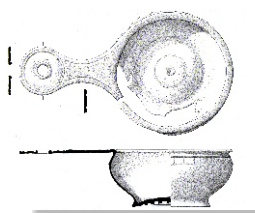


40 Years of Archaeology in Trust

The Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust



HALF-YEARLY REVIEW 2015 AND ANNUAL REVIEW OF PROJECTS 2014-2015



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REVIEW OF CADW PROJECTS APRIL 2014 — MARCH 2015

GGAT 1 Regional Heritage Management Services

The task list for this project is arranged under four main headings:

- ❑ Information and advice to national and local government
- ❑ Information and advice arising out of projects funded by Cadw
- ❑ Information and advice on other matters concerned with conservation and the environment
- ❑ Information and advice to members of the public and community groups

A. Information and advice to national and local government

The Trust continues to supply information, advice and support to Cadw on issues to do with the condition of the historic environment. In the year 2014-15, Trust staff investigated a number of claims of damage at scheduled sites and other historic environment features that had been reported to us by local contacts, and forwarded information to Cadw where appropriate. These included Paviland Cave, a landslip inside the SAM area of Pennard Castle and damage to Parc le Breos Chambered Tomb, Gower. Trust staff also carried out a watching brief under this project on works involving disturbances to the dunes near Second World War remains on Kenfig Burrows, and recorded part of the old bridge at Bridgend which had been revealed during building works, both for Bridgend County Borough Council.

Arrangements were made towards the end of the financial year for the four Welsh Trusts to provide advice to Natural Resources Wales on applications for marine consents above the low-water mark.

Under the auspices of this project, we responded to Welsh Government consultations on proposals for the Welsh National Marine Plan, Designated Landscapes, and attended a stakeholder meeting to discuss a new Strategic Action Plan for Places of Worship. For local government, we commented on diversion of Rights of Way for the Brecon Beacons National Park, and the Gower AONB Management Plan. Trust staff continued to represent historic environment interests on a variety of local authority-led committees that meet on a regular basis, such as the Gower AONB Partnership Steering Group (Swansea), Caldicot Castle and Park management advisory group (Monmouthshire), Bridgend History and Heritage Forum, Merthyr Tydfil Heritage Forum and Swansea Built Heritage Forum. The annual Regional Heritage Forum was held in at Merthyr Tydfil in November, and included a presentation on the Historic Environment Bill by Rick Turner. Local Authority representation on the forum has been gradually shifting from development control officers to conservation officers, and as the latter already have a system of regular meetings which the Trust also attends, it has been decided that our annual forum will in future be discontinued to avoid duplication.

B. Information and advice arising out of projects funded by Cadw

The Trust has a regular commitment to work arising out of the pan-Wales projects on Historic Churches and Early Medieval Ecclesiastical sites, and the Caerleon Environs project. Staff provided the secretariat for the Caerleon Research Committee. Staff also continued to sit on the Swansea and Brecon DAC as Diocesan Archaeological advisor. This involves meetings, consultations, and site visits to assess the impact of proposed changes and to provide advice to the incumbent and parishioners; as well as the pre-Victorian churches surveyed as part of the pan-Wales Historic Churches project in the 1990s, we are also called upon to assess impacts on Victorian foundations. We also attended a face-to-face meeting and a phone conference for the Medieval Welsh Sculpture Panel, the successor to the National Committee for Recording and Protection of Early Medieval Inscribed Stones and Stone Sculpture, which now also takes in any

follow-up work from the Glamorgan Medieval Ecclesiastical Sculpture project. During the course of the year, we worked with the Secretary of the DAC for Llandaff to identify Early Medieval inscribed and sculptured stones in the churches of that diocese that are or might be at risk. As a result of this initiative, the diocese commissioned an expert stone conservator to visit and report on these stones as the first step in a project to conserve them and present them to the public.

The Historic Landscapes Survey Project continues to be a major source of public enquiries to the Trust, and we have also answered queries relating to the Roman Roads and Vici project, the Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites, Arfordir, and many more projects funded in the past by Cadw.



PI 1 Cwm-y-Pandy Mill Llangeinor

C. Information and advice on other matters concerned with conservation and the environment

During the course of the year, the Trust provided information and advice on the historic environment to other government departments and agencies, and other individuals and bodies. Casework for the Glastir agri-environmental scheme is covered by a Memorandum of Understanding with the Rural Payments Division of the Welsh Government, but management, development, and review of the scheme is supported by Cadw under this project. The Trust has been active in this area, attending the regular liaison meetings set up between the Glastir team, Cadw and the Welsh Archaeological Trusts, and also dealing with a range of issues via email. Outside Glastir, we continue to respond to queries about the impact specific forestry operations and woodland schemes will have on the historic environment, and to provide appropriate advice. Consultations were undertaken with NRW regarding archaeological sites within forestry requiring heritage management advice. These included consultations regarding a proposed new cycle trail through Gethin woodland near Aberdare and a proposed new roadway close to Abersychan Railway (SAM GM597) and quarry.

During the course of the year, the Gower Landscape HLF partnership committee and steering group meetings proved fruitful sources of networking for managing the historic landscape on Gower, where we were able to offer advice both informally and in a more structured way. We were in contact with the Welsh Government Environmental Impact Assessment team and Swansea City council in respect of a possible breach of EIA Regulations reported to us by a member of the public, and provided information and advice to Advice to MOD about future conservation work at the Caerwent Training Area, and have responded on site-specific matters pertaining to the CROW Act, and other queries from local authority Rights of Way Officers in Monmouthshire and Swansea among others. We also provided a brief to the Gwent Wildlife Trust for an archaeological watching brief on reen casting works on the Gwent Levels

In the marine environment, the Trust continues its involvement with the Severn Estuary Partnership, attending and Severn Estuary Joint Advisory Committee meetings and annual forum, and provides input into the Shoreline Management Plan Review through the Severn Estuary Coastal Group and the Swansea/Carmarthen Bay Coastal Engineering Group.

D. Information and advice to members of the public and community groups

The provision of HER information to members of the public continues to form a significant part of the heritage management workload.

The Heritage Management and HER teams provided individuals and communities in the region with archaeological information and advice in pursuit of their projects and interests. During the year 232 external enquiries were made as compared with 212 for the previous year. The rise in the overall number of consultations came from the commercial sector.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Total consultations addressed to Trust staff</i>	<i>Commercial</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>Total visits to Trust</i>
2014—2015	232 external 62 internal	171	123	9

Table 1 Historic Environment Record Enquiries 2010-2015 (These exclude consultations for the Countryside Council for Wales, the Forestry Industry, and Public Utilities).

Figures for *Archwilio*, also show an increase in visits to the website: statistics for the period April 2014 to March 2015 indicate that there were 14,101 visits to the home page (www.archwilio.org.uk). The number of unique visitors was 6,640, down from the 7,474 last year, but confirming repeated user visits.

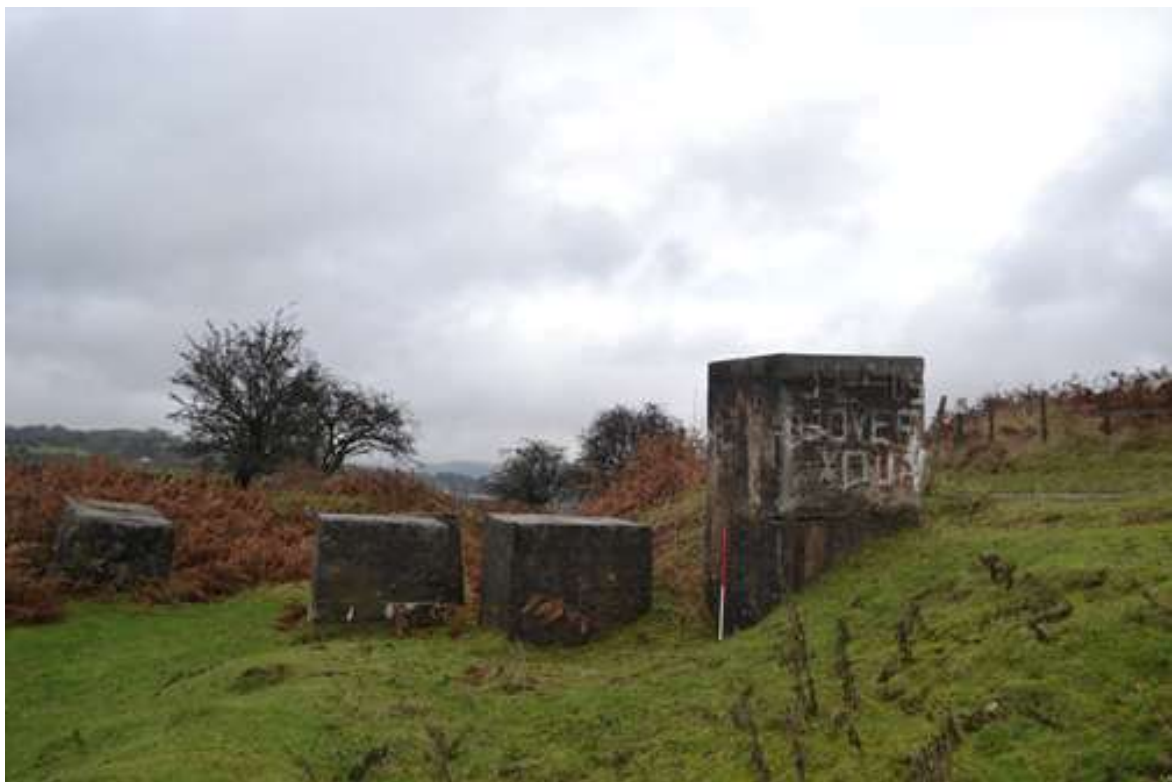
<i>Year</i>	<i>Visits to homepage www.archwilio.org.uk</i>	<i>Unique visitors to homepage www.archwilio.org.uk</i>	<i>Total visits to GGAT homepage</i>	<i>Unique visits to GGAT homepage</i>	<i>% of Archwilio users visiting GGAT's area</i>
2014—2015	14,101	6,640	5,341	2,186	33%

Table 2 Statistics for the Archwilio HER Public Access Website 2011-2015

Non-HER Enquiries

Non-HER enquiries cover a wide range of topics, including requests for information on previous projects and requests for management advice. There are also notifications of new sites by the public as a result of observations they have made on the ground or from Google Earth and LiDAR. These have mainly been dealt with by the Heritage Management team.

