



Annual Report of the West of Scotland Archaeology Service 1999/2000

Summary

This annual report covers the period from 1 April 1999 to 31 March 2000. The format of this year's report has been adjusted so that Councils can more easily identify the quantity and value of the work carried out by the Service for them and other clients.

During the report period the West of Scotland Archaeology Service requested from Councils, or was sent directly, 348 planning applications, of which 151 raised archaeological issues which required advice from the Service.

The Service received 280 requests for other advice or assistance of varying degrees of complexity, of which approximately 25% were from staff of the employing Councils, 28% from members of the public and 45% from developers and their agents in connection with extant planning applications, pre-application enquiries, or permitted developments. The high percentage of enquiries from members of the public (includes press enquiries) demonstrates the continuing interest in the archaeology of the West of Scotland from the constituents of the employing Councils. This interest was also demonstrated by a good attendance at the Service's annual conference during the report period.

The Service prepared 34 briefs or terms of reference to control developer funded archaeological work, 32 for the Councils and West of Scotland Water, and 2 for private clients on a chargeable basis.

Advice and assistance was provided on a retainer basis to West of Scotland Water in 47 cases during the report period. Much of the work for WOSW is arising from the requirement to replace water and sewerage infrastructure by 2005 to comply with European requirements. The peak in the work is likely therefore to be of short duration. Very substantial archaeological excavations and post-excavation analysis were funded by WOSW during the report period.

Archaeological audits were supplied on an hourly charging basis to agricultural advisers for 100 agri-environment scheme applications, and the percentage of archaeological sites under management on farms is rising as a result.

In addition to the annual conference, 4 lectures were prepared and given by staff and 1 professional seminar was held, attended by private archaeological contractors and

archaeological staff of other Councils. One issue of the Service's newsletter was produced and distributed.

Summary Table 1996- 2000

Planning applications

	Nos. Received for Comment				Nos. Raising Archaeological Issues			
	96/97	97/98	98/99	99/00	96/97	97/98	98/99	99/00
Argyll & Bute	34	55	73	91	11	25	33	42
East Ayrshire	32	40	43	35	13	18	15	13
East Renfrewshire	7	14	14	10	0	5	3	3
Glasgow	17	25	9	16	10	9	6	8
Inverclyde	6	12	9	8	6	8	3	6
North Ayrshire	19	18	20	31	9	9	11	16
North Lanarkshire	21	16	12	14	12	8	3	6
Renfrewshire	14	18	16	28	6	8	6	6
South Ayrshire	33	38	29	39	13	19	14	15
South Lanarkshire	38	52	40	57	18	27	22	25
West Dunbartonshire	8	29	28	19	4	10	16	11
Total	229	317	293	348	102	146	132	151

Enquiries re Development or Public Information Matters

	Nos. Received			
	96/97	97/98	98/99	99/00
Argyll & Bute	45	62	67	48
East Ayrshire	23	13	31	21
East Renfrewshire	7	13	6	16
Glasgow	29	30	28	39
Inverclyde	8	8	10	2
North Ayrshire	11	13	7	8
North Lanarkshire	13	27	14	15
Renfrewshire	15	12	16	8
South Ayrshire	23	28	14	21
South Lanarkshire	32	33	37	28
West Dunbartonshire	9	8	13	15
General/More than 1 Council	50	73	38	59
Total	265	320	281	280

1 Running the Service

- 1.1 Over the year there was much discussion of the future of the Service, including preparation and completion of the Service's Business Review in December 1999. It was noted in last year's annual report that East Renfrewshire Council had submitted notice of withdrawal from the Service to take effect on 31 March 2001. This was followed at the end of the report period by similar notices of withdrawal from East, North, and South Ayrshire Councils to take effect on 31 March 2002. Discussions continued after the end of the report period about the issue of financing the Service and agreement was reached on a financial programme for the period 2001-2004 with subsequent abrogation of the 4 notices of withdrawal.
- 1.2 From January 2000 there were major developments in the installation of electronic systems at the Archaeology Service, continuing after the end of the report period. Some of this was necessary as a result of the so called "millennium bug", but the opportunity was also taken to update systems which had been inherited from the Regional Council, with the objective of increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of the Service.
- 1.3 An electronic time recording system was introduced in January 2000 to monitor the amount of time spent on work for individual clients. This had been one of the recommendations of the Business Review. An electronic consultations register was also designed during the period and brought into full operation on 1 April 2000 to keep track of all consultations of the Service and their progress. This has been fully integrated into the Service's Geographical Information System (GIS) and electronic Sites and Monuments Record. The GIS facility was extended so that each member of the Service staff has computer access to it, greatly improving the speed of checking weekly lists of planning applications and the vetting of archaeological consultations.
- 1.4 Advice to the Forestry Commission was formally withdrawn at the end of the report period, because of the Commission's continuing refusal to pay for its archaeological advice, although advice provision had in fact already largely ceased during the period because of pressure of fee earning work. The Convenor of the Archaeology Service Joint Committee raised the matter with the Minister for Rural Affairs towards the end of the report period without satisfactory response.

