

THE GLAMORGAN-GWENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST



HALF-YEARLY REVIEW 2012 & ANNUAL REVIEW OF PROJECTS 2011-2012



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Cover images clockwise from top: **A prehistoric sacred mountain at Gelligaer:-** photograph showing a cup-marked stone. **'A landscape white with churches':-** the monastic buildings of Neath Abbey, an important site belonging to the Cistercian Order, were converted to a Tudor mansion following the Reformation. **Arfordir: Monitoring and recording our eroding coastline:-** volunteers learning how to record hulks and wrecks on a training weekend with the Nautical Archaeology Society (NAS). **Recording Second World War Airfields:-** the watch office at Llandow. The building is still in use as part of Llandow Trading Estate. **Centre: Excavations at Ynysfach Ironworks:-** archaeologists excavating the remains of the refinery building. Photographs and design copyright © The Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Ltd. All images are from GGAT publication 'Discovery and Learning 2012' June 2012.

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REVIEW OF CADW PROJECTS APRIL 2011 — MARCH 2012

GGAT 1 Regional Heritage Management Services

The request for grant for this project in the financial year covered by this report was made and accepted on the basis of the original task list. We are therefore reporting under the headings of that list. Reports in the next and subsequent years will be under the headings of the revised task 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, in particular this year the Trust provided assistance on the scheduling of the WWII Swansea stop line.



PI1 Rapid recording of part of the Swansea Stop Line

Other sections of the Welsh Government to which the Trust supplied information on the historic environment included the Ministry of Defence for whom we provided comments on their management plan for the Caerwent Training Area, and the Fire Service, where we continued our liaison to review Burning Management Plans for Gower and Swansea commons, as laid down in the *Heather and Grass Burning Code for Wales 2008*. We also discussed a possible cross-service talk by the Trust with the Fire & Rescue and Police about the vulnerability of archaeological monuments to damage from threats such as fire and off-roading.

Historic Environment Record 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 176 enquiries were made as compared with 155 for the previous year. This rise in the overall number of consultations was reflected both in the number of commercial and public consultations to the Historic Environment Record.

Figures for *Archwilio*, also show an increase in visits to the website; statistics for the period April 2011 to March 2012 indicate that there were over 4,923 visits to the home page (www.archwilio.org.uk). The number of unique visitors was 2,601, confirming repeated user visits. Statistics are also now available for users going straight to the GGAT *Archwilio* search page from September 2011 to March 2012 totalling 1,540 visits with 800 unique visitors. Referral from the Home Page (www.archwilio.org.uk) equates to 90% for this period, if we are to extrapolate this back for the previous 5 months then we can estimate a total number of visits to the GGAT *Archwilio* search page to be c2,640 with c1,371 unique visitors at 90% traffic coming directly from www.archwilio.org.uk this gives 48% ratio of all users visiting the main site who then go on to the GGAT *Archwilio* search page.

This is encouraging and feedback from the general public and enquirers is that they are finding the site to be very useful.

Year	*Total consultations addressed to Trust staff	Commercial	Public	Total visits to Trust
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
2011-2012	176 external 76 internal	72	104	19

Table 1 Historic Environment Record Enquiries 2007-2012

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

Trust staff also attended the Bridgend Historic Buildings Owners Information Day to provide an Historic Environment Record consultation service that was extremely popular with attendees.

Advice on Scheduled Monument Consent Applications

On behalf of Cadw, the Trust, as a recognised consultee, received nineteen consultations, of which only one requested a response: 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 the eroding burial ground on the coast at Cwm Nash (which resulted in a project to retrieve human remains - see under GGAT 115), Margam Abbey ruins, Pobbles Beach, and a possible new prehistoric site at Pennard.



Pls 2 & 3 Cairn on Llanmadoc Hill Before and After Remedial Works

Trust staff also assisted Cadw's Field Monument Warden to repair damage to one of the scheduled cairns on Llanmadoc Hill, Gower.

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

Registered historic landscapes continue to feature in discussions about Glastir. We also provided the Countryside Council for Wales with information on the Gelligaer landscape (see below).

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

Advice has been provided to Unitary Authorities on a range of historic environment matters outside the planning process during the course of the year.

These included Castell Morgraig (Caerphilly CBC) and Port Eynon boat ramp and undergrounding electricity lines in Gower (C&C Swansea).

Trust staff attended meetings of the Gower Countryside Forum, the Merthyr Tydfil Heritage Conference, a meeting to discuss the re-wilding of the Nedern Brook at Caldicot, and a seminar at the BBNP Geopark to discuss the development of a research agenda. We have also been working with Swansea City Council and the Environment Agency over measures to educate landowners and the public on responsible management of waste in private landfill sites. The Trust is also represented on three newly formed groups concerned with management and presentation of the historic environment: Reach (Bridgend CBC), the Caldicot Castle and County Park (Monmouthshire County Council), and Swansea Built Heritage Forum.

We have also commented on the Gower AONB Draft Management Plan Review, Draft AONB Highway Works Good Practice Guide, and the draft Gower Design Plan.

A matter for concern that arose at the end of the financial year was the lack of any consideration given to the potential impacts arising from the location of the site of the National Eisteddfod at Llandow after it had been decided that creation of the maes would not fall within the planning system. Trust staff attended preliminary meetings with the representatives of the National Eisteddfod to try to find a way forward.

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

Although the Better Woodlands for Wales scheme has ended, Trust staff have responded to three Better Woodlands for Wales Draft Management Plans sent by the Forestry Commission for comment. The Glastir Woodland Creation scheme has now taken over from the Woodland Grant Scheme. To date (end March 2012) six Glastir Woodland Creation applications have been processed.

Trust staff attended the annual heritage liaison meeting for Wales at Strata Florida.

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

Further advice to the Forestry Commission included discussions with a Forestry Commission Conservation Officer regarding the reconstruction of a section of a railway embankment following landslide damage, and advice to a Forestry Commission Woodland Manager regarding information panels for a mill site in Gower.

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 special projects.

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 Historic Environment Record enquiry and Glastir support procedures. We have also continued information and support to a landowner who wishes to improve access to his 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. We have been in discussions with the Countryside Council for Wales over the archaeological features that have been incorporated into their new environmental maps, and have provided them with information on the Gelligaer Registered Historic Landscape. The Trust also sent a representative to a meeting to discuss the 'Sustaining a Living Wales' Green Paper.

Trust staff also liaised with the National Trust over responding to reports of damage to cairns and cave sites on Gower.

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

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

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, she attended five meetings, provided a written submission for the sixth, and undertook two site visits in connection with faculty applications and one in connection with proposed redundancy proceedings. In this capacity she also arranged and attended a meeting for the liaison group of Diocesan Archaeological Advisors in Wales.

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.

See 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 has continued to be establishment and refinement of Glastir procedures.

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 (Ystrad Barwig Farm).

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. Trust staff also attended the Severn Estuary Annual Forum at Cardiff University, taking a display on the work of the Trust and the Arfordir project.

Trust staff also attended the Swansea Bay conference, giving a talk on the archaeology of Swansea Bay, and advised on the new Swansea Bay Management Plan. We have also provided heritage management advice in connection with plans for a new Watersports Centre of Excellence on Swansea Bay.

A major source of concern this year was the proposal to hold a motorbike race on Swansea beach in March, which would have necessitated moving large quantities of sand. Trust staff assembled and disseminated evidence of potential damage to the prehistoric land surfaces preserved below the beach deposits, and attended several meetings and site visits with the organisers and the city council to discuss the plans and proposed mitigation measures. Proposals have now been dropped to run the race in 2012, but the organisers are now looking at running it in 2013, so further input from the Trust may be required.

Act as stakeholders for Transport Wales by attending WELTAG and Environmental Liaison Group Meetings to advise on the Cultural Heritage impacts of Trunk Road proposals

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

Specific proposals

Attend two Twentieth Century Military Structures seminars

Trust staff attended the two scheduled seminars.

Regional Heritage Forum

The Twelfth Regional Heritage Forum was again held in January, with excellent attendance, all twelve local authorities and the BBNP accepting invitations. It was hosted by representatives of Monmouthshire County Council at the recently restored Shire Hall in Monmouth. One of the afternoon presentations was on the restoration project, and the other, on 'Gaining Energy without Losing Historic Character' by Edward Holland of the Prince's Regeneration Trust.



PI 4 Regional Heritage Forum

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

The development of Glastir, particularly of the Targeted Element which came on-stream during course of the year, has continued to produce a greatly increased workload on agri-environmental matters, and necessitating frequent attendance at meetings over the year. These were between Cadw and the four Welsh Trusts on the one hand, and the Rural Affairs section of the Welsh Government and Forestry Commission Wales on the other.

Staff have also spent time responding to queries from farmers entering the scheme requesting information on the possible impacts of their management choices on the historic environment.

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

Planning Statistics 2011—2012 (see Appendix 2)

The archaeological planning services provided on behalf of Cadw require the Trust to initially assess all of this 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 Management Section (APS) provides 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 2011—2012 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.

Last year we were able to report a small increase in the number of applications registered by the Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) in Southeast Wales however, in 2011—2012 there was a decrease of 4.32% in the number of applications registered (from 14,292 to 13,660) and there was a corresponding drop in the numbers of applications where the service provided detailed advice (1,191 to 1,121). This detailed advice included five objections to applications on the grounds that the proposed development would have an unacceptable impact on the archaeological resource, again a small decrease on the previous year. However, there was a significant increase (from 69 to 81 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 whilst the number of cases where we recommended that conditions requiring archaeological work to be undertaken should be attached to the planning consent remained very similar (342 as opposed to 341).

These conditions can be divided into three types, those requiring programmes of archaeological investigation (such as excavations, intensive watching briefs) of which there were 121 (126 in the previous year); those requiring an archaeological watching brief to be conducted during the development 125 (134 in the previous year); and those requiring buildings and structures to be recorded 96 (81 in the previous year).

The section has also been involved in five 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).

Last year we reported that 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, Anerobic Digestion plants, and large scale photovoltaic arrays and we were required to comment on 31 screening requests and 17 scoping consultations during the year. The rise in the number of developments potentially requiring Environmental Impact Assessments continued in 2011—12. and we commented on 49 screening requests and 36 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 further excavations at Dwr-Y-Felin School, Neath where a large section of the north-western defences of a 1st century AD Roman fort were investigated; the excavation of a post-medieval farm complex at Heolgerrig, Merthyr Tydfil; and at the Ynys Fach Ironworks at Merthyr Tydfil where an engine house and associated boilers along with the refinery block were recorded.



PI 5 Refining House, Ynys Fach Ironworks, Merthyr Tydfil

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. In last year's report we noted a significant increase in the number of consultations that had been received 224 (an increase of 141 on the preceding year), and this year another significant increase in the number of consultations occurred with 314 proposals being sent to us. This increase has partly occurred due to West and Wales Utilities expanding their gas main renewal programme. 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 Merthyr Tydfil Local Development Plans were adopted. Work has continued on the development of the remaining ten Local Development Plans in South Wales with the Trust providing a similar level of input to those already completed. The Trust attended meetings to discuss proposals and provided advice on the potential impact of developments on the archaeological resource in regard to land proposed for allocation in the plans.

GGAT 100 Regional Outreach Services

Our project proposals were left sufficiently flexible for us to be able to include consumer-led services in our provision. Reporting is under the main headings of our outreach programme, with specific goals for the year highlighted in the appropriate section.



