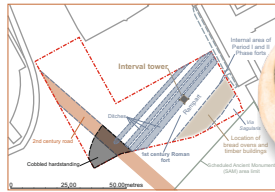


# THE GLAMORGAN-GWENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST



## HALF-YEARLY REVIEW 2011 & ANNUAL REVIEW OF PROJECTS 2010-2011



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Cover images from top: Swansea Bay: Trackways to the past- Trackway found at Oystermouth in 2010. *Nidum*: Recent excavations at Neath Roman Fort- Plan showing the excavated area at Dwr-y-Felin, Neath during 2010/2011. Rim of a mortarium (found at the Dwr-y-Felin excavation) with potter's stamp and the edge of the pouring spout clearly shown. Investigating Oystermouth Castle- Photograph showing the two excavated areas in front of the castle's main gate. Queen Victoria silver sixpence found at the Oystermouth Castle excavation. Ironworks and their Landscapes- Deep scours at Coedcaemawr retain lateral hushing channels and internal barriers used to direct the flow of water to parts of the quarry face. These features were in use before 1760. Archwilio: a tool to explore your past- Results for map search showing aerial image, including Caerleon Roman Ampitheatre middle, right. Photographs, plan and design copyright © The Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Ltd. All images are from GGAT publication 'Discovery and Learning 2011' June 2011.

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## REVIEW OF CADW PROJECTS APRIL 2010 — MARCH 2011

### GGAT 1 Regional Heritage Management Services

Information and advice on the historic environment outside the planning process is an important part of the Trust's activity, and is provided to a wide range of users from local authorities and bodies like the Forestry Commission to students, members of the local community and visitors to the area, enabling them to understand the historic environment and curate it in a sustainable way. This service, first funded by Cadw over two decades ago, has developed over time to cover a wide variety of functions, as reflected in the task list that has underlain the tasks carried out each year. The tasks concerned with Development Control (now Archaeological Planning) were separated out relatively quickly to constitute a separate project (GGAT 43); at the start of the year 2010—2011 the outreach activity that was funded as a series of special tasks within the Heritage Management project was hived off to form a separate Outreach project (GGAT 100). The grant offer for GGAT 1 in 2010—2011 was still made against the task list that had previously been devised, so this has been used to structure our reporting again this year. The report for 2011—2012 next year will be made against the revised and updated list.

#### *Information in response to requests from Cadw including data to support projects particularly the Scheduling Enhancement Programme*

Through the detailed information contained in the regional Historic Environment Record, the Trust assisted Cadw in many areas of its own statutory functions including the scheduling enhancement programme.

Other sections of the Welsh Government to which the Trust supplied information on the historic environment included the Fire Service, for which we attended meetings and reviewed Burning Management Plans for Gower and Swansea commons, as laid down in the *Heather and Grass Burning Code for Wales 2008*.

#### *Fig 1 Formal Launch of Archwilio at Treftadaeth 10*

#### *HER Information to enquirers in accordance with the Trust's 'Guidelines for Access and Charging' (except paragraph 11)*

The Heritage Management and Historic Environment Record Sections of the Trust provided individuals and communities in the region with archaeological information and advice in pursuit of their projects and interests. During the year 155 enquiries were made as compared with 188 for the previous year. This represents a considerable drop in the overall number of consultations. However, whilst the number of commercial consultations remained steady, perhaps unsurprising in the current economic climate, there was a drop in the number of public consultations, for which support is provided by Cadw. This in part could be attributed to the launch of the Welsh Archaeological Trusts online HER, *Archwilio*: it is clear from emails requesting further information that some enquirers have gone to *Archwilio* for basic information. The ability of staff to directly edit records means that for non-commercial enquiries, records can be enhanced/added as required and the results available on *Archwilio* within twenty-four hours. Consequently most non-commercial enquirers can be directed to the website removing the need for extracting data and also improving the quality of the record at the same time. Once familiar with the website, enquirers may go directly to *Archwilio* as their first port of call, rather than contact the Trust again. *Archwilio* has been available on line since July 2010, and statistics for the four-month period December 2010 to April 2011 indicate that there were over 1000 visits to the home page ([www.archwilio.org.uk](http://www.archwilio.org.uk)). The number of unique visitors was 646, confirming repeated user visits. There are however no statistics available to indicate which of the four Trusts' HERs was then consulted, but assuming that numbers were roughly even, this would indicate approximately 250 enquiries to *Archwilio*, in

addition to those addressed to Trust staff. There were 13 visits to the Trust's offices to consult the detailed further information files of the HER.

<b>Year</b>	<b>*Total consultations addressed to Trust staff</b>	<b>Commercial</b>	<b>Public</b>	<b>Total visits to Trust</b>
2004—2005	262	96	166	67
2005—2006	349	103	246	74
2006—2007	273	97	176	38
2007—2008	266	110	156	68
2008—2009	241	144	97	46
2009—2010	188 external 190 internal	64	124	35
2010—2011	155 external 81 internal	65	90	13

*Table 1 HER Consultation data*

*\*These exclude consultations for the Countryside Council for Wales, the Forestry Industry and Public Utilities, etc, which are reported elsewhere.*

#### *Advice on Scheduled Monument Consent Applications*

On behalf of Cadw, the Curatorial Division, as a recognised consultee, received thirteen consultations, of which only one required responses: the remainder were notifications of Welsh Assembly Government's decisions on applications. As the holder of the Historic Environment Record, the Trust is able to offer further detailed information and advice particularly when a planning application has also been lodged.

#### *Site visits/meetings by curatorial staff*

During the year, the Trust was asked by organisations and private individuals to visit sites either to provide information about the nature of the site, or to advise on management issues.

Staff visited several sites including a possible Roman road over Lodge Hill, Caerleon and a possible Roman-period midden on Mumbles Hill, Swansea.

#### *Information and assistance associated with the Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales*

The main work concerned with the Register of Historic Landscapes this year was in relation to the Glastir Scheme (see below under special projects).

#### *Advice to Local Authorities and National Parks on a range of matters including local and structure plan policies*

Whilst Local Authority bodies made a total of five direct HER queries this year, over 2,400 planning applications were mapped against the HER on behalf of the Unitary Authorities in Southeast Wales and advice has been provided to them on a range of other historic environment matters outside the planning process during the course of the year. The Trust provided information to the City and County of Swansea on the industrial archaeology of Clyne Valley, the redisplay of the archaeology gallery in Swansea Museum, the draft AONB Action Plan Review and Draft Management Plan Review, an HLF Landscape Partnership bid for Gower, and other heritage projects. We have also provided advice to Bridgend County Borough Council on Cefn Cribwr brickworks, Cardiff City Council on the Ely Valley action plan, to Rhondda Cynon Taff County Borough Council on the re-forestation of Mynydd y Gelli in the area adjacent to the Hen Dre'r Gelli Bronze Age funerary and ritual complex, and to Monmouthshire County Council on the re-routing of a footpath alongside Twmp Terret motte.

*Advice to local authorities and National Parks on development proposals as part of the development control process.*

For information see report on Archaeological Planning Management Services (GGAT 43 & GGAT 92) below.

*Advice and, where appropriate, visits associated with Woodland Grant Schemes work and other Forestry Authority consultations*

The Better Woodlands for Wales scheme started being wound down during the financial year: eighty-nine applications were received between the beginning of April and December, the last date for them to be considered. Twenty-seven of these resulted in WHE1s. However, the Trust continues to comment on the plans that are still being produced for schemes that were previously approved (two within the financial year 2010—2011). Trust staff attended a number of meetings with the staff of Forestry Commission Wales in respect of the replacement to Better Woodlands for Wales, which is being subsumed under Glastir (see below, special projects). We also attended the annual heritage liaison meeting for Wales.

Requests for information from the Forestry Commission in connection with a programme of felling resulted in one call-out.

*Advice as part of the Tir Gofal agri-environment scheme as outlined in the CCW document "Tir Gofal Historic Environment Liaison Procedures for Historic Features and Archaeological Sites"*

No longer applicable. (See below under specific proposals.)

*Provision of information and advice to farmers and other landowners outside the Tir Gofal scheme*

Approaches for information and advice have been received from a few farmers and landowners. These have been accounted as part of the HER enquiry procedures. A site visit was made to a traditional barn at Ty Mawr, Penallt, for the Gwent Wildlife Trust, to advise on management issues. We also provided information and support to a landowner making a grant application to consolidate and improve access to a historic mill complex.

*Initial enquiries from service industries, such as water and electricity and other utilities*

For information see report on Archaeological Planning Management Services (GGAT 43 & GGAT 92) below.

*Liaison and advice to conservation bodies such as the Countryside Council for Wales, the National Trust, etc*

The Trust continued to maintain good contact with the conservation bodies active in its area over a wide variety of issues and projects. Trust staff were involved in the preparation of the Gower AONB Management Plan Review. They also attended a conference on beach maintenance were able to highlight the importance and vulnerability of beach deposits representing earlier land surfaces. Trust staff also attended a meeting of a new amenity group, the State of the Severn Working Group, and the launch of the Penrhys Community project to conserve a medieval grange site.

*Monitoring the effectiveness of Planning Guidance (Wales) and Circular 60/96 – Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology*

Both documents are fully and effectively enshrined in planning policy and practice in Southeast Wales. All the regional Unitary Authorities took full regard to the provisions required by central government to protect archaeological interests through the planning processes. No specific actions were required in the reporting period.

