

ARCHAEOLOGY

Supplementary Planning Guidance Note Ref: SPG.33 May 2012 - NLLP Policy NBE 1 & 2

Copies available from Planning & Development, Fleming House, Cumbernauld G67 1JW or from www.northlanarkshire.gov.uk/spg

INTRODUCTION

North Lanarkshire has a diverse and interesting heritage. This heritage has left a substantial archaeological resource in and beneath the landscape. Archaeological resources are vital to understanding how historic and natural environments have developed and make an important contribution to sense of place and tourism. Gardens and designed landscapes are also covered in this guidance.

In this guidance, archaeological resources may include;

- Upstanding remains and built features.
- Earthworks still visible from the ground surface.
- Buried remains with no visible trace at the ground surface
- Scatters of artefacts.
- Managed woodland features.
- Sedimentary deposits indicating past environments.
- Specific locations with a historical association.

There are also a number of sites designated as designed landscapes and historic battlefields which make up the broader heritage environment and may also have archaeological significance.

POLICY CONTEXT

Scottish Planning Policy (SPP)

Sections 118 to 123 of SPP cover: Scheduled Monuments, World Heritage Sites, Gardens and Designed Landscapes and Archaeology, noting that the effect of proposed decisions on these sites should be considered by planning authorities.

Scottish Historic Environment Policy (SHEP)

It is the duty of individual government bodies and their staff to ensure that historic assets, archaeology and historic landscapes are properly managed and are handed on to future generations in good condition. <http://www.historic-scotland.gov.uk/shep-dec2011.pdf>.

North Lanarkshire Local Plan NBE 1 B

Development should avoid causing harm to the character or setting of the sites listed below. Planning permission will only be granted for such sites where the character and appearance of the site and its setting is preserved or enhanced.

B1 Antonine Wall WHS (see SPG.32)

B2 a Scheduled Ancient Monument (Historic Scotland)

B2 b Registered Garden Inventory

B3 c Sites of Archaeological Interest

The aim should be to preserve in situ where feasible. The council will weigh the significance of archaeological resources and of any impacts upon them and their setting against other merits. An archaeological evaluation report may be required. Where demolition proposals would result in damage or destruction the site shall first be appropriately recorded.

North Lanarkshire Local Plan NBE 2 B

Promoting the built environment - including maintaining the Sites & Monument Register (SMR)

<http://www.lanarkshire.com/nllocalplan/>

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Antonine Wall, Dullatur: Roman Temporary Camps

PURPOSE

This guidance provides information for developers on how archaeological resources, gardens & designed landscapes and historic battlefields are managed and protected through the planning system.

It includes information on how an archaeological resource or heritage site is defined and what extra measures may be required through the planning system where archaeological resources are connected to development sites.

Best practice procedures for archaeological investigation in connection with the planning system are also included together with an outline of the law regarding archaeological finds and guidance on historic gardens and battlefields.

Supplementary Planning Guidance is a material consideration when determining whether to grant planning approval and applicants are expected to comply with the procedures outlined in this note.

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The council will seek to ensure these principles are achieved through the development management process

A. HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD (HER)

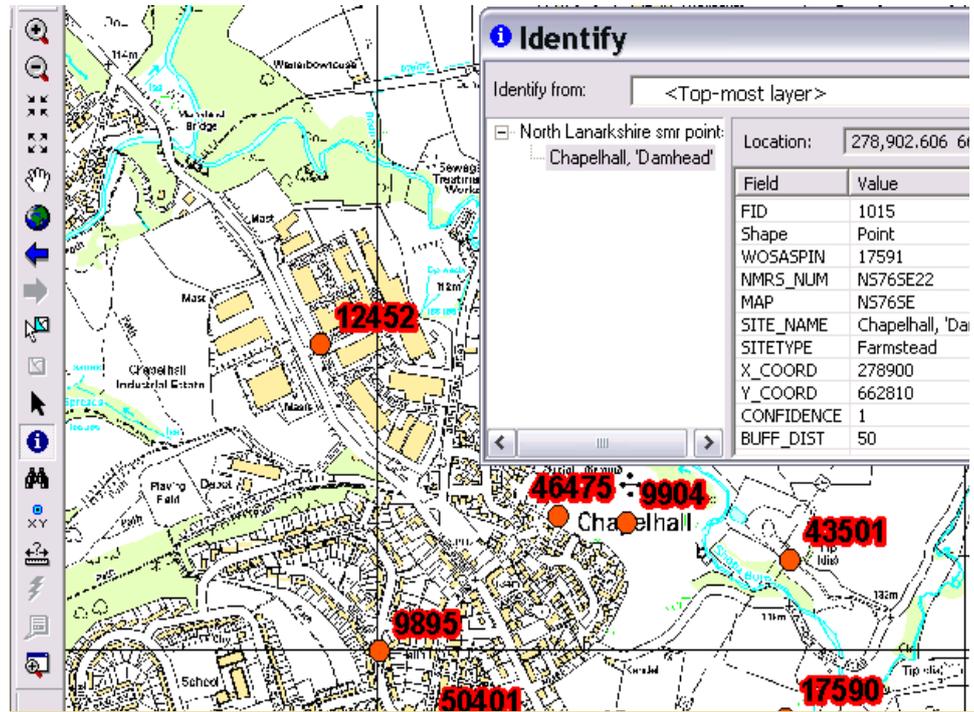
A.1 An important first step in understanding the heritage and archaeological character of a site is to consult the North Lanarkshire Historic Environment Record (HER). This is an inventory of sites where there is a historical interest or a formal heritage designation. Records are also held regarding previous archaeological investigations. It is the updated version of the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR). (web link to follow)