As a by-product of contact with farmers in, or thinking of entering, the Glastir scheme, a number of landowners asked for, and were provided with, additional management advice and site visits that could not be funded through Glastir. Trust staff visited a number of sites in response to requests from members of the public. These included Llanfair Discoed to check on reports of a possible prehistoric funerary and ritual site, which turned out to be the remains of a stone-faced post-medieval hedge bank, Margam Park at the request of the Friends to advise on a medieval cross base and post-medieval water features, At Cwm Nash, where human remains continue to erode out of the cliff face, we were requested to make another visit, and also investigated reports of similar finds at Ogmere by Sea where we recorded more human remains. Other visits were made to Cwn-y-Pandy mill site at Llangeinor, the Old Brewery, Reynoldston and Ballas Cottage, Stormy Down to examine and provide conservation advice on post-medieval structures, and to examine Second World War remains at Barry Docks (embarkation hards) and Pant, Merthyr Tydfil (an inscription on a natural outcrop; we also examined a nearby stop line reported from RCAHMW's air photography programme).



PI 2 Stop Line Pant Station Merthyr Tydfil

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

Planning Statistics 2013—2014 (see Appendix 2)

The archaeological planning management services provided on behalf of Cadw require the Trust to initially assess all planning applications in our geographic area 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 team has provided further support, 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 2014-2015 statistics of the responses to planning applications made by the team, which range 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.

In 2014-2015 there was an increase of 9.38% in the number of applications registered by the Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) in Southeast Wales: from 13,324 up to 14,574. The year has shown a small rise in the number of applications where detailed advice for archaeological work was provided, 489 as opposed to 480. This detailed advice included 5 when we objected to the proposed development on the grounds that they would have an unacceptable impact on the archaeological resource, the same as last year, and a decrease from 118 to 66 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. The number of applications where we recommended that conditions requiring archaeological work to be undertaken should be attached to the planning consent increased by 61, 362 up to 423. These conditions can be divided into three types, those requiring programmes of archaeological investigation (such as excavations, intensive watching briefs) of which there were 201 (124 in the previous year); those requiring an archaeological watching brief to be conducted during the development 137 (153); and those requiring buildings and structures to be recorded 85 (92). The section has also been involved in 21 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, 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).

The number of large-scale developments being proposed in Southeast Wales, especially in regard to renewable energy generation, including wind turbines and large scale photovoltaic arrays (where there may have been a peak due to tariffs being withdrawn) has dropped slightly in 2014-15 and we commented on 65 screening requests (last year 77) and 21 scoping consultations (last year 23) during the year.

Major development impacts

A number of large-scale and complex development projects continue to be initiated in Southeast Wales and the Trust 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 progress with Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIPs) including the Tidal Lagoons proposed for Swansea, Cardiff and Newport; also Power Generation Facilities in Port Talbot.

Utilities

The Trust has continued to provide advice to the utility companies on the impact of their works on the archaeological resource; we were consulted on 184 proposals 2014-2015 (229 in 2013-2014). Following our advice, archaeological monitoring of some of these developments has led to a number of historic environment interests being recorded. The decrease may be a result in modernisation programmes being completed, but we are aware of a number of telecoms projects where we have not been consulted and which would have required archaeological mitigation.

Local Development Plans

During the year, Newport's Local Development Plans was adopted, and the Vale of Glamorgan's submitted to Welsh Government. The Trust has provided input to the development of these plans, this year no meetings were attended, although advice was provided on the impact of development on the archaeological resource in regard to land proposed for allocation in the plans. Alternative Revised Candidate Sites for Caerphilly and Swansea were commented on, and consultations on Matters Arising Changes / Focussed Changes Schedules for Cardiff, Newport, Neath Port Talbot and Vale of Glamorgan were responded to. In Southeast Wales, nine Local Development Plans have now been adopted and work has continued on the development of the other four, with Vale of Glamorgan, Swansea, Cardiff and Neath Port Talbot still in process.

GGAT 100 Regional Outreach

The object for which the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust was established is to advance the education of the public in archaeology. This is enshrined in our Articles of Association and has been behind the Trust's work since its establishment in 1976. The Trust takes an active role in the provision of diverse opportunities for the public to engage with archaeology, some of which are supported by Cadw.



PI 3 Public Engagement at Oystermouth Castle and Cyfarthfa Castle

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.

Organise events as part of the 2014 Council of British Archaeology Festival of Archaeology. Arrangements are been made to continue previous partnerships with Monmouthshire County Council and the City and County of Swansea, and to find a new venue for our main flagship event, preferably in an area of social deprivation.

Our main flagship event this year was held at Merthyr Tydfil, rather than Swansea as in previous years, and was organised jointly with the council as part of their activities under the SHARE scheme. The Trust stand provided information concentrating on the archaeology of the local ironworks as well as children's activities, and the living history component consisted of Roman cookery and the medieval re-enactment group Meibion y Ddraig. The local input this year concentrated on traditional crafts. In Swansea we collaborated with Swansea City Council and the Friends of Oystermouth Castle on an event at the castle, providing finds handling, children's activities and information about the 2009—2010 community excavation; at Swansea Museum we held a workshop titled 'Life before shopping' to provide families with hands-on experience of prehistoric crafts. Also repeated from the previous year was the successful 'Living in Bronze Age Caldicot' event, organised by the Trust in collaboration with Monmouthshire County Council, included displays of Bronze Age finds and demonstrations of prehistoric spinning, weaving and other textile crafts. At the request of Monmouthshire Museums service, we also provided two workshops on the Middle Ages, one at Chepstow Museum focused on life in Tintern Abbey and the other at Abergavenny Museum around food and clothing.

Collaborate with Cadw in an event or events for the Festival of Archaeology at Neath Abbey and hopefully also at other venues where arrangements are still to be made.

The Trust took part in the Cadw-led events at Neath, providing children's activities, including a very popular wattle-and-daub workshop, mock excavation and a demonstration of the workings of a monastic drain; much of the material available here was re-used from the Tintern Abbey workshop in Chepstow. Our displays concentrated on the previous year's community programme at Neath Abbey. HER consultations were available, but did not prove popular with an audience which this year consisted mainly of young families.

In other outreach events, Trust staff also attended the National Eisteddfod, the Gower agricultural show, a heritage fair at Dowlais run by Dowlais library as part Open Doors, and an environment festival at Bishop's Wood nature reserve, Caswell, Swansea, where our stand was supplemented by tours to see the remains of St Peter's chapel and holy well which lie immediately outside the nature reserve.



PI 4 Public Engagement National Eisteddfod, Llanelli and Neath Abbey

In all, Trust staff attended 12 events in 2014—2015, all facilitated with Cadw funding of some description, at which a quarter were in or adjacent to Communities First areas. There were , 3,921 visitors, 1,864 of whom attended the Communities First linked events. Talks and guided walks, incorporating our specific goal of: Working with Cadw, and other bodies such as the Brecon Beacons National Park, the Friends of Margam Park, the Glamorgan Heritage Coast, Mumbles Tourist Information Centre, in order to develop joint programmes of walks and cycle rides to promote the Welsh Government’s Health and Fitness agenda.

Talks and guided walks, incorporating our specific goal of:

Working with Cadw, and other bodies such as the Brecon Beacons National Park, the Friends of Margam Park, the Glamorgan Heritage Coast, Mumbles Tourist Information Centre, in order to develop joint programmes of walks and cycle rides to promote the Welsh Government’s Health and Fitness agenda.

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.

Twenty-six talks were given to societies and other members of the public by the Trust during the financial year with Cadw support though the outreach project, Arfordir and the First World War projects. The audiences included local history societies, student groups, church and charity groups and branches of the University of the Third Age; three of talks were given as part of our provision of information to community and heritage groups thinking of engaging in community archaeology programmes.



PI 5 Guided Walks Port Eynon, Gower and Hen Dre'r Mynydd, Blaenrhondda

Twelve walks out of the thirteen provided by the Trust during the financial year were funded through the regional outreach programme. Our partners in these included the Brecon Beacons National Park and Mumbles Tourist Information Centre and the Ramblers’ Association. Some were run in connection with festivals like the Big Welsh Walk, the Festival of Archaeology, the Brecon Beacons National Park Geopark Festival, the Gower Walking Festival and Open doors.

(i) Walks and cycle rides

Number of walks and cycle rides in Cadw-funded outreach programme and other Cadw-funded projects = 12, number of participants = c178

Total number of participants in walks and cycle rides= c353, of whom c186 engaged in walks in or adjacent to Communities First areas

(ii) Talks

Talks in outreach programme and other Cadw-funded projects= 28

Total number of attendees at talks = c930, of whom 89 attended talks in or immediately adjacent to Communities First areas

Devise and post on line one or two leaflets for self-guided walks or cycle rides with a historic environment theme. Part of the object of this will be to test the market and see whether there is a call for this type of material, which might be extended in future years.

