work, the present extension appears to be revealing more domestic remains, rather than the ritual remains found previously. The phased, full excavation of the significant features which will be threatened with destruction by the quarry is set to continue, and may reveal more of the lives of the people who built the impressive monuments further down the valley that survive to this day.

Other Advice within the Council's Area

- 3.7 During the report period advice was provided to a variety of clients, including Council staff, in respect of 110 other items of casework, including 24 pre-application enquiries, 41 HER site information queries or public enquiries, and 12 enquiries from statutory undertakers.
- 3.8 The Service has continued to assist in the development of a Regional Archaeological Research Framework for Argyll, as a part of an Advisory Group for the project which has been led by Kilmartin House Museum, with funding from the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

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 51 weekly lists of planning applications from the Council were monitored by the Service and 94 new planning applications were identified as raising potential archaeological issues, 29 by the Archaeology Service and 65 by Council staff. In addition further work was done in respect of 31 planning applications which had been submitted in previous years.
- 4.3 The 94 new planning applications were assessed by the Service in terms of the policy and guidance contained in Scottish Planning Policy and Planning Advice Note 2/2011. Of the 94 applications, 86 (91.4%) were actioned within 21 days (our performance standard is 80%), with the results set out in the table below:

Potential issues first identified by:	WoSAS	Council	Total of cases
Archaeological assessment or evaluation prior to determination required	5	8	13
Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation	5	13	18
Archaeological watching brief condition required	3	8	11
Refer to Historic Environment Scotland (Scheduled or Listed asset)	1		1
No issue, or no action possible	15	36	51
Totals	29	65	94

Altogether, 43 of the 94 planning applications (45.7%) identified for detailed assessment required some form of response to address the potential impacts of the proposals on archaeological remains.

Casework examples

- 4.4 The major leisure and tourism development proposed within the nationally important designated Garden and Designed Landscape surrounding Loudoun Castle, near Galston, which this Service had recommended be refused, was called in for determination by the Scottish Government. The Service has continued to support the council in the preparation of arguments to sustain an objection to the development at Public Local Inquiry. While in favour of the principle of the development, the council is of the view that the applicant has not provided sufficient information to judge whether or not the project could succeed in its aims regarding the ruined castle without detriment to the Garden and Designed Landscape and other heritage assets.
- 4.5 The Service helped to facilitate more modern research at Stoney Hill, southeast of Muirkirk. Researchers wished to recover the remains of a crashed World War Two Hawker Typhoon. The goal was to identify and recover any aircraft parts that could provide information to fill in the details missing from the surviving engineering drawings, and to inform reconstruction of an example of the aircraft.

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 13 other items of casework, including 6 pre-application enquiries, 5 HER site information queries or public enquiries, and 1 enquiry from a statutory undertaker.

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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 50 weekly lists of planning applications from the Council were monitored by the Service and 24 new planning applications were identified as raising potential archaeological issues, 13 by the Archaeology Service and 11 by Council staff. In addition further work was done in respect of 9 planning applications which had been submitted in previous years.
- 5.3 The 24 new planning applications were assessed by the Service in terms of the policy and guidance contained in Scottish Planning Policy and Planning Advice Note 2/2011. Of the 24 applications, 23 (95.8%) were actioned within 21 days (our performance standard is 80%), with the results set out in the table below:

Potential issues first identified by:	WoSAS	Council	Total of cases
Archaeological assessment or evaluation prior to determination required		2	2
Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation	2	3	5
Archaeological watching brief condition required	2	0	2
No issue, no action possible, including no issue after further work	9	6	15
Totals	13	11	24

Altogether, 9 of the 24 planning applications (37.5%) identified for detailed assessment required some form of response to address the potential impacts of the proposals on archaeological remains.

Casework examples

- 5.4 The importance of assessing infrastructure works for archaeological impacts was underlined through the results of an upgrade of the Glasgow Road CSO scheme at Waterfoot. Here, an archaeological watching brief was carried out during the pipeworks, and evidence of the lade associated with the eighteenth century Dripps Mill was noted and recorded.
- 5.5 Desk-based work and non-intrusive fieldwork can also usefully precede finalisation of development proposals. A historic environment assessment was required to inform a programme of tree planting across an area of 32ha at Dyke Farm, Neilston. The desk-based assessment and walkover survey was designed to establish a sound baseline report on the historic environment assets across the area. Five historic sites were identified. Four of these sites were potentially within the planting area and noted for avoidance: two 18th century farming settlements which unfortunately are poorly located on the ground, an 18th century road, and a clearance cairn.