Pls 6-9 National Archaeology Day 2012 Swansea Museum



An archaeological presence at heritage, cultural and environmental events, incorporating our specific goals of:

- ❖ **Organising events as part of the 2011 CBA Festival of British Archaeology**
- ❖ **Collaborating with Cadw in an event at Neath Abbey and possibly also one at Chepstow Castle**
- ❖ **Collaborating with Cardiff University for one event at Cosmeston**

Trust staff attended thirteen events in 2011—12. As in previous years, our main flagship event was held at Swansea Museum as part of the Festival of British Archaeology. The organisations attending the heritage fair element were Bridgend Young Archaeologists Club, Clyne Valley Community Project, the Friends of Newport Ship, Gower Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, the National Trust (Aberdulais Tinplate Works), Swansea Bay 1940's, Swansea Metal Detecting Club (including one member's collection of flints), Swansea University, West Glamorgan Archive Service and West Glamorgan Family History Group. In addition to the talk on Arfordir provided by the Trust, Swansea University provided two speakers, one on the CU@Swansea project studying the industrial history of Swansea Valley, and the other on a project to study the topography of the medieval town. Demonstrations, workshops and living history included Swansea Metropolitan University's traditional stained glass stand, demonstrations on facial reconstruction and Roman cookery, and medieval re-enactors from Meibion y Ddraig and Gwerin y Gwyr. There were also children's activities including the very popular mock excavation.



PI 10 Lecture in the vaults of Neath Abbey as part of a joint event with Cadw

Also during the Festival of British Archaeology the Trust participated in the event organised by Cadw at Neath Abbey, providing a marquee with children's activities and Historic Environment Record consultations, a talk on the Neath Roman fort excavations, and a series of guided walks both around the abbey itself and to visit the Neath Abbey Ironworks and the Roman fort. Other activities provided during the fortnight were two other guided walks and a lecture. We also provided a stand at the 'Medieval Mayhem' event organised by the Wye Valley AONB in the castle as a grand finale to their 'Overlooking the Wye' HLF project.

Trust staff attended two events organised by Cardiff University. One of these was the planned 'Getting Medieval' at Cosmeston medieval village, for which we provided children's events. The other was the open weekend for the university's excavations at Caerleon, where we provided a day of children's activities and a day of Roman cookery demonstration. At Wick fete we provided a display and other feedback to local people on the Monknash field-walking project that had taken place the previous year.

Trust staff also had a presence at a series of other events:

- ❑ The Historic Building Owners Information Day organised by Bridgend CBC;
- ❑ Open day for the Forgotten Landscapes HLC project in Torfaen;
- ❑ Open day for the Bryn y Wrach project, Bridgend;
- ❑ Heritage fair organised by Bridgend CBC at Cefn Cribbwr;
- ❑ 'Celebrating Coelbren' event organised by the BBNP.

Talks and guided walks, incorporating our specific goal of:

❖ ***Devising a programme of walks in collaboration with other interested organisations***



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.

Fifteen talks were given to societies and other members of the public; these included local history societies, student groups, church and charity groups and branches of the University of the Third Age. Four of them were at public events, and another was one of the lectures featured in the afternoon session following the Council for British Archaeology Wales/Cymru AGM.

PI 11 Guided Walk around Monastic Margam

The Trust provided sixteen walks as part of the outreach Project. Our partners in these included the Barry Pastfinders, the Brecon Beacons National Park, the Bridgend Reach Out initiative, the Friends of Margam Park, Mumbles Tourist Information Centre, the Swansea Mentro Allan Initiative, and Swansea University. Some were run in connection with festivals like the Brecon Beacons National Park Geopark Festival, the Festival of British Archaeology, the Gower Walking Festival and the Love2Walk Festival, thereby gaining the advantage of additional publicity.

Exhibitions and leaflets, incorporating our specific goals of:

- ❖ ***Preparing an exhibition on the 2010—2011 excavations at Neath Roman fort***
- ❖ ***Producing leaflets for Open Church Day and related events for the Dioceses of Llandaff, Monmouth, and the area of the Diocese of Swansea and Brecon within Glamorgan***

Exhibitions and displays were provided at fifteen events as part of the GGAT stand. Four unattended exhibitions and displays were provided at other venues: Margam Park; Neath Council offices; Swansea Environment centre; Swansea University.

A new six-panel exhibition was prepared on the Trust's recent excavations on the Roman fort at Neath, and was displayed at the event which Cadw arranged at Neath Abbey for the Festival of British Archaeology, and then subsequently at the civic centre in Neath. It has now been given to Dwr y felin school for permanent display.

On-going work with the Friends of Llandeilo Taybont Old Churchyard has culminated with the production of a series of information boards for the churchyard itself and the start of the footpath access from the public park at Pontarddulais.

A small exhibition was produced on the results of the community field-walking project at Monknash, in order to present them to local people at the Wick Fete.

A series of leaflets was again prepared for the benefit of churches participating in Open Doors events in September.

Outreach via the GGAT website, incorporating our specific goal of:

❖ **Upgrading information provided on the Trust website**

The Trust's main web site, though still an important tool of the outreach programme, has taken more of a back seat over the last year with the emphasis placed on the strengthening and development of our social media presence. Across the Trust's three main social media applications (Blogger, Wordpress, and Twitter) a total of a hundred and eleven posts and eighty-eight tweets were added. This initiative has now seen the addition of three new social media platforms:



Tumblr (<http://ggatarchaeology.tumblr.com>) a micro-blogging platform which allows users to post multimedia and other content.

Facebook

(<http://www.facebook.com/pages/Glamorgan-Gwent-Archaeological-Trust/241733672611982>);

Linkedin

(http://www.linkedin.com/groups/GlamorganGwent-Archaeological-Trust-4206280?gid=4206280&trk=hb_side_g).

This expansion to the delivery of information has seen a rise in user-generated content by other members of staff and has aided in the increase of both traffic and followers (for example 400+ followers for Twitter).

Reports that we have made available via Scribd (<http://www.scribd.com/Glamorgan-Gwent%20Archaeological%20Trust>) had had 54,512 reads by the end of the year. The most popular report is the survey of the Roman Roads in Southeast Wales, which has had just under 3,000 reads.

The outsourcing of news items to external applications, along with the decision to convert the 2010—2011 Half-yearly Review to a purely pdf document format along with an archive section, places less stress on the amount of memory used by the website in preparation for its redevelopment in late 2012.

The main site nevertheless saw additions and alterations to the Arfordir (GGAT 103) microsite, the construction of a community blog site for the Forgotten Landscapes Community Archaeology Project, six news stories which involved eight pages of content, five pages of layout and fifty images, along with six 'Recent Finds' features which involved six pages of content, two pages of layout and fifteen images.

It was decided that the uploading of the completed 'Romans in South East Wales' microsite, based on the results of five Cadw-funded projects (South-East Wales Romano-British lowland settlement survey, Roman roads and *vici*, Caerleon environs, Prehistoric and Roman settlement and the Church Hill Romano-British site excavation) should be delayed until the completion of the rebuild.

Between 1st April 2011 and 31st March 2012, visitors to the Trust's website rose by 66%.

It did not prove possible to progress far with our further objective of producing new web pages based on material from the Prehistoric Defended Enclosures project.

Community archaeology, incorporating our specific goal of:

❖ **Providing initial response advice to enquiries about possible community archaeology projects.**

A major boost to the Trust's community archaeology initiatives has been provided by the Heritage Lottery Funded Skills for the Future Community Archaeology Training Placements co-ordinated by the Council for British Archaeology, the first of which was filled from April 2011.

During the year we were in talks with the Treboeth Local History Society over a possible project on Ladysmith Colliery, the Afan Awel Tawe partnership concerning Mynydd Uchaf, the Friends of Margam Park over a project on some aspect of the archaeology of the park, and a group of villagers in Llangennith interested in finding out more about the archaeology of Llangennith Priory. Negotiations with Groundwork Caerphilly resulted in a successful project on the prehistoric ritual landscape of Gelligaer common, funded with grant-aid, of which details are to be found elsewhere in this report.



PI 12 Dame Jenni Abramski (Chair HLF) inspects a display of work by Wales-based Community Archaeology trainee placements at an engagement event at the Senedd

Education

Six school pupils carried out work experience placements at the Trust during the year. We also had a third-year archaeology student from Bradford University on a year's placement for the academic year 2011—12, and an American student on exchange at Swansea University undertook a placement as part of her course requirements.

GGAT 103 Morgannwg-Gwent Arfordir (Coastal Archaeology and Engagement) and GGAT 116 Emergency recording and excavation of a prehistoric trackway, Swansea Bay

The Arfordir project has been funded by Cadw both to take advantage of the dynamic environment in the coastal zone to identify new sites and monitor archaeological sites and to engage interested local people. It aims to record and monitor sites under threat of coastal erosion or other forms of damage and to involve interested individuals and community groups in taking an active role in caring for their coastal heritage on an independent and sustainable basis, with minimal professional involvement after initial training and guidance.

Data generated by the project will be used to enhance and update the regional Historic Environment Record and to highlight archaeological sites and areas most under threat. Based on this data, management plans can be created, and programmes of regular monitoring, recording and further archaeological investigation implemented. The work was undertaken by volunteers working both independently on the project and in collaboration with professional archaeologists.

Following on from the success of the first year of the project, which was focused on the Gower peninsula and Swansea Bay, the study area was extended to the east as far as Ogmore-on-Sea, and took in the important historic landscapes at Kenfig and Merthyr Mawr.

A variety of baseline data has been used to identify sites at risk from coastal erosion; including analysis of the results of the 1990s Coastal Survey (Locock 1996) and the Swansea Bay Intertidal Survey (Nayling 1998), cartographic information, aerial photographs, information from members of the public and previous work undertaken by the Trust. In the extended area a series of initial reconnaissance field visits were undertaken to assess the condition of a selection of sites, the threats facing stretches of coastline and priorities for further fieldwork.

Building on the baseline work of the first year, the volunteers from the first year's study area continued to be supported in their independent work, while new volunteers were recruited through contacting community history and archaeology groups, advertising the project, and delivering presentations locally. Following on from the volunteer recruitment stage, training sessions and guided walks were held to equip volunteers with skills for recording sites. Their independent work was also supported by project staff undertaking site visits with groups in the study area, resulting in many new sites being reported.

PI 13 Volunteers receiving a tour of the Time Team dig at Kenfig



The project has been particularly fortunate this year in having the assistance of Natasha Scullion, the Council for British Archaeology-funded Community Archaeology Trainee Placement bursary holder working at the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust. Her work on the project has allowed it to have a presence at a wider variety of events throughout the year, has created an additional point of contact for the groups and volunteers, and has meant that more project training events could be held. The project has also benefitted from the inputs of a student from University of Wales Trinity St David's during a work-place experience placement, and from two students from the university of North Carolina, Wilmington on exchange with the University of Wales, Swansea.

In addition to the recording forms and guidance already developed for the project, a separate Site Condition Form was also created. This was very closely modelled on the Site Recording Form but with only the site name, ID, location, condition and threats fields. These are intended for use exclusively when recording a monitoring visit or changes to a known site, rather than the Site Recording Forms which comprise a complete record of a site. In order for the volunteer groups to undertake fieldwork, along with the volunteer recording packs, Historic Environment Record Data has been provided; normally a series of maps and Aerial Photographs, generally laminated to allow use on site, with the Historic Environment Record points marked and labelled on them, along with an index to all the sites in that area with a more detailed gazetteer with full details of all the sites. Following the volunteers' identification of specific areas of interest, data sets have been compiled for the following areas:

- Port Talbot to Porthcawl including Margam and Kenfig Burrows;
- Loughor;
- Burry Holms;
- Cwm Ivy to Broughton;
- Newton to Ogmore, including Merthyr Mawr;
- Mumbles Hill;
- Mumbles to Pwlldu;
- Rhossili to Port Eynon, including Worms Head;
- Swansea Bay.