Two downloadable heritage cycle rides and two downloadable heritage walks were devised. Both cycle rides and one of the walks were posted online; we had been unable to find a suitable tester for the remaining walk before the end of the financial year.

Exhibitions and leaflets, incorporating our specific goals of: Design and have made a pop-up banner for use at events to promote GGAT's outreach activities; and Design leaflets to promote GGAT's outreach activities for distribution at events.

The banner was completed in time for the Festival of Archaeology, and has been used for events on a regular basis since. The accompanying leaflets, incorporating the same design features, are intended to be photocopied, so that details of the activities can easily be updated.

Promote existing exhibitions and leaflets to a wider audience.

Other leaflets and displays produced by the Trust have been made available at events in accordance with their relevance to the subjects being promoted, and where possible have also been distributed at talks and guided walks. During the course of the year we were able to tap into Merthyr Tydfil CBC's distribution network in order to get our Merthyr Historic Landscape leaflet distributed along with heritage promotion material produced by the council.

Outreach via the GGAT website, incorporating our specific goals of: Upgrade information provided on the Trust website. New project information, covering work carried out for Cadw in 2013—14, will be provided in the Half-Yearly Review section of the Cadw pages.

The 2014 Half Yearly Review was uploaded of the to the Trust's website. Two new blogs were created, for the Gower Landscape and Red House projects, both of which were funded from non-Cadw sources. The normal method of informing web visitors of new information continues to be via social media. During the year, 450 items were posted on Facebook, 9 news stories were posted on Blogger, Wordpress, Tumbler and LinkedIn, and the Trust originated 188 tweets, besides retweeting items expected to be of interest to our followers. Our website had 19,621 views with 9,741 sessions showing a 61.64% increase in new visitors. Our Facebook pages generated the following 'Likes': GGAT: Web = 223, Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust = 630 and GGAT Arfordir = 220

Community archaeology, incorporating our specific goal of: Provide initial response advice to enquiries about possible Community Archaeology projects.

The final element in one of the targets for the previous year's outreach programme had to be deferred until April due to circumstances beyond the Trust's control. This was holding a series of meetings to empower individuals and organisations in Communities First areas to fundraise for community archaeology and heritage projects. Meetings were held at one venue in Newport and two in Rhondda Cynon Taff, arranged in association with the relevant Cluster organisers and attended in total by 17 people. This resulted in our providing support for one local amenity group

to put together a conservation plan for their chapel and to apply for funding. Our conclusion was that any future initiative along these lines needs to be preceded by more intensive cultivation of residents in such areas to raise awareness of the fact that they have local heritage that can profitably addressed using archaeological techniques. In this context, we note that five years' cultivation of Merthyr Tydfil by the Trust, in carrying out a number of high-profile excavations and as a member of the Merthyr Tydfil Heritage Forum, is finally starting to bear fruit.

During the course of the year, we received a number of requests from individuals wishing to take part in any volunteering opportunities we might be running already. Unlike the existing Arfordir groups (reported elsewhere) who had been empowered through working with us on that project, no new contacts felt they were in a position to take a lead in setting anything up themselves. We did however prepare a revised project design for the Mumbles Development Trust for a proposed project on Mumble Hill, under discussion since 2011.

Education incorporating our specific goal of put together a series of finds handling collections for use at events, and for loan to schools

Finds handling collections were put together for the prehistoric and medieval periods, initially for use at the appropriate period-themed events held during the Festival of Archaeology in Monmouthshire and Swansea. Factsheets were then compiled to be included in the medieval box so that it could be sent out to schools which contact us wanting some sort of archaeological presentation. The factsheets cover both general information about medieval pottery and building materials, and also details about the specific pieces in the collection; the former information sheets have also been placed on the website along with factsheets on monastic life developed for the Tintern and Neath abbeys events. It was decided that the prehistoric collection could not be sent out unaccompanied, as the main pieces of interest are from the intertidal area of Swansea Bay and need to be kept waterlogged.

Two school students in year 10 undertook a week's placement with the Trust, one of whom also assisted with the Festival of Archaeology event at Cyfarthfa. This provided a total number of 77 work experience hours. Nine students in higher education, on formal work experience or undertaking non-accredited voluntary work, undertook 728 hours of work experience between them. Trust staff also gave presentations to 130 children and supporters in their classrooms, of whom 72% were from Communities First areas.

No. events run and / or attended by Trust staff		49
No. of participants / attendees at events		
	Talks	930
	Walks	353
	Attending other events	3,921
Number and hours of volunteers		
	Number of volunteers	126
	Hours contributed	2,465
Number of attendees where primary audience are in areas of multiple deprivation		
	Number of attendees	1,864
Work Experience, training etc activities / and hours		
	Number of participants	8
	Hours Contributed	805

Table 3 Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust public engagement statistics that relate to defined performance indicators for the financial year 2014-15 (excludes digital interaction).

GGAT 103 Morgannwg-Gwent Arfordir



PI 6 Arfordir volunteers recording test pits at Kenfig Burrows

The fifth and final year of work on the project has reaffirmed the valuable contributions it makes to our understanding of the coastal heritage of Glamorgan and the enthusiasm, dedication and commitment of its volunteers.

Year 5 saw a greater eagerness from the groups to organise and undertake fieldwork independently, demonstrating a confidence in their own skills and abilities and the techniques that the project has taught them. Work carried out by a number of the Arfordir groups this year clearly demonstrates a growing professionalism, with the groups not only choosing to undertake their own fieldwork, but also wanting to understand the correct procedures that they need to complete before this can be carried out, obtaining landowner permissions, learning how to write project proposals to ultimately publishing their findings.

This growing sense of 'empowerment' can clearly be viewed in the newly created Llantwit Major Archaeology Society. This group, formed from members of the Llantwit Arfordir group and the Local History Society, developed out of a strong appetite amongst the

volunteers to make use of the knowledge and methodology derived from the project and to transpose it from the coastal region to the whole of the Llantwit Major area. The society is currently in the process of carrying out an audit of all the known sites recorded on the HER. Training workshops have been held to demonstrate how to use the GPS and how to use the scale in photographs. They have also adapted the Arfordir forms in order to suit their needs. All of the above activity can be viewed as a clear demonstration of the success of the project and its methodology.

Another measure of the success of the project is the network of volunteers who are actively visiting the coastline and monitoring its heritage. Recent reports of damage to sites at Paviland, the Salt House at Port Eynon, Pennard Castle, all came from Arfordir volunteers. Volunteers have also provided information to NRW, recording the large amount of coastal erosion that occurred before Christmas 2014 along the Vale of Glamorgan Heritage Coast and are monitoring New media continued to play an important part in providing cohesion, exchanging information, and communicating with a wider audience. The website pages were updated, with changes to the overall design, to the gallery and to the downloadable resources. Guidance on using social media for the project was also created and includes guidance on the different types of websites/applications that are used and how to use each website/application. It is hoped that by providing this information and making social media less intimidating that there will be an increase to volunteer usage of these sites.

The Arfordir Social Media streams have maintained their popularity, being used to advertise walks, post photographs, ask general advice and to advertise other Cadw grant-aided projects.

Year 5 saw the decision to purchase an educational license for the photogrammetric processing software Agisoft Photoscan (<http://www.agisoft.com/>). This software uses digital images to generate 3D spatial data. The idea to begin recording archaeological sites along the coastline and to create digital 3D models was proposed during the excavation of the vessel on Llangennith beach, as volunteers who would have liked to attend were unable to, due to ill health, age or physical ability. The exclusion of willing volunteers from fieldwork led to questions on how best to allow volunteers not present to appreciate the archaeology uncovered and recorded. The creation of interrogable 3D models was seen as one solution to this problem. The models are uploaded to Verold and can be either viewed through their application or (<https://www.verold.com/>) on the Arfordir website.



PI 7 Wreck recording by Arfordir Volunteers at Llangennith Beach, Gower

Nevertheless there have also been problems. Year 5 saw a dramatic fall-off of data being returned by the groups. Feedback listed various causes, these range from groups pursuing their own individual projects and therefore not visiting the section of coastline allotted to them, volunteers feeling that they had previously covered the archaeological resource and saw no reason to go back to report on these sites again, to matters concerning the demographic make up of the groups, with volunteers no longer able to actively visit the coastal zone.

Issues were also raised around the emphasis in the project design on recruiting new volunteers/groups whilst assuming that existing groups would be entirely self-sufficient after the first year. Certain volunteers and groups felt that GGAT had created them, provided initial support and training and then abandoned them, as the project moved on along the coastline. Feelings that were strengthened if groups saw the training/fieldwork that the new Arfordir groups were being provided with and it did not mirror their own experience.

What, therefore, is the best way to tackle these issues and nurture the project legacy? Would better use of social media, emails and most importantly face-to-face contact help? What has emerged from the feedback sessions with the groups is that it is not enough to continually engage new members and volunteers and encouraged involvement in the project. The volunteers currently working on the project have a significant body of local knowledge on the history and archaeology of the area. If this goodwill and knowledge is not to be lost there must be systems set in place and greater time set aside to continually interact with and provide support to existing groups. Better use of social media and most importantly face-to-face contact are essential if the work of monitoring and recording coastal archaeology is to continue.