***Fig 2 Extract from Llandaff Diocese Churches Leaflet produced in support of Churches Open Doors initiative***

*Follow-up advice and long-term support for pan-Wales (churches, coastal, etc) and other Trust projects*

The Trust's Heritage and Outreach Manager provides historic environment information for the Diocesan Advisory Committee for the diocese of Swansea and Brecon as an offshoot of the Historic Churches project, attending six general meetings a year, and undertaking site visits as requested by the archdeacon. She is also a member of the National Committee for Recording and Protection of Early Medieval Inscribed stones and Stone Sculpture, attending two meetings during the course of the year. She also acts as secretary to the Caerleon Research Committee, attending two meetings a year and acting as first port of call to general enquiries by phone and email about Caerleon.

*The wider dissemination of the results of Cadw-funded projects including through the website.*

(Reported under GGAT 100.)

*Responding to consultations from the Welsh Assembly Government and other organisations on proposals which affect the historic environment.*

As part of our regional heritage remit the Trust is consulted on a wide variety of matters. During the year the main thrust of consultations was on successive drafts of the foundation documents for Glastir. The Trust also commented on the draft Guidance to Unitary Authorities for the use of Historic Environment Records in Wales and provided information and comment on an Assessment of the Welsh Historic Environment conducted for Cadw by the Council for British Archaeology following a Welsh Government Review of the Royal Commission on the Ancient Historical Monuments of Wales.

*Dealing with consultations connected with the Countryside Rights of Way Act*

No consultations took place under this heading during the year.

*Dealing with consultations connected with the Uncultivated Land and Semi-natural Areas Provisions of the Environmental Impact Assessment Directive.*

One consultation took place under this head during the year. However, the Welsh Trusts also met with Welsh Government officials involved with administration of EIA to discuss the background to applications under this directive and whether improvements could be made in the way historic environment advice is provided and used.

*Curatorial advice in connection with the marine environment*

The Trust continued to attend the Severn Estuary Partnership (SEP) Joint Advisory Committee (JAC) meetings held by that organisation, and commented on the Severn Estuary Partnership Business Plan. A presentation on the Archaeology of the Severn Estuary was given to the SEP Annual Conference.

During the year the Trust has continued to provide information and support in connection with the production of two revised Shoreline Management Plans that affected the South Wales coast. The work this year has consisted mainly of commenting on successive drafts of the Plans and attending two public consultation workshops. The Action Plan for the Severn Estuary SMP2 is now complete.

The Trust has also supplied information and advice in connection with the discovery of a wreck on Whitford Sands.

***Specific proposals***

*Attend two Twentieth Century Military Structures seminars*

Trust staff attended the two scheduled seminars.

### *Regional Heritage Forum*

The Eleventh Regional Heritage Form was held in January, rather than the usual autumn slot, and attendance was exceptionally good, with delegates from twelve local authorities accepting invitations. It was hosted by representatives of Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council at their offices at Baglan Energy Park. In the afternoon, Rick Turner, Senior Inspector, Cadw gave a presentation on the recently published 'Conservation Principles' that Cadw hoped would be followed by other bodies engaged in the sustainable management of the historic environment in Wales'.

### *Provide advice on the development of the Glastir Agri-environment Scheme*

The replacement of Tir Gofal by Glastir resulted in a greatly increased workload on agri-environmental matters over the year. Extensive and frequent meetings took place during the course of the year between Cadw and the four Welsh Trusts on the one hand, and the Rural Affairs section of the Welsh Government on the other. These scoped the nature of the information on the historic environment that would be required by Glastir project officers when assessing individual grant applications; determined how the Trusts would deliver it; and reviewed progress, making changes where necessary to some elements already delivered. Parallel meetings were also held with representatives of the Forestry Commission, since the new woodland creation element of Glastir will initially be delivered by FC Wales. These meetings identified specific, closely-defined tasks which were then the subject of separate grant applications for the projects that are reported on as GGAT 105 and GGAT 106.

However, a variety of other tasks associated with Glastir continued to be undertaken under GGAT 1, such as answering initial queries from farmers seeking information on possible impacts of their management choices on the historic environment. Trust staff also read and commented on successive drafts of the foundation documents for both the All-Wales Element and the Targeted Element of the scheme.

## **GGAT 43 Regional Archaeological Planning Services and GGAT 92 Local Development Plan Support**

### *Planning Statistics 2010—2011 (see Appendix 2)*

The archaeological planning services provided on behalf of Cadw require the Trust to initially assess all the region's planning applications and to notify the planning authorities of archaeological constraints to proposals, giving information and specific recommendations on the best course of action required to protect archaeological interests whilst enabling permitted development. Thereafter, and with the combined resources provided by all twelve regional authorities, the Archaeological Planning Section (APS) provided further detailed services, such as the provision of archaeological briefs for pre-determination assessments, approving detailed specifications submitted by developers and monitoring the work from inception and fieldwork to the production of the final report.

The 2010—2011 detailed statistics of the responses to planning applications made by the APMS, which vary from recommending desk-based assessments and intrusive field evaluations in the predetermination period of planning applications through to the attachment of appropriate archaeological conditions on planning consents, are attached as an appendix (2) to this review.

The significant decrease in the number of applications registered by the Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) in Southeast Wales due to the economic downturn between 2008 and 2010 has ceased and a small increase (5.15%) in the number of registered applications occurred this year, in total 14,292.

The service provided detailed advice on 1,196 applications during the year, including 6 objections to applications on the grounds that the proposed development would have an unacceptable impact on the archaeological resource, a small decrease on the previous year:



However, there was a significant increase (69 applications) in the number of applications where we advised the LPA that additional information on the impact of the proposed development on the archaeological resource would need to be provided by the applicant prior to the determination of the planning application (47 the previous year) but a decrease of 48 cases (389 to 341) where we recommended that conditions requiring archaeological work to be undertaken should be attached to the planning consent. These conditions can be divided into three types, those requiring programmes of archaeological investigation (such as excavations, intensive watching briefs) of which there were 126 (155); those requiring an archaeological watching brief to be conducted during the development 134 (171); and those requiring buildings and structures to be recorded 81 (63). The section has also been involved in 8 planning appeals providing information and written advice to the Planning Inspectorate of the Welsh Assembly Government.

#### *Screening and Scoping Environmental Impact Assessments*

The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (England And Wales) Regulations 1999 requires developers to consult LPAs as to the need or not for an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) to be submitted with a planning application for large developments (screening). If it is determined that an EIA is required then they can request that the issues required to be covered by the EIA are outlined by the LPA and a methodology for the study is agreed (scoping). In the last year there has been a considerable rise in the number of large-scale developments being proposed in Southeast Wales especially in regard to renewable energy generation, including, wind turbines, Anaerobic Digestion plants and large scale photovoltaic arrays. This has led to us commenting on 31 screening requests and 17 scoping consultations during the year.

#### *Major development impacts*

A number of large-scale and complex development projects continue to be initiated in Southeast Wales and the service continues to commit considerable time and effort in ensuring that the historic environment is carefully considered during the planning process and that mitigation measures including preservation in situ and excavation are included in these developments. This year these developments have included in particular excavations at Dwr-Y-Felin School, Neath where a large section of the north-western defences of a 1<sup>st</sup> century AD Roman fort were investigated and on the site of the Ystalyfera Ironworks where an engine house and associated boilers were recorded.

**Fig 3 Neath Roman Fort: Recording part of the defences**

#### *Utilities*

The Trust has continued to provide advice to the utility companies and the Environment Agency on the impact of their works on the archaeological resource. A significant increase in the number of consultations were received during the year (224 as opposed to 141 in the preceding year) mainly a result of West and Wales Utilities starting to consult us on gas pipeline works. Following our advice, archaeological monitoring of these linear developments led to a number of historic environment interests being recorded.

#### *Local Development Plans*

During the year the Caerphilly and Rhondda Cynon Taf Local Development Plans were adopted. The Trust has provided substantial input to the development of these new plans, attending meetings to discuss proposals and providing advice on the impact of development on the archaeological resource in regard to land proposed for allocation in the plans. Work has continued on the development of the other eleven Local Development Plans in South Wales with the Trust providing a similar level of input to those already completed.

## **GGAT 80 SE Wales Industrial Ironworks Landscapes (Year Seven)**

Over the previous six years the project examined the core ironworks areas, their associated transport systems, related water systems, and related extractive landscapes along the northern rim of the South Wales Coalfield. The Heads of the Valleys Initiative area contains important remains related to the iron industry. To make information available to the developing Heads of the Valleys initiative, the study of the ironworks extractive and water management systems focused on the area covered by the initiative. Within this three areas were considered to be worthy of more detailed study: the Aberdare-Hirwaun corridor and the area to the north of Hirwaun centred on the upper reaches of the Afon Cynon to Penderyn; an area immediately to the west of Abersychan taking in the Abersychan and Varteg Ironworks and the adjacent hillslopes and valleys; the upper Sirhowy, Ebbw Fach and Ebbw valleys and the watershed to the north of the Sirhowy Valley around Trefil, this encompassed a series of closely spaced Ironworks from Nantyglo to Sirhowy and their connected landscapes. These studies were all completed by the end of the 2009—2010 financial year.

### ***Fig 4 Ironworks Leaflet: produced to accompany display panels and detailing how to access the project reports.***

The current year's project has allowed wider dissemination of the project's results, which had previously been made available to Historic Environment managers, planning authorities, and regional strategy deliverers. The three main elements of the dissemination included:

- A) The mounting of the technical reports on the Trust website
- B) The preparation and publication of a short academic article that outlined the methodology and principal results of the project
- C) The preparation and delivery of project specific popular material and public connection at the 2010 National Eisteddfod.