A.2 The NLC HER is available for consultation by the public through contacting the Development Implementation Team. While the record is not completely comprehensive, it provides a valuable understanding of the heritage environment.

A.3 Historic Scotland maintains an electronic database, accessible on-line through PASTMAP which gives access to summary details of information held regarding archaeological sites, monuments, buildings and marine sites in Scotland.

REPORTING A FIND

If you find an interesting artefact or simply find an unusual hole in the ground then contact esdesign@northlan.gov.uk (see contacts on back page)



The HER details North Lanarkshire's heritage and archaeology.

B. HERITAGE DESIGNATIONS

B1. The HER holds details of a number of sites which are identified for protection purposes due to their historic significance. These sites may also contain archaeological resources although these may not match exactly with the defined boundaries held for the designated site.

Scheduled Monuments

B.2 Archaeological sites in North Lanarkshire may also be included on Historic Scotland's register of Scheduled Monuments. www.historic-scotland.gov.uk/searchmonuments. It is important to note a scheduled monument may have no surface features.

B.3 Under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, Scheduled Monument Consent is required for works which would demolish, destroy, damage, remove, repair, alter or add to a scheduled monument or to carry out any flooding or tipping. A separate consent is also required to use a metal detector within a scheduled monument.

B4. Scheduled Monument Consent is administered solely by Historic Scotland who will be able to advise if consent is required in particular circumstances. It is a criminal offence to carry out any of the works described above without consent.

Antonine Wall World Heritage Site see SPG.32 www.antoninewall.org

B.5 Parts of the Antonine Wall are designated as a UNESCO World Heritage Site and a Scheduled Monument. Additionally, the wall is surrounded by a buffer zone where there are additional planning controls for protection of the wall.

B.6 The Antonine Wall World Heritage Site also represents a nationally significant archaeological resource. As such there is a presumption against development which would have an adverse impact. Where planning proposals on the scheduled monument are sited on previously developed land, no excavation may normally take place beneath the depth of the existing development. Where sites are located on greenfield land, the council expects a detailed archaeological investigation to be undertaken at the applicant's expense. See SPG.32 for further guidance.

Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes www.historic-scotland.gov.uk/gardens See Section M

B.7 Historic Scotland maintains an inventory of nationally important historic garden and designed landscape sites. Designation does not confer any planning restrictions. However, the site may contain other planning designations, such as listed buildings and scheduled monuments, for which regular controls apply. See section H for more information.

Kilsyth Historic Battlefield See Section I <http://data.historic-scotland.gov.uk/pls/htmlldb/f?p=2500:15:0::NO::BATTLEFIELD:kilsyth>

B.8 The site of the Battle of Kilsyth, 1645 is designated as a Historic Battlefield by Historic Scotland. Planning authorities have to respect and preserve the character of the area as a material consideration in the application decision process. See section I for more information.

C. ARCHAEOLOGY AND PLANNING

C.1 North Lanarkshire Council's approach to archaeology in the planning process follows Scottish Government Guidance PAN 2/2011. In determining planning applications which may affect archaeological features the authority will balance the benefits of development with the importance of managing archaeological resources.

C.2 Archaeological resources are a material consideration in the planning process with the eventual decision whether or not to grant planning approval the result of a balanced judgment on the proposal. Applicants are therefore advised to enter into pre application discussions with Development Management at the earliest possible stage. This will allow the applicants to determine whether archaeological conditions are likely to be a requirement of obtaining planning consent. Alternatively, applicants may prefer to assess the archaeological potential of their landholdings before considering development proposals in order to avoid constraints becoming apparent at a later stage.

