

The Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust



HALF-YEARLY REVIEW 2016-17 AND ANNUAL REVIEW OF PROJECTS 2015-2016



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Front cover photographs: *left to right*, GGAT 141:Hen Dre'r Mynydd, Blaen Rhondda: Community Geophysical and Historical Survey. GGAT 137:The Call to Arms-Southeast Wales and the First World War. GGAT 138: Husbandry in Glamorgan and Gwent: Penrice Fishpond, Coed-y-Felin; Circular segmental fishpond, view to southwest.

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The following abbreviations are commonly used throughout this report:-

APM: Archaeological Planning Management

EIA: Environmental Impact Assessment

GGAT: The Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Ltd

HEDS: Historic Environment Data Standards

HER: Historic Environment Record

LDP: Local Development Plan

LPA: Local Planning Authority

NMR: National Monuments Record

NPRN: National Primary Record Number

NRW: Natural Resources Wales

PDF: Portable Document Format

PRN: Primary Record Number

RCAHMW: Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments in Wales

SAM: Scheduled Ancient Monument (Scheduled Monument)

REVIEW OF CADW PROJECTS APRIL 2015 — MARCH 2016

GGAT 1 Regional Heritage Management Services

This project is reported under the four main headings of the agreed task list.

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. Trust staff forwarded information sent to us by the public on damage to Scheduled Monuments at MM042 Pen-Toppen-Ash camp (Newport), GM469 Clyne Colliery Steam Winding Engine, GM129 Penmaen Castle Tower, GM130 Penmaen Burrows church and GM548 Backingston chapel, (Swansea) and GM419 Cold Knap Roman site (Vale of Glamorgan). Trust staff accompanied Cadw's Senior Inspector for South Wales on a scheduling visit to Second World War structures at Tresilan Bay, and provided information on the archaeology of the Roman fortress at Caerleon.

We also work with other Welsh Government departments to ensure that the historic environment is properly managed. There have been significant discussions with the Rural Payments Division on the future shape of the Glastir scheme. We continue to provide information to the EIA (Agriculture) team on sites where permission to plough has been sought, and where ploughing has already taken place. We contributed a talk on EIAs (Agriculture) and the historic environment to a training day run by the EIA team for its consultees. We also met with a representative of the Marine Policy Branch for a discussion of the Welsh National Marine Plan. The Trust was called out by the police to investigate a report of human remains found on the Gower coast: the site turned out to be the Scheduled Monument of Culver Hole, a prehistoric and Roman burial cave (GM087). The cave had been entered by a member of the public who had taken a selection of the bones to the police.

Under the auspices of this project, we responded to Welsh Government consultations on the Strategic Action Plan for Places of Worship, Further Secondary Legislation for Development Management, and Stage 2 of the Review of Designated Landscapes.

For local government, we carried out an assessment of 38 candidate sites in Tredegar put forward for inclusion in the Local List (Blaenau Gwent). We also commented on the draft report for Porthcawl Townscape Heritage Initiative (Bridgend), the Open Spaces Strategy for Merthyr Tydfil, and a report on Gower seascapes for Swansea and responded to a proposal for a change to a right of way at Limpert Bay for the Vale of Glamorgan. 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 Steering Group and Gower Landscape Partnership (Swansea), Caldicot Castle and Park management advisory group (Monmouthshire), Bridgend History and Heritage Forum, Merthyr Tydfil Heritage Forum, Rhondda Cynon Taff Local Action Group and Swansea Built Heritage Forum, and receives papers from the Fforest Fawr Geopark Management Group. We also provided information to individual councillors to assist with their work.

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, Early Medieval Ecclesiastical sites, and the Caerleon Environs project. Staff have provided the secretariat for the Caerleon Research Committee. Staff also continued to sit on the Swansea and Brecon Diocesan Advisory Committee as Diocesan Archaeological Advisor. This involves meetings, consultations, and site visits to assess the impact of proposed changes and to provide advice to the incumbents 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. Work during the year on improving condition of Early Medieval carved and inscribed stones at risk is noted below as a specific task. Other follow-up work included

processing enquiries from members of the public requesting information connected with the Historic Churches survey, Historic Landscape characterisation, the romans roads and *Vici* project, medieval wells and Second World War features.

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 individuals and bodies concerned with management of the environment. Meetings included specific information exchange with the British Geological survey. We provided information and advice on the initial stages of two projects initiated by Keep Wales Tidy, on hedgerows (the Long forest) and holy wells. We have taken part in extensive consultations and information exchange with NRW designed to create mechanisms for formal provision of historic environment information and advice. We participated in a workshop providing input on natural resource management and the historic environment into NRW's State of Natural Resources Report and helped to draft the resultant section of the report. We also took part during the year in two workshops (and their follow-up) concerning the management of river catchments, one in Swansea (Smart Nature – Beacons to Bay) and one in Trehafod (Making the Most of Our Assets in the Rhondda).