We have applied to Cadw for a small increase in the Trust Outreach Project that will allow us to continue to support the groups for the coming year. This will help to ensure the legacy of the project is a skilled and engaged volunteer force, who can work independently on monitoring the archaeology of the coast continuing to be supported by engagement and monitoring from professional archaeologists.

GGAT 118 Accessing Archaeological Planning Management Derived Data

This project is designed to enhance the Historic Environment Record (HER) 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 HER and general archaeology of South Wales, and provide them with the knowledge of how archaeology is factored into the planning process, as well as transferable IT and cartographic skills.

The HER and Archaeological Planning staff are training the 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 HER, 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 HER, 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 and remains as such in the 2015 Audit.

The third year of the project ran during 2014-15 this is part of a longer term programme to add grey literature information to the HER dating between 1978 and 2009.

Following on from the first two years, a number of methods were used to advertise the project as widely as possible and recruit volunteers. A bi-lingual project leaflet/poster was created, advertising the project under the name 'Access to Archaeology'. This briefly outlined the aims of the project, and provided links for further information, application details and contact details. The leaflet was emailed to existing contacts in the Trust's Volunteer Database, circulated within the internal student email system of Cardiff University's History and Archaeology department and sent to other organisations within the sector for wider distribution such as museums, universities, colleges, councils, record offices, volunteering organisations, back-to-work schemes, libraries, national parks and government agencies. In addition hard copies were available for people to pick up at various outreach events attended by the Trust. The bi-lingual micro-website and blog were updated (<http://accesstoarchaeology.blogspot.co.uk>) As well as a project overview, the site contained a Volunteer Application Pack, further information about the Trust and the HER, and contact details. The address for this site was included on the leaflet/poster. The project was advertised on the Trust's website's news pages, and other related blogs. Links to the project micro-site were provided so interested people could go straight to the project site to find out more.

The total number of volunteers recruited was 18, 16 of whom spent at least three weeks working on the project. In addition there were four student placements who worked on the project.

Recruitment strategies also included social media and volunteering organisations outside of the heritage industry. Social media proved a useful tool in recruiting volunteers, with project advertisements on the GGAT Facebook page being shared and staff contacted via Facebook for further information. The advertisement had c.1,000 views following its initial posting. It was also promoted in collaboration with external voluntary schemes - five of our volunteer work placements within the project were in association with TBG Learning.

Training for volunteers throughout the course of the project included a mixture of structured group and one-to-one training and more informal support and assistance on an individual basis as and when required. The main aspects covered by the training were:

- Role and remit of the HER.
- Recording archaeological sites, events and artefacts.
- Creating new archaeological records.
- Reading cartographic sources.
- Using the HER software and other computer programmes.
- Using the HER as a research tool.
- Use of Geographical Information Systems.
- The context of archaeology in the Welsh Planning process.
- Best practice for the digitisation and preservation of paper and digital sources.

The work programme involved the assessment of 539 reports held in the HER report archive dating between 1999 and 2001 (inclusive). The assessment involved determining whether the reports contain material that would be recorded as an Event record in the HER, if the information has already been recorded on the HER as an Event, and also if the information recorded in the reports has been recorded as Core (site) records in the HER.

All relevant information which had not already been recorded on the HER was then recorded, previously existing records were checked for accuracy and completeness and the necessary relationship links between Core, Events, Artefacts and Bibliographic records were made.

The results of the assessment of all 539 reports were as follows;

- Reports that were only bibliographic references to an event 12
- Duplicate reports 44
- Reports where all information had already been added to the HER 3
- Reports that had been superseded or revised by a later version 14
- Reports that lie outside the coverage area of GGAT's HER 17
- Reports that do not constitute an Event record in the HER 15
- Reports that were missing 40
- Reports requiring information to be added to the HER 394
- From the 394 reports requiring information to be added to the HER, the following figures relate:
 - Number of new Event records created 416
 - Number of new Core records created 87
 - Number of new Artefact records 1,059
 - Number of edits to existing Event/Core records over 3,400
 - Number of Event areas added to MapInfo 330
 - Number of PDFs created 169

Initial quality assurance was undertaken as each record was completed; more thorough quality assurance was then undertaken at the end of every month.

PDF versions of the reports were only created where the Trust held the copyright for the report, as permissions need to be sought from other organisations before proceeding. Other organisations were approached for permission to digitise paper copies of reports or, where available, to supply copies of these reports in a digital format to the HER. A number of permissions were received, permissions from more organisations are required prior to incorporating the digitisation of other organisations' reports into the project in future years.



PI 8 Volunteer at Trust Offices working on the Access to Archaeology Project

The 169 digitised Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust reports were made available to access through the Archwilio website as well as in the Trusts HER system. Each report was linked to the individual HER Events and sites to which it refers.

The project was very successful in raising awareness of the HER and archaeological work in Southeast Wales, with a tangible benefit to

those who took part by addressing gaps in employability competencies, aiding to develop a broader set of core and technical transferrable skills, and by differentiating job applicants in a career where prospective employers are increasingly requesting experience as well as academic qualifications.

GGAT 130 Southeast Wales and the First World War

The Sinews of War project was a Cadw grant aid funded examination of industrial sites identified by an initial scoping report within the modern counties of Glamorgan and Gwent. The project sought to examine the archaeological legacy of the industrial response to the outbreak and conduct of the First World War. Using the previous year's results as a baseline, 65 sites with proven evidence of direct contribution to the conduct of the war were identified as part of the study, although only five include significant surviving physical remains, fewer than 8% of the identified sites. However, the surviving elements are representative of a range of differing industrial reactions engendered by the war and the report sought to contextualise those remains, highlighting those that could be considered for some kind of statutory enhancement.

For the Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological trust, the study involved:

- Archive research of primary sources for information relating to industry and the First World War within Southeast Wales
- In depth research of information relating to key sites
- Site visits to assess the extent of survival at key locations
- Identification of sites that may require legal protection in the form of Scheduling or Listing

The project involved a trawl of regional archives, libraries and museums for information that could enhance the information already generated as a result of the first year's work, and to permit

research into specific sites that were considered relevant to the study of the topic. Visits were made to the Glamorgan Archives, the West Glamorgan Archives and the Gwent Archives in order to search for relevant material held by them. Visits were made to relevant local museums as well as the to the reference collections held in Swansea, Newport and Cardiff Central libraries. Extensive map regression was carried out for the project, with each individual site being assessed and compared in the cartographic sources. Visits were arranged and made to sites in Chepstow, Newport, Sudbrook and Britton Ferry to evaluate the extent of survival of archaeological remains.

Social media and internet search engines were used to solicit information from a wider general public although with limited success.

Three identifiable industrial responses to the outbreak and prosecution of the First World War can be seen in the archaeology of Glamorgan and Gwent. These responses are not necessarily sequential and indeed multiple responses can apply to a single site but they are broadly reactive to changing battlefield and strategic circumstances and to technological and administrative advances made during the course of the war.

The initial response was for existing firms to continue production of their pre-war products, albeit at a boosted rate and for a single client (the government). This type of response was the most common on the outbreak of war, when the prevailing belief held was that the fighting would not last long. The war was viewed as a temporary aberration before life returned to normal. Thus we see from the Taylor and Sons site at Briton Ferry (07318w) which is substantially intact as a site that, whilst there was early and enthusiastic conversion to munitions production, no great change of infrastructure/buildings was required, the biggest difference probably being the layout of lathes and other plant to ensure smooth running of the various 'Operations' in the chain of munitions manufacture.

The second response and the most common one was the adaption of pre-existing sites to accommodate increased or altered production regimes. This is the response that most sites exhibited in the years after 1915, when the war proved to be of a magnitude and duration as yet unseen, and after the formation of the Ministry of Munitions introduced varying degrees of control and compulsion in industrial output. Archaeologically, this can be seen in the construction of additional benzol plants at coke works, the addition of furnaces at existing iron and steel producing sites and, in the case of a surviving example, Lovells Confectionary Works in Newport (09547g), the conversion from producing one product (confectionary) to another (ammunition boxes and mine sinkers).

The final response was the construction of specific facilities to meet particular requirements as set out by the Ministry of Munitions or other government departments. This response includes the National Box and Cartridge Repair Factory in Newport (10612g) and National Shipyard No.1 in Chepstow (10884g).

National Shipyard No.1 is a potentially nationally unique site, in an unusually good state of preservation and it is being recommended for statutory protection.

The Taylor and Sons engineering works in Briton Ferry is, in the context of First World War industrial remains in Glamorgan and Gwent, unique in the extent and condition of its survival, with many elements in the building appearing unchanged since 1917 and has documented relevance to the First World War and also for the wider context of Welsh industrial heritage.

GGAT 132 Southeast Wales Medieval and Early Post-medieval (c1100-1750) sites: Lowland Settlement

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 lowland rural settlement sites in Glamorgan and Gwent has been undertaken by the Glamorgan -

Gwent Archaeological Trust with grant aid from Cadw. The project used a two stage approach of appraisal followed by detailed assessment on a final selection of sites: some 285 medieval/early post-medieval lowland settlements and related sites were appraised. The appraisal revisited the initial scoping work identifying and excluding sites that did not meet the scoping criteria (such as those considered destroyed, poorly located, or those without established or physical remains). A selection of 140 lowland settlements were then assessed in detail against set criteria, of these 48 candidate sites were selected for a potential field visit, with visits made to a final sample of 27 sites.