2 Sites and Monuments Record Maintenance and Development

- 2.1 A grant of £5200 was received from Historic Scotland for development of the Sites and Monuments Record, principally further work on the archaeological consultation trigger maps for Argyll & Bute, and purchase of copies of aerial photographs held by the National Monuments Record in Edinburgh. This grant was not expended until the following financial year.
- 2.2 During the report period a £10,500 contract was negotiated with the Scottish Cultural Resources Access Network (SCRAN) for the supply of data and images in respect of the slide collection held by the Service. The collection amounts to more than 8000 slides, much of it inherited from the Regional Council. The SCRAN contract was

undertaken to ensure full cataloguing and accessioning of the slides to the Sites and Monuments Record, so that the collection is accessible both to the staff and the public.

- 2.3 The Service continues to have voluntary assistance from students on the Glasgow University archaeology degree course. As part of the course the students are required to find placements for appropriate work experience. During the summer of 1999 students provided voluntary labour for data entry to the Sites and Monuments Record. The Service is happy to assist the University in this, as it provides a source of free labour to tackle some of the Service's considerable Sites and Monuments Record data entry backlog. It is crucial that the backlog continues to be tackled as the Record is vital for informing advice to the Services' clients.

3 Advice to Argyll & Bute Council

Development Plan Advice

- 3.1 No development plan advice was sought by the Council from the Archaeology Service over the report period.

Development Control Advice

- 3.2 Over the report period 91 planning applications were identified as raising potential archaeological issues, either by the Archaeology Service or by Council staff. The reason for the increase is almost certainly the initial supply of electronic archaeological consultation trigger maps to Argyll & Bute Council which had taken place in the previous report period. This provides the Council with early warning of known archaeological issues. Argyll & Bute Council remained the largest Council user of the development control advice service over the report period.

- 3.3 The 91 identified planning applications received the following responses from the Service in terms of the advice contained in National Planning Policy Guideline 5 and Planning Advice Note 42:

Archaeological assessment or evaluation prior to determination required	6
Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation	10
Archaeological watching brief condition required	22
Avoidance/protection within or to side of development	4
No issue or no action possible or necessary	40
Not received (requested too late, non material amendments etc)	9

Altogether 42 of the identified planning applications required some form of response to mitigate the effects of the proposals on archaeological remains. During the period the Archaeology Service prepared 9 briefs or terms of reference to aid the implementation by developers of archaeological conditions attached to planning consents by the Council.

- 3.4 During the report period excavations took place in the High Street, Rothesay in fulfilment of a condition attached to planning consent for a housing development. This was the first major archaeological excavation in Rothesay, although there had been occasional small scale work in the past. Rothesay is a medieval burgh with a castle dating to at least the early 13th century, although the burgh itself did not receive its charter until 1400-1. Little is known about early Rothesay, but the excavation

established that there is substantial archaeological evidence of pre-burghal Rothesay in the High Street, south of the Castle, with finds dating to the 13th and 14th centuries. This was unexpected as it had previously been thought that settlement at this early period might be concentrated in the present day Watergate area of Rothesay. There was considerable local interest in the excavation which took place in July and August 1999, and a couple of members of the Bute Historical Society assisted on site.

- 3.5 In the report period the Archaeology Service provided major assistance to Argyll & Bute Council in terms of the discharge of the archaeological conditions on the Kilmartin Quarry extension which had been granted planning consent by the Regional Council and which has been the subject of substantial public interest and objection. A brief was prepared for archaeological evaluation of the remaining unexcavated part of Phase 2 of the quarry in order to assist the developer to restart the excavation which had been stopped in 1997. All archaeological features within Phases 1 and 2 of the quarry, including the remains of a ceremonial circle of timber uprights, probably dating to about 3000 BC, have now been fully excavated and recorded, and await post-excavation processing and publication (begun in January 2001).
- 3.6 Terms of reference were also prepared for mitigative archaeological work during major restoration works at St Kessog's Church, Luss which is known to date to the medieval period, but is likely to have much earlier roots. Work on this project started in 2000 and is being closely monitored by the Archaeology Service.