C.3 In order to arrive at a planning decision where there is a potential impact on archaeological resources, the council will seek expert advice from its archaeology service consultants. The council may then require the applicant to provide more information on the development site in order to better inform the decision making process. While it is not possible to give an exhaustive list of where archaeological issues may require to be taken into account, they are likely to arise in the following locations and policy areas in the North Lanarkshire Local Plan;

- The Antonine Wall World Heritage Site and buffer zone, NBE 1 B1a / B1b
- Scheduled Monuments, NBE 1 B2a
- Conservation Areas, NBE 1 B3a
- Isolated sites in the Greenbelt, NBE 3 A and Rural Investment Area, NBE 3 B
- Kilsyth Historic Battlefield

C.4 Archaeological considerations are also usually required to be taken into account for developments subject to an Environmental Impact Assessment.

C.5 The council may require applicants to provide information in the form of an **archaeological evaluation** before determining approval. This evaluation may be limited to a **desk based study** or may require intrusive **investigation** of the application site. Failure on the part of the applicant to provide information to the council's satisfaction may result in planning consent being refused.

C.6 If the planning consent is granted and archaeological resources are confirmed to be affected by the proposal, the council may require either a watching brief (by an archaeological specialist) or a programme of post determination mitigation involving recovery of the material, its analysis and the publication of these results. Failure to comply with the post determination measures specified may result in enforcement action.

C.7. The council may also request a **'watching brief'** whereby groundworks are monitored and archaeological evidence is recorded. The brief ensures that any agreed steps to preserve archaeology on site are implemented and unexpected archaeological evidence which emerges during development may be properly investigated.

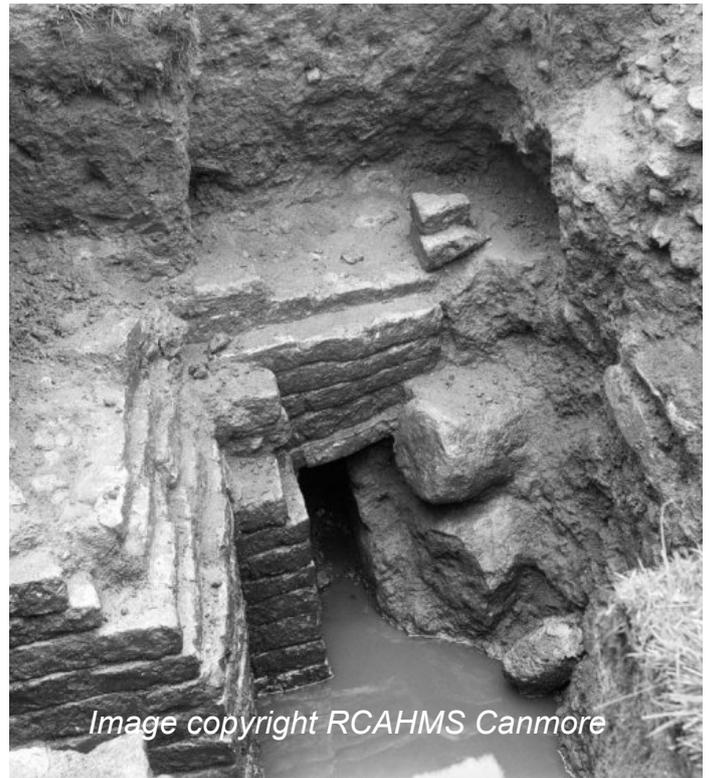


Image copyright RCAHMS Canmore

Example of an archaeological excavation.

C8. Regardless of the archaeological factors involved, the council will, reflecting PAN 2/2011 only impose conditions or request information in proportion to the importance of the potential or confirmed archaeological resource, as advised by the architectural service.

C9 Applicants are advised to take advice from expert archaeological consultants where archaeological work is required in support of a proposal. A list of consultancy services and advice on hiring a competent contractor is available from Archaeology Scotland at the following link; www.archaeologyscotland.co.uk/?q=node/216

C.9 All archaeological work in support of the planning process should be undertaken according to the archaeological standards as defined in section D below and in keeping with the guidance and policies of the Institute for Archaeologists available at www.archaeologists.net/codes/ifa

C.10 The setting or context of a site is a critical factor in its evaluation. This is described in the SHEP as: "The historical, artistic, literary, linguistic, and scenic associations of places and landscapes are some of the less tangible elements of the historic environment". SPP clarifies that planning permission can be refused for significant detrimental impacts on the setting of ancient monuments and archaeological sites and landscapes. Historic Scotland are consulted when a site is in council ownership or where a development is likely to have an impact on an archaeological feature.

C.11 It should be noted that the Frontiers of the Roman Empire (Antonine Wall) World Heritage Site Buffer Zone only defines the Antonine Wall's immediate setting, excluding places where there were live planning considerations at the time of designation. This means that development proposals could still be considered to affect the setting of the site outwith the buffer zone area.