#### *A) Mounting technical reports on Trust Website*

Portable documents were made of the series of technical reports produced on the core ironworks areas, the tramroad system, the water supply system, extractive sites, and detailed study areas. These project reports have been posted in sections as pdf files on additional pages, each with a short summary of the project concept linked to the Industrial Archaeology page (<http://www.ggat.org.uk/cadw/swi/english/index.html>).

#### *B) Academic Article*

The investigation and recording of landscapes is a developing area of practice and academic study. The methods and approach adopted for the project along with the principal results including how the study has supported improved understanding of the surviving extent and condition of the Southeast Wales Ironworks Landscapes have been reported in a short academic article, which has been published in the Proceedings of the Footprints of Industry Conference (*British Archaeology Reports* series with support from the Society for Post-medieval Archaeology).

#### *C) Public presentation*

The project and its results were presented to the general public at the 2010 National Eisteddfod held at Ebbw Vale. Bi-lingual display material and hand-outs were produced introducing the public to the project and informing how and where the results could be accessed; this material was displayed and made available with the project's leader in attendance at the event.

The general feedback from the event was encouraging, with most interest coming from those who formerly worked at the Ebbw Vale Steelworks site, as well as people from the industrialised Heads of the Valleys area (from Hirwaun/Aberdare to Blaenavon) and from other former industrial areas of Wales, e.g. the slate quarrying areas of Snowdonia.

## GGAT 96 Oystermouth Castle

The second season of excavation at Oystermouth continued the previous work in and outside the western gate tower, and also explored the earthworks to the north of the castle.

Trench 1 was reopened and enlarged (to 8x20m), with the aim of seeing more of the tower's external wall and the ditch. The Victorian rubble, examined in some detail in 2009, was removed by machine. The results of the previous year's excavations had suggested that the 4m stretch of the south wall was part of a rectilinear base that would have reinforced the lower part of the tower, with the angle buttresses running up into the upper, round section of the outer wall in the manner of Marten's Tower in Chepstow Castle.

Extending the trench to the west showed that, rather than meeting the west wall at a right angle, the south wall actually curved round to form the western face of the tower. It originally looked as though there might be a massive rock-cut ditch with a sandy fill, but further excavation, including a machine-dug pit and augering, suggested that the sand is probably glacial in origin. A live electricity cable prevented the northern edge of this deposit from being traced: where excavation could be resumed, the deposits against the outer face of the south wall of the tower were of silty clay, presumably ditch fill since the wall was fairly neatly faced all the way down within the sondage dug against it. It was not possible for reasons of health and safety to go down far enough to find the base of the ditch, or to trace the southern edge under the electricity cable.

### *Fig 5 Oystermouth Castle Completed Community Excavation*

On the opposite side of the castle from the entrance, two trenches were cut to examine the earthworks that RCAHMW (2000, 271) had suggested were connected with the castle bailey, and Davies (2006, 2) interpreted as post-medieval quarrying. Trench 4 (2x2m) was taken down to bedrock but produced no evidence of structures, and little evidence for medieval activity of any kind in this area. Although Trench 5 (2x5m), was not excavated all the way down to bedrock, the same absence of medieval utilisation was also apparent here. We therefore conclude that that Davies's interpretation is probably the correct one.

We continued to have a very positive response from the public, both volunteers and visitors to the excavation.

#### **References**

Davies, W, 2006, *A report on geophysical surveys at Oystermouth Castle, Swansea, Gower* (unpublished report prepared for the Friends of Oystermouth Castle)

RCAHMW, 2000, *An inventory of the ancient monuments in Glamorgan. Vol II1 part 1b: Medieval secular monuments: The later castles from 1217 to the present.*

## GGAT 100 Regional Outreach Services

*'We need to help people appreciate the historic environment...The historic environment creates our 'sense of place' and therefore our sense of shared belonging and of roots...Our objective therefore is to help all people in Wales gain at least some sense of the historic environment in which they live.'*

*Heritage Minister's Statement, August 2009*

The object for which the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust was established is to advance the education of the public in archaeology. This is enshrined in our Articles and Memorandum of Association (No.3) and has been behind the Trust's work since its establishment in 1976. Over the past decade, the Trust has been taking an increasingly active role in the provision of opportunities for the public to engage with archaeology. Prior to April 2010, outreach activity had been funded as an add-on to the Regional Heritage Management Services (GGAT 1). However, the increased emphasis on outreach has

resulted in the provision of a dedicated outreach project, and it is the results of the first year of this new project that we report upon here.

#### *Preparation of draft outreach strategy*

A draft outreach strategy was compiled and circulated for comment. The strategy identified three main themes around which the Trust proposed to deliver those of its Strategic Objectives that were concerned with outreach. These were:

- Innovative, imaginative and appropriate ways of engaging the public with the historic environment;
- Provision of an enhanced range of resources;
- Identifying and taking up opportunities for partnership and accessing new funding sources.

Delivery is intended to include elements that cut across these three themes. We are looking to devise appropriate, innovative and imaginative ways of engaging the public with the historic environment, to include community archaeology, living history, new media (including smart phones) and the internet. We also intend to provide an enhanced range of resources. These will be partly though an extension of our current formats, which range from the face-to-face delivery via talks and guided walks to poster exhibitions and leaflets, and the provision of our grey literature reports on the web. We also intend to extend information about the Trust's work through popular publications. An important way of extending our outreach provision will be by identifying and taking up opportunities for partnership and accessing new funding sources, including through sponsorship and perhaps direct fundraising.

#### *An archaeological presence at heritage, cultural and environmental events*

The programme of summer events was focussed mainly around the Festival of British Archaeology in July and the Eisteddfod, this year held in Ebbw Vale, in August. The Festival of British Archaeology included our main flagship 'Archaeology for All' event at Swansea Museum, which showcased living history through a Roman cookery demonstration, the medieval re-enactment groups Meibion y Ddraig and Gwerin y Gwyr, and the WWII Homeguard re-enactment group together with Swansea Bay 1940s, whilst staff from the School of Architectural Glass at Swansea Metropolitan University demonstrated traditional stained glass techniques. Other local heritage organisations participating were Aberavon Historical Friends, Clydach Historical Society, Darran Valley History Group, Friends of Newport Ship, Friends of Oystermouth Castle, Gower ANOB display, Gwerin Y Gwyr medieval re-enactment group, Swansea Bay 1940's and Homeguard re-enactment group, Swansea Metal Detecting Club (including one member's collection of flints), Swansea University, West Glamorgan Archive Service and West Glamorgan Family History Group. The Trust also participated in a children's drop-in session at the Winding House, New Tredegar, held during the festival.

***Fig 6 Events (Clockwise from left) Courtney Hamilton (Miss Wales 2010) visits GGAT's Stand at the National Eisteddfod; GGAT's National Eisteddfod Stand; GGAT's Stand at the Festival of British Archaeology Swansea Museum***

At the Eisteddfod, the availability of *Archwilio* allowed us to improve our provision of HER information to the public. We also provided a series of different living history presentations and workshops with the aim of making our stand distinctive, attracting people in, and encouraging visitors who were there for the week to make return visits. Other events attended were the Usk Agricultural Show, with a similar mix of information on *Archwilio*, displays and living history; the Gartholwg Medieval Festival (comprising an *Archwilio* workshop for families, a wattle-and-daub workshop for children, and a talk on medieval churches); the open weekend at the Cardiff University/UCL excavation at Caerleon (a demonstration of Roman cookery).

*Talks and guided walks*

A full programme of talks and guided walks was arranged for the year. The majority of the talks take place in the winter and the walks in the summer. A total of twenty-one walks were arranged in association with a series of partner organisations, which included the BBNP, the Friends of Margam Park, the Gower Walking Festival, the Mentro Allan initiative, Swansea University and branches of the University of the Third Age. Eighteen talks were given to societies and other members of the public; these included history societies, student groups, church groups and branches of the Women's Institute, and two were at public events.

***Fig 7 New GGAT Exhibition Looking at the Past Display Panel***

*Exhibitions and leaflets*

A new exhibition was produced on The Work of the Trust, to answer criticisms made at the previous Eisteddfod that the old exhibition on this theme went into too much detail. It consists of ten panels outlining the main areas of Trust activity. Revised leaflets on churches to visit were produced for the Open Churches day on 18th September 2010 and other open doors events, and were circulated to participating churches.

*Website*

The Trust continues to update its website as an important part of the outreach programme. The half-yearly section was updated for 2009—2010 with thirty-eight pages of content, seven pages of layout and twenty-eight images. One of our other targets was uploading pages on the Romans in South East Wales, based on the results of Cadw-funded projects GGAT 63 (South-East Wales Romano-British lowland settlement survey), GGAT 75 (Roman roads and *vici*), GGAT 79 (Caerleon environs), GGAT 89 (Prehistoric and Roman settlement) and GGAT 93 (Church Hill Romano-British site). The English version was completed, but delays to the Welsh translation meant that the full set of web pages could not be uploaded within this year. However, nineteen pages of content, eighteen pages of layout

and one hundred and eighty five images on the excavation of Romano-British settlement at Bulmore on the Celtic Manor resort were uploaded at the time the Ryder Cup was held.

Other new material included seventeen pages of content, two pages of layout and twenty-eight images for the 'Find of the Month' feature; news stories involved thirteen pages of content, nine pages of layout and ninety images. There were also eighty-one entries to the blog and fifty-six tweets. Thirteen reports were uploaded to *Scribd*, resulting in 38,996 downloads and twenty-two followers. Between 1st April 2009 and 1st April 2010, the Trust's website received 4,172 visits and 9,718 page views, with visits coming from forty-one countries or territories.