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 6 other items of casework, including 3 pre-application enquiries, and 1 HER site information query.

6 Advice to Glasgow City Council

Development Plan Advice

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

Development Management Advice

- 6.2 Over the report period 53 weekly lists of planning applications from the Council were monitored by the Service and 63 new planning applications were identified as raising potential archaeological issues, 44 by the Archaeology Service and 19 by Council staff. In addition further work was done in respect of 25 planning applications which had been submitted in previous years.
- 6.3 The 63 new planning applications were assessed by the Service in terms of the policy and guidance contained in Scottish Planning Policy and Planning Advice Note 2/2011. Of the 63 applications, 51 (80.6%) were actioned within 21 days (our performance standard is 80%), with the results set out in the table below:

Potential issues first identified by:	WoSAS	Council	Total of cases
Refusal of planning application recommended		1	1
Archaeological assessment or evaluation prior to determination required	8	2	10
Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation	12	4	16
Archaeological watching brief condition required	1	1	2
Standings buildings survey condition	1		1
Refer to Historic Environment Scotland (Scheduled or Listed asset)		1	1
No issue, no action possible, including no issue after further work	21	11	32
Totals	43	20	63

Altogether, 31 of the 63 planning applications (49.2%) identified for detailed assessment required some form of response to address the potential impacts of the proposals on archaeological remains.

Casework examples

- 6.4 Following the large-scale open area excavations at the Partick Castle site referred to in last year's report, the student housing was carefully constructed over the agreed area of surviving remains. All the initial engineering and construction work was carried out under the supervision of the archaeological contractor who had been employed to excavate those remains that could not be preserved *in situ*. Post-excavation analysis of the remains excavated has now commenced and will reveal hitherto unknown details of the main summer residence of the Bishops of Glasgow from the thirteenth to sixteenth centuries.
- 6.5 The re-development of a large area in the Gorbals and Laurieston, on the south side of Clyde close to the city centre reported on last year has commenced. After the agreed archaeological evaluation revealed significant surviving structures, a large open area excavation revealed the site of the Gorbals Bell Foundry, an internationally important production site for peals of bells until the early 20th century. As the excavation progressed, details of the foundry's layout and how it had expanded and changed over time were recorded. Alongside the archaeological fieldwork, the post-excavation analysis and reporting will tie together source material from other disciplines to provide a concise history of the site and its important role in Scotland's industrial heritage.

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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 30 other items of casework, including 12 pre-application enquiries, 16 HER site information queries or public enquiries, and 1 enquiry regarding statutory undertakings.
- 6.7 During the report period the manager of the Service represented the Council on the Antonine Wall Research Group and contributed to discussions on the appointment of a Project Officer who is to be responsible for coordinating management of the Antonine Wall World Heritage Site.

7 Advice to North Ayrshire 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 51 weekly lists of planning applications from the Council were monitored by the Service and 58 new planning applications were identified as raising potential archaeological issues, 41 by the Archaeology Service and 17 by Council staff. In addition further work was done in respect of 23 planning applications which had been submitted in previous years.
- 7.3 The 58 new planning applications were assessed by the Service in terms of the policy and guidance contained in Scottish Planning Policy and Planning Advice Note 2/2011. Of the 58 applications, 55 (94.8%) were actioned within 21 days (our performance standard is 80%), with the results set out in the table below:

Potential issues first identified by:	WoSAS	Council	Total of cases
Archaeological assessment or evaluation prior to determination required	8	2	10
Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation	6	3	9
Archaeological watching brief condition required	7	4	11
No issue, no action possible, including no issue after further work	20	8	28
Totals	41	17	58

Altogether, 30 of the 58 planning applications (51.7%) identified for detailed assessment required some form of response to address the potential impacts of the proposals on archaeological remains.