Other Advice

- 3.7 There were 48 consultations of the Service in the report period in respect of planning and archaeology matters, or public service information on Argyll's archaeology. These were broken down as follows:

Planning matters

From Council departmental staff: 15
From developers/agents: 21

Public service information

From members of the public: 10

Courtesy consultations

From other public bodies (National Trust for Scotland): 2

4 Advice to East Ayrshire Council

Development Plan Advice

- 4.1 Advice was provided to the Council in respect of the archaeological policies in the draft East Ayrshire Local Plan. In respect of the Ayrshire Joint Structure Plan the Service was approached for archaeological advice in relation to the proposed Indicative Forestry Strategy and took part in several meetings in this respect over the report period. The process of preparation of the Indicative Forestry Strategy was still in progress after the end of the report period.

Development Control Advice

- 4.2 Over the report period 35 planning applications were identified as raising potential archaeological issues, either by the Archaeology Service or by Council staff.

- 4.3 The 35 identified planning applications received the following responses from the Service in terms of the advice contained in National Planning Policy Guideline 5 and Planning Advice Note 42:

Archaeological assessment or evaluation prior to determination required	4
Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation	4
Archaeological watching brief condition required	2
Survey of standing structures required	1
Avoidance/protection within or to side of development	1
Setting issues	1
No issue or no action possible or necessary	21
Not received (requested too late, non material amendments etc)	1

Altogether 13 of the identified planning applications required some form of response to mitigate the effects of the proposals on archaeological remains. During the period the Archaeology Service prepared no briefs or terms of reference to aid the implementation by developers of archaeological conditions attached to planning consents by the Council, as none were required. Nonetheless substantial archaeological work in advance of development in the Council's area did take place within the report period, in fulfilment of conditions attached to earlier planning consents, notably in advance of opencast coal extraction by Scottish Coal at Pennyvenie, Spireslack and Gasswater. Scottish Coal is adopting a phased approach to archaeological investigation at all three sites, controlled by their own archaeological consultants, ENTEC. The Service liaises closely with ENTEC, to ensure the satisfactory discharge of the archaeological conditions attached to the planning consents.

- 4.4 The archaeological work at Gasswater discovered a small building with a coal burning hearth and pottery sherds provisionally dating to pre-15th century, and possibly as early as the 12th century. The site was fully excavated after the end of the report period and the results will be subject to further analysis and publication. The discovery of this site is particularly important because there have been very few buildings in Scotland of medieval date identified outside towns and cities. This discovery will aid understanding of rural settlement and land use in the medieval period in East Ayrshire and Scotland.

Other Advice

- 4.5 There were 21 consultations of the Service in the report period in respect of planning and archaeology matters, or public service information on East Ayrshire's archaeology. These were broken down as follows:

Planning matters

From Council departmental staff:	4
From developers/agents:	11

Public service information

From members of the public:	6
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- 4.6 At the beginning of the report period the Service continued to provide help to East Ayrshire Council's Libraries and Museums Service in respect of the potential East Ayrshire origins of Sir William Wallace. The Service had taken part the previous year in a Steering Group which guided an investigation into the claim that Ellerslie near

Kilmarnock was the birthplace of William Wallace rather than Elderslie in Renfrewshire. The study by Dr Fiona Watson concluded that William Wallace was indeed likely to have been born in East Ayrshire. Dr Watson presented the results of her study at the annual WoSAS conference held in April 1999.

5 Advice to East Renfrewshire Council

Development Plan Advice

- 5.1 A response was provided to East Renfrewshire Council in respect of the initial consultation on a New Local Plan for East Renfrewshire. In respect of the Glasgow and Clyde Valley Structure Plan the Service took part in meetings and discussions regarding flood appraisal and the environment topic group. Comments were provided on the archaeological policy content of the consultative draft Structure Plan in November 1999.

Development Control Advice

- 5.2 Over the report period 10 planning applications were identified as raising potential archaeological issues, either by the Archaeology Service or by Council staff.
- 5.3 The 10 identified planning applications received the following responses from the Service in terms of the advice contained in National Planning Policy Guideline 5 and Planning Advice Note 42:
- | | |
|---|---|
| Archaeological assessment or evaluation prior to determination required | 2 |
| Archaeological watching brief condition required | 1 |
| No issue or no action possible or necessary | 6 |
| Not received (requested too late, non material amendments etc) | 1 |

Altogether 3 of the identified planning applications required some form of response to mitigate the effects of the proposals on archaeological remains. During the period the Archaeology Service prepared 1 brief or terms of reference to aid the implementation by developers of archaeological conditions attached to planning consents by the Council.

- 5.4 Evaluation by trial trenching of the site of Pollok Castle near Newton Mearns in connection with the proposed development of a new house, established that although the site had been badly damaged in the 1950s, there were still remnants of stone walling and potential archaeological deposits at the site. There is known to have been a medieval towerhouse at the location but there is no information on its date. The developer modified his foundation plans to minimise the effects on the extant archaeological remains but will also have to do further archaeological investigation prior to building of the house.