### *Community archaeology*

As part of the Regional Outreach project, the Trust was able to work with the Council for British Archaeology to develop a HLF bid to fund work-place learning in community archaeology. The bid was successful, and we advertised and interviewed candidates for a placement to take effect from the start of the 2011—2012 financial year.

### ***Fig 8 Celtic Manor Archaeology Micro Website Front Page***

The first project identified to run under the HLF placement is a survey of archaeological sites in the Clyne Valley, Swansea, an important area of industrial archaeology. Although some of the sites in the valley, which include a number of SAMs, have been reasonably well studied, there are many, particularly early coal pits, which are not on either the HER or the NMR. Discussions with a group already active in environmental work in this area, the Clyne Valley Community Project, took place during the course of the year and laid the necessary groundwork for the project to begin as soon as the trainee was in place. Preliminary discussions were held on other potential community projects for Neath Abbey (in association with Cadw, RCAHMW, Swansea University and West Glamorgan Archives) and at Gelligaer (with the Communities First Officer, Caerphilly).

We intend to use the HLF placements over the two years for which it is guaranteed in order to develop our community archaeology provision throughout the Glamorgan-Gwent area.

## **GGAT 102 Southeast Wales Later Medieval and Early Post-medieval Monuments (c AD1100—AD1750)**

This project was designed to establish some parameters whereby needs and objectives identified by the Research Framework for Southeast Wales and the Welsh Historic Environment Strategic Statement: Detailed Action Plan, which identified as a discrete objective the establishment of a programme for the identification and the provision of protection for further medieval and later monument types of national importance by the end of 2010, could be effectively addressed in future years.

Cadw proposed that eligible projects on particular site types or wider classifications should meet the following five criteria:

- a) That the site type is currently under represented in the schedule of ancient monuments. Some classes such as castles and moated sites have already been reviewed.
- b) That the site types are primarily archaeological sites, i.e. consisting of earthworks, ruinous structures and buried remains rather than buildings or structures in use. Buildings and gardens have both been the subject of extensive and systematic review.
- c) That have published lists, or are comprehensively represented on an individual Trust's HER. It is not envisaged that sites will be identified primarily from fieldwork, in contrast to previous scheduling assessment projects.
- d) That include components or elements that are capable of being identified, assessed and reported on within one financial year.

- e) For which scheduling criteria can be agreed with Cadw in advance of the main project.

***Fig 9 Medieval sites on Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust HER***

Medieval and Post-medieval Sites were extracted from GGAT HER database and regrouped to fit in with the general thematic approach identified by Cadw:

- Medieval and post-medieval ecclesiastical sites
- Medieval and post-medieval industrial sites
- Medieval and post-medieval agriculture and subsistence
- Medieval and post-medieval transport
- Medieval and post-medieval towns and villages
- Medieval and post-medieval military sites

Sorting and filtering to exclude post-1750 sites as far as possible from the Post-medieval period lists, and the removal of rejected site-types followed. The filtering process was achieved using Access and proposals for project areas were scoped using MapInfo.

At Cadw's request the following sites types, where identifiable, were rejected and discarded wholesale from the selected data:

- Castles (including mottes, baileys etc)
- Moated Sites
- Deserted Rural Settlements (including longhouses, house platforms etc.)
- Bridges
- Relict Gardens
- Charcoal Blast Furnaces
- Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites

An initial trawl through the database using the general thematic approach produced c.16,644 sites of medieval and post-medieval date. In order to eliminate sites that did not fit the project criteria the following types of site were removed (or extensively removed) as part of the process:

- Sites with site form 'finds'
- Sites with site form 'landform'
- Sites with site form 'place-name'
- Most sites with site form 'topography'
- Sites with site and form 'structure'
- Site type 'Parks and Gardens' except those sites related to Deer parks
- Obvious post-1750 sites
- Site types such as 'Chandlery', 'Lodge', 'Bonded warehouse', 'Warehouse', Banks (financial) etc; these largely represent buildings which are likely to be post-1750 in date, though a few exceptions were retained on the basis of description.

Beyond this further rapid filtering was undertaken based on the summary description.

The scoping project identified potential future grant-aid projects on medieval and post-medieval sites held on the regional HER with filtering and sorting carried out to set criteria established by Cadw. A minimum of 45 to a maximum of 52 separate projects were identified within the thematic areas:

The basic outlines of projects including approximate number of sites requiring desktop appraisal and likely number of field visits have been presented.

## **GGAT 101 Analysis, synthesis and publication of recently discovered prehistoric trackways in Swansea Bay**

In the last eighteen years a series of trackways have been found eroding out of the peatshelves in Swansea Bay. No overview or detailed study of these remains had been published. This has been rectified.

Post-excavation study included producing structural descriptions of the trackways, analysis of the timbers and related environmental samples, and scientific dating.

The report to be published in *Studia Celtica* discusses the peat topography of Swansea Bay giving a brief overview of the historic observations of peatshelves and submerged forests in the bay before describing the structural remains of seven probable trackways recorded from the peatshelves, the scientific evidence for their date and past environmental context and considers use and context.

### ***Fig 10 Recording trackway remains in Swansea Bay***

Three of trackways have been conclusively dated to the Bronze Age and the late Iron Age/early Roman occupation of Wales. This would suggest that the bay was a heavily exploited landscape in prehistory. The environmental evidence recovered from the Oystermouth peatshelf suggests that the environment was dominated by areas of shallow water possibly interspersed by areas of drier, higher ground. It is possible that the trackways were built to link these areas of drier land together as in the Somerset Levels. The landscape suggested by the environmental analysis is similar to that identified at Greenmoor Arch on the Gwent Levels where buildings were constructed on the higher, drier islands and it is not unreasonable to suggest that buildings associated with the recorded trackways could be discovered in Swansea Bay. Therefore, it would be prudent to consider contingency plans should one or more buildings be revealed; as noted above these structures can be quickly eroded and it will be important to act promptly in the likely event of more sites being discovered.

## **GGAT 103 Morgannwg-Gwent Arfodir (Coastal Archaeology and Engagement)**

The Arfordir Project has been designed to enhance the archaeological record for the coastal zone, by monitoring the condition and the impact of erosion on sites along the coastline, and to engage local communities and volunteers with their coastal heritage to facilitate sustainable and long-term monitoring.

The first year of work (2010—2011) was focused on the coastline of Gower and Swansea Bay to the mouth of the Tawe. The initial preparation work for the project involved the review and compilation of HER and other data generated by previous surveys in the area, and the mapping of the study area, which included the intertidal zone and a 500m buffer inland of Mean High Water.

Promotional materials were produced, including a general project leaflet, as well as a series of posters. Advertising of the project was also undertaken; letters and leaflets were sent to all volunteers previously involved with GGAT's community projects and to all local community groups, academic societies and interest groups. A display advertising the project was also created and taken to various outreach events, the promotional materials were distributed to local libraries, museums and community centres, and a press release was issued, which resulted in a piece in the Evening Post newspaper. Following the initial contact with groups, a number of presentations were made to those which had expressed an interest in the project.



**Fig 11 Arfordir Web Banner**

A project website was created, and a project blog set up, as well as a *flickr* account for sharing photographs amongst volunteers. PowerPoint presentations were written for introductory meetings and for training sessions. Information and recording packs were created for the volunteers, which included a full set of recording forms with guidance and instructions on how to complete them, as well as a list of useful websites, health and safety fieldwork information, details of the Portable Antiquities Scheme and the Receiver of Wreck, and a leaflet about the *Archwilio* website. The recording forms were created in consultation with the HER to facilitate ease of data entry, and were closely based on the recording forms used by Gwynedd and Dyfed Archaeological Trusts for the project, and detailed guidance notes on completing the forms were also written to aid the volunteers when recording sites.

A series of introductory meetings and training sessions were held for the volunteers recruited as a result of the advertising and mail shot, during which recording packs were distributed and the recording forms and guidance notes were explained. A total of 67 people were trained at these events.

This training was followed by a series of guided walks designed to allow the volunteers to practise the recording techniques covered in the training, to raise awareness of archaeological sites in the study area, and to give volunteers some practise in recognising archaeological sites. A total of nine walks were held, including both weekends and weekdays. Additional fieldwork was also undertaken by GGAT staff to visit specific sites and as reconnaissance walkover survey in advance of guided walks to assess the suitability of routes for volunteers.

Equipment packs, for use by the volunteer groups, were purchased and distributed to group members, in order to allow them to undertake recording independently of trust staff. These consisted of a 10 megapixel digital camera, with a 16 GB memory card, a 50m surveyors tape, a 1:25,000 OS map of the study area, a handheld GPS unit and a set of ranging poles.

Three discrete groups of volunteers were formed, each concentrating on a specific stretch of coastline within the study area: one covering north Gower (Loughor bridge to Burry Holms), one working on south Gower (Burry Holms to Mumbles Point), and the third surveying Swansea Bay (Mumbles Point to the Tawe). Meetings of each group were held so that members could meet one another and decide upon priorities for work, and for distribution of the recording equipment.

A number of new sites were recorded by the project, both by GGAT staff, and by volunteers. These were entered into HER, as polygons where possible. The records of a number of known sites were also enhanced by further recording undertaken as part of the project, while monitoring visits to several sites raised management issues, some of which have been highlighted to the relevant landowner or other authority, and some of which it is hoped will be addressed by further work to be undertaken in the course of the second year's work on the project.

The volunteer engagement has been widespread, with three groups established and active in their specific area of work, and all returning data. Feedback, both written and verbal, has been overwhelmingly positive, and the commitment of volunteers to the project has been demonstrated by the regularity with which they have undertaken fieldwork in the second year of the project.