The project has made extensive use of social media. Two facebook groups for the different areas of the project have been established, one with fourteen members, the other with twenty members. These pages have been particularly useful for advertising events, and have also promoted an informal camaraderie amongst the group members which has aided the establishment of new groups of individuals and facilitated cooperation and team working amongst them. A twitter account for the project has attracted over 50 followers. A flickr account has also been created for the project, though few volunteers have actually used it, and the facebook photo facility has proved more useful for the sharing of site photos amongst volunteers and groups.



PI 14 Recording an intertidal site with CAN volunteers

Project staff have also worked with the City and County of Swansea conservation team on their Communities and Nature (CAN) project. Four training sessions were delivered to volunteers on the project in the recognition and recording of the archaeology of the Swansea Bay foreshore and Mumbles Hill

The sessions were delivered as all-days events, with theory-based indoor training, followed up in the afternoon with a practical recording session on the foreshore.

Following the identification of a number of previously unrecorded wreck sites on the foreshore of Swansea Bay, two

hulk recording training sessions were organised and delivered by the Nautical Archaeology Society. The sessions ran over two days and covered both the theory of recording and undertaking practical work on hulks.

The records of seven existing sites have been updated, enhanced or expanded, with fuller and more accurate records created. Sixty-two new sites have also been identified, including a number of possible prehistoric features which form part of the complex landscape of Rhossili Down, possible prehistoric intertidal features in the peat shelves of Swansea Bay, and a complex of mining features. A number of sites have also been identified as suffering specific threats which can be addressed, and through working with bodies such as the National Trust mitigation strategies to repair and prevent damage have been implemented, through the moving of footpaths eroding banks and through vegetation management.

Arfordir: coastal heritage and community engagement

The 'Arfordir' project is a pan-Wales project aimed at addressing the damage caused to coastal heritage sites by erosion and other threats through the recruitment and training of interested members of the local community.

The project is designed to mitigate the impact of coastal erosion, climate change, sea level rise and pressure of visitor numbers on the vulnerable sites in the coastal zone, and to take advantage of the constantly changing conditions to record new sites as they are revealed by shifting sands and tidal action. Local people are best-placed to notice subtle changes in the foreshore, and volunteers are taking an active role in monitoring and recording the damage to vulnerable coastal sites.

In southeast Wales, the project is being coordinated by Ellie Graham of the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust, and the study area has recently been expanded. Originally, it

encompassed Gower and Swansea, but this has now been extended as far east as the Ogmore River.

The results of the first year's work have been very encouraging, with well over a hundred new sites being recorded, and all stretches of the coastline being monitored, which has highlighted several priorities for further work and areas which are being particularly damaged by erosion.

These include Broughton, where several areas of stonework and a buried land surface have been noticed eroding out of the dunes, and the Brynmill section of Swansea Bay, where volunteers have recorded staggering numbers of wooden features, from Iron Age trackways to medieval fish traps

For further information please visit the Arfordir project website at: <http://www.ggat.org.uk/arfordir/enter.html> or contact Ellie Graham (email: ellie@ggat.org.uk; Tel: 01792-655208).



Volunteers recording a fish trap in Swansea Bay © GGAT



Volunteers at a deserted medieval settlement on Worms Head © GGAT

PI 15 Extract from 'Severn Tidings'

The project and its results to date have been presented at a number of events during the year, amongst these were a presentation on the project and some of its results at the Trust's National Archaeology Week 'Archaeology For All' event and a paper delivered to the SEACAMS cross-disciplinary Swansea Bay conference. Information on the project was also displayed at the

Severn Estuary Forum and in a short article in *Severn Tidings*, the Severn Estuary Partnership Newsletter.

In the second year of work, two sites were selected for follow-up work, with detailed recording of the exposed stonework at Broughton Bay, Gower, and excavation of the Oystermouth Trackway. The latter work was undertaken over six days with a team of project volunteers assisting with the cleaning, recording and lifting of the trackway. The fieldwork confirmed that the two areas of trackway were constructed from a series of parallel roundwoods and larger worked timbers, overlain in places by a brushwood surface, consolidated by occasional short half-split pegs, driven through the structure into the underlying clay to anchor the wood in place. Samples sent for AMS dating have confirmed a date of Cal BC 1210 to 930 (Cal BP 3160 to 2880) with a 2 Sigma Calibration (Beta: 318152 & 318151) for this feature.

References

Locock M 1996 *GGAT 50: Coastal Survey (Glamorgan) Loughor, West Glamorgan to Sker Point, Mid Glamorgan* GGAT Report No **96/015**

Nayling N 1998 *Swansea Bay Intertidal Survey* GGAT Report No **98/059**

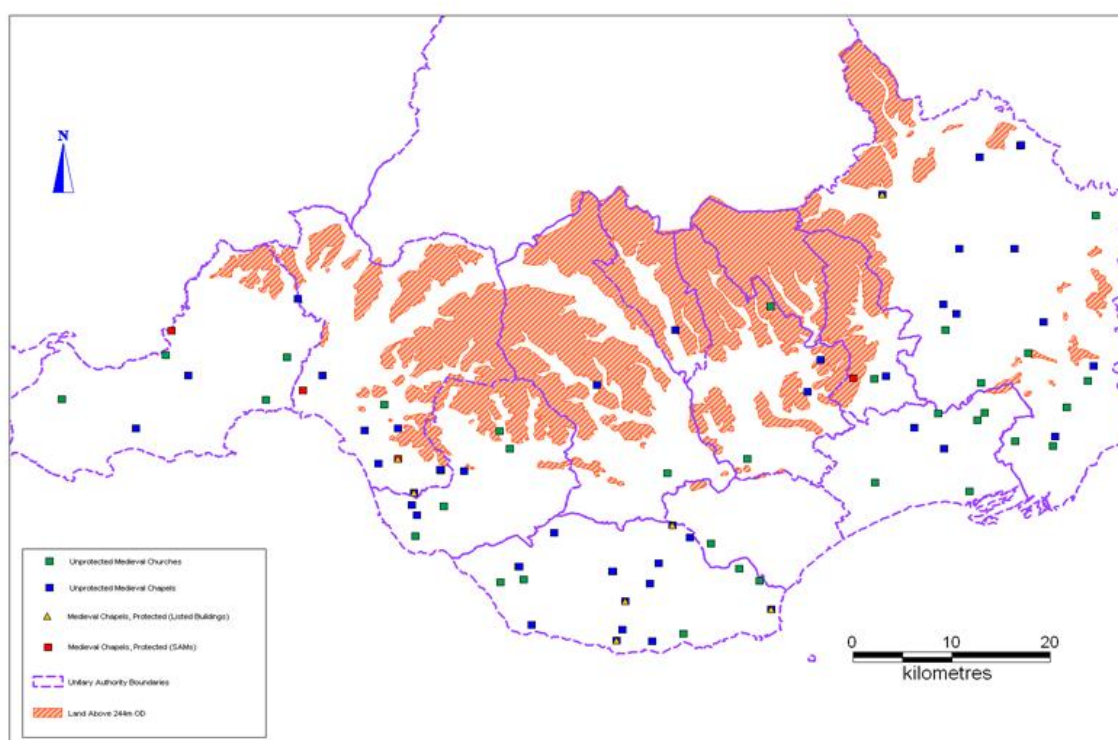


Fig 1 Southeast Wales Distribution of Medieval and Early Post-Medieval Chapels and Churches, unprotected and protected

GGAT 110 Southeast Wales Medieval and Early Post-Medieval (c1100—1750) sites: Medieval Chapels in Glamorgan and Gwent

Following on from the scoping project carried out earlier in 2010 on sites of the medieval and post-medieval periods, the Trust undertook a project, which looked at medieval Chapels and Churches in Glamorgan and Gwent. The project entailed a further desktop assessment of some 82 interests relating to Chapels and Churches, with specific emphasis on 19 sites, which were identified as satisfying set criteria. In addition the work identified five new sites or features associated with ecclesiastical sites. The assessment adopted a two staged approach: first identifying Chapels and Churches already scheduled and listed in order to establish a threshold and also geographical and typological gaps and secondly applying established criteria to assess the overall significance of the resource.

The work established that ten sites were protected, out of a total of 82 interests assessed as potentially retaining structural elements, 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. A bias was noted in the geographic distribution to areas known to be better agriculturally such as the Vale of Glamorgan and Monmouthshire and the coastal strip around Margam and Neath. This distribution in Chapels also displays a marked bias to the location of the associated Monastic House.

The sample of interests examined and assessed included five sites of National significance (i.e. SAMs), four of potential National significance, twelve of Regional significance and one site of potential regional significance, the remainder were either of local interest or unknown/unestablished significance.

Recommendations for further archaeological investigations and conservation were made, whilst recommendations for consideration for protection formed the basis of a separate annex report.

GGAT 111 Southeast Wales Medieval and early Post Medieval (c1100—1750) sites: Monastic Sites in Glamorgan and Gwent

Following on from a scoping project conducted in 2010, a project to look at Medieval Monastic sites in Glamorgan and Gwent has been undertaken by GGAT, on behalf of Cadw. The project entailed a further desktop assessment of some 58 Monastic sites, with specific emphasis on 27 sites identified as satisfying set criteria, i.e. identified as potentially retaining structural elements. The assessment adopted a two staged approach: first identifying Medieval Monastic sites already scheduled and listed in order to establish a threshold and also geographical and typological gaps in the protection of the resource and secondly applying established criteria to assess the overall significance of the resource.

The work established that 33 of the 58 monastic sites 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.