Other Advice

- 5.5 There were 16 consultations of the Service in the report period in respect of planning and archaeology matters, or public service information on East Renfrewshire's archaeology. These were broken down as follows:

Planning matters

From Council departmental staff:	2
From developers/agents:	9

Public service information

From members of the public:

5

- 5.6 One of the requests for advice was in connection with the redevelopment of Caldwell Tower near Barrhead where the Service recommended to the developer archaeological evaluation prior to the submission of a planning application. Caldwell Tower is part of a much larger medieval castle, probably one tower on a curtain wall.
- 5.7 Assistance was provided to the Carts River Project in respect of the Levern Walkway from Pollok Centre to Barrhead, skirting the claimed site of Stewart's Rais Tower. The tower of Rais was built some time between 1437 and 1449 by the Stewarts of Darnley. As the Tower had been demolished in the 19th century it was not certain that any evidence of it survived below ground. A watching brief advised by the Service during construction works established that the base of the Tower survived in good condition. The walkway was subsequently diverted to avoid any further damage to the Tower site.

6 Advice to City of Glasgow Council

Development Plan Advice

- 6.1 Advice was provided on suitable archaeological policies to be included in the Glasgow Local Plan. In respect of the Glasgow and Clyde Valley Structure Plan the Service took part in meetings and discussions regarding flood appraisal and the environment topic group. Comments were provided on the archaeological policy content of the consultative draft Structure Plan in November 1999.

Development Control Advice

- 6.2 Over the report period 16 planning applications were identified as raising potential archaeological issues, either by the Archaeology Service or by Council staff.
- 6.3 The 16 identified planning applications received the following responses from the Service in terms of the advice contained in National Planning Policy Guideline 5 and Planning Advice Note 42:
- | | |
|---|---|
| Archaeological assessment or evaluation prior to determination required | 2 |
| Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation | 1 |
| Archaeological watching brief condition required | 2 |
| Other condition | 1 |
| Refer to Historic Scotland (scheduled monument) | 2 |
| No issue or no action possible or necessary | 5 |
| Not received (requested too late, non material amendments etc) | 3 |

Altogether 8 of the identified planning applications required some form of response to mitigate the effects of the proposals on archaeological remains. During the period the Archaeology Service prepared 2 briefs or terms of reference to aid the implementation by developers of archaeological conditions attached to planning consents by the Council. Preliminary discussions took place about the proposed IKEA store at Braehead and its potential effects on known and unrecorded archaeological deposits in the area. In the event the IKEA store development avoids the main archaeological issue, but the site to its south was proved to have important prehistoric settlement

archaeological remains within it which were subject to preliminary excavation after the end of the report period, the significance of which will be summarised in the next Annual Report.

Other Advice

- 6.4 There were 39 consultations of the Service in the report period in respect of planning and archaeology matters, or public service information on Glasgow's archaeology. These were broken down as follows:

Planning matters

From Council departmental staff: 13

From developers/agents: 13

From other public bodies: 2

Public service information

From members of the public: 11

- 6.5 During the report period the Service made a substantial contribution to the Best Value Review being undertaken by the City Council's Department of Cultural and Leisure Services, taking part in workshops and presentation to the Core Group. It is hoped that the input on the city's archaeology will lead to a more rounded approach to the development of cultural services.

- 6.6 Excavation took place at Balmuildy in advance of the upgrading of a road junction affecting the scheduled remains of one of the forts on the Antonine Wall. The Service provided advice and assistance to the Council's Road Services to ensure that scheduled monument consent was obtained, and advised on the tender documents and selection of archaeological contractors.

7 Advice to Inverclyde Council

Development Plan Advice

- 7.1 Inverclyde Council sought no Local Plan advice from the Service in the report period. In respect of the Glasgow and Clyde Valley Structure Plan the Service took part in meetings and discussions regarding flood appraisal and the environment topic group. Comments were provided on the archaeological policy content of the consultative draft Structure Plan in November 1999.

Development Control Advice

- 7.2 Over the report period 8 planning applications were identified as raising potential archaeological issues, either by the Archaeology Service or by Council staff.
- 7.3 The 8 identified planning applications received the following responses from the Service in terms of the advice contained in National Planning Policy Guideline 5 and Planning Advice Note 42:
- | | |
|---|---|
| Archaeological assessment or evaluation prior to determination required | 2 |
| Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation | 1 |
| Archaeological watching brief condition required | 2 |
| No issue or no action possible or necessary | 1 |

Not received (requested too late, non material amendments etc) 2

Altogether 6 of the identified planning applications required some form of response to mitigate the effects of the proposals on archaeological remains. During the period the Archaeology Service prepared no briefs or terms of reference to aid the implementation by developers of archaeological conditions attached to planning consents by the Council. Nonetheless archaeological work took place in the Council area within the report period in respect of conditions attached to earlier consents. There was a desk assessment, survey and watching brief of Gourrock Pier in connection with its demolition. This work built on earlier observations in connection with East India Harbour and was requested under the Service's informal policy of recording the industrial archaeology of the Clyde Estuary wherever opportunities allow.