### **GGAT 104 Fieldwalking in the Vale of Glamorgan**

In the summer 2006 a Cadw funded threat-led investigation (GGAT 72) of the Scheduled Ancient Monument known as the Church Farm Barrow Cemetery (SAM Gm 262), identified that this monument suffered catastrophic damage in the past, probably from steam ploughing in the 19th century. The earlier investigations also proved that the three barrows forming the monument are now relatively stable, albeit with some continuous but minor erosion occurring annually under current arable regimes. Unstratified artefacts have been

recovered from the general vicinity of all three barrows and it was thought that a fieldwalking exercise conducted around the barrow cemetery would illustrate this distribution pattern and inform on the extent to which these deposits have travelled. Certainly in the case of the very denuded western barrow (PRN 00226s) at Church Farm, the artefacts may be all that remains of any secondary or later burials. At the same time it was considered that this would be an ideal opportunity to engage with the local community.

A fieldwalking exercise was conducted on the 25th and 26th of September 2010 at the Church Farm Barrow Cemetery. During the time GGAT were on site a total of 93 visitors and volunteers from the local community joined us to learn about fieldwalking and the archaeology of Monkash.

Each of the round barrows (PRNs 00226s, 00227s and 00228s) that make up the Church Farm Barrow Cemetery was fenced off to prevent accidental removal of artefacts and ecofacts from the Scheduled Ancient Monument. A 1m wide buffer zone was created around the SAM areas to reduce the risk of accidental infringement.

The field was divided into a grid, with each grid square measuring 20m x 20m. Each grid square was numbered from 1 – 56 using a continuous numbering system (see Figure 1), with each grid square located on the British National Grid.

Groups of volunteers were assigned a particular grid-square and given individually numbered trays for any material they recovered during the exercise; volunteers were encouraged to collect all items which they thought might be of archaeological or historical significance. Members of GGAT staff accompanied the volunteers during their fieldwalking to provide expert advice and assistance in the field. Once each grid-square had been surveyed finds trays were returned to the site compound and sorted by a member of GGAT Staff.

A wide range of finds were recovered during the fieldwalking project, including flint tools, flint flakes and cores, possible Iron Age pottery, medieval pottery, post-medieval pottery, glass and metalwork, along with animal bone, coal, burnt limestone and slag.

***Fig 12: Monkash Fieldwalking in process with Barrow PRN 00228s in left of photograph. View to the east.***

The broad nature of the assemblage reflects the depth of the archaeological resource in and around Monkash. The flint implements recovered from the site are likely to come from Bronze Age burials in the ploughed-out Barrow Cemetery, while the medieval pottery possibly relates to the 12th Century monastic grange (PRN 00229s) belonging to Neath Abbey located a short distance to the southwest of the field, and post-medieval metal artefacts such as the iron ploughshares reflect the agricultural nature of the surrounding area.

In total three archive boxes (measuring 435mm x 235mm x 180mm) worth of ecofacts and artefacts were recovered from the field, one of which was washed on site. No recording of artefacts or ecofacts was conducted.

Feedback was obtained by asking the volunteers to fill in separate and individually numbered questionnaires.

	<b>Strongly agree</b>	<b>Agree</b>	<b>Neither agree nor disagree</b>	<b>Disagree</b>	<b>Strongly disagree</b>
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1	I enjoyed my time at the fieldwalking event	24	1		
2	I have learnt more about fieldwalking and how archaeological works are carried out	20	5		
3	The local heritage means more to me now	19	3	3	
4	The event has motivated me to learn more about archaeology	20	4	1	
5	I would be interested in volunteering in another year	22	1	2	

*Nb:* 45% of volunteers completed a GLO.

**Table 2: Monknash Fieldwalking Volunteer survey responses**

### **GGAT 105 Glastir Woodland Project (no-planting areas)**

The four Welsh Trusts were grant-aided to assess Historic Landscape Characterisation areas as a map-based exercise, to determine whether Forestry Commission Wales should allow the creation of new woodland under Glastir. The criteria used were: to determine whether the area has at present existing woodland or not, and if not, whether treelessness was a historically characteristic feature.

All HLCAs were viewed on screen with 50k raster mapping and the key characteristics section of the report on each Registered Landscape were examined. Where these two strands of information provided insufficient information on which to make a decision, the full description was examined, and sometimes it was necessary to supplement this with satellite photography and OS historical six-inch mapping. A combination of the HLCA descriptions (particularly where these included phrases like 'open mountain', 'moorland', 'upland common', 'salt-marsh', 'sand dune') and their changing appearance over the last 140 years as viewed through mapping and satellite photography was sufficient to identify the historically treeless areas, which were then extracted as polygons for the Forestry Commission.

### **GGAT 106 Glastir Support**

The development of a new agri-environment scheme has inevitably caused an increase in the amount of input required from the four Welsh Trusts, especially in view of the accelerated timescale within which this scheme has been introduced. For this reason Cadw funded a project to cover specific tasks required in the run-up to the project launch. These were identified as:

- Production of additional polygons around sites to be managed
- Training days to enable Trust staff to deal with enquiries
- Answering initial enquiries
- Creation of database and systems
- Attendance at Farmer Training Days to provide information and advice to farmers
- Attendance at Glastir surgeries to provide information and advice to farmers
- Enquiries

### *Production of additional polygons around sites to be managed*

The work programme involved the re-assessment of 300 sites for digitisation into GIS polygons. These sites had been previously assessed as having the potential for digital polygonic presentation, however, further research, outside of the scope of the previous project, was required to allow firm identification. Results of the assessment are as follows:

No. of sites assessed	300
Total number of polygons drawn	129
No. of sites rejected as being unsuitable for Glastir	78
No. of sites requiring a polygon but for which the location could not be identified	82
No. of sites to be assessed following completion of project	11
No. of new Glastir Management Areas produced	<b>44</b>
No. of Glastir Management areas edited	<b>22</b>
No. of polygons amalgamated into existing Glastir Management Areas	<b>66</b>

**Table 3 Glastir additional polygon works**

#### *Training days to enable Trust staff to deal with enquiries*

The Heritage Conservation Officer attended two Glastir training for staff days.

#### *Answering initial enquiries from farmers*

There was less uptake on this section than anticipated, but the Trust answered eighteen enquiries

#### *Creation of database, systems and templates*

These were produced jointly by the four Welsh Archaeological Trusts, with cross-consultation to ensure that the systems and templates were likely to cover all eventualities.

#### *Attendance at Farmer Training Days to provide information and advice to farmers*

The Heritage Conservation Officer attended three of the days arranged by Glastir officers to introduce farmers to the new scheme's All Wales Element. These proved useful exercises in promoting the value of AWE for the historic environment.

#### *Attendance at Glastir surgeries to provide information and advice to farmers*

The Heritage Conservation Officer attended three surgeries, where she was available to attending farmers who wished to discuss the historic environment aspect of their applications. This service was found very useful by potential applicants, many of whom had particular questions to ask. It also was of particular use in making contacts with the representatives of other bodies involved in Glastir, improving synergies.

## **GGAT 107 Medieval Ecclesiastical Sculpture in Glamorgan**

Following on from the scoping project carried out earlier in 2010 on sites of the medieval and post-medieval periods, this project looked at ecclesiastic sculpture sites in Glamorgan, those in Gwent having been the subject of a previous study. The project entailed a further desktop assessment of some 134 ecclesiastical sculptural sites, with specific emphasis on 68 sites identified as satisfying set criteria. A two staged approach was adopted during the assessment: first identifying sculptural sites already scheduled and listed in order to establish a threshold and also identify geographical gaps or types under represented, and secondly applying established scheduling criteria to establish the overall significance of the resource.

The work established that 40 of the 68 sites identified as potentially retaining structural elements were protected, and that a high threshold had been previously established, with the best surviving and most complex elements of the resource already protected either through scheduling or listing. The geographical spread of both protected and unprotected sites was largely co-terminous with the historically most populous and settled areas.

Of the 28 unprotected sites, 9 sites were assessed as being of potential national significance, four of regional significance and 7 sites of potential regional significance, the remainder of sites were either considered to be of local interest or un-established significance. Recommendations for conservation have been included in the main project report, and recommendations for consideration for protection have been provided in a separate annex report.

### **GGAT 108 Medieval and Post-medieval Holy Wells in Glamorgan and Gwent**

Following on from the scoping project carried out earlier in 2010 on sites of the medieval and post-medieval periods, this project looked at holy well sites in Southeast Wales. The project entailed a further desktop assessment of some 232 well sites, with specific emphasis on 39 sites identified as potentially retaining structural elements. The assessment used a two staged approach: first identifying wells already scheduled and listed in order to establish a threshold and also identify geographical gaps or well types which are under represented. Secondly established scheduling criteria was used to assess the overall significance of the resource.

The project established that 12 of the 39 sites identified as potentially retaining structural elements were already protected. A high threshold had previously been set, and consequently the best surviving and most complex examples of the resource were found to be already protected either through scheduling or listing.

Of the 27 unprotected sites, 7 sites were assessed as being of borderline national/regional significance, and three of regional significance. Recommendations for conservation were made, and recommendations for consideration for protection formed the basis of a separate annex report.

### **GGAT 109 Oystermouth Castle Post-excavation**

A second successful season of community excavation took place at Oystermouth Castle in June and July. This was reported on in last year's Half Yearly Review. Post-excavation work during the second half of the year has resulted in the preparation of a publication report; however, this awaits submission to a suitable journal pending the processing of the results of the watching brief undertaken during conservation works and improvements to the castle. One significant finding that emerged during the post-excavation work was that the mortar used in the tower suggested that extensive and otherwise undocumented repairs to it took place during the 18th century. A second series of pages added to the Oystermouth micro-site comprised sixteen pages of content, nineteen pages of layout and one hundred and thirty images.