D. ARCHAEOLOGICAL STANDARDS AND PROCEDURES

D.1 Development proposals in archaeologically sensitive areas may be subject to a number of conditions to ensure that archaeological resources are properly investigated, recorded and preserved. The planning authority, as established by PAN 2/2011, may impose conditions for archaeological investigation in proportion to the importance of the potential archaeological resource.

Desk Based Investigation

D.2 In order to understand the archaeological potential of a site, developers should consider commissioning a professional archaeological consultant to undertake a desk top study in advance of submitting a planning application. Alternatively, such a study may be a condition of planning approval.

D.3 The desk top study should assess the site for the type, extent, likely date, nature and depth of archaeological remains and if the archaeology extends off site. The archaeological contractor should provide details of the importance of the remains nationally, regionally and locally. Details should also be provided of how the development proposals can minimise disturbance of remains. The archaeological contractor should supply a desk top study of a standard which allows the developer to consider the options for minimising harmful impacts on archaeology. The developer can then enter into meaningful discussions at an early stage with the council as to how this can be reconciled with development needs.

Field investigation on site

D.4 If the desk top study indicates that valuable archaeology is present on site and may be impacted upon by development proposals, development management may ask that site investigations are undertaken. Site investigations must be carried out by suitably qualified professionals and should comply with the standards and processes which follow. While archaeological investigation can add initial complication to development proposals, this is preferable to costly delays and problems at a later stage.

D.5 Before any work begins on site, the applicant's archaeological contractor should submit a Written Scheme of Investigation. The scheme should define what the works must achieve and a programme for when they should take place, the methods to be used and the expected findings with clear reference to the planning context.

D.6 The written scheme should identify a supervising archaeologist on site for the majority of the project. The individual should have professional experience suitable for the agreed tasks. If requested, the CV of the archaeologist should be forwarded to the archaeology service for approval. Should different archaeologists be responsible for managing each stage of the project, they must each be identified and subject to the approval of archaeology service.

D.7 Investigation may be necessary to determine the nature, form and extent of archaeological remains and heritage associated with the site. The developer then has the opportunity to determine how development can be organised so as to minimise any harmful impacts on the site heritage before works have begun.

D.8 Field investigation generally utilises two main techniques; geophysical survey and intrusive evaluation trenching. The archaeological contractor should demonstrate that the techniques being used are appropriate to the ground conditions, possible archaeological resources and the nature of the proposed development.

Preservation

D.9 The council will always seek to preserve any archaeological remains found by the investigation in situ in an appropriate setting. The presence of remains does not necessarily make a site unsuitable for development and there are a number of opportunities to mitigate any adverse impact through the use of specialist building and engineering techniques.

D.10 Where important remains are known to exist, or there is a good possibility that they exist, developers should also consider using a sympathetic design which avoids disturbing the remains altogether or at least minimises any damage.

Mitigation and recording

D.11 If developers do not accept the preservation approach, they will be required to demonstrate why it is not feasible to the council. If the council agrees to allow the destruction of archaeological remains, the developer will be asked to excavate and document the site's features. Applicants are warned that where archaeological works on site are significant, the reporting and analysis phase can also be time consuming and should arrange works with their archaeological contractor accordingly.

D.12 The council may also seek, if appropriate to involve the local community in the programme through such measures as an open day. Where appropriate the council may also require a programme of public archaeology that would communicate the findings of the work in a non - academic manner to the local community.

D.13 In all cases, the archaeological contractor should compile an archive of project records and documents. On completion of the works, this should be submitted to the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS). A summary of works, agreed with the archaeological service, should be presented for publication in Archaeology Scotland's annual journal 'Discovery and Excavation in Scotland'.

E. OASIS

E.1 The Online Access to the Index of Archaeological investigations (OASIS) project provides a central point to report the results of fieldwork from developer funded archaeology investigations. OASIS ensures that such archaeology is made freely available and is essential to updating local authority HER's.

E.2 Developers may register for OASIS through the project website for Scotland www.oasis.ac.uk/scotland/

E.3 The OASIS form should be commenced on commission of an individual project and updated through the course of the project.

F. ARTIFACTS AND ECOFACTS

F.1 Under Scottish Law, finders of historic objects have no claim of ownership. Should any archaeological artefacts be encountered during development or amateur archaeology, the following procedures must be observed to satisfy the law.

Archaeological Finds

F.2 Other finds whether they artefacts; objects of human origin or ecofacts; of natural origin, must be disposed of in keeping with Scottish legal requirements. Finders must liaise with the Treasure Trove Unit, a Crown Agency. Under the laws of bona vacantia (literally translated as vacant goods), the Crown may claim any object or coin found in Scotland as these are considered ownerless property. This applies both to new finds and previously unreported finds whatever the method of finding.