7.4 Excavation in advance of the development of the Safeway store in Rue End Street, Greenock, proved disappointing in that no evidence for the medieval St Lawrence's chapel and burial ground was recovered. The chapel is known still to have been in good condition in 1760, but developments since that time have removed all traces of it.

Other Advice

7.5 There were 2 consultations of the Service in the report period in respect of planning and archaeology matters, or public service information on Glasgow's archaeology. These were broken down as follows:

Public service information

From members of the public: 2

7.6 There continues to be an active local group of amateur archaeologists who regularly approach the Service for information and supply information in return for addition to the Sites and Monuments Record.

8 Advice to North Ayrshire Council

Development Plan Advice

8.1 No advice was sought from the Service in respect of Local Plan preparation within the report period. In respect of the Ayrshire Joint Structure Plan the Service was approached for archaeological advice in relation to the proposed Indicative Forestry Strategy and took part in several meetings in this respect over the report period. The process of preparation of the Indicative Forestry Strategy was still in progress after the end of the report period.

Development Control Advice

8.2 Over the report period 31 planning applications were identified as raising potential archaeological issues, either by the Archaeology Service or by Council staff.

8.3 The 31 identified planning applications received the following responses from the Service in terms of the advice contained in National Planning Policy Guideline 5 and Planning Advice Note 42:

Archaeological assessment or evaluation prior to determination required 5

Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation	2
Archaeological watching brief condition required	7
Standings Buildings Survey condition	2
No issue or no action possible or necessary	11
Not received (requested too late, non material amendments etc)	4

Altogether 16 of the identified planning applications required some form of response to mitigate the effects of the proposals on archaeological remains. During the period the Archaeology Service prepared 2 briefs or terms of reference to aid the implementation by developers of archaeological conditions attached to planning consents by the Council.

- 8.4 Several of the identified applications led to the discovery of major archaeological sites and features, some of which are of national significance - a medieval building at Perceton, Irvine; an Irish type Iron Age souterrain (underground building) at the Auchrannie Hotel, Arran; and a large ditch at Almswall Road, Kilwinning which may be associated with the abbey or an earlier church. As the archaeological work associated with these discoveries did not take place until after the end of the report period, the significance of these discoveries will be summarised in the next annual report.
- 8.5 During the report period a standing buildings survey of Coldstream Mill took place as a result of a condition on the planning consent for its conversion to a house. Mills are part of the wealth of Scotland's vernacular architecture and industrial archaeology, much of which is not listed or protected. Conversion to a house would have damaged or obscured features of the mill, which required to be recorded before this happened. The survey results have been placed in the National Monuments Record for Scotland and the WoSAS Sites and Monuments Record.

Other Advice

- 8.6 There were 8 consultations of the Service in the report period in respect of planning and archaeology matters, or public service information on Glasgow's archaeology. These were broken down as follows:

Planning matters

From Council departmental staff: 1

From developers/agents: 1

Public service information

From members of the public: 6

9 Advice to North Lanarkshire Council

Development Plan Advice

- 9.1 No advice was sought from the Service in respect of Local Plan preparation within the report period. In respect of the Glasgow and Clyde Valley Structure Plan the Service took part in meetings and discussions regarding flood appraisal and the environment topic group. Comments were provided on the archaeological policy content of the consultative draft Structure Plan in November 1999.

Development Control Advice

9.2 Over the report period 14 planning applications were identified as raising potential archaeological issues, either by the Archaeology Service or by Council staff.

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

Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation	1
Archaeological watching brief condition required	4
Refer to Historic Scotland (scheduled monument)	1
No issue or no action possible or necessary	7
Not received (requested too late, non material amendments etc)	1

Altogether 6 of the identified planning applications required some form of response to mitigate the effects of the proposals on archaeological remains. During the period the Archaeology Service prepared no briefs or terms of reference to aid the implementation by developers of archaeological conditions attached to planning consents by the Council, as none were required.

9.4 Archaeological evaluation took place in advance of determination of a planning application for the extension to the hardrock quarry at Cairneyhill Quarry, Caldercruix. Evaluation was necessary because it was known that the existing quarry had destroyed a prehistoric cairn and also a prehistoric settlement. Experience suggests that where there is a concentration of known archaeological features, there are frequently unrecorded features in the vicinity. The evaluation found that within the proposed extension area there were two structures of probable medieval date on the basis of a sherd of 14th century medieval pottery found within the wall of one of the structures. This was an important find for the same reason as the discovery of a medieval building in the area of the Gasswater opencast coal site in East Ayrshire - the locations of few rural buildings and settlements of the medieval period have been identified in Scotland. There was a further enigmatic structure within the area of the proposed extension which was potentially of prehistoric date. It was left with the Council to pursue preservation of these sites *in situ*, which is the policy as set out in NPPG 5, or full excavation by the attachment of suitable conditions, if it was decided to grant consent for the quarry extension.