Casework examples

- 7.4 A controlled topsoil strip and archaeological excavation was carried out on the site of a new residential development with associated landscaping at Ardrossan Road, Seamill. Earlier evaluation had found midden material at the south end of the site, and it was hoped that a settlement might be revealed in further work. Further pottery fragments were uncovered during this phase of work and a refuse pit containing further midden material, but no evidence of structural remains had survived. The pottery assemblage dates to the late-Medieval or early post-Medieval period.
- 7.5 It is important that councils are seen to follow their own planning policies. During evaluation of the Lamlash Cemetery Extension on Arran, archaeological monitoring was recommended due to the proximity to a medieval chapel site. Although no medieval remains were found, several small pit and post-hole features and a series of dark silt spreads were found, along with fragments of Arran Pitchstone, a local material traded widely in prehistoric times for its desirability in tool-making and decorative value. Further work to recover the prehistoric remains before the establishment of the cemetery extension was recommended.

Other Advice within the Council's Area

- 7.6 During the report period advice was provided to a variety of clients, including Council staff, in respect of 19 other items of casework, including 2 pre-application enquiries, 5 HER site information queries or public enquiries, and 2 enquiries from statutory undertakers.

The Archaeology Service of the Councils of Argyll & Bute, East Ayrshire, East Renfrewshire, Glasgow City, North Ayrshire, Renfrewshire, South Ayrshire, South Lanarkshire, West Dunbartonshire and West Lothian, and of the Loch Lomond & the Trossachs National Park Authority.

8 Advice to Renfrewshire 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 43 new planning applications were identified as raising potential archaeological issues, 32 by the Archaeology Service and 11 by Council staff. In addition further work was done in respect of 18 planning applications which had been submitted in previous years.
- 8.3 The 43 identified planning applications were assessed by the Service in terms of the policy and guidance contained in Scottish Planning Policy and Planning Advice Note 2/2011. Of the 43 applications, 42 (97.7%) were actioned within 21 days (our performance standard is 80%), with the results set out in the table below:

Potential issues first identified by:	WoSAS	Council	Total of cases
Refusal of planning application recommended		1	1
Archaeological assessment or evaluation prior to determination required	8	2	10
Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation	8	2	10
Archaeological watching brief condition required	2		2
Standings buildings survey condition	1		1
No issue, no action possible, including no issue after further work	13	6	19
Totals	32	11	43

Altogether, 24 of the 43 planning (55.8%) applications identified for detailed assessment required some form of response to address the potential impacts of the proposals on archaeological remains.

Casework examples

- 8.4 An archaeological Watching Brief and Historic Building Recording was undertaken during the Heritage Lottery Fund supported consolidation of built remains which form part of the designed landscape of Castle Semple Estate, Lochwinnoch. These remains include an Ice House, Cave and three water cascade features located along the Blackditch Burn within Courtshaw Wood.
- 8.5 Further archaeological fieldwork took place at the former Royal Ordnance Factory in Bishopton. An Archaeological Mitigation Strategy was agreed after detailed discussions between the Service and the developers' archaeological contractor at the outset of this major project. Further historic building remains were recorded and two further areas of the former factory were able to be "signed off" after recording had been completed satisfactorily.
- 8.6 The Service has been engaged in advising on the historic environment implications of the council's new City Deal projects, and has met with design teams in order to minimise risks associated with the proposals at an early stage.

Other Advice within the Council's Area

- 8.7 During the report period advice was provided to a variety of clients, including Council staff, in respect of 15 other items of casework, including 5 pre-application enquiries, and 4 HER site information queries or public enquiries.

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9 Advice to South Ayrshire 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 47 weekly lists of planning applications from the Council were monitored by the Service and 92 new planning applications were identified as raising potential archaeological issues, 40 by the Archaeology Service and 52 by Council staff. In addition further work was done in respect of 30 planning applications which had been submitted in previous years.
- 9.3 The 92 new planning applications were assessed by the Service in terms of the policy and guidance contained in Scottish Planning Policy and Planning Advice Note 2/2011. Of the 92 applications, 85 (92.5%) were actioned within 21 days (our performance standard is 80%), with the results set out in the table below:

Potential issues first identified by:	WoSAS	Council	Total of cases
Archaeological assessment or evaluation prior to determination required	7	1	8
Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation	6	7	13
Archaeological watching brief condition required	7	5	12
Refer to Historic Environment Scotland (Scheduled or Listed asset)	1	0	1
No issue, no action possible, including no issue after further work	19	39	58
Totals	40	52	92

Altogether, 34 of the 92 planning applications (37.0%) identified for detailed assessment required some form of response to address the potential impacts of the proposals on archaeological remains.