Human remains

F3. Any human remains encountered during works must be left in-situ and notification made immediately to the local police and the archaeology service employed by the council.

F4. Do not touch the remains or disturb the ground where they are buried.

F5. The law surrounding archaeological investigation and human remains is complex and works on site may risk violation of the Law of Sepulchre in Human Remains. It is recommended that legal advice is sought before conducting investigations where there is the potential to encounter human remains. All work with human remains must be conducted in keeping with the Historic Scotland publication "The Treatment of Human Remains in Archaeology". This is available online at: <http://www.historic-scotland.gov.uk/human-remains.pdf>

G. GLOSSARY

Artefact - Archaeological find of human origin.

Ecofact - Archaeological find of natural origin.

Find - Object recovered in the process of archaeological excavation.

Historic Environment Record (HER) / Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) - Archive of information on historic events, archaeological assets and designated heritage in the local area.

H. INVENTORY OF GARDENS & DESIGNED LANDSCAPES

H.1 Introduction

Historic Scotland has designated a number of gardens and designed landscapes which form areas of distinctive character and reflect cultural and social change. As such, they contribute both to the local community and the leisure and tourist industry. There are two officially registered gardens and designed landscape sites in North Lanarkshire; the gardens surrounding Dalzell House in Motherwell and the Allanton Estate between Bonkle and Allanton.

H.2 The Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes Designation (GDL)

Designation does not confer any planning restrictions, however, sites may contain other planning designations, such as listed buildings and scheduled monuments, for which regular procedures apply. Planning authorities are encouraged to consult Historic Scotland on development proposals which affect historic gardens and designed landscapes.

H.3 Planning Status

The following policies apply;

I) Both historic garden and designed landscape sites are located within either the greenbelt or rural investment area. As such the existing guidance for site design and quality of development applies as detailed in SPG 07: Development in the Greenbelt and SPG 08: Assessing Development in the Rural Investment Area.

II) NLLP policies NBE 1b and 2b both apply to Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes. Both policies establish that development should not impact adversely upon important views to, from and within these sites or upon the setting of component features which contribute to their value.

III) Both sites also contain areas which are designated as Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation under NLLP policy NBE1 A3a, Dalzell is also included within an Area of Great landscape Value designated under NLLP policy NBE1 A2c. Both policies condition that planning permission will only be granted if the applicant can demonstrate proposals will have no adverse impact in environmental terms or that the impacts may be mitigated.

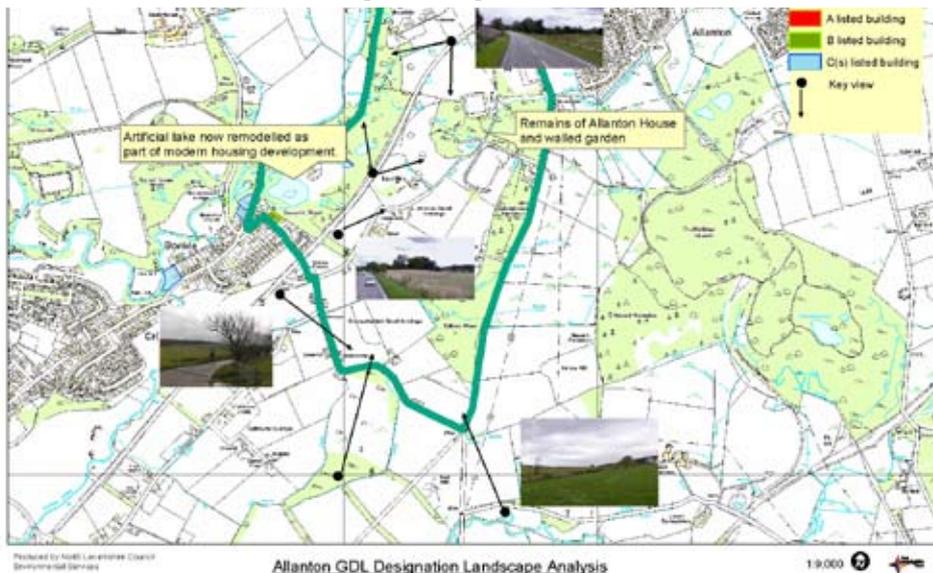
IV) Concurrent with these designations, developers will be expected to engage in pre application discussions at the earliest possible stage with the council.