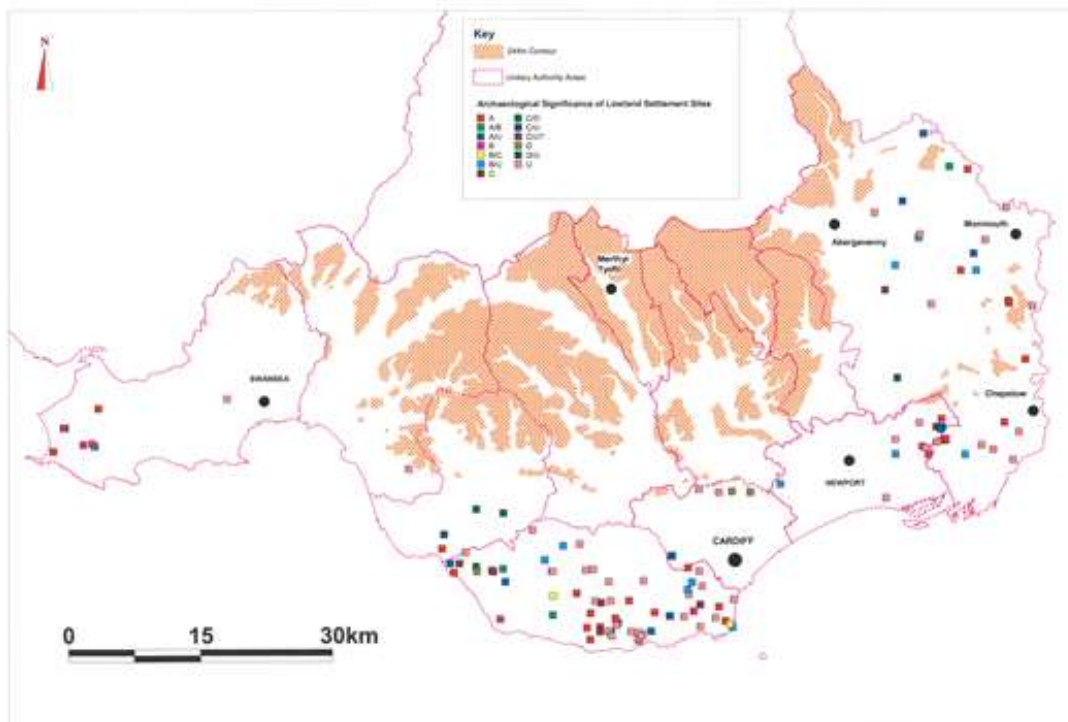


Fig 1 Medieval and early post-medieval Lowland Settlement in South Wales showing overall significance

The work confirmed that 25, of the 140 lowland settlement sites assessed, were protected as Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs) at least in part, and that a total of 31 sites were considered to be of National significance (category A), including those already protected by Scheduled Ancient Monument status, with 19 sites being of potential National Significance (to be established following further investigation), and a further 21 sites were considered to be of at least Regional Significance. Recommendations for further work, primarily survey, management, and further field investigation have been made. Recommendations for consideration for protection have been made in a separate report.

GGAT 133 Southeast Wales Medieval and Early Post-medieval (c1100-1750) sites: High Status Settlement

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 lowland rural settlement sites in Glamorgan and Gwent has been undertaken by the Glamorgan -

Gwent Archaeological Trust with grant aid from Cadw. The project used a two stage approach of appraisal followed by detailed assessment of a final selection of sites. Some 277 medieval/post-medieval high status settlement sites (from the HER) were appraised; this identified sites considered destroyed, poorly located, or not satisfying the established criteria. A selection of 58 high status sites was made during the appraisal, and these were then assessed in detail against set criteria. A short list of 30 sites for potential field visits was created, with visits made to a final sample of 16 sites.

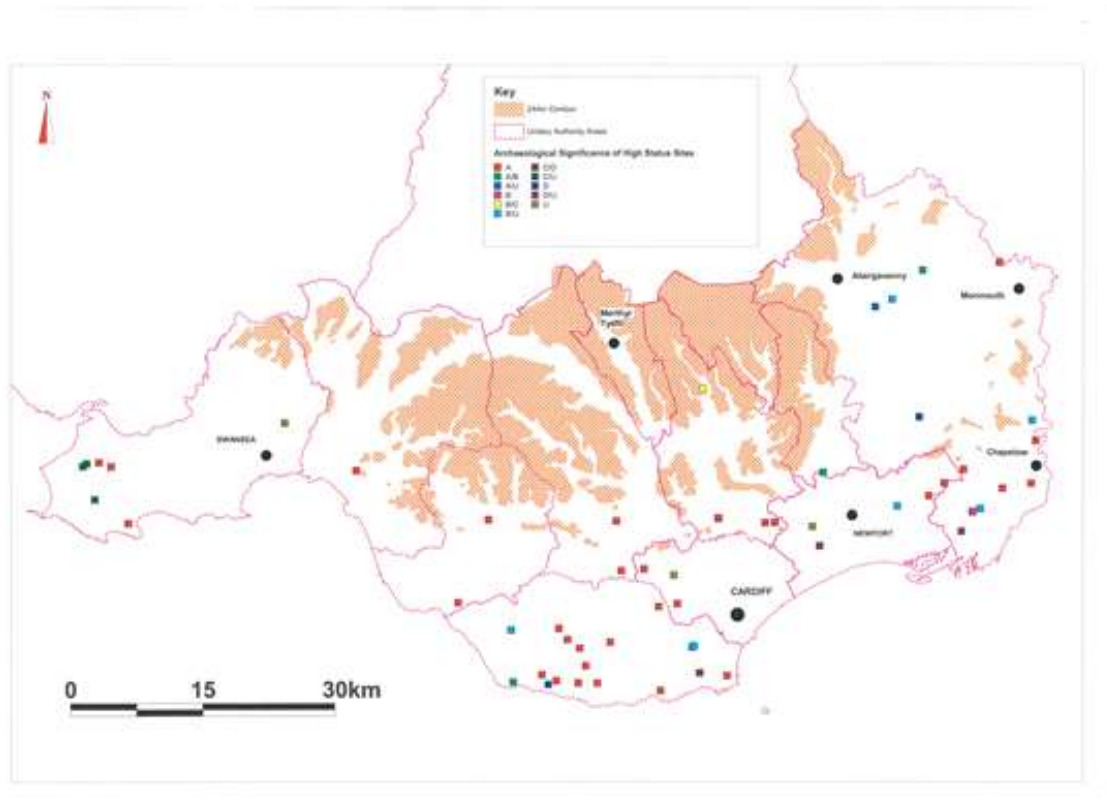


Fig 2 Medieval and early post-medieval High Status Settlement in South Wales showing overall significance

The work confirmed that 19, of the 58 high status settlement sites assessed, were protected as SAMs in their own right; and 27 were also listed. Between 33 and 37 were considered to be or potentially be of National Significance, including the existing Scheduled Ancient Monuments, whilst 9 interests were considered to be at least of potential Regional Significance, the remainder judged to be of local, minor or unknown interest. Recommendations for further work, primarily survey and conservation have been made. Recommendations for consideration for protection have been made in a separate report.

REVIEW OF CADW PROJECTS APRIL 2015 — SEPTEMBER 2016

GGAT 118 Accessing Archaeological Planning Management Derived Data

This project is designed to enhance the Historic Environment Record (HER) 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 HER 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.

HER staff are training the 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 HER, 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 HER, 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 and remains as such in the 2015 Audit.

This is the fourth year of a longer-term project, to see the entire Historic Environment Record grey literature archive backlog added to the Historic Environment Record and digitised. Where possible, this year focused on retaining volunteers recruited in the previous year as well as engaging new volunteers.

Refresh of the volunteer recruitment material was undertaken. This included the following elements; advertisement leaflet, updates to the existing project microsite <http://accesstoarchaeology.blogspot.co.uk/>, new application pack and additional details of the project. A waiting list of volunteers had been compiled from the previous year of the project and so initial recruitment was limited to contacting people on the list. Recruitment in September involved advertising on social media. The current total stands at 4 volunteers having participated in the project; 1 continuing from the previous year and 4 new placements. The project microsite is designed to run throughout the project and amongst other things allows participants to record their experiences. During August 1 student placement at the Trust also had the opportunity to work on the project, bringing the total involved in the project so far this year to 5.

The work programme in the current year involves the assessment of 429 reports held in the HER report archive dating between 2002 and 2003 (inclusive). The assessment involves determining whether; the reports contain material that would be recorded as an Event record in the HER, the information has already been recorded on the HER as an Event, and the information recorded in the reports has been recorded as Core (site) records in the HER. All relevant information which has not already been recorded on the HER 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 16th September 2015), a total of 32 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 170 of 429 reports in the project database.

- Reports that are only bibliographic references to an event: 0
- Duplicate reports: 7

- Reports where all information had already been added to the HER: 0
- Reports that had been superseded or revised by a later version: 4
- Reports that lie outside the coverage area of GGAT's HER: 22
- Reports that do not constitute an Event record in the HER: 3
- Reports that are temporarily unavailable or missing from their boxes: 12
- Reports requiring information to be added to the HER: 122
- From the 122 reports requiring information to be added to the HER, the following figures relate:
 - Number of new Event records created: 134
 - Number of new Core records created: 26
 - Number of new Artefact records: 98
 - Number of edits to existing Event/Core records: c.1,000
 - Number of Event areas added to MapInfo/Wales HER: 134
 - Number of PDFs created: 0

Number of records quality assured and approved: c90% of 170 reports assessed so far (initial quality assurance has been undertaken as each record is finished, more thorough quality assurance has been undertaken at the end of every month).

So far this year 1 volunteer who has completed their placement have detailed their experience through the blog on the project's micro website <http://accesstoarchaeology.blogspot.co.uk/>.