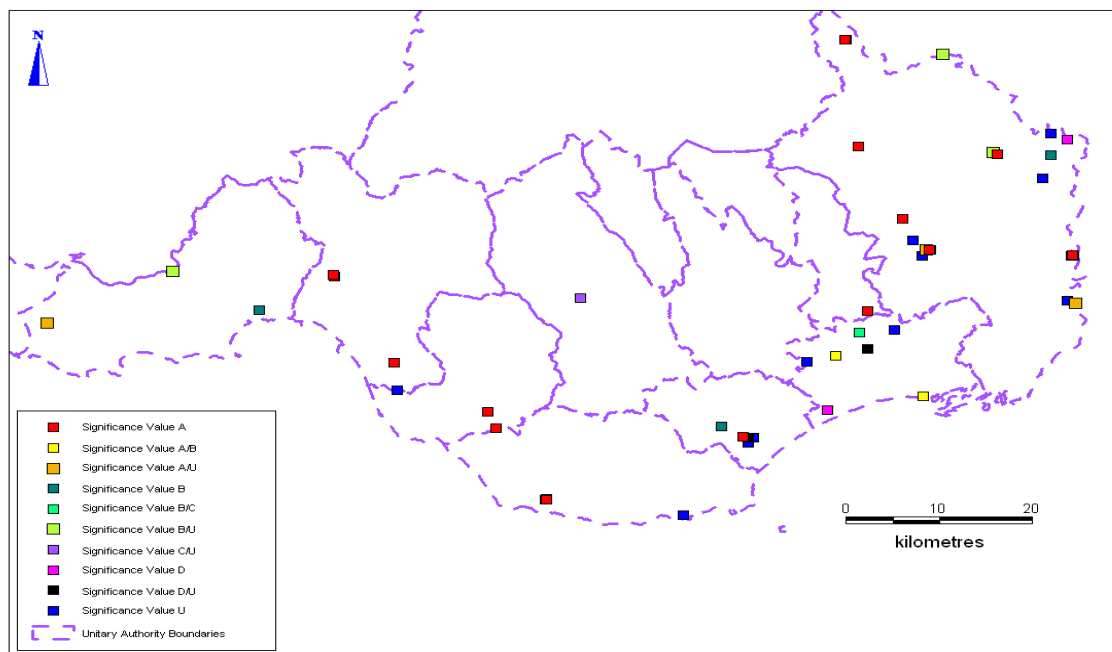


Fig 2 All Medieval Monastic Sites Showing Overall Significance

Of the sample of 58 monastic sites assessed, 21 sites were considered to be of national significance, with a further 6 of at least potential national significance, whilst 10 were identified as being regional, or potentially of regional, significance. The remainder ranged from regional to local and/or un-established significance. Of the 58 sites assessed, 27 sites were visited; details are presented in the gazetteers within the report. Recommendations for further archaeological investigation and conservation have been made, whilst recommendations for consideration for

protection, and extensions to existing scheduled areas have been provided to Cadw in a separate annex report.

GGAT 112 Southeast Wales WWII Airfields

The Southeast Wales Second World War Airfield Project has been designed to assess the current state of preservation 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. The project aims to provide a deeper understanding and appreciation of these remains leading not just to a better and wider appreciation of their importance as continuing focal points in the South Wales landscape but with the intention that raised awareness and protection can be used as an impetus for sensitive regeneration and community focus. The project targeted the main eight airfields within the Trust area, which have been selected for the potential survival of primary and secondary features and structures. These airfields are:

- Chepstow Racecourse (No. 7 Satellite Landing Ground)
- RAF Fairwood Common
- RAF Llandow
- RAF St Athan
- RAF Cardiff Military use of Pengam Moors
- RAF Rhoose
- St Bride's (No.6 Satellite Landing Ground)
- RAF Stormy Down / Porthcawl

However, issues concerning access to RAF St Athan, which is still an operational base, prevented access during year 1 of the project and therefore the site will be covered during year 2 of the project.

The primarily focus of year 1 was the flying field and technical areas, as identified on the Second World War era Air Ministry Plans, with attention placed on the most significant elements of the sites with detail being placed upon their principal function and development. Each site was assessed using documentary sources prior to the undertaking of a field visits in order to build an understanding of the site and to ascertain fieldwork priorities. Maps, plans and aerial photographs were consulted and map regressions produced for each site. A database was produced and accompanying new point and polygon-based data compiled as a result of the research. This information was fed back into the regional Historic Environment Records in order to contribute to our understanding of the turbulent nature of the 20th century through surviving military structures and provides a basis for heritage management and development control.

Work in Year 1 of the project showed that within the airfields studied almost all have lost their main primary operation structures, some only comparatively recently, such as at RAF Stormy Down where the rear turret training range building (for which the base was primarily used for) was destroyed by the new owners to make way for solar arrays, while preservation of secondary technical structures varied greatly from one airfield to another. Those structures that do survive however are under constant threat, at RAF Fairwood Common the intact remains of a fighter unit, comprising twin-engine fighter dispersal pens, flight office, hardened sleeping shelters, and ancillary structure have all been purchased for redevelopment. The most intact of all the Southeast Wales airfields studied was found to be RAF Llandow, where almost 90% of the original buildings shown on the Air Ministry plans still survive dispersed across 7 separate sites. The 'Main Site' at Llandow was particularly exciting as it still has an excellent range of 1930s Expansion period designed buildings, both technical and non-technical, clustered around its tall central water tower.

The study also discovered some surprising survivals, at RAF Rhoose (now Cardiff Airport) an intact Robins-type hangar is still in use by a local aviation group. This hangar, which was once quite commonplace, is possibly the only surviving example in Wales today. At SLG No.6 St Bride's, a stone and rubble dispersal platform, used for hiding aircraft from enemy aerial reconnaissance, still stands amongst the trees.



PI 16 RAF Fairwood Flight Office

Overall the work in Year 1 illustrated how quickly our Second World War aviation heritage can be lost and how important the surviving features are. It also noted that the very fact that the majority of the airfields had been converted to commercial industrial estates proved to be a double edged sword, both aiding their survival but also providing the pressure of reuse, redevelopment, and removal.

GGAT 113 Southeast Wales Medieval and Early Post-medieval Monuments (c AD1100-AD1750): Mills and Water Power

Following on from a scoping project conducted in 2010 which reviewed the need to assess various classes of site dating to the medieval and post-medieval periods, a project examining medieval mills and water power in Glamorgan and Gwent was undertaken by the Trust. The project entailed a further desktop appraisal of some 370 mills and related sites, with specific assessment of 115 sites identified as satisfying set criteria. This included 20 new mill sites not previously recorded on the Historic Environment Record. The current number of mill sites on the Historic Environment Record is not exhaustive and it should be noted that the remit of the current project was not to search for new mill sites. The assessment adopted a two staged approach: first identifying mills and related sites already scheduled and listed in order to establish a threshold and also identify geographical and typological gaps and secondly applying established criteria to assess the overall significance of the resource.

The work established that 15 of the selected 115 interests, or groups of interests, were protected, and that only a limited example of the resource was already protected either through scheduling or listing. An expected bias was noted in the geographic distribution to areas known to be better agriculturally such as the Vale of Glamorgan, Monmouthshire, and Gower, and where waterpower sources were available to industry, the protected examples were largely representative in terms of geographic spread, though perhaps less so in terms of mill type.

Of the 115 sites/groups of sites assessed, ten were assessed as being of National significance, a further three were of potential National significance, and eighteen were borderline National/Regional Significance, whilst six were of Regional significance, fourteen were of potential regional significance, and four sites were considered to be borderline Regional/Local Significance. The remainder were considered to be of Local, Minor, or Unknown significance.

Recommendations for further archaeological investigation, survey and conservation were made.

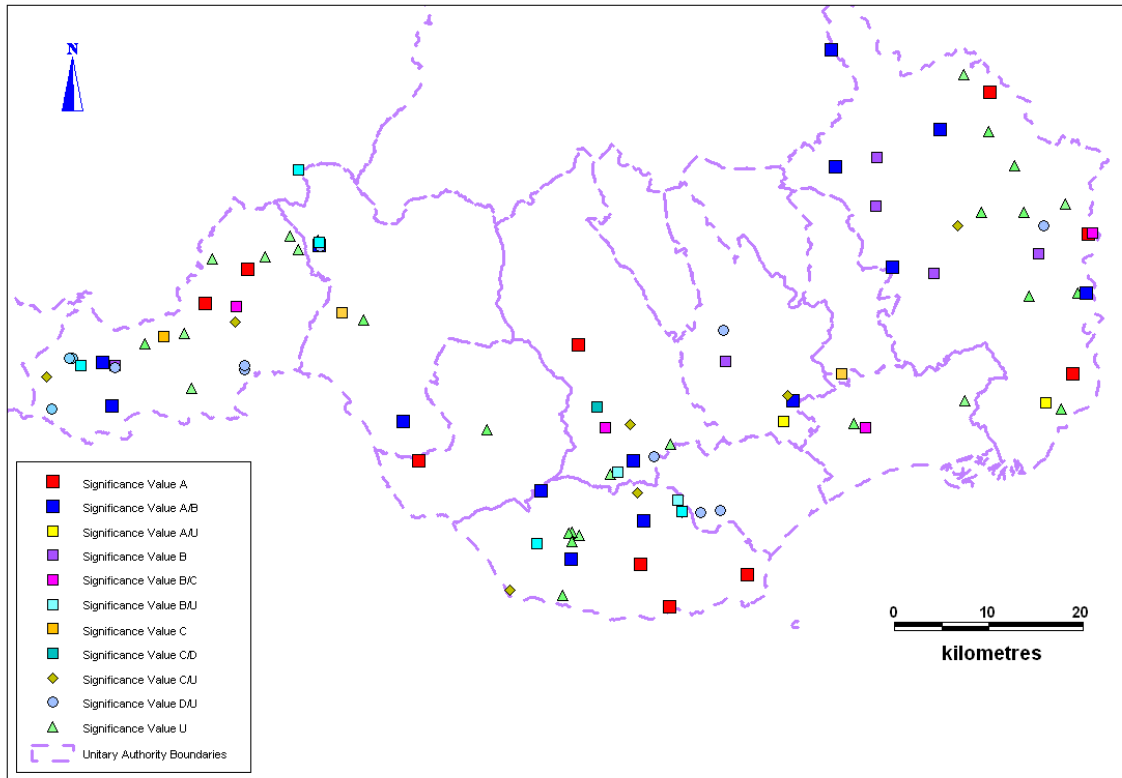


Fig 3 Medieval and early post-medieval mills and related sites showing Overall Significance

GGAT 114 Glastir Farm Training

The Trust's Heritage Officer attended three training days for Glastir Farmers which took place at Gadyr Farm, Monmouth, Mynachdy Farm, Pontypridd, and Graigcoch Farm, Port Talbot.

GGAT 115 Nash Point Emergency Excavation

Application was made under contingency funding for a small grant to retrieve human bone eroding from the top of the cliffs at Cwm Nash, where a small burial ground is gradually being eaten away by the sea. The remaining portion of one grave was excavated. Only the lower limbs and a few fingers remained to be recovered, and proved to be those of an adult male. The radiocarbon dating, provided by Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre, East Kilbride (SUERC), using OxCal 4.1.7, indicates a date between cal. AD 1640-1960 (210±30 BP, SUERC-39057). The 95.4% probability distribution falls into three distinct periods AD 1640-1690 (30.1%), AD 1730-1810 (48.7%) and AD 1920 to 1960 (16.6%). Of these, the 20th century result can be discounted on historical grounds and from the condition of the bones. The date can be remodelled accordingly to provide a re-estimated probability (2-sigma range) of the burial as occurring either between 1640-1690 (36.3%) or more probably between 1730 to 1810 (59.1%).

GGAT 117 Gelligaer Common Community Prehistoric Rock Art Survey

Gelligaer Common occupying Cefn Gelligaer, the ridge between the Bargoed Taff and Nant Bargoed Rhymni, contains one of the most significant Bronze Age funerary and ritual landscapes in Glamorgan. This is represented by 22 round or ring cairns, many of which are centred around the highest point of the ridge, Pen Garnbugail. Following the discovery in 2011 of a previously unreported cup-marked stone, it was realised that there was the potential for other examples of rock art to be present, and the Trust accordingly applied for a contingency grant to carry out community archaeology project, with the twin aims of finding these if they existed and of involving the local community in the archaeology of their area. The project was carried out in partnership with Groundwork Caerphilly.

A walk-over of approximately one-sixth of the area of Cefn Gelligaer, centred on the Pen Garnbugail summit and Coly Uchaf plateau where the cairns are at their most dense, was carried out. We also looked at three sites outside the main survey area, where markings on rocks had previously been noted by volunteers. During the course of the work, the scope was widened to



include recording of any standing stones that might be associated with the prehistoric ritual landscape. It was hoped to include limited excavation around the stone recorded in 2011 to see whether it had been moved, but it proved impossible to arrange this within the timescale of the project. Instead, one of the ring cairns was surveyed using a plane table; this cairn had been drawn by the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments in Wales in the 1960s, but subsequent vegetation growth has significantly changed its appearance.