Casework examples

- 9.4 The Service advised in detail during the discussions and determination of the proposals for a major redevelopment at Ayr Riverside, on a site at the very centre of the medieval royal burgh of Ayr. This site is probably the most significant area of the medieval town, and despite later development, its sloping site may retain evidence of the life of the townfolk from 1200AD onwards. The development team has engaged seriously with the treatment of the sensitive historic environment issues, and archaeological desk-based work is to be followed by intensive site work as development proceeds.
- 9.5 A programme of archaeological investigation was carried out for the National Trust for Scotland before an application to extend the car park near the Home Farm Visitor Centre, at Culzean Castle. Significant quantities of worked lithics of early prehistoric date were recovered from the site, suggesting that it had been a seasonal camp site for hunter-gatherers during the Mesolithic period, perhaps 7,000 years ago.

Other Advice within the Council's Area

- 9.7 During the report period advice was provided to a variety of clients, including Council staff, in respect of 23 other items of casework, which included 12 pre-application enquiries, 5 HER site information queries or public enquiries, and 3 enquiries from statutory undertakers.

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10 Advice to South Lanarkshire Council

Development Plan Advice

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

Development Management Advice

- 10.2 Over the report period 52 weekly lists of planning applications from the Council were monitored by the Service and 140 new planning applications were identified as raising potential archaeological issues, 67 by the Archaeology Service and 73 by Council staff. In addition further work was done in respect of 94 planning applications which had been submitted in previous years.
- 10.3 The 140 new planning applications were assessed by the Service in terms of the policy and guidance contained in Scottish Planning Policy and Planning Advice Note 2/2011. Of the 140 applications, 128 (91.4%) were actioned within 21 days (our performance standard is 80%), with the results set out in the table below:

Potential issues first identified by:	WoSAS	Council	Total of cases
Refusal of planning application recommended	0	2	2
Archaeological assessment or evaluation prior to determination required	7	4	11
Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation	10	12	22
Archaeological watching brief condition required	14	13	27
Standings buildings survey condition	2		2
Avoidance/protection within, or to side of development	1		1
Refer to Historic Environment Scotland (Scheduled or Listed asset)		2	2
No issue, or no action possible	33	40	73
Totals	67	73	140

Altogether, 67 of the 140 planning applications (47.9%) identified for detailed assessment required some form of response to address the potential impacts of the proposals on archaeological remains.

Casework examples

- 10.4 Archaeological monitoring during the construction of the Clyde Wind Farm extension between the Camps Reservoir east of Crawford and the River Tweed continued to confound textbook models of prehistoric settlement in the Southern Uplands. At the Public Local Inquiry into the first phase Clyde Wind Farm agents for the applicant asserted that human activity in prehistory would have been limited to areas below 300m elevation, so archaeological mitigation was unnecessary above that level. Nevertheless, evidence of settlement at high elevations has been found during mitigation fieldwork in all subsequent phases. The latest work at around 380m elevation has revealed a further sequence of prehistoric pits, reinforcing this Service's arguments that a combination of favourable past climatic conditions and the relative height of sheltering higher ground around the sites identified has meant that it is unsafe to rely on a simplistic upper elevation figure to limit the scope of archaeological prospection, and that a range of complex factors will apply.
- 10.5 In contrast to the experience at the Clyde Wind Farm, archaeological monitoring at elevations between 240m and 340m during the construction of the Middle Muir Wind Farm northwest of Crawfordjohn has uncovered no archaeological remains of note, despite lying on the lee slopes of hills forming a shallow, sheltered landform

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surrounded by prehistoric burial remains and other ritual sites, although at low spatial densities. It is hoped that analysis of the reports on the archaeological mitigation work carried out at these sites and others will help to improve our understanding of settlement patterns in the past, and what factors affected them.