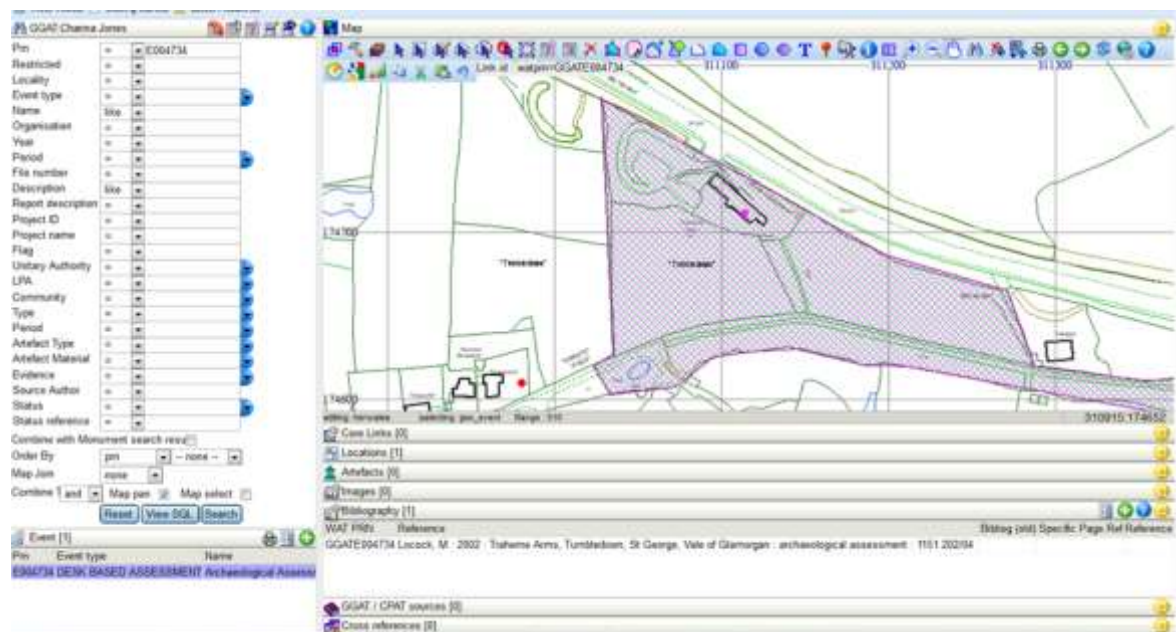


Fig 3 Screenshot of information entered as part of the Access Archaeology Project

GGAT 137 Southeast Wales and the First World War

The project proposes to identify the nature and extent of the military remains associated with the First World War within Glamorgan and Gwent, with specific focus on two locales, these being the practice trenches at St Dials Farm in Monmouth and the area around Porthcawl, which was the forming up location of the Welsh Army Corps from 1914 onwards.

In Southeast Wales barracks, drill halls, recruiting stations and training facilities were established and became part of the proving ground of future regiments. The project aims to assemble and collate information about these sites and assess any that survive for protection. The project also aimed to carry out volunteer-centric activities, in particular a geophysical survey and small scale

excavation of the only verified set of First World War practice trenches known in Southeast Wales.

The work aims to draw to public attention the contributions that were made by different communities. The project will deliver certain objectives in the Historic Environment Strategy for Wales particularly in the areas of developing skills in the community, interpretation and engagement and volunteering and participation.

As at the time of writing, documentary research of primary sources has been conducted and is ongoing to identify potential sites of archaeological interest and to enhance information concerning sites that are already known.

The original project proposal included a phase for the carrying out of a community geophysical survey at a practice trench site at St Dials Farm, Monmouth. Unfortunately, the late harvest has meant that the work will now no longer be possible this year although there will be an opportunity next year to carry out the work.

The area of Porthcawl, which was used as a forming up depot for the nascent Welsh Army Corps and which remained an area of military activity throughout the First World War was highlighted as an area for in-depth research, including site visits in search of possible practice trenches and buildings. It is likely that given the inability to carry out the work at St Dial's Farm, Porthcawl, with its pivotal role as a military focal node, will become the main focus of the overall project.

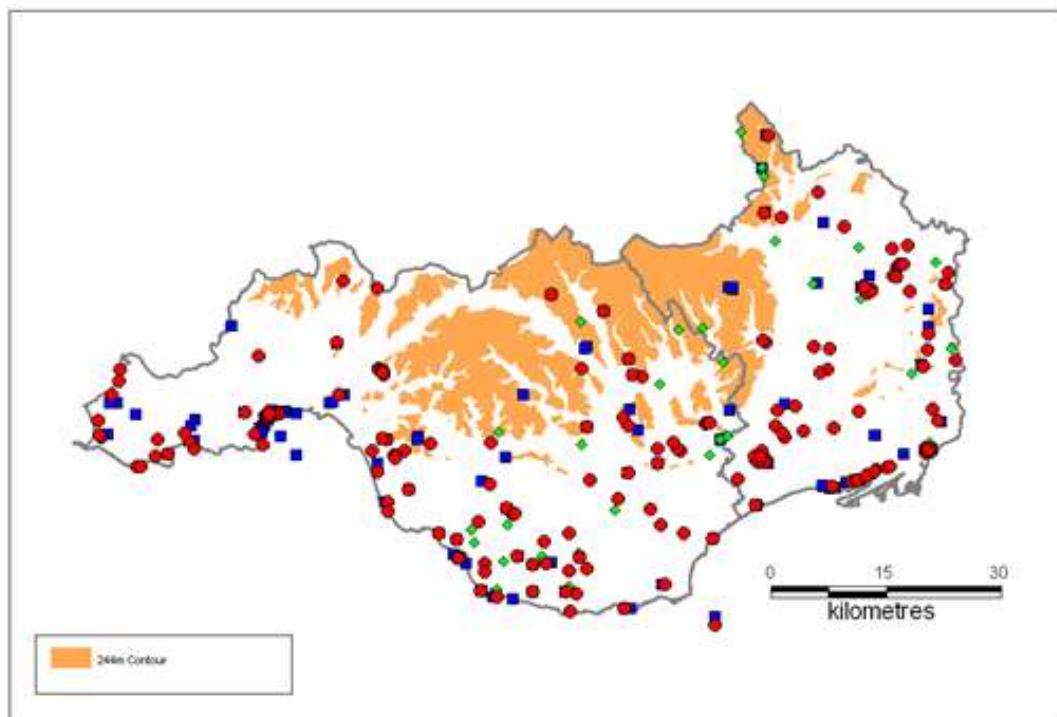


Fig 4 Medieval and early post-medieval Husbandry sites in South Wales showing sites appraised (HER sites (red) NMR sites (blue), and additional sites (green))

GGAT 138 Southeast Wales Medieval and Early Post-medieval Sites (c AD1100-AD1750): Husbandry

An initial desktop appraisal was undertaken on 354 registers (217 PRNs, 137 NPRNs & 34 additional sites) relating to a range of medieval and early post-medieval husbandry sites for Glamorgan and Gwent, using HER data, NMR data, and other appropriate sources, has been undertaken; the appraisal identified medieval and early post-medieval husbandry sites with sufficient potential remains worthy of further assessment, which were taken forward to be fully assessed, and also identified a protection level of 15 of out of the 217 PRNs. Sites considered to have been destroyed or with poor locational data or considered to have been destroyed were removed from the final list of sites to be fully assessed, leaving a total of 302 for the assessment stage.

The desk-top assessment utilised HER data, NMR data, and other appropriate sources. Initially 145 registers (80 PRNs/65 NPRNs) have been selected as potential candidate sites for field visits; a final selection of 25 sites will be made from these based on likely survival/quality of the remains and access/owner permission. To this end accessibility will be reviewed and where absolutely Land Registry searches will be progressed to identify landowners, so that access permission can be arranged. Based on the previous years' experience it is intended that the field visits will be undertaken during the 3rd quarter of the current financial year, when site visit conditions relating to vegetation cover should be at their optimum.

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.

To date the following tasks have been completed:

- Assemble site dossiers digital & paper data
- Consultation of the NMR (RCAHMW) to check for further information on sites, where lacking in HER
- Desktop appraisal (of 354 registers)
- Digital mapping, including polygon preparation (preliminary mapping complete)

The following tasks are in progress:

- Digital mapping, including polygon preparation — will be revised as project progresses
- The selection of sites for field visits (c. 25 sites from 145 registers)
- The identification and contacting of landowners

GGAT 139: South Wales Industrial Sites: Scoping Work

A scoping project to examine the significant formative industrial sites of South Wales, excluding classes of monuments that have been recently covered notably the Ironworks and related infrastructure and extraction that are found along the northern rim of the South Wales Coalfield (as studied under project GGAT 80), has been initiated. The intention of the project is to review and quantify the resource, and establish focused best value assessment methodologies for future detailed studies which will be designed to ensure enhanced statutory protection and improved record sets for future management. Reflecting the Headline Action Plan of the Welsh Historic Environment Strategic Statement, it is intended that the scoping will underpin a future programme of audit projects to identify and help safeguard industrial heritage assets at risk in South Wales.

To date, from an initial position of some 4,154 HER and 6,779 NMR industrial and potentially related registers, the scoping project has identified, selected, analysed and scoped some 1,849 industrial and related HER sites and 2,581 industrial and related NMR sites. This amounts to a combined total of 4,430 interests (following exclusion of certain sites within the GGAT 80 area).