H.4 Gardens & Designed Landscapes Guidance

From this context, the following recommendations are given for applications within a Garden or Designed Landscape (GDL) site. This guidance should be considered within the overarching policy context for the site and change should be managed to ensure that the significant elements justifying designation are protected or enhanced;

- Proposals should not adversely impact upon important views to, from and within the GDL sites as shown in the site analysis maps below.
- Applicants should provide a statement and assessment of the historic character and key features of the Historic GDL which shows how development will mitigate any potential adverse impacts.
- Applications which seek to promote footpath access, interpretation and other enjoyment of the two GDL areas should be promoted.
- Applications which seek to positively renovate historical structures on site will be supported.

H. INVENTORY OF GARDENS & DESIGNED LANDSCAPES (GDL) Cont.



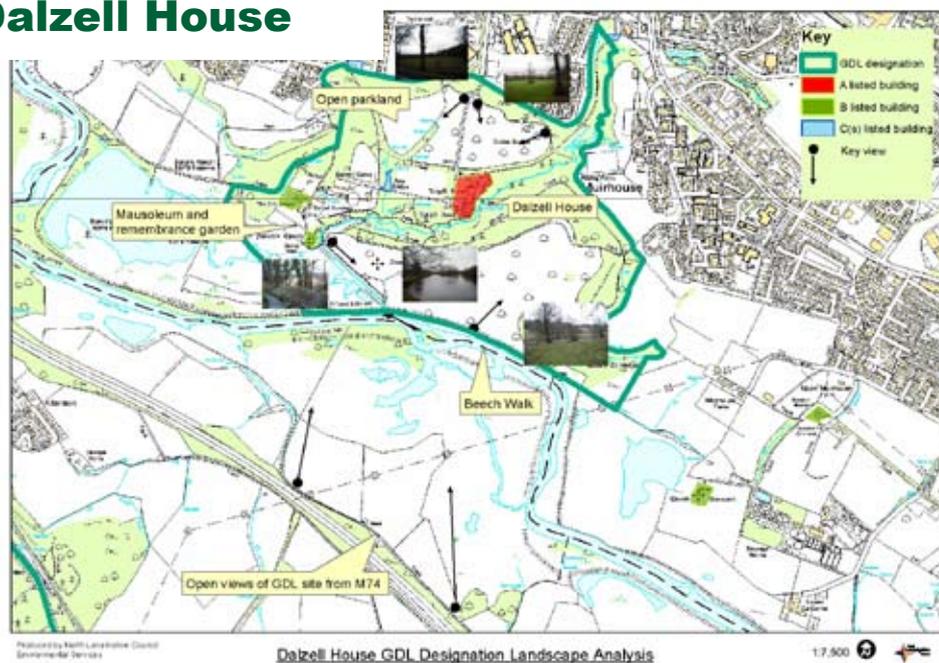
H.6 Historic Scotland's assessment of the site designates it as of outstanding importance as a work of art and a historical landscape with high scenic value and some value for nature conservation. The remnants of the park and woodland in particular are seen as providing variety to the surrounding scenery. Of the two Historic GDL sites, Allanton's scenery is more open and it is of note that the main A71 road towards Shotts runs through the central area. There are consequently a larger number of key views which should be persevered, as marked in landscape analysis map.

H.7 The policies included a number of innovative features such as an artificial lake with a bridge across to provide the illusion of a wide river. A walled kitchen garden also existed adjacent to the location of Allanton House. Despite a lack of surviving architectural features, the remains of one of the estate lodges still exist. There are also a number of listed structures within the GDL designation. Bonkle Parish Church - B, 1 Church Road - C (s), 2 Allanton Road - C (s), Woodypoint Estate Bridge - C (s). The Allanton GDL is also covered by a tree protection order, TPO 53.

H.5 The large area of designed landscape at Allanton is the result of Sir Henry Steuart's acquisition of Allanton House and its estate in the 1780's. The rebuilding of the now demolished Allanton House and its landscape setting was undertaken following an artistic method. The design works led to Sir Henry writing the influential book, "The Planters' Guide".

For more information see Historic Scotland's website: Allanton: <http://data.historic-scotland.gov.uk/pls/htmlldb/>

Dalzell House



H.10 The gardens feature a number of open park areas and tree lined avenues which define and maintain the distinctive character.

H.11 These features are of definite historical value; the beech tree lined avenue at the southern boundary of the site, adjacent to the River Clyde is thought to be the first such feature of its kind in Scotland. The family mausoleum was constructed in the grounds of the former St Patrick's church which had been a parish until 1789. The area adjacent has been arranged as a family remembrance garden by the last Lord Hamilton resident.