Other Advice

9.5 There were 15 consultations of the Service in the report period in respect of planning and archaeology matters, or public service information on Glasgow's archaeology. These were broken down as follows:

Planning matters

From Council departmental staff:	4
From developers/agents:	10

Public service information

From members of the public:	1
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10 Advice to Renfrewshire Council

Development Plan Advice

- 10.1 No advice was sought from the Service in respect of Local Plan preparation within the report period. In respect of the Glasgow and Clyde Valley Structure Plan the Service took part in meetings and discussions regarding flood appraisal and the environment topic group. Comments were provided on the archaeological policy content of the consultative draft Structure Plan in November 1999.

Development Control Advice

- 10.2 Over the report period 28 planning applications were identified as raising potential archaeological issues, either by the Archaeology Service or by Council staff.
- 10.3 The 28 identified planning applications received the following responses from the Service in terms of the advice contained in National Planning Policy Guideline 5 and Planning Advice Note 42:
- | | |
|---|----|
| Archaeological assessment or evaluation prior to determination required | 2 |
| Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation | 1 |
| Archaeological watching brief condition required | 2 |
| Avoidance/protection within or to side of development | 1 |
| No issue or no action possible or necessary | 21 |
| Not received (requested too late, non material amendments etc) | 1 |

Altogether 6 of the identified planning applications required some form of response to mitigate the effects of the proposals on archaeological remains. During the period the Archaeology Service prepared no briefs or terms of reference to aid the implementation by developers of archaeological conditions attached to planning consents by the Council, as none were required.

Other Advice

- 10.4 There were 8 consultations of the Service in the report period in respect of planning and archaeology matters, or public service information on Glasgow's archaeology. These were broken down as follows:
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Planning matters | |
| From developers/agents: | 5 |
| Public service information | |
| From members of the public: | 3 |

- 10.5 At the beginning of the report period a paper was presented at the annual WoSAS conference on the excavations which had taken place in the previous period at Elderslie in connection with the claimed birthplace of Sir William Wallace. The Service had provided substantial advice to the Council in respect of the excavations, their interpretation, and the subsequent landscaping of the site. The excavations had established that there is indeed a medieval site at Elderslie of the right period to be associated with the Wallace family. The paper about the site at Elderslie made an interesting counterpoint at the conference to the presentation on the documentary evidence for Ellerslie in East Ayrshire as being the birthplace. Both papers were well received by the audience at a conference well attended, possibly because of the Wallace interest.

11 Advice to South Ayrshire Council

Development Plan Advice

- 11.1 Advice was provided to South Ayrshire Council in respect of the archaeological policies in the Consultative Draft South Ayrshire Local Plan during the report period. In respect of the Ayrshire Joint Structure Plan the Service was approached for archaeological advice in relation to the proposed Indicative Forestry Strategy and took part in several meetings in this respect over the report period. The process of preparation of the Indicative Forestry Strategy was still in progress after the end of the report period.

Development Control Advice

- 11.2 Over the report period 39 planning applications were identified as raising potential archaeological issues, either by the Archaeology Service or by Council staff.

- 11.3 The 39 identified planning applications received the following responses from the Service in terms of the advice contained in National Planning Policy Guideline 5 and Planning Advice Note 42:

Archaeological assessment or evaluation prior to determination required	4
Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation	1
Archaeological watching brief condition required	7
Survey of standing structures required	3
No issue or no action possible or necessary	19
Not received (requested too late, non material amendments etc)	5

Altogether 15 of the identified planning applications required some form of response to mitigate the effects of the proposals on archaeological remains. During the period the Archaeology Service prepared 2 briefs or terms of reference to aid the implementation by developers of archaeological conditions attached to planning consents by the Council.

- 11.4 During the report period a paper was given at the Service's annual conference summarising the extensive excavations which had taken place in the Girvan area in advance of development of a waste water treatment works and major extensions to the Girvan distillery. One of the main features of archaeological interest in the area is a medieval moated site which is visible only as a cropmark on aerial photographs. It may be the medieval ecclesiastical grange (abbey farm) in the local placename Grangestone. Evaluation in connection with the distillery development has established that there are substantial sub-surface archaeological remains of the moated site, which so far have been preserved from damage during the various warehouse extensions. Few of these types of site have been identified in Scotland and it is accordingly an archaeological site of national importance. It is not clear whether it may yet come under threat from further extensions planned by the distillery.
- 11.5 There continued to be excavations in the medieval part of Ayr in advance of development. There have now been several recent excavations in the town, building up a substantial picture of the quality of archaeological preservation beneath the surface of the modern town, as well as adding direct local information on the town's development.