The main analysis undertaken has dealt with processing & extractive interests; these comprised some 2,120 extractive interests, and 451 processing interests; these are illustrated below. These have been further reduced, refined and separated into thematic and industry groupings. In addition the records of 1,779 sites relating to water, transport and other ancillary features were extracted to inform the main analysis.

Analysis of potential for future projects using historic mapping and aerial photographs has been completed; preliminary results of this analysis has indicated a number of potential projects of varying extents in several areas including the following:

- ❑ A potential landscape project on the Iron works of the southern rim of the South Wales Coal Field – this would investigate at least 16 core ironwork areas and their associated landscapes (i.e. mineral fields, transport networks, and power features), and use a landscape approach similar to that used for GGAT80.
- ❑ A potential project examining the Tinplate industry in south east Wales as a thematic group – this would investigate c. 26 works, which remain identified above and potential below ground remains using a combination of detailed research and ground proofing techniques (e.g. test trenching, geophysical survey) where possible.

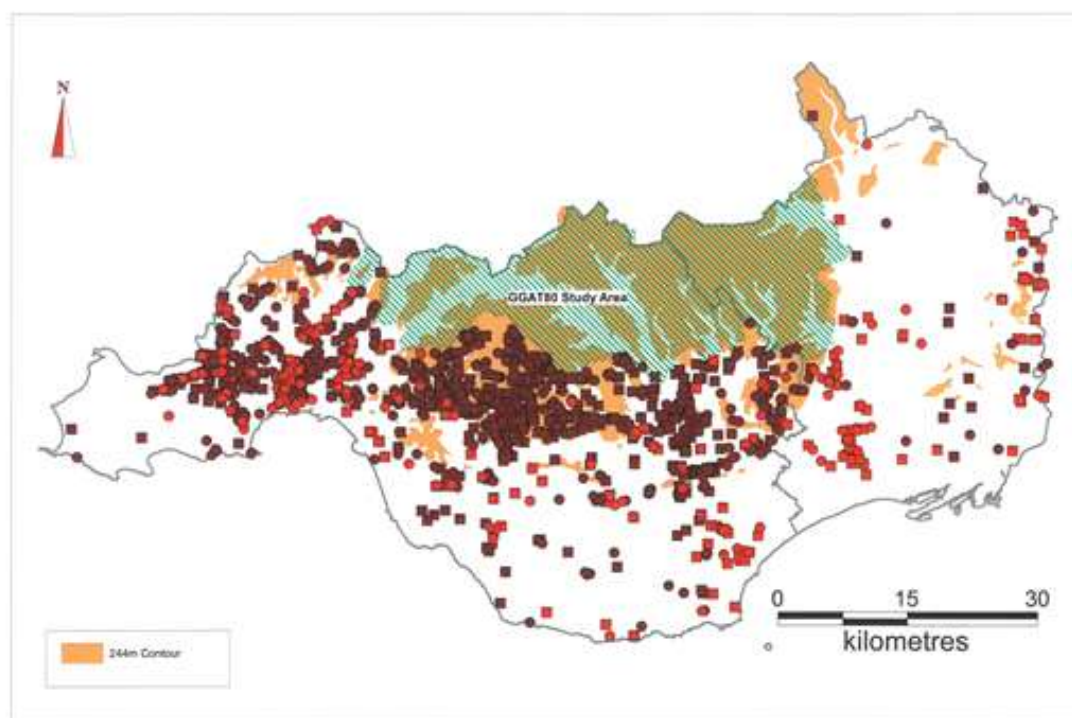


Fig 5 Main industrial sites scoped (HER processing sites (red circles), HER extractive sites (brown circle), NMR processing sites (red squares), and NMR extractive sites (brown squares))

Others will be included in the final report.

To date the following tasks have been completed:

- ❑ HER search and initial database compilation
- ❑ Historic asset class examination

The following tasks are in progress:

- ❑ Methodology review (including Production of outline designs for further studies)
- ❑ Scoping Project Report

GGAT 140 Northeast Gower Coastal Archaeology

Work as part of the Arfordir project (GGAT 103) had revealed a number of important prehistoric and Second World War features along the northeast Gower coastline, and particularly in the area of Llanrhidian Marsh and Whitford Burrows. Two primary targets were identified as needing further work: the ancient submerged forest and peat shelf at Whiteford Point, and the Burry Inlet & Llanrhidian Firing Range. The objective of the project is to record sites that are under threat from coastal erosion and other activities, and to provide sufficient information for to enable those that can be protected to be so.



PI 9 Some of the NGCA volunteers during the initial orientation site

During the first phase of the project the volunteers carried out documentary research from national and local archives supported by cartographic and aerial photographic resources, to study the initial sites and structures and to try and identify potential new sites. This was followed up by a degree of ground-truthing, to see if features identified on the documentary sources still existed on the ground.

This validation exercise proved fruitful; numerous

new features have been identified within the project boundary including a series of Second World War buildings partially buried within the dune system at Whiteford.



PI 10 (x2) Volunteers learning how to take samples for both radiocarbon dating and palaeo-ecological study.

The fieldwork element of the project has been extremely successful, with volunteers gaining confidence in their fieldwork skills. Further fieldwork, including a building survey training day and the processing of environmental samples, are planned for the future.

Verbal and written feedback on the work of the project to date has been very positive, while the ongoing commitment of volunteers to the project has been demonstrated by the extent of independent survey work conducted.

GGAT 141 Community Geophysical Survey at Hen Dre'r Mynydd, Blaenrhondda

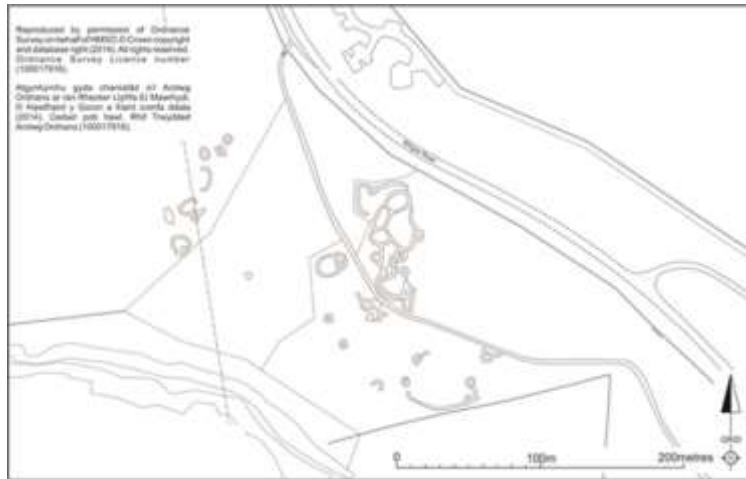


Fig 6 Area of above ground masonry at Hen Dre'r Mynydd (SAM GM101) (SN 92305 01900)

A programme of geophysical and topographic survey is planned with the intention of improving the evidence base for the site by ascertaining the nature and extent of any buried archaeology that survives in association with the above ground remains, and hopefully to identify the areas of the previous excavations. This work will be set in context through collation of as much information as possible about the 20th century excavations through archive research and oral history.

It is envisaged that this community project will be undertaken in partnership with Rhondda Cynon Taf County Borough Council, Communities First, and National Museum of Wales. The project was tailored to satisfy certain objectives of the Historic Environment Strategy for Wales, notably in the areas of developing skills in the community, interpretation and engagement, and volunteering and participation.

Due to a change in staff leading the project, the start of the project began late August- early September and only set up tasks have been progressed. The main body of work is scheduled to take place in October.

GGAT 142 Iron Age Settlement in Wales: Publication

Work to complete part of the proposed publication on Iron Age settlement in Wales and comprising checking grey literature for new material from South Wales sites, incorporating this into revised text and updating figures as necessary, has been completed.

FUTURE PROGRAMME OCTOBER 2015 — MARCH 2016

GGAT 1 Regional Heritage Management Services

In addition to the broad range of tasks that are annually reported, in the forthcoming half year specifically, the Heritage Management 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

During the second half of the year we will:

- ❑ Work with schools in Communities First areas in the coalfield rim to connect pupils with the heritage of the local iron industries, and introduce them to the wider Ironworks landscapes as captured through assessment work and Historic Landscape Characterisation work, previously undertaken with grant-aid funding, with the aim of reducing the risk of vandalism. This will be aimed at the upper years of primary school, where it can most easily be fitted into the curriculum, with the aim of inculcating a positive attitude to local monuments that will last through teenage years and early adulthood. Continued monitoring will be required to assess the effectiveness over time of this initiative.
- ❑ Continue to support Arfordir groups in their monitoring work on the coastal archaeology of Glamorgan. The effectiveness of this scheme was well demonstrated throughout 2014 when much archaeology exposed by storms was recorded;
- ❑ Continue to support other local heritage groups;
- ❑ Provide initial response advice to enquiries about possible Community Archaeology projects;
- ❑ Produce downloadable leaflets enabling the public to access information on the various aspect of conservation and the historic environment;
- ❑ Upgrade information provided on the Trust website. New project information, covering work carried out for Cadw in 2013—14, will be provided in the Half-Yearly Review section of the Cadw pages.

GGAT 118 Accessing Archaeological Planning Management Derived Data

The current project will be brought to completion during the fourth quarter. Remaining tasks entail: the assessment of a further 259 reports under the criteria identified, addition of further information to the Historic Environment (HER) based on the results of this assessment, addition of the remaining Event areas to MapInfo and the creation of PDFs for all Trust reports, and those of third party depositors who give assent, as well as on-going support and quality assurance checks. A final report will also be produced at the end of the project.