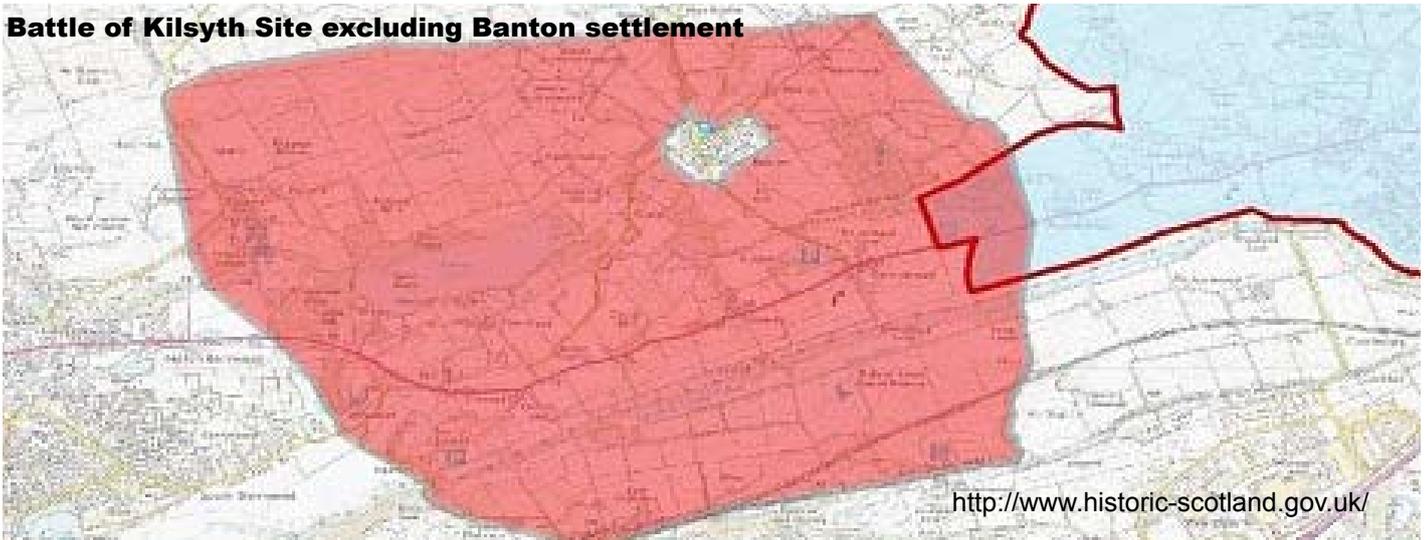
H.8 The gardens around Dalzell House have undergone numerous improvements and developments under different owners through time. In particular the period from 1727 to the present is significant as several owners during this time were interested in undertaking improvements.

H.9 Historic Scotland lists the gardens at Dalzell as being of outstanding historical, artistic, scenic and nature conservation value. The gardens also provide the setting for the A listed Dalzell House building, which has been converted to private flats. For more information see Historic Scotland's website Dalzell House: <http://data.historic-scotland.gov.uk/pls/htmlldb/f?p=2400:15:0:::GARDEN:GDL00132>

H.12 The site is also linked to the adjacent Baron's Haugh nature reserve to the West. These links should be protected and maintained through the Development Management process. There are also a number of listed structures within or at the edge of the GDL area; Dalzell House - A, Old Dalzell Manse - B, Hamilton of Dalzell Mausoleum - B, North Lodge - C (s), Burngrange Lodge - C (s), The Sow Bridge - C (s). The GDL area also contains areas covered by a tree protection order, TPO 17 and 2

I. HISTORIC BATTLEFIELDS AND PLANNING

Battle of Kilsyth Site excluding Banton settlement



I.1 Introduction

Historic battlefields make a distinctive contribution to heritage, identity and sense of place. By nature, historic battlefields are a vulnerable cultural heritage resource. Any developments in the vicinity of historic battlefields should be aware of the potential archaeological resource, both specific features and artefact scatters. This guidance explains the historic battlefield designation and provides specific guidance for the sole such location in North Lanarkshire, the site of the Battle of Kilsyth, 15 August 1645. The battle took place between Scottish Royalist and Government Troops associated with the Covenanters, resulting in a victory for the Royalists.

I.2 Site Context

Historic Scotland defines the site of the Kilsyth Battlefield as shown in the map above. For clarity, the built up area of the settlement of Banton has been excluded. Additionally, due to the difficulty in exactly defining the battle site, it has not been thought appropriate to add a buffer around the area.

I.3 The Historic Battlefield Designation

The Scottish Historic Environment Policy (SHEP) 2009 required that Historic Scotland produce an inventory of the most nationally important historic battlefields. The inventory defines a site for each battlefield location and provides detailed information on the relevant heritage. This information is provided with regard to guiding future management.

I.4 The historic battlefield designation is not accompanied by any new legal conditions; rather, it is intended to give Historic Battlefield sites a particular significance and degree of consideration within the planning process.