PI 17 Recording Prehistoric Rock Art on Gelligaer Common

The results of the project add to our understanding of this ritual landscape. One additional new example of rock art was recorded, and a small standing stone was recorded in the vicinity of the Coly Uchaf cairnfield. Nineteen volunteers took part, of whom five were pupils at local schools. Feedback was collected through a simple pro-forma which also had space for participants' comments, and was uniformly enthusiastic. All the participants felt that they had improved their knowledge of the archaeology of the common, even those who already knew the area extremely well. A number of them continue to look for other rock art, and to search for information about the cup-marked stone recorded in the 1930s.

REVIEW OF CADW PROJECTS APRIL 2012 — SEPTEMBER 2012

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

In the third year of Arfodir work, the new study area incorporating the coastline of the Vale of Glamorgan has been mapped and the baseline data for the area, including Historic Environment Record data and the results of previous coastal surveys, reviewed and compiled. Introductory PowerPoint presentations have been updated to reflect the new study area and the work accomplished in the previous year of the project.



Pl 18 Cwm Nash Eroding Lime Kiln

Promotion and advertising of the project within the new study area has been undertaken. Promotional materials were distributed to various community, heritage and outward-bound outlets in the area and press releases have been prepared and sent to local newspapers. Local history societies and community groups were contacted, as well as conservation and activity groups. Letters were also sent to local individuals who had previously been involved with Trust-led community projects in the study area inviting them to take part. Existing projects and coastal groups have also been contacted and several have offered use of their facilities to hold meetings and training events. The project coordinator was also involved in the Vale of Glamorgan walking festival in May and attended walks to raise awareness of the project and recruit volunteers. The current Community Archaeology Trainee Placement holder created a display advertising the project and the work it has accomplished to date, which has been taken to a number of outreach events around the area. This has led to the establishment of two groups covering separate areas of the Vale of Glamorgan study area.

A database of volunteers, including individuals and groups, as well as potential partner organisations, has been established, and a number of presentations have been organised and delivered to those who have expressed an

interest in becoming involved in the project. These have in some cases been followed up with training in the recording methodologies of the project, with guided walks to visit sites on the coast, and the practice recording using the project forms. In addition to the guided walks already delivered, a number of other routes along the coastline of the new study area have also been planned, targeting areas of known erosion, and known sites, of a variety of grades and lengths to accommodate the various needs and abilities of different volunteers. Several of the new volunteers have expressed an interest in covering specific parts of the coastline and have requested Historic Environment Record information for their areas of interest. In these cases, maps, site lists and full details for known sites have been provided to the volunteers to facilitate their independent fieldwork. In order to facilitate the fieldwork, to inform guided walk routes and to assess the nature and extent of the threat facing parts of the coastline, additional fieldwork has also been undertaken by Trust staff to visit specific sites and as reconnaissance walkover survey.

In the previous years' study areas existing groups have continued to be supported, with site visits and meetings to discuss potential sites for follow-up work and future priorities for monitoring. The existing volunteer groups have continued to be active, regularly undertaking fieldwork and monitoring visits and continuing to return completed recording forms. These are entered into the project database as they are received, and, where possible, polygons of the sites are drawn in MapInfo. The results of the on-going survey of the peat shelf and submerged forest exposures at Oystermouth in Swansea Bay are being digitised by a volunteer to create MapInfo tables showing exposures, and changes in exposure through time.

Work has also been started on the organisation of a pan-Wales event celebrating the three years of the work of the project. Enquiries have been made of project volunteers, and the response has

been positive, with many expressing an interest in attending such an event, and several keen to help out by delivering talks on their experiences of work on the project.

GGAT 112 Southeast Wales WWII Airfields

The majority of the work on this project will take place in the second half of the year. To date a set of information panels was produced in time for display at the National Eisteddfod and some initial desk-top research has been advanced.

MEYSYDD AWYR YR AIL RYFEL BYD YN NE CYMRU
SECOND WORLD WAR AIRFIELDS IN SOUTH WALES

Cyn yr arwng cenedlaethol hon, nid oedd neb wedi llywio golyg systematig dros safleoedd awyr milwrol Cymru. Hys wyloddeth am eu topoleg, ddiarthraddau cenedlaethol, cyfraddau goroesu, natur fregus ac se, nid oedd modd dod i benderfyniadau cadarn ynglŷn â chadwraeth y strwythurau unigol.

Before this national survey no-one had looked systematically at Welsh military aviation sites. Without information on their typology, national distributions, rates of survival, vulnerability and so on informed decisions about the preservation of individual structures could not be made.

Aseswyd yr holl safleoedd drwy gymharu luniau cyfoes, cynlluniau a dogfenau eraill â mapiau modern cyn ymweid â niw, a fyny ei mwyn methrin deallwriaeth amdanynt a deiti pa mor gyflawn ydynt nawr o'u cynharu a'u burf-werddod.

Each site was carefully assessed by comparing contemporary photographs, plans and other documents with modern maps before it was visited, in order to build an understanding of it, and to work out how complete it is now in relation to its original form.

Sylweddolodd y prosiect nad oedd gan yr un maes awyr o fewn ardal yr astudiaeth sy'n perthyn i gyfnod yr Ail Ryfel Byd yr holl adeiladau technegol na domestig mwyach. Y rheswm dros hyn yw na fwriadwyd eu defnyddio'n barhaol a dechreuwyd eu dymchwel gan ddech eu hoed fel safleoedd milwrol i ben.

The project found that none of the Second World War period airfields with the study area still has its full complement of technical and domestic buildings. This is because they were never intended to be permanent, and started to be demolished as soon as went out of use as military bases.

Archiwioedd am arddio masul hanesyddol i safleoedd awyr.
An archaeological studying historic maps of an airfield site.

Ymddolodd technegolddu yn RAF Stanning Down, Powys yn Arddio yn yst yst. A gynnwys parsiadau yn yst.
Remains of an Arddio shelter at RAF Stanning Down. The Arddio is an arddio shelter with machine guns mounted at the rear.

cadw
Dyngedoldeb Cymru
Welsh Government

PI 19 WWII Display Panel (no 2)

GGAT 118 Accessing Archaeological Planning Management Derived Data

This project is designed to enhance the Historic Environment Record with information from grey literature reports, resulting from the planning process, to improve access to the resource and facilitate the role of archaeological planning and wider research in the archaeology of Southeast Wales. Paper sources will also be digitised to approved standards to aid their preservation.

Through the use of volunteers, the Trust intends to enable members of the local community, community groups, history groups and local university students to learn more about the Historic Environment Record and general archaeology of Southeast Wales, and provide them with the knowledge of how archaeology is factored into the planning process, as well as transferable IT and cartographic skills. They will be provided with the training and skills they will need by Historic Environment Record and Archaeological Planning staff.

Trust staff are training volunteers and providing them with the skills and knowledge to enable them to update/edit existing sites or add new sites and archaeological events to the Historic Environment Record, how to search and retrieve information from the HER and its use as a research tool. It is intended that through this project, raised awareness of available archaeological resources, such as the Historic Environment Record will be created and spread throughout the wider community. In turn, awareness of the importance of the archaeological resource of Wales, both in situ and that preserved through record will be promoted.

This task was identified as of High Priority in the 2010 Historic Environment Record Audit. This is the first year of what is hoped will be a longer-term project, to see the entire Historic Environment Record grey literature archive backlog added to the Historic Environment Record and digitised.

Volunteer recruitment material was produced in April. This included the following elements; advertisement leaflet, project microsite <http://accesstoarchaeology.blogspot.co.uk/>, application pack and additional details of the project. Eleven volunteers applied by the set deadline and two after the deadline. As a consequence of withdrawals and replacements the current total stands at ten. The project microsite is designed to run throughout the project and amongst other things allows participants to record their experiences.

The work programme in the current year involves the assessment of 361 reports held in the Historic Environment Record report archive dating between 1978 and 1994 (inclusive). The assessment involves determining whether; the reports contain material that would be recorded as an Event record in the Historic Environment Record, the information has already been recorded on the Historic Environment Record as an Event, and the information recorded in the reports has been recorded as Core (site) records in the Historic Environment Record. All relevant information which has not already been recorded on the Historic Environment Record is then recorded, previously existing records are checked for accuracy and completeness and the necessary relationship links between Core, Events, Artefacts and Bibliographic records are made.

So far (up to mid-September 2012), a total of 60 volunteer days have been contributed to the project. One-to-one training has been carried out with each volunteer and the provision of staff support is continuously on-going as and when required. The figures below detail the results of the assessment to date of 185 reports in the project database.

- Reports that are only bibliographic references to an event: 8
- Duplicate reports: 5
- Reports where all information had already been added to the Historic Environment Record: 5
- Reports that had been superseded or revised by a later version: 4
- Reports that lie outside the coverage area of GGAT's Historic Environment Record: 4
- Reports that do not constitute an Event record in the Historic Environment Record: 16
- Reports that are temporarily unavailable or missing from their boxes: 7
- Reports requiring information to be added to the Historic Environment Record: 146

From the 146 reports requiring information to be added to the Historic Environment Record, the following figures relate:

- Number of new Event records created: 138
- Number of new Core records created: 38
- Number of new Artefact records: 170
- Number of edits to existing Event/Core records: over 3,400
- Number of Event areas added to MapInfo: 61
- Number of PDFs created: 3
- Number of records QA approved: c70% (initial QA has been undertaken as each record is finished, more thorough QA has been undertaken at the end of every month).

GGAT 119 Southeast Wales Medieval and Early Post-medieval (c1100-1750) sites: Windmills in Glamorgan and Gwent

An initial desktop assessment of twenty windmill sites in Glamorgan and Gwent using Historic Environment Record data, NMR data, and other appropriate sources, has been undertaken. Some twelve sites have been selected for a site visit to assess their condition and significance; landowners have been identified and contacted and permissions obtained in batches. Site visits have been undertaken to the majority of sites, with three sites remaining to be visited following granting of permission, and now planned for the late autumn/winter 2012. Following the visits further data inputting/modification has been progressed, and initial polygons updated.

Following completion of the field visits a general report will be compiled with updated descriptions of all sites, and condition/significance information, and recommendations for protection (i.e. scheduling) will be included in a separate report for the 2011—12 projects.

To date the following tasks have been completed:

- ❑ Assembling of site dossiers (digital & paper data);
- ❑ Initial desktop appraisal utilising the Historic Environment Record and secondary sources;
- ❑ Site visit selection;
- ❑ Consultation of the NMR (RCAHMW) to check for further information on sites, where lacking in Historic Environment Record;
- ❑ Initial site polygon preparation (to be revised following field visits, where necessary);
- ❑ The identification and contacting of landowners complete – permissions now all received.

The following tasks are in progress:

- ❑ Fieldwork: site visits have been progressed: inclement weather and high vegetation coverage has made access and site location/recording difficult. Most site visits, however, have been undertaken apart from a few sites awaiting landowner permission. Fieldwork has been suspended and remaining visits rescheduled for autumn/winter, when conditions for fieldwork should be optimal. Photographs and field notes produced during fieldwork;
- ❑ Update digital data: post-field visit data (site descriptions/condition reports, etc) inputting has been progressed, and some polygons updated pending finalisation of fieldwork. Likewise post-site visit photographic catalogue/descriptions progressed.