GGAT 136 Historic Environment Record Enhancement – Military Sites

This project will be carried out between October 2015 and March 2016, identified tasks are:

- ❑ Creation/enhancement of Core HER records;
- ❑ Creation/enhancement HER Event Records;
- ❑ Cataloguing and incorporation of photographs into the HER;
- ❑ Incorporation of site polygon data;

- ❑ Archiving of reports in the HER, including creation of PDFs to be made available on the Archwilio website.

GGAT 137 Southeast Wales and the First World War

During the second half of the year we will carry out the following tasks:

- ❑ Site visits to ascertain extent and condition of surviving remains;
- ❑ Geophysical survey of targeted remains;
- ❑ Creation of written and photographic inventory of surviving remains.
- ❑ Evaluation of remains to determine their importance in both a regional and national perspective;
- ❑ Preparation of grey literature reports;
- ❑ Preparation of popular version of results for dissemination via the Trusts website and its Discovery and Learning publication[
- ❑ Mounting website pages.

GGAT 138 Southeast Wales Medieval and Early Post-medieval Sites (c AD1100-AD1750): Husbandry

The current project will be brought to completion during the third/fourth quarter. This will entail finalising the methodological review and reporting.

Specific tasks to be completed are:

- ❑ Identify and contact landowners;
- ❑ Field visits to c. 25 sites to assess condition/significance[
- ❑ Update digital data;
- ❑ Production of short action report including details of assessment, fieldwork, and a site gazetteer with maps & illustrations;
- ❑ Production of separate annex report to detail scheduling recommendations;
- ❑ Integrate new data in HER (HER enhancement).

GGAT 139: South Wales Industrial Sites: Scoping Work

The current project will be brought to completion during the third/fourth quarter. This will entail finalising the methodological review and reporting.

Specific tasks to be completed are:

- ❑ Historic asset class examination;
- ❑ Methodology review;
- ❑ Scoping Project Report;
- ❑ Outline designs for further studies.

GGAT 140 Northeast Gower Coastal Archaeology

During the second half of the year we will continue with or carry out the following tasks:

- ❑ Identification from documents, historic mapping, aerial photography of surviving and potential new sites within the project area;
- ❑ Training of volunteers;
- ❑ Site visits to ascertain extent and condition of surviving remains;
- ❑ Survey of targeted Second World War remains;
- ❑ Creation of written and photographic inventory of surviving remains;

- ❑ Specialist reports on sedimentology and palaeo-ecology;
- ❑ Submission of samples for C14 dating;
- ❑ Evaluation of remains to determine their importance in both a regional and national perspective;
- ❑ Preparation of grey literature reports;
- ❑ Preparation of popular version of results for dissemination via the Trusts website and its Discovery and Learning publication;
- ❑ Mounting website pages.

GGAT 141 Community Geophysical Survey at Hen Dre'r Mynydd, Blaenrhondda

During the second half of the year we will continue with or carry out the following tasks:

- ❑ Liaise with NRW (landowner) over access;
- ❑ Recruit volunteers;
- ❑ Hire site equipment (geophysical and GPS instruments), hire vehicle, accommodation (and permission to locate it) and security fencing;
- ❑ Conduct ten day geophysical and topographical survey with fieldwork volunteers;
- ❑ Conduct archive research into the 1901 and 1921 excavations;
- ❑ Use oral history to uncover further information about the 1901 and 1921 excavations;
- ❑ Produce presentation on 1901 and 1921 excavations;
- ❑ Produce grey literature report and management recommendations;
- ❑ Produce short version of report for inclusion in Archaeology in Wales and any other relevant journal;
- ❑ Produce and mount a short website account of the project and its findings;
- ❑ Finalise and deposit archive.

POST-EXCAVATION AND PUBLICATION REVIEW

The database of all 'grey' literature reports produced for Cadw has been maintained. In the past year the reports listed below have been produced.

Roberts R *GGAT 132: Report on lowland settlement in Glamorgan & Gwent* GGAT Report No **2015/007**

Roberts R *GGAT 133: Report on high status settlement in Glamorgan & Gwent* GGAT Report No **2015/008**

Crawford J *GGAT 130: The Sinews of War: South East Wales Industry and The First World War* GGAT Report No **2015/020**

Huckfield P *GGAT 103: Arfordir Coastal Heritage 2014-15* GGAT Report No **2015/022**

Jones C *GGAT 118: Accessing Archaeological Planning Management Derived Data Year Three* GGAT Report No **2015/026**

POSSIBLE PROJECTS FOR CONTINGENCY FUNDING AND 2016 — 2017 OUTLINE PROJECT PROPOSALS

Contingency Funding

We have no planned submissions.

2015—2016 Outline Project Proposals

These have been presented in a separate document.

**APPENDIX 1 — Welsh Archaeological Trust Grant Scheme 2014—2015:
Schedule 2: The Targets**

<p><i>Conserving and protecting the historic environment of Wales including;</i></p> <p><i>threat-related archaeological recording, surveys, assessments, excavations and watching briefs; identifying historic assets of national importance;</i></p> <p><i>Individual project objectives are detailed in the Final Grant Application dated March 2014</i></p>	<p>The targets have been achieved through undertaking our Arfordir, Medieval Settlement and First World War assessment projects in line with planned programmes as summarised elsewhere in this review and by supplying reports and other information to the grant-awarding body.</p>
<p><i>Provision of curatorial services related to the regional Historic Environment Record including;</i></p> <p><i>Provision of Planning Advisory Service;</i></p> <p><i>Heritage Management Advisory service in line with agreed Heritage Management Task List (provided in the Final Grant Application dated March 2014)</i></p>	<p>The targets have been achieved through undertaking works set out in our Heritage Management, Archaeological Planning Management, Local Development Plan Support and Accessing APM Derived Data projects as summarised elsewhere in this review and by supplying reports and other information to the grant-awarding body.</p>
<p><i>Promoting public understanding and appreciation of Welsh heritage; supporting community engagement with the historic environment</i></p> <p><i>Provide Historic Environment Outreach Programme as detailed in your Final Grant Application (March 2014)</i></p>	<p>The targets have been achieved through application of our Arfordir, Accessing APM Derived Data, Outreach projects as summarised elsewhere in this review and by supplying reports and other information to the grant-awarding body.</p>

APPENDIX 2 — Planning Statistics 2014 — 2015

LPA	Applications	Mapped	No of IPE	No Reply	DARi	DAR Disc	DAR Disc+	LB Disc	WB	ASS	EVA	Sec 23	Record	Objection	Other	No Response	Determined	LPA
BLG	457	89	23	0	0	1	11	1	0	2	0	2	3	0	3	0	0	BLG
BRI	1022	208	59	0	0	3	22	0	3	8	0	9	10	0	4	0	0	BRI
CAE	823	159	55	0	2	7	20	10	5	5	0	3	4	0	8	0	0	CAE
CAR	2745	283	106	0	1	4	38	7	8	1	0	21	10	0	23	0	0	CAR
MON	1499	623	274	0	2	8	97	3	47	0	11	48	23	0	37	0	7	MON
MTY	353	77	37	0	1	0	12	1	1	3	0	10	4	0	3	0	0	MTY
NEW	1167	189	183	0	3	4	73	1	23	7	1	33	0	0	39	0	0	NEW
NPT	968	186	74	0	0	1	30	3	4	9	2	12	1	2	13	0	2	NPT
RCT	1235	258	73	0	0	2	39	0	5	5	0	15	6	0	3	0	1	RCT
SWA	1829	328	110	0	1	5	52	0	18	2	3	18	9	0	5	0	1	SWA
TOR	579	76	28	0	0	1	9	0	1	1	0	2	1	1	12	0	1	TOR
VOG	1286	374	128	0	0	4	64	0	22	2	4	28	14	0	5	0	2	VOG
BBNP	611	42	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	BBNP
TOTAL	14574	2892	1152	0	10	40	467	26	137	45	21	201	85	3	155	0	14	TOTAL

BLG = Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council
 BRI = Bridgend County Borough Council
 CAE = Caerphilly County Borough Council
 CAR = Cardiff County Council
 MON = Monmouthshire County Council
 MTY = Merthyr Tydfil County Borough Council
 NEW = Newport City Council
 NPT = Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council
 RCT = Rhondda Cynon Taff County Borough Council
 SWA = City and County of Swansea
 TOR = Torfaen County Borough Council
 VOG = Vale of Glamorgan Council
 BBNP = Brecon Beacons National Park

Applications = Number of planning applications submitted to LPA
 Mapped = Number of planning applications checked against HER
 No IPE = Number of planning applications requested by GGAT
 No Reply = Number of applications requested by GGAT but not received
 DARi = Number of applications received which had no archaeological impact
 DAR Disc = Number of applications received where it was determined that there was unlikely to be an archaeological impact
 DAR Disc + = Number of applications received where it was determined that there was minimal archaeological impact
 LB Disc = Number of applications received which affected listed buildings but were perceived not to have an archaeological impact
 WB = Number of applications which were received which were determined to require the imposition of a watching brief condition
 ASS = Number of applications received which required further information in the form of a desk-top assessment prior to determination
 EVA = Number of applications received which required further information in the form of an evaluation prior to determination
 Sec 23 = Applications where the archaeological resource can be protected by the imposition of conditions requiring archaeological work
 Record = Applications where it was determined that condition requiring the developer to record the standing structure should be imposed
 Objection = Applications where the development would cause damage to the archaeological resource and GGAT object
 Other = Number of applications received where GGAT's response could not be classified.
 No Response = Number of applications received which GGAT failed to respond during consultation period
 Determined = Applications determined by LPA before being sent to GGAT