- 11.6 There was small scale archaeological work in some of the other towns in South Ayrshire, such as Prestwick and Monkton, about which little is known in archaeological terms, although most Ayrshire towns are known to have a long history. Most of the interventions have not produced substantial information to date, but it is only by taking the opportunities presented prior to redevelopment in some of these towns that more will be learnt about their past. There is a strong local interest in the archaeology of Ayr and Ayrshire, particularly from members of local archaeological and history societies.

Other Advice

- 11.7 There were 21 consultations of the Service in the report period in respect of planning and archaeology matters, or public service information on Glasgow's archaeology. These were broken down as follows:

Planning matters

From Council departmental staff: 7
 From developers/agents: 9

Public service information

From members of the public: 4

Courtesy consultations

From other public bodies (Strathclyde Police): 1

12 Advice to South Lanarkshire Council

Development Plan Advice

- 12.1 The Service took part in discussions in respect of the proposed South Lanarkshire Minerals Plan. In respect of the Glasgow and Clyde Valley Structure Plan the Service took part in meetings and discussions regarding flood appraisal and the environment topic group. Comments were provided on the archaeological policy content of the consultative draft Structure Plan in November 1999.

Development Control Advice

- 12.2 Over the report period 57 planning applications were identified as raising potential archaeological issues, either by the Archaeology Service or by Council staff.

- 12.3 The 57 identified planning applications received the following responses from the Service in terms of the advice contained in National Planning Policy Guideline 5 and Planning Advice Note 42:

Archaeological assessment or evaluation prior to determination required	8
Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation	5
Archaeological watching brief condition required	10
Avoidance/protection within or to side of development	2
No issue or no action possible or necessary	30
Not received (requested too late, non material amendments etc)	2

Altogether 25 of the identified planning applications required some form of response to mitigate the effects of the proposals on archaeological remains. During the period the Archaeology Service prepared 7 briefs or terms of reference to aid the implementation by developers of archaeological conditions attached to planning consents by the Council.

- 12.4 There was substantial local interest in the archaeological excavations at Fairyknowe Gardens, Bothwell, where a new housing development had been proposed. Archaeological evaluation of the site had been required by the Council prior to determination of the planning application because of the possibility that there was a medieval defended site in the vicinity, dating to the same period as the 12th century church which was close by - a possible predecessor of the later Bothwell Castle on the bank of the Clyde. The evaluation found no medieval structures within the area proposed for housing, but pottery sherds dating to the 12-13th centuries were found in deposits which had been washed down from the knoll on which the manse sits adjacent to the church. It appears that any medieval settlement in the area is under the manse building, possibly the site of an early lordly residence, but this has yet to be proved.
- 12.5 There was some further work within the medieval part of Hamilton (Castle Street) continuing earlier work in the town, aimed at elucidating more information on the development of the town in the medieval period. A couple of possible features of medieval date were uncovered along with medieval pottery sherds, but no substantive archaeological deposits. To date only fragmentary remains of medieval Hamilton have come to light in the areas subject to recent redevelopment, much of the earlier archaeological deposits having been destroyed by later developments. The Service however continues to take an interest in Hamilton, as there may be areas of good archaeological survival which have not yet come forward for redevelopment.

Other Advice

- 12.6 There were 28 consultations of the Service in the report period in respect of planning and archaeology matters, or public service information on Glasgow's archaeology. These were broken down as follows:
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----|
| Planning matters | |
| From Council departmental staff: | 8 |
| From developers/agents: | 14 |
| Public service information | |
| From members of the public: | 6 |

13 Advice to West Dunbartonshire Council

Development Plan Advice

- 13.1 A meeting took place between Council staff and the Service regarding the Clydebank District Local Plan Review Issues Paper Consultation. In respect of the Glasgow and Clyde Valley Structure Plan the Service took part in meetings and discussions regarding flood appraisal and the environment topic group. Comments were provided on the archaeological policy content of the consultative draft Structure Plan in November 1999.

Development Control Advice

- 13.2 Over the report period 19 planning applications were identified as raising potential archaeological issues, either by the Archaeology Service or by Council staff.