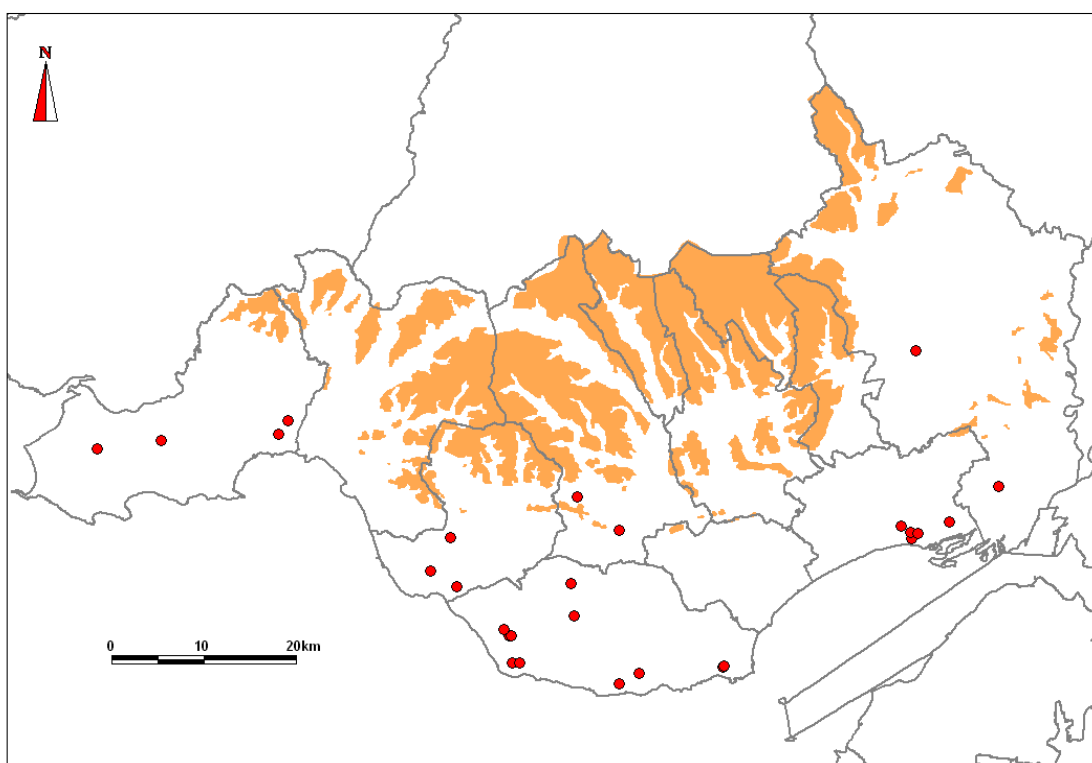


Fig 4 Southeast Wales Windmills: sites appraised (red)

GGAT 120 Southeast Wales Medieval and Early Post-medieval Monuments (c AD1100-AD1750): Early Extraction in Glamorgan and Gwent

An initial desktop assessment of c40 potential early extractive sites in Glamorgan and Gwent using Historic Environment Record data, NMR data, and other appropriate sources (e.g. Williams 1994 and 2001), has been undertaken. Some 21 sites have been selected for a site visit to assess their condition and significance; landowners have been identified and contacted and permissions obtained where possible. Site visits have been undertaken to the majority of sites, with six sites remaining to be visited following granting of permission, and now planned for the late autumn/winter 2012. Following the visits further data inputting/modification has been progressed, and initial polygons updated.

Following completion of the field visits a general report will be compiled with updated descriptions of all sites, and condition/significance information, and recommendations for protection (i.e. scheduling) will be included in a separate report for the 2011-12 projects.

To date the following tasks have been completed:

- ❑ Assembling of site dossiers (digital & paper data);
- ❑ Initial desktop appraisal utilising the Historic Environment Record and secondary sources;
- ❑ Site visit selection;
- ❑ Consultation of the NMR (RCAHMW) to check for further information on sites, where lacking in Historic Environment Record;
- ❑ Initial site polygon preparation (to be revised following field visits, where necessary);
- ❑ The identification and contacting of landowners complete – permissions now all received.

The following tasks are in progress:

- ❑ Fieldwork: site visits have been progressed: inclement weather and high vegetation coverage has made access and site location/recording difficult. Although visits have been attempted in all 15 cases, at least five of sites were found to be inaccessible at the time of the visit due to dense vegetation (brambles/Japanese knotweed). Fieldwork has been suspended and remaining visits rescheduled for autumn/winter, when conditions for fieldwork should be optimal. Photographs and field notes produced during fieldwork;
- ❑ Update digital data: post-field visit data (site descriptions/condition reports, etc) inputting has been progressed, and some polygons updated pending finalisation of fieldwork. Likewise post-site visit photographic catalogue/descriptions progressed.

References

Williams DH 1994 *Atlas of Cistercian Lands in Wales*

Williams DH 2001 *The Welsh Cistercians*

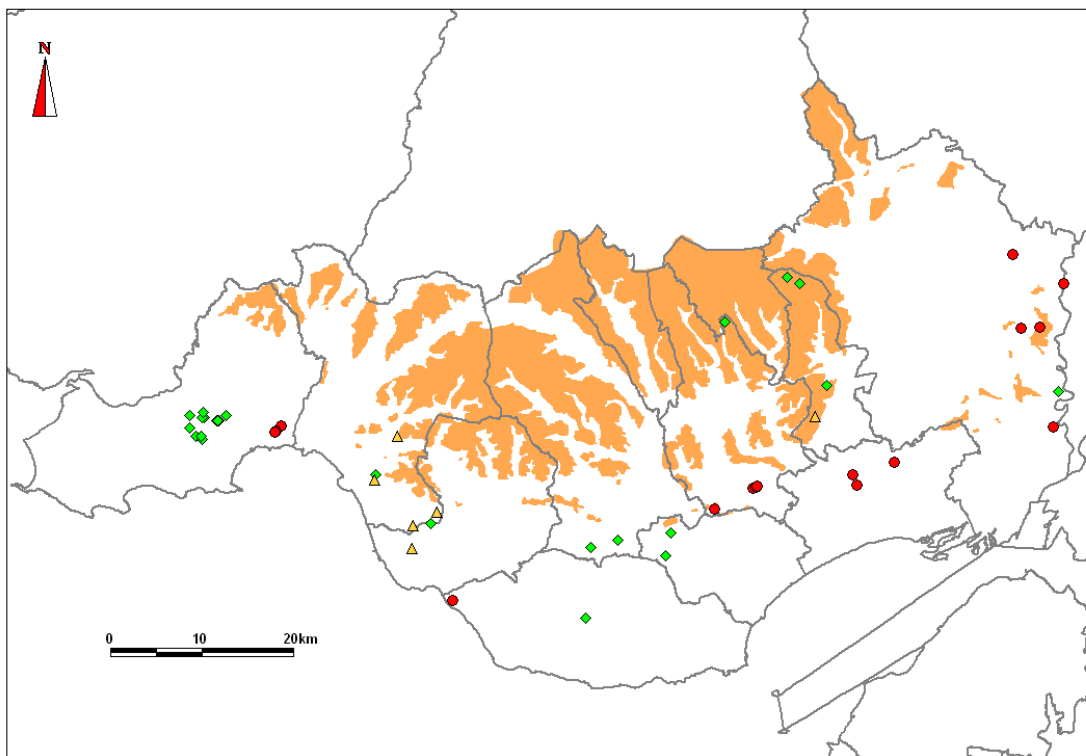


Fig 5 Southeast Wales Early Extraction: sites appraised (red - medieval; green - post-medieval; yellow – sites from Williams 1994 and 2001)

GGAT 121 Southeast Wales Medieval and Early Post-medieval Monuments (c AD1100-AD1750): Iron Production - Forges in Glamorgan and Gwent

An initial desktop assessment of 49 medieval/early post-medieval forge sites in Glamorgan and Gwent using Historic Environment Record data, NMR data, and other appropriate sources, has been undertaken. Some 14 sites were selected for a site visit to assess their condition and significance; landowners have been identified and contacted and permissions received over a period. Site visits have been undertaken to most of selected sites, with three, possibly four sites remaining to be visited following granting of permission, and now planned for the late autumn/winter 2012. Following the visits further data inputting/modification has been progressed, and initial polygons updated.

Following completion of the field visits a general report will be compiled with updated descriptions of all sites, and condition/significance information, and recommendations for protection (i.e. scheduling) will be included in a separate report for the 2011—12 projects.

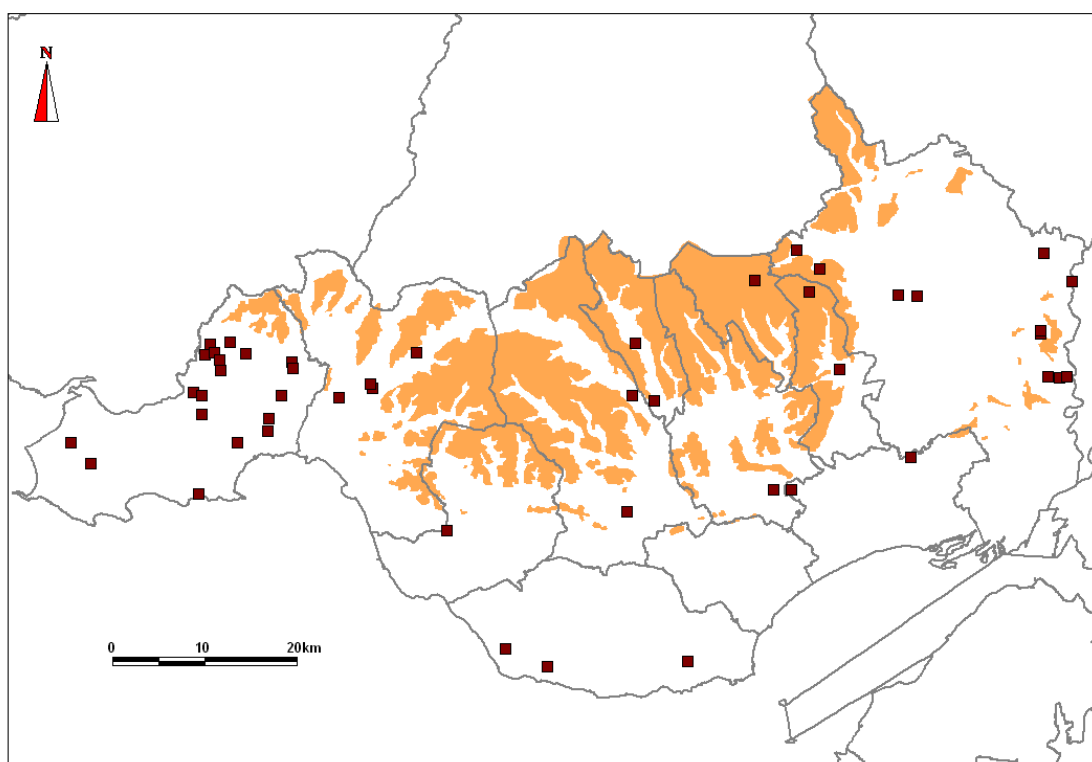


Fig 6 Southeast Wales Iron Production - Forges: sites appraised (brown)

To date the following tasks have been completed:

- Assembling of site dossiers (digital & paper data);
- Initial desktop appraisal utilising the Historic Environment Record and secondary sources;
- Site visit selection;
- Consultation of the NMR (RCAHMW) to check for further information on sites, where lacking in Historic Environment Record;
- Initial site polygon preparation (to be revised following field visits, where necessary);
- The identification and contacting of landowners complete – permissions now all received.