## **REVIEW OF CADW PROJECTS APRIL 2011 — SEPTEMBER 2011**

### **GGAT 103 Morgannwg-Gwent Arfodir (Coastal Archaeology and Engagement)**

The second year of work has involved the continuation of the work begun in the first year in the original study area, and the extension of the study area to the east, as far as the Ogmore River, so that the coastline encompassed by the project now extends from the

mouth of the River Loughor, including the southern coast of the Burry inlet, the Gower coastline and Swansea Bay to the mouth of the Ogmores River.

Volunteers working in the original study area have continued to be supported by the project, with six guided walks, all of which were well attended. Occasional meetings were also held with the active groups in the area, to check and get feedback on the progress of the survey work being undertaken, to resolve any queries from the volunteers, and to focus the groups' activities on specific areas of the coastline.

Completed surveys forms and data continue to be returned by groups in this area, and have been entered into the project database. The South Gower volunteer group has completed a survey of Rhossili Down, undertaken in the first part of the year to take advantage of low vegetation following a fire, and the initial condition survey of sites on the clifftops between Worms Head and Port Eynon, with monitoring work of this stretch of coastline ongoing. The North Gower group has mainly focussed on the Loughor estuary. The Swansea Bay group are currently undertaking planning of the peat shelf in the Oystermouth area of the Bay, mapping areas of exposure and trunks/tree boles of the submerged forest, as well as recording any new sites revealed in this area.

***Fig 13 GGAT Arfrodwr Volunteers visiting the Time Team excavations at Kenfig***

Concurrently, work was done on setting up the project in the new study area. This involved the mapping of the new study area and compiling data; the environment of this section of the coastline dictated a different approach to that taken in the first year, due to the large areas of dune system in the Tawe to Ogmores stretch, the study area was extended inland beyond the arbitrary 500m buffer to include the entirety of these areas.

As with the project preparation in the original study area, a mail shot and advertising were undertaken; letters and emails were sent to volunteers who had been involved with previous Trust activities in the area, and to all historical and community groups local to the area in order to advertise the project and recruit volunteers. Following this, a series of meetings and training classes were held to raise awareness of the project and its aims, and to give volunteers some training in the archaeological skills needed for the project. These were followed up with guided walks to put the recording skills into practise and to raise awareness of the archaeological sites in the area.

Two groups have been successfully established in the new study area, one concentrating on Merthyr Mawr warren, the other on the Port Talbot to Kenfig stretch of coastline. The former has started independent fieldwork and has returned data, the latter has recently completed training, and members have asked for a list of HER sites and maps to locate known sites in the area to facilitate survey work.

A number of sites visited in the course of the project have specific management issues and are under severe threat of erosion, specifically a wooden post feature near Mean High Water on the foreshore opposite Brynmill, and a section of the Oystermouth trackway previously recorded and partially excavated by GGAT in early 2010. Project proposals for the recording and excavation of these features have been prepared for submission to Cadw.

Involvement with the National Trust in the Gower peninsula has been very positive and beneficial, as they are the landowner of much of the study area. Management issues highlighted by the fieldwork have been discussed with them, and work is being planned to address the issues. The suggestions for work here include moving footpaths to prevent erosion to promontory fort defensive banks, vegetation management, and the creation of an interpretation board for the Rhossili-Port Eynon coastal path to encourage engagement with sites by visitors and to discourage erosion and wear to some of the promontory forts.

***Fig 14 Southeast Wales Medieval Chapels: sites selected for potential site visits (red), other sites appraised (blue)***

## **GGAT 110 Medieval Chapels in Glamorgan and Gwent**

The previous scoping exercises identified a final list of 40 sites for Glamorgan and Gwent that required further desktop appraisal. A desk-top assessment of the identified group of Medieval Chapel sites in Glamorgan and Gwent (i.e. the 40 sites) using HER data, NMR data, and other appropriate sources, has been largely completed; whilst aerial photographs have been viewed at the NMR, searches of aerial photographic material at CRAPW have only recently been received – these will require viewing (visits to view scheduled from mid-September) and analysis. Initial data analysis has been completed with both digital and paper records, primary and secondary sources consulted, records updated, bibliographical data compiled and site dossiers produced. MapInfo mapping produced showing extent of sites, areas for aerial photographic searches and analysis, and areas for site visits.

Following the initial desktop analysis 20 Chapels (21 sites) have been identified for potential field visits to assess their condition and significance. To date a small number of site visits have been undertaken to those sites where access has been found possible from public rights of way. In the meantime landownership details have been obtained from the Land Registry (Owner identification using the Land Registry comprises a multi-stage process using SIM and OC1 Searches subject to external time frames not governed by the Trust) and landowners contacted by letter for permission to access. Permission to visit has been obtained so far from 6 landowners for 7 sites.

*Fig 15 Southeast Wales Medieval Monastic sites: sites selected for potential site visits (red), other sites appraised (blue)*

## **GGAT 111 Monastic sites in Glamorgan and Gwent**

The previous scoping exercises identified a final list of 62 major monastic sites for Glamorgan and Gwent that required further desktop appraisal. A desk-top assessment of the identified group of sites in Glamorgan and Gwent (i.e. the 62 sites) using HER data, NMR data, and other appropriate sources, has been largely completed; whilst aerial photographs have been viewed at the NMR, searches of aerial photographic material at CRAPW have been undertaken and partly viewed (visits to view final batch of aerial photos has been scheduled from mid-September) and aerial photographic analysis progressed. Initial data analysis has been completed with both digital and paper records, primary and secondary sources consulted, records updated, bibliographical data compiled and site dossiers produced. MapInfo mapping produced showing extent of sites, areas for aerial photographic searches and analysis, and areas for site visits.

Following the initial desktop analysis 28 monastic sites have been identified for potential field visits to assess condition and significance of archaeological remains, and to establish extent of conventual boundaries. To date a number of site visits have been undertaken to those sites where access has been found possible from public rights of way/open access areas. In the meantime landownership details have been obtained from the Land Registry and landowners contacted by letter for permission to access. Permission to visit has been obtained so far from 3 landowners for 3 sites.

## **GGAT 114 Glastir Farm Training**

The Trust's Heritage Officer will attend three training days for Glastir Farmers to take place at Gadyr Farm, Monmouth, Mynachdy Farm, Pontypridd and Graigoch Farm, Port Talbot. The first farm training day has been held successfully and the others will occur later in the year.

## **GGAT 115 Nash Point Emergency Excavation**

The existence of a cemetery site at Cwm Nash has been known for nearly 30 years, as a result of the discovery of human skeletal material that has been noted eroding out of the seaward edge of the cliffs. At this point the coast consists of a tufa cliff, with a shingle beach at its foot, the beach lying in the inter-tidal zone. The cemetery is situated at the top of the cliff. Emergency excavations were carried out in 1993 on a row of three eroding graves with the aid of a Cadw grant (Locock 1993); a radiocarbon date (CAR-1477) from a femur yielded a determination of  $170\pm 60$ BP, indicating that at least this burial was post-medieval. One of the burials contained additional skeletal parts that had evidently been re-deposited after disturbance, suggesting that this was a long-lived burial ground, but one where there is unlikely to have been permanent memorials. The context of the cemetery is uncertain, although an earthwork survey carried out in 1993 at the same time as the emergency excavation suggested that it may have been associated with at least one building.

In August 2011, the Trust was informed that one burial is currently eroding out of a small shelf at the cliff edge, here approximately 7m high. There appear to be two femurs visible. The grave has been excavated, and the remains recorded on site and then removed for further study, including examination of the remains by a specialist osteoarchaeologist and the obtaining of a radiocarbon date and report ahead of reburial, which will take place later in the year.

### **References**

Locock, M, 1993, *Excavations at Cwm Nash, Monk-nash, South Glamorgan*. GGAT unpublished report no.1993/068).



## **FUTURE PROGRAMME OCTOBER 2011 — MARCH 2012**

### **GGAT 1 Regional Heritage Management Services**

The Heritage Management Section of the Trust will continue its regional remit to provide wide-ranging and detailed archaeological heritage management and outreach services, based on Cadw's list of Curatorial Services. This will include the provision of HER information and advice to enquirers and initiatives to increase our outreach to the general public. Detailed statistical information will continue to be provided to Cadw in our regular monitoring reports.

In the forthcoming half year specifically, the Heritage Section will:

- Continue assisting Cadw with information and advice on WWII archaeology
- Update Cadw's portion of the Trust website.
- Provide further assistance with the development of Glastir if required.

### **GGAT 100 Regional Outreach Service**

The balance of work undertaken for this project is weighted towards the first half of the year, since the majority of events we attend take place in the summer, such as the Festival of British Archaeology, agricultural shows and (this year) the National Eisteddfod. During the second half of the year we will:

- Complete the remaining 4 panels for the travelling exhibition (the 5 already printed were used at events throughout the summer)
- Continue to update the Trust's website
- Produce new web pages on the Romans in South East Wales, based on the results of Cadw-funded projects GGAT 63, GGAT 75, GGAT 79, GGAT 89 and GGAT 93.
- Continue to provide initial response advice to enquiries about possible Community Archaeology projects.

### **GGAT 103 Morgannwg-Gwent Arfodir (Coastal Archaeology and Engagement)**

All five established groups will continue to be supported; this will include two hulk recording training sessions which have been arranged with the Nautical Archaeology Society for two weekends in October and November.

Return data and completed survey forms, which will be entered into the HER, with sites created as polygons where possible. A project report will be produced.