Other Advice in the Council's Area

- 10.7 During the report period advice was provided to a variety of clients, including Council staff, in respect of 62 other items of casework, including 11 pre-application enquiries, 15 HER site information queries or public enquiries, and 4 enquiries from statutory undertakers.

11 Advice to West Dunbartonshire Council

Development Plan Advice

- 11.1 There was one request for advice from the Council in respect of the development plan over the report period.

Development Management Advice

- 11.2 Over the report period 52 weekly lists of planning applications from the Council were monitored by the Service and 26 new planning applications were identified as raising potential archaeological issues, 13 by the Archaeology Service and 13 by Council staff. In addition further work was done in respect of 11 planning applications which had been submitted in previous years.
- 11.3 The 26 identified planning applications were assessed by the Service in terms of the policy and guidance contained in Scottish Planning Policy and Planning Advice Note 2/2011. Of the 26 applications, 23 (88.9%) were actioned within 21 days (our performance standard is 80%), with the results set out in the table below:

Potential issues first identified by:	WoSAS	Council	Total of cases
Archaeological assessment or evaluation prior to determination required	5	1	6
Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation	0	4	4
Archaeological watching brief condition required	0	1	1
Refer to Historic Scotland (scheduled monument or listed building)	1	0	1
No issue, no action possible, including no issue after further work	7	7	14
Totals	13	13	26

Altogether, 12 of the 26 planning applications (46.2%) identified for detailed assessment required some form of response to address the potential impacts of the proposals on archaeological remains.

Casework examples

- 11.4 Archaeological consultants for the developers of the Queens Quay site in Clydebank engaged in discussions on the scope of work required to identify whether significant pre-modern archaeological deposits might survive below the demolished former shipyard remains which themselves only survive below ground level. The establishment of reliable methods to identify surviving early remains of significance, and to mitigate any adverse effects on them is one of the most challenging forms of archaeological development management.
- 11.5 Site evaluation trenching works and a subsequent watching brief at the site of new Council offices in Dumbarton were referred to in last year's report, noting that they had revealed the extent of the modern made ground at the eastern end of the medieval burgh. Once added to the HER, this information informed the assessment of new applications for housing and retail outlets on adjacent land to the south. Analysis of the records of the elevation of the natural deposits observed at the base of trenches in the Council offices site and comparison with the ground investigation logs of the former industrial site to the south confirmed that it would be unreasonable to expect there to be significant archaeological survival on the newer application sites. This analysis allowed the new applications to be assessed as raising no substantive archaeological issue, and will allow a refinement of the defined historic settlement area boundary associated with the medieval royal burgh of Dumbarton.

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 21 other items of casework, including 5 pre-application enquiries, 14 HER site information queries or public enquiries, and one enquiry from a statutory undertaker.
- 11.8 During the report period the manager of the Service also represented the Council on the Antonine Wall Research Group and contributed to discussions on the appointment of a Project Officer who is to be responsible for coordinating management of the Antonine Wall World Heritage Site.

12 Advice to West Lothian Council

Development Plan Advice

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

Development Management Advice

- 12.2 Over the report period 50 weekly lists of planning applications from the Council were monitored by the Service and 66 new planning applications were identified as raising potential archaeological issues, 26 by the Archaeology Service and 40 by Council staff. In addition further work was done in respect of 32 planning applications which had been submitted in previous years.
- 12.3 The 66 new planning applications were assessed by the Service in terms of the policy and guidance contained in Scottish Planning Policy and Planning Advice Note 2/2011. Of the 66 applications, 63 (95.4%) were actioned within 21 days (our performance standard is 80%), with the results set out in the table below:

Potential issues first identified by:	WoSAS	Council	Total of cases
Archaeological assessment or evaluation prior to determination required	5	2	7
Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation	4	6	10
Archaeological watching brief condition required	3	7	10
Refer to Historic Environment Scotland (Scheduled or Listed asset)	1		1
No issue, no action possible, including no issue after further work	13	25	38
Totals	26	40	66

Altogether, 28 of the 66 planning applications (42.4%) identified for detailed assessment required some form of response to address the potential impacts of the proposals on archaeological remains.