The following tasks are in progress:

- Fieldwork: site visits have been progressed: inclement weather and high vegetation coverage has made access and site location/recording difficult. Most site visits, however, have been undertaken apart from a few sites awaiting landowner permission. Fieldwork

has been suspended and remaining visits rescheduled for autumn/winter, when conditions for fieldwork should be optimal. Photographs and field notes produced during fieldwork;

- Update digital data: post-field visit data (site descriptions/condition reports, etc) inputting has been progressed, and some polygons updated pending finalisation of fieldwork. Likewise post-site visit photographic catalogue/descriptions progressed.

GGAT 122 Nidum – Roman Fort and Environs

This project, which aims to pull together the results of a number of minor investigations in the *vicus* of the Roman Fort at Neath and publish the results alongside other investigations within in the fort is in its early stages. The greater part of the work is scheduled to take place in the second half of the year.

A priority has been to collate the data from previous minor investigations as available in grey literature reports and related archives. This has been finished. A second strand of preliminary work was to identify which finds groups from these investigations were worthy of specialist analysis and reporting. This is mostly completed, but two small groups of finds have yet to be recovered from the contractors that undertook the work.

GGAT 123 Community Archaeology Survey of Standing Masonry at Margam Abbey

The project is intended to record the current damage visible on the masonry of Margam Abbey, using voluntary participants under professional supervision. In light of the fragile nature of the walls a total station survey will be undertaken to produce an outline evaluation of each wall and locate the points where there are visible masonry problems. Detailed photographs will then be taken of all the damaged masonry, and will then be positioned electronically on the outline, accompanied by annotation. This method can be carried out at distance from the feature, without any need for scaffolding, or for physical contact which reduces the risks to both the monument and those undertaking the survey.

It is planned that volunteers on the project will be shown how to conduct an EDM survey and to set out survey stations using professional GPS. Training in the use of both pieces of equipment will be provided. They will also be shown how to take the corresponding photographs of the walls in order to produce a detailed record of the damage sustained in individual locations. These are valuable transferable skills. We also hope that the project will help to encourage a greater community interest in the archaeology of the park and possibly other heritage sites in the area.

The bulk of the work will take place in late September/early October 2012. A preliminary meeting in August was followed up by news (BBC) and other media coverage.

GGAT 124 Llandow Eisteddfod 2012

The National Eisteddfod decided that the 2012 festival would be held on the Second World War airfield site of RAF Llandow. Prior to the construction of the airfield, Sir Cyril Fox excavated three groups of Bronze Age barrows visible as upstanding earthworks, the Sheepleys group, the Six Wells group and the Sutton group. These barrows clearly were the visible parts of a Bronze Age ritual landscape in the Llandow area; more recent work on such ritual landscapes shows that upstanding monuments are likely to represent only a part of a more extensive complex, with other, significant parts surviving below ground as earth-cut features, eg Dyffryn Lane, Berriew (Gibson 1995) or evidence for earlier utilisation of the site, as at Pant Sychbant (RCAHMW 1997,

Fox's work made this the best-studied complex of barrows in Glamorgan. However, given the constraints on his time, the difficult weather conditions, and the state of knowledge in the 1930s and 40s, his excavations concentrated on the upstanding monuments and do not appear to have investigated much of the surrounding area. Consequently there was no information as to whether there may have been other elements within this ritual landscape, either contemporary with the barrows or belonging to a different stage of its development.

Other sites known within the area of the Maes were Sixwells Farm with its outbuildings, demolished for the construction of the airfield but presumably with the foundations still surviving below ground, and the bottom section of a Pickett-Hamilton type pillbox.

In February 2012, the Trust identified that as temporary constructions, the National Eisteddfod installations did not need planning permission, and that consequently there had been no opportunity for any archaeological mitigation strategy to be put in place. Given the archaeological sensitivity of the area, it was considered that appropriate action should be a geophysical survey, a watching brief on the holes dug to site three water-tanks for the toilet facilities, and the recording of any Second World War finds disturbed by the construction process.

Access was granted to the site after the National Eisteddfod had taken control for construction works, in order that the geophysical survey and watching brief could be carried out. Given the very short timescale available to the investigation, it was only possible to survey the area of the Maes most likely to be disturbed by construction work (the proposed site of the pavilion and the area immediately around it). Since the geology is Lias Limestone, it was decided that magnetometry was likely to give the best results, although there was some concern that scrap metal left from when the site was used as a breaker's yard for tanks and aircraft after the war might result in too much interference.

The geophysical survey revealed two pre-airfield field boundaries and the pillbox site. No potential prehistoric features were imaged. During the watching brief on the holes for the water-tanks, the bedrock was discovered to be so close to the surface in places that one of them had to be re-sited. Nothing of archaeological interest was found in any of them. The most notable WWII artefact discovered was a munitions piece found by one of the construction workers. This was reported to the police, for correct disposal rather than recording.

During the National Eisteddfod itself, representatives of the Trust and Cadw held discussions with representatives of the National Eisteddfod management. It is hoped that as a result of these, archaeology will be taken into account as a material consideration in future years, even when construction does not go through the planning process.

References

Fox C 1959 *Life and death in the Bronze Age* London

Gibson A 1995 'The Carreg Beuno prehistoric landscape' *Montgomeryshire Collections* **83** 41-58

RCAHMW 1997 *An inventory of the ancient monuments in Brecknock. Vol 1: The prehistoric and Roman monuments, Part i Later prehistoric monuments and unenclosed settlements to 1000AD.* Cardiff (HMSO)

GGAT 125 Glastir Polygons for Private Woodlands Data

The National Forestry Index shows that there are some 35,028 hectares of non-Forestry Commission owned private woodland in the Glamorgan-Gwent region. A pilot project undertaken by the Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust demonstrated that a considerable potential resource lies within private woodland and that in the main record of this has not been transferred to the Historic Environment Record, and has not consequently been considered in the Glastir polygon drawing thus far undertaken.

Presently the following work has been completed: 1,069 individual areas of woodland have been assessed from a total of over 10,000; 356 polygons have been created, 95 of these being newly identified sites, for which a basic record has been made on the Historic Environment Record.

In addition 133 further new sites have been identified for features relating to small quarries, sand and gravel pits and isolated wells, unless these features have significant associated archaeology, cultural associations or associations of historical significance. A single point in a MapInfo table had been made for each of these features.

In total the number of sites identified for 1,069 woodland areas, equating to approximately 3,500 hectares, is 489. This equates to approximately 1 in 7, around double the projected 1 in 14.5 presented as the basis for calculations in the project proposal and pilot undertaken by the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust.

FUTURE PROGRAMME OCTOBER 2012 — MARCH 2013

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 Historic Environment Record 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:

- Attend Twentieth Century Military Seminars
- Arrange thirteenth Regional Heritage Forum
- 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 and (this year) the National Eisteddfod. During the second half of the year we will:

- Complete the rebuild of the Trust's website and continue to update it including provision of Annual and Half-Yearly Review information provided to and approved by Cadw;
- Continue to provide initial response advice to enquiries about possible Community Archaeology projects;
- Complete revision of Neath Roman Fort Exhibition
- Continue working with the Dioceses of Llandaff, Monmouth, and Swansea & Brecon, and with other local contacts, in helping them to present to the public the important heritage of historic churches in our area, through the production of a series of leaflets providing information on churches generally open to the public;
- Design and publish on the web leaflets on the WWII archaeology of the Vale of Glamorgan, and make ready-printed copies available at the Eisteddfod;
- Start devising a programme of events for summer 2013 in collaboration with suitable partner bodies.

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

All seven established groups will continue to be supported. The two new groups will be given specific training. Further fieldwork will continue and return data and completed survey forms will be entered into the Historic Environment Record, 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 112 Southeast Wales Airfields

The greater part of the work will take place in the second half of the year when the following tasks will be carried out:-

- 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;
- ❑ Preparation of grey literature report;
- ❑ Preparation of popular version of results for dissemination via the GGAT website;
- ❑ Mounting website pages.

GGAT 118 Accessing Archaeological Planning Management Derived Data

The current project will be brought to completion during the third quarter, once the required contribution of 100 volunteer days has been reached. Remaining tasks entail: the assessment of a further 176 reports under the criteria described above; addition of further information to the Historic Environment Record based on the results of this assessment; addition of the remaining Event areas to MapInfo and the creation of PDFs for all relevant reports; on-going support and quality assessment checks. A final report will also be produced at the end of the project.

GGAT 119 Southeast Wales Medieval and Early Post-medieval (c1100-1750) sites: Windmills in Glamorgan and Gwent

The current project will be brought to completion during the third quarter. This will entail completion of field visits, analysis, and reporting.

GGAT 120 Southeast Wales Medieval and Early Post-medieval Monuments (c AD1100-AD1750): Early Extraction in Glamorgan and Gwent

The current project will be brought to completion during the third quarter. This will entail completion of field visits, analysis, and reporting.

GGAT 121 Southeast Wales Medieval and Early Post-medieval Monuments (c AD1100-AD1750): Iron Production - Forges in Glamorgan and Gwent

The current project will be brought to completion during the third quarter. This will entail completion of field visits, analysis, and reporting.

GGAT 122 Nidum – Roman Fort and Environs

The greater part of the project will be carried out in the second part of the year when the following tasks will be undertaken:-

C Illustration

- C1 Identification of illustrations for inclusion in final report;
- C2 Collation of illustrations for inclusion in final report;
- C3 Identification and preparation of illustrations for inclusion in final report;

D Specialist Work

- D1 Roman Ceramics;
- D2 Roman Glass (beads, vessels and objects);
- D3 Roman utilised stone (quern);
- D4 Roman Fe (nails etc);
- D5 Roman tile, brick and other building material;
- D6 Roman copper alloy;
- D7 Roman slag;

D8 Roman lead;

D9 Roman coins;

E Preparation of publication report

E1 Background;

E2 Nidum chronology;

E3 Previous investigations and synthesis of results;

E4 Specialist finds interpretation;

E5 Discussion (local, regional, national);

E6 Conclusions;

E7 Publication Figure work;

E8 Proof work;

E9 Final editing and production of publication report;

GGAT 123 Community Archaeology Survey of standing masonry at Margam Abbey

The greater part of this project will be carried out at the end of the second and start of the third quarters when the following specific tasks will be undertaken:

Archaeological

- Lay out survey stations whilst addressing issues of health and safety;
- Total station survey of the site, recording outlines all 28 walls and areas where masonry is at risk;
- Photographing all walls, detailing damaged areas;
- Plot in locations of all photographed damage;
- Annotate results with further information on nature of damage;
- Compile report on work;

Outreach

- Set up web pages on the project with blogging facility;
- Compile leaflet detailing the work for circulation at Margam for interested visitors;
- Train volunteers in use of EDM/total station;
- Train volunteers in archaeological photography techniques;
- Keep blog on progress of work;
- Produce small poster display for the Friends' bicycle hire centre, giving a short summary of the project and details of how archaeologists use EDMs/total station.

GGAT 124 Llandow Eisteddfod 2012

The report on the geophysical survey and watching-brief will be completed.