The Trust is currently hosting a 12-month workplace learning bursary placement in Community Archaeology, as part of a Heritage Lottery Funded scheme led by the Council for British Archaeology, and it is anticipated that the placement holder will become more involved with the Arfodir project in the second half of the year.

### **GGAT 110 Medieval Chapels in Glamorgan and Gwent**

The current project will be brought to completion during the third quarter. This will entail completion of the following tasks: completion of field visits; updating digital data; production of short report including details of assessment, fieldwork and a site gazetteer. Separate annex report to detail scheduling recommendations; integration of new data in HER (HER enhancement); preparation of site HER polygons.

## **GGAT 111 Monastic sites in Glamorgan and Gwent**

The current project will be brought to completion during the third quarter. This will entail completion of the following tasks: completion of field visits; updating digital data; production of short report including details of assessment, fieldwork and a site gazetteer. Separate annex report to detail scheduling recommendations; integration of new data in HER (HER enhancement); preparation of site HER polygons.

## **GGAT 112 Mills and Water Power in Glamorgan and Gwent**

On the basis of the scoping project, a project has been proposed on medieval and early post-medieval Mills and approved, and is timetabled to take place during the second part of 2011—2012. The project will examine known mill sites within Glamorgan and Gwent that are recorded on the HER and have been sufficiently located, and that fulfil other established pan-Wales criteria agreed between Cadw and the four Welsh Archaeological Trusts. Condition, rarity and significance of the resource will be assessed, and field visits will provide validation and inform recommendations.

The work will entail a desk-top appraisal of the identified group of Mill and Water Power sites in Glamorgan and Gwent using HER data, NMR data, and other appropriate sources, to determine which of these sites require a visit to assess their condition and significance, field visits to a selected sample, will then be undertaken. A general report will be compiled with updated descriptions of all sites, and condition/significance information, and a more detailed report on those sites that might be considered for scheduling.

## **GGAT 113 Southeast Wales WWII Airfields**

The Trust will be undertaking an analysis and assessment of the military airfields that have survived in Southeast Wales from the Second World War to the end of the Cold War era in 1989.

We aim to provide the information necessary to:

- ❑ Assess the current state of survival/preservation, conservation and the recording requirements (of the Southeast Wales Second World War Airfields)
- ❑ Inform future protection and management issues (regarding the Southeast Wales Second World War Airfields)
- ❑ Inform the relevant Unitary Authority on military aviation landscape issues in the planning process, including forward planning
- ❑ Assist in assessing the wider impact of future proposed development on military landscapes
- ❑ Assist in the evaluation of the aesthetic or amenity value of the military aviation landscapes
- ❑ Assist in measuring the effect of individual development proposals on the overall historic integrity and coherence of military aviation landscapes, with particular reference to the issues of outright removal, severance, fragmentation or dislocation of the historic elements
- ❑ Assess the cumulative effects of secondary or piecemeal changes over time.

Key tasks will be:

- ❑ Documentary research on initial airfield layout, as contrasted with airfields as built from air photograph evidence
- ❑ Identification from documents and aerial photographs of individual airfield components
- ❑ Site visits to ascertain extent and condition of surviving remains

- ❑ Creation of written and photographic inventory of surviving remains
- ❑ Evaluation of remains to determine their importance, using the methodology compiled by Francis (1996) for English Heritage.
- ❑ Preparation of grey literature reports
- ❑ Preparation of popular version of results for dissemination via the GGAT website.
- ❑ Mounting website pages.

**Reference**

Francis, P, 1996, British Military Airfield Architecture: From Airships to the Jet Age. Cambridge: Patrick Stephens.

**GGAT 114 Glastir Farm Training**

The Trust's Heritage Officer will attend two further training days for Glastir Farmers.

**GGAT 115 Nash Point Emergency Excavation**

The inhumation excavated at Nash Point will be examined by a specialist osteoarchaeologist, and a radiocarbon date obtained. A short grey literature report will be produced, and the remains reburied later in the year.

**Contingency Projects**

The Trust will bring forward some proposals for further recording following discoveries made during the Arfordir project and in respect of recent discoveries made at Rhossili Down and Gelligear Common, these together with two other small-scale recording projects at Monknash and Bryn y wrach Bettws would involve members of community groups.

## CADW-FUNDED SCIENTIFIC CONTRACTS

In 2010—2011 advice in respect of palaeoenvironmental sampling was sought in respect of sampling work at Oystermouth Castle (GGAT 96). Post-excavation assessment and analyses was carried out in respect of samples recovered from the excavations at Oystermouth Castle and Swansea Bay. General advice was made available to other projects, particularly the Arfordir work.

## POST-EXCAVATION AND PUBLICATION REVIEW

### *Publications*

Evans EM 'Caerleon' in Burnham, BC and Davies JL (eds) *Roman frontiers in Wales and the Marches* (RCAHMW) 161-172

Evans EM 'Caerphilly' in Burnham, BC and Davies JL (eds) *Roman frontiers in Wales and the Marches* (RCAHMW) 224

Evans EM 'Coelbren' in Burnham, BC and Davies JL (eds) *Roman frontiers in Wales and the Marches* (RCAHMW) 240-241

Evans EM 'Chepstow' in Burnham, BC and Davies JL (eds) *Roman frontiers in Wales and the Marches* (RCAHMW) 304

Evans EM 'Cowbridge' in Burnham, BC and Davies JL (eds) *Roman frontiers in Wales and the Marches* (RCAHMW) 304

Evans EM 'Coed-y-Caerau' in Burnham, BC and Davies JL (eds) *Roman frontiers in Wales and the Marches* (RCAHMW) 311

Evans EM 'Coity' in Burnham, BC and Davies JL (eds) *Roman frontiers in Wales and the Marches* (RCAHMW) 311

Evans EM 'Cold Knap' in Burnham, BC and Davies JL (eds) *Roman frontiers in Wales and the Marches* (RCAHMW) 311-12

Evans EM 'Hirfynydd' in Burnham, B C and Davies JL (eds) *Roman frontiers in Wales and the Marches* (RCAHMW) 296

Evans EM 'Lower Machen and Draethen' in Burnham, B C and Davies JL (eds) *Roman frontiers in Wales and the Marches* (RCAHMW) 308

Evans EM 'Penydarren' in Burnham, B C and Davies JL (eds) *Roman frontiers in Wales and the Marches* (RCAHMW) 275

Evans EM 'Rheola Forest' in Burnham, B C and Davies JL (eds) *Roman frontiers in Wales and the Marches* (RCAHMW) 298

Evans EM 'Risca' in Burnham, B C and Davies JL (eds) *Roman frontiers in Wales and the Marches* (RCAHMW) 309

Evans EM 'Sudbrook' in Burnham, B C and Davies JL (eds) *Roman frontiers in Wales and the Marches* (RCAHMW) 309

Evans EM 'Treoda' in Burnham, B C and Davies JL (eds) *Roman frontiers in Wales and the Marches* (RCAHMW) 314

Evans, EM, Hopewell, D, Mason, D, Murphy, K, Roberts, O and Silvester, R 'Shipping' in Burnham, BC and Davies JL (eds) *Roman frontiers in Wales and the Marches* (RCAHMW) 98-102

Evans, EM, Hart, R, Lewis, R, Locock, M, Owens, E and Webster, PV 'Survey and trial excavation at Church Hill, Penmaen, Swansea' *Studia Celtica* **44**

Marvell, AG 'Loughor' in Burnham, B C and Davies JL (eds) *Roman frontiers in Wales and the Marches* (RCAHMW) 262-64

Marvell, AG 'Neath' in Burnham, B C and Davies JL (eds) *Roman frontiers in Wales and the Marches* (RCAHMW) 265-67

Roberts R 'South-east Wales industrial ironworks landscapes' in Belford, P, Palmer, M and White, R (eds) 'Footprints of Industry: Papers from the 300<sup>th</sup> anniversary conference at Coalbrookdale, 3-7 June 2009' *British Archaeological Reports* **523** 189-202

Webster, PV and Marvell, AG 'Cardiff' in Burnham, B C and Davies J L (eds) *Roman frontiers in Wales and the Marches* (RCAHMW) 230-233

*'Grey literature' reports on grant-aided work*

The database of all 'grey' literature reports produced for Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments has been maintained and a copy supplied to the Inspectorate. In the past year the following reports have been produced:-

Sherman A *Wooden structures on the Oystermouth foreshore, Swansea* GGAT Report No **2010/062**

Graham, E *GGAT 103: Arfordir Coastal Heritage 2010-11* GGAT Report No **2011/019**

Roberts R *Medieval Ecclesiastic Sculpture in Glamorgan* GGAT Report No **2011/014**

Roberts R *Medieval and post-Medieval Holy Wells in Glamorgan and Gwent* GGAT Report No **2011/015**

Sherman, A *Community excavation and survey at Oystermouth Castle, Swansea: Full report on the 2009 and 2010 season* GGAT Report No **2011/018**

## **APPENDIX 1 — REVIEW OF DELIVERY OF WAG OBJECTIVES**

In our project proposals for 2010—2011 we set out how these would amongst other things address certain Welsh Government objectives and in doing so benefit the populace of Southeast Wales. Following completion of the works we now review the success of the projects in addressing these issues.

The programme has allowed skilled graduate professional Historic Environment staff to be retained in Southeast Wales. The work carried out by these staff generates other archaeological and related employment whether by the Trust or other organisations. Thus for example advice given by the archaeological planning management service (3 staff) requiring applicants to provide additional information on the archaeological resource has meant that archaeological contractors have been commissioned by the applicants. Likewise conditions attached to planning consents requiring archaeological work to be undertaken during the development also required archaeologists to be engaged. It is difficult to calculate how many full and part time jobs were created or sustained by the planning process, but it is estimated that excavations and other investigations carried out by archaeological organisations, both large and small, across the region resulted in the generation of the equivalent of 20-40 full time jobs. Graduates, sometimes with further degrees or additional professional qualifications, hold the majority of these jobs.