Casework examples

- 12.4 The development of a site at Mid Calder for new housing was preceded by archaeological historic building recording and intrusive fieldwork monitoring in search of evidence of the earliest date for milling on the site. Fragments of the original stone built mill building of 1764 were found and recorded, but no earlier remains were identified.
- 12.5 Post-excavation analysis of the results of the recent excavations at the former Bus Station site near The Cross at the centre of the royal burgh of Linlithgow were reported to the HER. Subsequent work within the Service has led to the development of a new model for phased development of the burgh during the earlier part of its medieval history, and this new model will now be tested through future development management casework interventions as necessary.

Other Advice within the Council's Area

- 12.6 During the report period advice was provided to a variety of clients, including Council staff, in respect of 23 other items of casework, including 8 pre-application enquiries, 12 HER site information queries or public enquiries, and 1 enquiry from a statutory undertaker.

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13 Advice to the Loch Lomond & The Trossachs National Park Authority

- 13.1 Archaeological advice is provided to the National Park Authority planning service under the terms of a chargeable Service Level Agreement covering the whole of the National Park area. In the year 2016-17 the National Park Authority paid £16,667 to the Service for archaeological planning advice, and other historic environment advice.

Development Plan Advice

- 13.2 There were no requests for advice and assistance from the Park Authority in respect of the local development plan over the report period.

Development Management Advice

- 13.3 Over the report period 50 weekly lists of planning applications from the Council were monitored by the Service and 52 new planning applications were identified as raising potential archaeological issues, 16 by the Archaeology Service and 36 by Park Authority staff. In addition further work was done in respect of 19 planning applications which had been submitted in previous years.
- 13.4 The 52 identified planning applications were assessed by the Service in terms of the policy and guidance contained in Scottish Planning Policy and Planning Advice Note 2/2011. Of the 52 applications, 51 (98.0%) were actioned within 21 days (our performance standard is 80%), with the results set out in the table below:

Potential issues first identified by:	WoSAS	Council	Total of cases
Archaeological assessment or evaluation prior to determination required	2	2	4
Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation	3	9	12
Archaeological watching brief condition required	2	4	6
Standings buildings survey condition	0	1	1
Avoidance/protection within or to side of development	0	1	1
No issue, no action possible, including no issue after further work	9	19	28
Totals	16	36	52

Altogether, 24 of the 52 planning applications (46.2%) identified for detailed assessment required some form of response to address the potential impacts of the proposals on archaeological remains.

Casework examples

- 13.5 An archaeological walkover survey was undertaken in association with the creation of a cycle path between Tyndrum and Crianlarich at the northern end of the Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park. The walkover survey was recommended because of the lack of detailed information in the HER about the landscape affected, which had not previously been surveyed for archaeological purposes. The walkover survey identified a total of eight sites in along the route of the proposed development, four of which would be impacted by the development, and which were recommended for avoidance or for mitigation of the adverse effects of the development.
- 13.6 A survey and watching brief were undertaken as part of the redevelopment of a site on Main Street, Killin to try to establish the earliest date of activity on the site. The survey identified a main mill lade channel aligned south-west to north-east, with a secondary lade diverting from it in an easterly direction. The watching brief was undertaken within the footprint of the new house. Deeper deposits at the SW end of this area mark the possible location of an earlier overflow channel or waster-slucice

from the lade, which was depicted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of the area.

Other Advice within the National Park Authority's Area

- 13.7 During the report period advice was provided to a variety of clients, including National Park Authority staff, in respect of 20 other items of casework including 6 pre-application enquiries, 9 forestry consultations, 4 HER site information queries or public enquiries, and 1 enquiry from a statutory undertaker.
- 13.8 During the report period the manager of the Service also represented the National Park Authority in online discussions with other members of the National Parks Historic Environment Working Group and contributed to discussions on policy matters relevant to the Park.

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

- 14.1 There were 94 requests for pre-application information and advice from developers or their agents, including 36 requests for Historic Environment Record digital extracts. In addition, detailed advice on the implementation of planning conditions was provided to archaeological contractors working for developers on 69 cases where planning permission had been granted in previous years. There were 27 requests for assistance in connection with Scottish Water, Scottish Water Solutions, Scottish Power, Scottish and Southern Electricity, Transerve, and Transport Scotland proposals. During the reporting period the provision of assistance to developers and their agents in accordance with the WoSAS Access to Information and Charging Policy generated £14,207 income for the Service.