I.5 Conserving Historic Battlefields

Historic Scotland encourages local authorities to take account of historic battlefields when preparing local development plans and considering development proposals. Planning authorities may also consult Historic Scotland on development proposals in historic battlefields.

I.6 The following guidance is provided by Historic Scotland to planning authorities in managing the Historic battlefield Resource, as found in para.3.66 of the SHEP.

- 1:** The effect of proposed development on a historic battlefield is a material consideration.
- 2:** The Scottish Ministers expect planning authorities to have careful regard to the specific qualities and character of battlefields.
- 3:** Planning authorities should use appropriate conditions and agreements to protect and enhance sites in the inventory.

I.7 Planning Status

- There is no specific policy in either the Kilsyth Local Plan 1999 or the North Lanarkshire Local Plan.
- The battlefield area is located mainly within the greenbelt and as such the existing guidance for site design and quality of development applies as detailed in SPG 07: Development in the Greenbelt.
- Concurrent with this designation, developers will be expected to engage in pre application discussions at the earliest possible stage with the council.

I.8 It is thought most appropriate to focus on protecting the features of the still extant features of the landscape with strong links to the battle's heritage. The Covenanter Army initially occupied a strong defensive position on the southern part of the Kelvin Valley, near Kelvinhead and possibly on Giral Hill. However, they were later ordered onto hilly ground to the north to engage the Royalist Force which was initially believed to have been deployed on land which is now covered by Banton Loch. There are a number of geographical features here which are culturally related to the battle, for example Baggage Knowe and Slaughter Howe. Bullet Knowes to the South also appears to share this association.

I.9 Two important views survive into the present day, from the high ground around Giral Hill overlooking the Glen of the Shaw End Burn to the west and the lower ground to the north. The view to the south of Giral Hill towards Dullatur is also significant as the routed Covenanter Army was pursued into the marshland here by the Royalist forces.

I.10 Kilsyth Battlefield Guidance

As much of the battlefield has remained undisturbed by development, the following recommendations are given for applications within the Kilsyth Battlefield:

- That, where appropriate, applicants submit a landscape impact assessment and (where disturbing the ground) archaeological statement, alongside their proposals. (See also SPG.07 Green Belt)
- That the key landmark on Giral Hill and the lines of view marked on the map below are protected from visually intrusive new development.
- That dialogue is established at an early stage with Rathmell Archaeology in order to mitigate any potential impacts on the heritage of the battlefield.
- That applications which seek to improve footpath links or increase interpretation within the battlefield site are supported.
- That the built up area of Banton be excluded from these considerations due to the degree of existing disturbance.

J. Checklist

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The Council will expect relevant applications for schemes with archaeological aspects, or affecting gardens and designed landscapes or historic battlefields to comply with this guidance and checklist.

- Carry out early pre application consultation with the Development Management service.
- Be aware of how development proposals could affect archaeological resources and the heritage environment (including battlefields and Gardens and Designed Landscapes)
- Consult the NLC HER or PASTMAP to determine if heritage or archaeological resources are present on potential development sites.
- If considering archaeological work in support of a planning application, ensure that you select competent and skilled expert consultants.
- Ensure all archaeological work in support of the planning process follows the standards set out in section E.
- Be aware of the conditions on finders under Scottish Law as outlined in section G.

K. CONTACT DETAILS

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The Garden History Society in Scotland

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E: www.rathmell-arch.co.uk

The Scottish Civic Trust
The Tobacco Merchants House
42 Miller Street
Glasgow
Tel: 0141 221 1466
Email: sct@scottishcivictrust.org.uk

Historic Scotland

www.historic-scotland.gov.uk
Longmore House, Salisbury
Place, Edinburgh EH9 1SH
T: 0131 668 8600
www.historic-scotland.gov.uk/shopfront-design-construction-iron-metals.pdf

See also Scottish Government
advice at:

[www.scotland.gov.uk/topics/
planning](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/topics/planning)

see also:

[www.helm.org.uk/server/
show/conGuidance.24](http://www.helm.org.uk/server/show/conGuidance.24) and
[www.historictownsforum.org/
node/780](http://www.historictownsforum.org/node/780)

The latest Supplementary Planning Guidance and index can be found online at:-
www.northlanarkshire.gov.uk/spg

This is one of a series of Supplementary Planning Guidance Leaflets aimed at encouraging good practice in the design and layout of new development. The advice supplements the policies in the North Lanarkshire Local Plan. The Council will have regard to this Guidance when assessing the merits of planning applications. This leaflet was, following public consultation and consideration of all comments made, formally approved as Supplementary Planning Guidance. It is available on-line and can be translated or provided in other languages or formats on request

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