Recording impacts of some of our works is not and may never be easy, and there is an absence of any meaningful longitudinal study data. Indeed to assess effectively the impact of much of our work would require the use of separate mechanisms to those available within the ambit, discrete cost, and time limits of project funding.

However, how such works can tie into and help deliver diverse agendas is well-illustrated by our Ironworks project, concluded in the reporting period, which has clear and important outcomes that support the delivery of all kinds of national and local objectives but measuring these in a meaningful way would need an extensive period of carefully designed and properly funded survey. However, for this completed major study we can observe that that it has fed into many Welsh Government objectives, with data issuing from the project made available to inform strategic decision-making. The project has allowed authoritative statements to be made on the distinctiveness of the Southeast Wales Region in terms of its industrial heritage and landscapes, informing the Spatial Plan. The project has been re-shaped to link specifically to the Heads of the Valleys Initiative Area; informing players of the results to date of the project, the importance of the sites, and more particularly the landscapes including the many minor elements often-overlooked, without which integrity is reduced, and, how early study and incorporation of data into strategic planning can avoid later conflict, formed a distinct element in the programme.

This project has also enabled authoritative data to be produced for use by all kinds of parties in delivering the Strategic Principles and Vision (particularly visions 1 and 2) and assisting the Strategy for Action (notably Developing a Sense of Place, Cultural Signposting, and more particularly the South Wales Industrial Heritage Experience, Interpreting the Cultural Landscape), as set out in The Cultural Tourism Strategy. As the project has helped to raise awareness of the distinctiveness of particular communities it also ties in to the 'The Welsh Historic Environment Towards a Strategic Statement: people and communities' statement. The dissemination of the results of the project on the Trust's web-site, production of bilingual information panels and accompanying leaflets fulfils the objectives in 'One Wales A Progressive Agenda for the Government of Wales' aims of promoting and preserving the rich and diverse culture and heritage of Wales. In terms of 'The Welsh Historic Environment Towards a Strategic Statement' the dissemination also helps give distinction to particular communities. The disseminated work is also commensurate with many of the WAG's specific Commitments, such as the Spatial Plan and the Cultural Tourism Strategy by developing, or indeed re-invigorating a sense of place.

For some areas of work whilst connections with high-level strategies are apparent measurement of total impact is more difficult given the consultation advisory communication pathways. This is particularly true for our Heritage Management services project. Certainly, the partnerships developed with national government and local government have contributed to the protection and understanding of more local heritage and could be said to contribute to the development of a ‘Strong and Confident Nation’. The partnerships that we have developed with government bodies at local and national level, third sector organisations and private sector bodies can also be seen to be assisting in the delivery of objectives for ‘a prosperous society’. The Trust continued to provide heritage management information through the Glastir scheme, which promotes the conservation of the historic environment as part of supported agri-environment management. Similarly, the initial screening of Better Woodlands for Wales applications allows for the identification of those where heritage management information is required.

Our Outreach project and certain of our community driven fieldwork projects such as at Oystermouth Castle and Monknash clearly assist the ‘Learning for Life’ agenda by supplying information on the historic environment to communities and individual members of the public, and assisting them to develop projects to research the history and archaeology of their areas and by imparting knowledge through booklets, lectures, exhibitions and web-based applications in addition to providing opportunities to volunteers to experience archaeological exploration. Our community driven projects have also provided a valuable introduction to archaeological fieldwork to students complementing their academic studies at university and providing them with new skills. By integrating professional staff, volunteers, students and academics through common interest cross-social strata bonding and synergies were enhanced. We have also supported post-graduate researchers and professional training and development initiatives.

For planning works measurement is clearer, thus in 2010—2011 there were 69 cases where additional information on the archaeological resource was required by the LPA, 341 planning consents issued with conditions requiring archaeological work to be undertaken during the development. Detailed information on the impact of proposed development on the archaeological resource was considered on 1,191 applications. The overall caseload was slightly up. Our Archaeological Planning Management Service has been assisting all the Unitary Authorities in the Region with the development of their Local Development Plans ensuring that the historic environment is fully considered in the preparation of the LDPs and that an appropriate Strategic Environmental Assessment is carried out. The results of this work will not be fully recognised until the LDPs have been adopted and implemented.

In promoting a rich and diverse culture the Trust has started to contribute to raising awareness of the wealth of historic landscapes and archaeology in our area through the preparation of new exhibitions and these were delivered to many venues in our area. Copies of the exhibitions can be seen on the Trust website. The production of bi-lingual leaflets and mounting of other information on the Trust website fulfils the WAG Objectives ‘One Wales A Progressive Agenda for the Government of Wales’ through the dissemination of the projects results, which enhance to promote and preserve the rich and diverse culture and heritage of Wales. The projects disseminated are also commensurate with many of the WAG’s specific commitments, such as the Spatial Plan and the Cultural Tourism Strategy by developing, or indeed re-invigorating a sense of place

*Strategic Statement for the Historic Environment for Wales*

The publication of the Strategic Statement for the Historic Environment for Wales with supporting action plans linked to the delivery of cross-sector objectives for the betterment of Wales and its inhabitants has allowed us to focus particular achievement reporting against the declared statement aims. These are summarised in the following table.

<i>Objectives</i>	<i>Targets (where specified)</i>	<i>GGAT Actions</i>
A modern clear accountable		Consultation responses on draft guidance

<p>and simple system of heritage protection</p>		<p>Environment Records. Involvement in stakeholder consultation of Support for Assessment of Welsh Historic</p>
<p>Identification, recording and designation of heritage assets  (as lead body with Cadw and other WATs)</p>	<p>Establish a programme for the identification and the provision of protection for further medieval and later monument types of national importance by the end of 2010.</p>	<p>Continued support for the development of designation of second world war sites.  Agreed a methodology for the programme to be assessed, grouped into six thematic areas for identification and protection for further medieval initial assessments focused on ecclesiastical</p>
<p>Effective management and provision of access to historic environment records  (as supporting body)</p>	<p>Enhance the Historic Wales portal so that all electronic records relating to the historic environment are fully accessible to the public online.</p>	<p>The Trusts have continued to develop management system for the Welsh (regional) improve on the attained benchmarks. The full re-audit of this record provision.  The public user front end (<i>Archwilio</i>) development accessibility launched by Heritage Minister  The Trusts have continued to work on compatibility of digital Historic Environment portal.</p>
<p>People with skills and understanding to conserve and regenerate heritage assets  People with the skills and understanding to make decisions about the historic environment</p>		<p>Formal CPDT requirements are now rolled out  The Trust is a partner to CBAs successfully to improve skills in delivering Community through workplace learning and each Archaeologist in 2011—2012.  The Trust as an IfA Registered Organisation enhancing organisation wide training professional CPDT requirements.  The Trust has continued to provide professional have provided CPD sessions to Unitary Committee Members.  Support has been given to the development through our Arfordir programme in partnership initiatives we have started to provide recording skills.</p>
<p>Capturing Distinctiveness</p>		<p>Support as contracted/grant-aided has been programme of urban characterisation studies</p>



<p>Tackle Heritage at Risk</p> <p>(as supporting body)</p>	<p>Complete the establishment of a list of early medieval inscribed stones at risk and raise awareness through the establishment of a website by Summer 2010</p>	<p>The Trust has supported the development of information and advice regarding the management areas with GIS Polygons and historic environment features on agricultural land.</p> <p>Representation of the Trusts on the National Protection of Early Medieval Inscribed Stones maintained.</p>
<p>Sustainable development</p>		<p>The Trust has provided and is continuing input into Local Development Plans through appropriate land allocations.</p> <p>The Trust has had preliminary discussions regard to extending characterisation work.</p>
<p>Understanding and tackling barriers to access</p>		<p>Making the HER available online through those who wish to consult heritage records.</p>
<p>Public participation and volunteering</p>		<p>The Trust has produced outreach statements. The Trust has widened public participation through the Arfordir project but also through excavation project at Oystermouth Castle.</p>
<p>Public access to information and online services provision</p>		<p>The Trust's websites continues to be expanded with dedicated sections on <a href="http://www.ggat.org.uk/cadw/swi/english/">http://www.ggat.org.uk/cadw/swi/english/</a> isolation thus the Ironworks project outreach a separate display at the National Eisteddfod.</p>
<p>Community engagement and participation</p> <p>(as supporting body)</p>	<p>Promote opportunities for voluntary and community participation in research and 'discovery', for example, via Heritage Open Doors programme.</p>	<p>Opportunities for the third sector to volunteer the Trust undertook a programme of investigations students for University of Swansea and voluntary professional supervision; a small-scale field positive response from participants; our Archaeology actively participate in the monitoring and management Environment of the Gower coastline and S.</p> <p>(See also Public Participation and volunteering)</p>
<p>Extending understanding of the Welsh historic environment</p>	<p>Review and clarify priorities for the archaeological</p>	<p>A wide range of investigations, both grant-funded undertaken. These have covered all aspects of archaeology. In particular the Trust undertook Neath (<i>Nidum</i>) Roman Fort.</p> <p>The Trust contributed to the review of the</p>

(as supporting body)	for the archaeological research framework by the end of 2010.	led by IfA Wales/Cymru. The updated conference in Bangor in September a available through the <a href="http://www.archaeoleg.org.uk/index.html">http://www.archaeoleg.org.uk/index.html</a> .
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