- 13.3 The 19 identified planning applications received the following responses from the Service in terms of the advice contained in National Planning Policy Guideline 5 and Planning Advice Note 42:

Archaeological assessment or evaluation prior to determination required	6
Negative suspensive condition requiring archaeological excavation	2
Refer to Historic Scotland (scheduled monument)	3
No issue or no action possible or necessary	8

Altogether 11 of the identified planning applications required some form of response to mitigate the effects of the proposals on archaeological remains. During the period the Archaeology Service prepared 2 briefs or terms of reference to aid the implementation by developers of archaeological conditions attached to planning consents by the Council.

- 13.4 At the end of the report period there was archaeological evaluation within the site of the proposed Dumbarton Football Club Stadium next to Castle Rock. The site was formerly occupied by the Denny Shipyard, but the main archaeological interest was the possibility of settlement at the foot of the Rock, the occupation of which is known to date back to the early centuries AD. An engraving from the late 17th century shows a building at the foot of the Rock and there was known to be a house called Castle Green in the area in the mid-19th century. The evaluation found that there were medieval cultivation deposits in the area adjacent to the Rock which had not been disturbed by the shipyard (shown by the presence of medieval pottery). The flooding risk in the area had made it unsuitable for settlement except very close to the base of the Rock, consistent with Roy's map of 1746 which suggests the area was used for fields. By the 18th century the ground had risen sufficiently through the dumping of midden material for the house of Castle Green to be built by the Denny family.

Other Advice

- 13.5 There were 15 consultations of the Service in the report period in respect of planning and archaeology matters, or public service information on Glasgow's archaeology. These were broken down as follows:

Planning matters

From Council departmental staff:	2
From developers/agents:	8

Public service information

From members of the public:	5
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- 13.6 There was continued press and public interest in the prospective redevelopment of Old Kilpatrick bus station which is located on top of a part of the western terminal Roman Fort on the Antonine Wall. As a prelude to submitting a planning application for housing, the owner and prospective developer of the site carried out evaluation which the Service had advised was necessary to judge the survival of the archaeological remains under the concrete slab of the bus garage. The evaluation established that the remains of the fort are in a fair state of preservation, as predicted by the Service, and have not been destroyed by the development of the bus garage. No planning application for the site has been forthcoming.

14 Advice to the West of Scotland Water Authority

- 14.1 There were 47 requests for assistance from the Water Authority over the year, compared to 33 in 1998/99 and 34 in 1997/98. The Service continued to provide detailed monitoring of WOSW proposals, meetings and discussions as required, applications for scheduled monument consent to Historic Scotland, terms of reference and briefs (7 in the report period), and monitoring of archaeological contractors in the field. Work for WOSW has grown substantially over the last 3 years and at the end of the report period WOSW was asked to agree an increase in the charge for service, which was subsequently agreed.
- 14.2 Substantial archaeological excavation was required in advance of some of the WOSW proposals, in particular, the Arran Ring Main and the Kelvin Valley Sewer which crosses the Antonine Wall at various locations. Along the 17km line of the Arran Ring Main a total of 28 new archaeological sites were discovered during topsoil strip monitoring of areas specified by the Service. All necessary archaeological excavation was undertaken and post-excavation analysis is now proceeding, all funded by WOSW, and the results will eventually be published.
- 14.3 The strangest find on a WOSW project in the period was a carved wooden head found during the laying of a new water pipe near Luss, Argyll. The head, dubbed "Hector", is unlike anything ever found in Scotland. It is roughly life-sized, sculpted in softwood, and the "skin" and facial features were painted. His eyes were metal washers covered in material, fixed into place with a pin or nail. The head appears to be a representation of a bearded European, but the only identified parallels so far are an 18th century Indonesian mask.

15 Agri-Environment Audits

- 15.1 The Service continued to provide archaeological audits for agri-environment scheme applications on a chargeable basis during the year. Over the year 100 audits were supplied (92 for the Countryside Premium Scheme and 8 for the Environmentally Sensitive Areas Scheme), compared to 135 in 1998/99 and 73 in 1997/98. The purpose of the audits is to identify archaeological sites on farms for which farmers may be eligible for grant aid to assist in their management. The number of archaeological sites under such grant aided management in Scotland is steadily growing.

16 Public and Professional Relations

- 16.1 During the report period members of staff provided 4 lectures on archaeological topics to various groups, including a talk on medieval Hamilton at the annual conference of the Society of Directors of Planning. A seminar was organised in October 1999 with archaeological contractors operating in the west of Scotland to discuss various issues of concern in the discharge of archaeological conditions on planning consents. The seminar was also attended by archaeological staff from other Scottish Councils. At the start of the report period the annual West of Scotland archaeological conference was organised (West of Scotland Archaeology Forum 1999), at which several papers were given by archaeological contractors on developer funded excavations in the areas of the Councils. The conference was attended by about 130 professional archaeologists

and members of the public. One issue of the Service newsletter "Whats Old!" was produced and distributed during the period.

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West of Scotland Archaeology Service
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