GGAT 125 Glastir Polygons for Private Woodlands Data

Assessment of the non-Forestry Commission owned private woodland in the Glamorgan-Gwent region leading to the creation of Glastir polygons and new sites entries in the Historic Environment Record will continue.

CADW-FUNDED SCIENTIFIC CONTRACTS

In 2011—2012 advice in respect of palaeoenvironmental sampling was sought in respect of sampling work in Swansea Bay (GGAT 116). General advice was made available to other projects, particularly the Arfordir work.

POST-EXCAVATION AND PUBLICATION REVIEW

Post-excavation work in respect of minor investigations at Neath is being progressed, with most of the work due to take place in the second half of 2012—2013. The study of the results of a minor investigation at Cwm Nash have been detailed in a project report, and a summary note will be published in *Archaeology in Wales*. The results of previous investigations and study in Swansea Bay have been published.

Publications

Sherman A 2011 'Recently discovered trackways in Swansea Bay' *Studia Celtica* **XLV** 1-25.

'Grey literature' reports on grant-aided work

The database of all 'grey' literature reports produced for Cadw has been maintained and a copy supplied to the Inspectorate. In the past year the reports listed below have been produced.

Bowden R & Roberts R *Abandoned Medieval Chapels and Churches in Glamorgan and Gwent* GGAT Report No **2011/099**

Bowden R & Roberts R *Monastic Sites in Glamorgan and Gwent* GGAT Report No **2012/019**

Graham E *Arfordir Coastal Heritage 2011-12* GGAT Report No **2012/025**

Sherman A *Fieldwalking in the Vale of Glamorgan: Interim* GGAT Report No **2012/027**

Dunning R and Bowen F *Cwm Nash, Monknash, Vale of Glamorgan* GGAT Report No **2012/028]**

Bowden R & Roberts R *Mills and Water Power in Glamorgan and Gwent* GGAT Report No **2012/029**

Evans E *Gelligaer Common Community Prehistoric Rock Art Survey* GGAT Report No **2012/31**

Huckfield PA *Second World War Military Airfields of South Wales* GGAT Report No **2012/32**

POSSIBLE PROJECTS FOR CONTINGENCY FUNDING AND 2013 — 2014 OUTLINE PROJECT PROPOSALS

These have been presented in separate documents.

APPENDIX 1 — REVIEW OF DELIVERY OF WAG OBJECTIVES

In our project proposals for 2011—2012 we set out how these would amongst other things address certain Welsh Government objectives and more particularly help deliver some of the objectives of the Strategic Statement for the Historic Environment in Wales, and in doing both things benefit the populace of Southeast Wales. Following completion of the works we now briefly review achievement against the wider agenda and provide more detail in regard to specific Historic Environment objectives.

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. 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 30-50 full time jobs. Graduates, sometimes with further degrees or additional professional qualifications, hold the majority of these jobs, but the profession is open to non-academic entry routes.

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'.

Our Outreach project and certain of our community driven projects 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 skills that not only help them to research the history and archaeology of their areas but can improve their life-experiences. Our Arfordir project is also at the same time raising awareness of climate change issues and impacts. The agenda is also supported by our works in imparting knowledge through booklets, lectures, exhibitions and web-based applications and providing opportunities for volunteers to experience archaeological exploration. By integrating professional staff, volunteers, students and academics through common interest cross-social strata bonding and synergies were enhanced.

For planning works measurement is clearer, thus in 2011—2012 there were 81 cases where additional information on the archaeological resource was required by the Local Planning Authority and 342 recommendations that planning consents only be 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 1,121 applications. 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 Local Development Plans and that an appropriate Strategic Environmental Assessment is carried out. The results of this work will not be fully recognised until the Local Development Plans have been adopted and implemented.

In promoting a rich and diverse culture the Trust has continued to contribute to raise awareness of the wealth of historic landscapes and archaeology in our area. Our dissemination is 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. The former recognises that Wales benefits from high quality landscapes' and 'a wealth of archaeological sites and historic monuments' and that 'preserving and enhancing this quality will be increasingly important to the long-term ability of Wales to be a place where people choose to live and work'. Our monument mapping and related works support the provision of landscape wide data in both rural semi-rural and urban context and allow authoritative statements to be made on the distinctiveness of Southeast Wales as a region.

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. Whilst there has been a change of administration since the Strategic Statement was published work programmes supported by Cadw that may assist its delivery have continued. These are summarised in the following table.

Objectives	Targets (where specified)	GGAT Actions
Conserving and protecting our historic environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="510 488 835 576">• Delivery of its object of educating the public in archaeology <li data-bbox="510 708 846 823">• Supporting the development of the Glamorgan-Gwent HER Charitable Trust <li data-bbox="510 959 882 1042">• Archaeological Planning and Heritage Management Works <li data-bbox="510 1254 869 1369">• Identifying sites and monuments for protection through threat-led assessments 	<p data-bbox="920 488 2085 576">We have continued to deliver our object and reported on achievements against our agreed forward strategy (see http://www.ggat.org.uk/about_us/company%20documents/2011-2012%20Forward%20Strategy%20Review.pdf).</p> <p data-bbox="920 600 2107 655">In doing this we have also supported the development of the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust both in-kind and through provision of services and management costs.</p> <p data-bbox="920 679 2141 887">Our over-arching achievements in both the above and other respects are reported in the Trustees Report which has been prepared to satisfy the <i>Statement of Recommended Practice in Accounting and Reporting by Charities</i> (2005) and in due course will be available on line (cf http://www.charity-commission.gov.uk/ShowCharity/RegisterOfCharities/CharityWithPartB.aspx?RegisteredCharityNumber=505609&SubsidiaryNumber=0). Given the scale of our operations A Charity Supplementary Information Return will also be available at the same location before the end of the 2012-2013 financial year.</p> <p data-bbox="920 911 2141 1246">We have continued to maintain effective Archaeological Planning and Heritage Management Service through partnership with Cadw, the 12 Unitary Authorities in Southeast Wales and the Brecon Beacons National Park. Alongside routine case work and strategic planning development works, we have started to integrate the GGAT Historic Environment Record more fully with some planning authorities, have supported the development of the Glastir agri-environment scheme and have invested in the further development of the GGATHMS (GGAT Heritage Management System) - the digital element of the GGAT HER which allows both off-site and on-line operability – and the improvements to the storage of paper and photographic archives. Amongst other things we responded to the Welsh Historic Environment Assessment Exercise http://cadw.wales.gov.uk/about/partnershipsandprojects/aboutpartners/thewelshhistoricenvironmentassessmentexercise.</p> <p data-bbox="920 1270 2119 1350">We have undertaken specific programmes to review monuments of medieval and early post-medieval origin and also related to the airfields created during World War II with a view to identifying those that needed better protection.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improving learning and understanding about the importance of the historic environment through public engagement 	<p>The Trust raised awareness of the Historic Environment through advocacy. It provided advice to a wide range of regulatory and non-regulatory bodies on a range of matters pertinent to the Historic Environment. The Trust continued to deliver its specific outreach goals for 2011—2015 and in particular enhanced its community archaeology provision. The Trust looked at ways of developing communications links. The website content was increased and modifications were made to the contact us, community pages, and publications pages, a range of news items were published via blogger and wordpress.</p>
Regeneration and sustainable development through heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintaining effective curatorial services peopled with historic environment specialists to facilitate best practice Maintaining and enhancing effective records of Heritage Assets, whether scheduled or unscheduled Supporting characterization works 	<p>The Trust has continued to maintain an effective curatorial service for the area covered by the former counties of Glamorgan and Gwent. The service is split into three sections Archaeological Planning Management, Historic Environment Record, Heritage Management. The lead officer in each of these sections is full Member of the Institute for Archaeologists and in our Archaeological Planning Management section all the officers are full Members of the Institute. Senior staff at the Trust have made contributions towards the development of the Institute's draft Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Services. The Trust is also an organisation entered on the Institute's Register of Organisations (No 15) and at its last inspection in 2011 passed without conditions or recommendations for improvement.</p> <p>The HER under the joint Welsh Archaeological Trusts' branding Archwilio (http://www.archwilio.org.uk/) was enhanced with new information and a module to support the uploading of grey literature reports developed.</p> <p>No historic landscape characterisation work has been undertaken, although future opportunities for such works to be undertaken in partnership with Local Authorities is possible. Development of methodologies for Urban Characterisation in Wales is awaited.</p>
Public Access, appreciation and enjoyment of the historic environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General delivery of its object of educating the public in archaeology Specific measures as for example detailed in our Outreach project 	<p>We have continued to deliver our object and reported on achievements against our agreed forward strategy (see http://www.ggat.org.uk/about_us/company%20documents/2011-2012%20Forward%20Strategy%20Review.pdf).</p> <p>The Trust arranged and carried out an outreach programme (see http://www.ggat.org.uk/education/english/outreachevents.html) including specific events linked to National Archaeology Week, notably an archaeology for all day at Swansea Museum (http://ggatblog.blogspot.co.uk/2011/07/ggat-archaeology-for-all.html) and a collaborative event at Neath Abbey with Cadw and the Dyfed Archaeological Trust. Other collaborative events were held with Cardiff University (at their excavations at Caerleon open weekend), Garw Valley Garden History and Heritage (at their Bettws (Bridgend) event), Torfaen CBC (for the Forgotten Landscapes open day at</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specific programs of public engagement as for example detailed in our Arfordir project 	<p>Blaenavon), and the Overlooking the Wye HLF Landscape Project celebration at Chepstow, a total of 25 guided walks were given at various locations in South Wales.</p> <p>The Trust continued to deliver its specific outreach goals for 2011—2015 and in particular enhanced its community archaeology provision in part as a partner to the Council for British Archaeology Community Archaeologists Training scheme under the HLF Skills for the Future programme. The project was showcased at the Senedd http://ggatblog.blogspot.co.uk/2011/12/ggat-at-senedd-heritage-lottery-fund.html.</p> <p>A Community Archaeology project looked at prehistoric stone art on Gelligaer Common. The second strand of the Arfordir project has been successfully carried out with over 50 volunteers recruited and trained, a number of new sites have been discovered on the Gower littoral, Swansea Bay and around Kenfig and Merthyr Mawr and erosion monitored, works included a community excavation in Swansea Bay http://ggatblog.blogspot.co.uk/2012/02/secrets-of-swanseas-prehistoric-past.html.</p>
Research and scholarship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitating access to data that we hold to members of the public, students, and other researchers • Undertaking specific programs of study: current priorities are the assessment of Medieval and early-Post-Medieval heritage assets and WWII heritage assets • Our projects are designed to assist delivery of priorities identified in the Welsh Archaeological Research Framework. 	<p>The Trust continued to encourage, support and assist investigation and research into the historic environment in Southeast Wales. Staff provided professional training and gave advice to archaeological contractors and others undertaking investigations in Southeast Wales. The Trust enhanced and maintained the regional Historic Environment Record and distributed record data and supplementary information on enquiry.</p> <p>The Trust carried out regional wide monument, historic landscape and other surveys.</p> <p>The Trust continued a study of medieval and early post-medieval sites and monuments as part of a pan-Wales threat-led monument assessment exercise supported by Cadw. Detailed work was carried out in respect of Chapels, Monasteries, and Mills. The Trust also assessed remains at WWII Airfields.</p> <p>We continued to support where possible delivery of priorities identified in the Welsh Archaeological Research Framework.</p>