15 Agri-Environment Advice

- 15.1 As has been reported in the previous two years, following changes to national agri-environment schemes and their treatment of historic environment assets within the scheme site boundaries, the national agencies for forestry and for the historic environment confirmed that any charges which might be levied by council archaeological services for providing information and advice in support of grant applications should be funded from within the overall grants paid to the applicants and their agents by central government. This replaced a transitional arrangement which had previously been in place, whereby Historic Scotland had directly supported the local authorities in the provision of the necessary information and advice with separate grant-aid.
- 15.2 Since January 2015 requests for information and advice have been received from the forestry agents and agricultural advisers, but despite continuing clarification and additional procedural guidance from the Forestry Commission Scotland, the Service's offers to supply information and advice in line with our approved Access to Information and Charging Policy have continued to be declined. Consequently, except in the Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park area where the National Park Authority has itself underwritten the costs of providing such a service, any such consultations are treated as un-resourced work, and removed from our priority workload lists.
- 15.3 When other caseloads permit, the Service continues to respond to the Forestry Authority's Conservators invitations for comments on new forestry proposals, felling licenses, and management plans when these are sent as part of the Forestry Authority's Local Authority consultation process. However, as this consultation role is not considered to be part of the core planning function of the Service, consultation responses are not prioritised within the workstream, and are limited to the provision of general advice and summary information, or to drawing attention to what appears to be incomplete or inadequate provision for the historic environment within the proposals where this is apparent.

Appendix 1

Annual Performance Statistics 2016-17 (figures for the previous year in brackets for comparison)

Monitoring of Weekly lists of planning applications

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

Performance	99.82%	(97.28%)
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Planning and Listed Building Consultations

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

Planning Applications

Argyll & Bute	83.65%	(85.53%)
East Ayrshire	91.40%	(88.89%)
East Renfrewshire	95.83%	(100.00%)
Glasgow City	80.65%	(87.50%)
North Ayrshire	94.83%	(81.82%)
Renfrewshire	97.67%	(95.12%)
South Ayrshire	92.47%	(87.50%)
South Lanarkshire	91.43%	(86.36%)
West Dunbartonshire	88.89%	(90.91%)
West Lothian	95.39%	(85.94%)
Loch Lomond & The Trossachs	98.00%	(84.62%)
Overall Planning Application Performance	90.54%	(87.07%)

Other Work Areas

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

SRDP/Forestry Casework	77.00%	(84.21%)
Pre-Application Enquiries	87.64%	(87.07%)
Permitted Dev't/Statutory Undertakings	76.92%	(84.38%)
Other Archaeological Consultations	87.50%	(85.71%)
General/HER Enquiries	100.00%	(97.37%)
Overall Other Work Performance	83.47%	(87.32%)

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Appendix 2

WEST OF SCOTLAND ARCHAEOLOGY SERVICE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR TO 31 MARCH 2017

2015/16 £		2016/17 £
	<u>Income</u>	
128,095	Contribution from participating authorities	128,095
30,867	Fees & Charges	30,874
652	Interest on balances	609
<u>159,614</u>	Total Income	<u>159,578</u>
	<u>Expenditure</u>	
	<u>Employee Costs</u>	
147,632	Salaries, NI & Superannuation & Employee Related Costs	150,841
	<u>Administration Costs</u>	
140	Fees & Subscriptions	140
3,764	Travel & Subsistence	2,145
6,700	Rents	6,700
2,900	Equipment Purchase & maintenance	2,900
117	Catering	32
0	Building repairs and security	0
0	Purchase of services (miscellaneous)	0
1,910	Audit Fee	1,880
<u>15,531</u>		<u>15,531</u>
<u>163,163</u>	Total Expenditure	<u>164,638</u>
(3,549)	Surplus/(Deficit) for Year	(5,060)
103,562	Surplus Brought Forward	100,013
<u>100,013</u>	Accumulated Surplus	<u>94,953</u>

The Archaeology Service of the Councils of Argyll & Bute, East Ayrshire, East Renfrewshire, Glasgow City, North Ayrshire, Renfrewshire, South Ayrshire, South Lanarkshire, West Dunbartonshire and West Lothian, and of the Loch Lomond & the Trossachs National Park Authority.