We continue to respond to queries from NRW about the impact specific forestry operations, woodland schemes and work on flood defences 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 repairs to Cwm Clydach dam, a forestry track crossing Sarn Helen, Nant-y-bar colliery tramway (all Neath Port Talbot), and repairs to flood defences at Bedwas and works related to felling in Twmbarlwm woods (both Caerphilly). We also provided information and assistance on historic environment features to Atlantic College in connection with maintenance activities in woodland within the registered park and garden of St Donat's Castle.

In the marine environment, the Trust continues its involvement with the Severn Estuary Partnership and Severn Estuary Joint Advisory Committee attending 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. The arrangements made with NRW to provide advice on applications for marine consents above the low-water mark resulted in our dealing with 17 cases during the financial year.

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

University students and lecturers continue to make use of our enquiries service for their research projects. Information was provided to Llanridian Community Councils concerning the standing stones on Llanrhidian green, and to a group promoting a community sports field project in Portskewett. Images and information were sent to the ITV programme Coast and Country. During the year there was a fall in non-commercial enquiries, probably as a result of the numbers of people who now go directly to *Archwilio*, where figures show an increase in visits to the website. Statistics for the period reported indicate that there were over 11,000 user sessions to the *Archwilio* home page (www.archwilio.org.uk). The number of users were 7,021 with a 45:54 ratio for returning as opposed to new visitors.

Statistics available for users going straight to the GGAT *Archwilio* search page for the reporting period were up on the previous year, totaling 5,055 sessions with 2,786 users. Only 7% accessed the site via referral from the *Archwilio* Home Page (www.archwilio.org.uk), which equates to less than 0.25% of users visiting the main site who then go on to the GGAT *Archwilio* search page. However, nearly 70% of all traffic came direct to the GGAT *Archwilio* home page which suggests users have bookmarked the page and are frequently using the site. As we can see from the figures below the number of users visiting the GGAT *Archwilio* pages continues to rise.

Year	*Total consultations addressed to Trust staff	External Enquiries Commercial	External Enquiries Other	Total visits to Trust
2011—2012	176 external 76 internal	72	104	19
2012—2013	188 external 73 internal	75	113	13
2013—2014	212 external 92 internal	102	110	21
2014—2015	140 external 35 internal	51	89	9
2015—2016	203 external 25 internal	123	80	16

Table 1 Historic Environment Record Enquiries 2011—2016

Year	Sessions/ Visits to homepage www.archwilio.org.uk	Users/ Unique visitors to homepage www.archwilio.org.uk	Sessions/ visits to GGAT homepage	Users/ Unique visits to GGAT homepage	% of Archwilio users visiting GGAT's area
2011—2012	4,923	2,601	2,640	1,371	48%
2012—2013	6,626	3,258	2,641	1,265	20%
2013—2014	13,434	7,474	4,047	2,220	12%
2014—2015	11,399	6,611	4,091	2,177	<0.25%
2015—2016	12,329	7,021	5,055	2,786	<0.25%

Table 2 Statistics for the Archwilio HER Public Access Website 2011—2016

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

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, and in one case from air photographs taken by the enquirer. These have mainly been dealt with by the Heritage Management team. Related enquiries have included a requests to confirm the identify of a feature depicted on a 19th century watercolour, help with identifying topographical locations within registered landscapes, and directions to enable the enquirer to visit sites on the ground.

The only call-outs from members of the public were from members of our Arfordir groups. These are reported under GGAT100.

Additional tasks this year were:

Work with the Diocese of Llandaff to identify Early Medieval carved and inscribed stones in the diocese's churches that are at risk of deterioration or theft, and help devise plans to ameliorate the situation

Input into this task was much less than anticipated, as the diocese had managed to find enough funds to pay for an assessment by a qualified stone conservator of all stones potentially at risk, and did not need the Trust to carry out initial screening to prioritise those most in need of attention, which had been the main purpose of this task. The report produced by the conservator was used

to compile a form for recording the condition of carved and inscribed stones. This was trialed on a couple of examples in the diocese of Swansea and Brecon, and then put out to consultation to members of the Medieval Welsh Sculpture Panel.

Attend two Twentieth Century Military Structures seminars

During the year the Trust also provided the secretariat to the Welsh Conflict Archaeology Advisory Panel which arranges these seminars.

Provide any additional advice required on the development of the Glastir agri-environment scheme

See above under advice to national government.

Update the bibliography and lists of key sites for the Southeast Wales section of the Research Agenda for Wales

Some information was prepared, but given the backlog of material for entry into the HER and the other demands on the heritage management project, part of this task was carried through to the next year.

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

Planning Statistics 2015—2016 (see Appendix)

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

The 2015—2016 detailed statistics of the responses to planning applications made by the APM team, 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 Appendix 2.

In 2015—2016 there was an increase of 3.18% in the number of applications registered by the LPAs in southeast Wales: from 14,574 up to 15,053. The year has shown a very marginal increase from 66 to 67 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 slightly increased, 423 up to 428. These conditions can be divided into three types, those requiring programmes of archaeological investigation (such as excavations, intensive watching briefs) of which there were 225 (201); those requiring an archaeological watching brief to be conducted during the development 107 (137); and those requiring buildings and structures to be recorded 96 (85). We have also been involved in four planning appeals providing information and written advice to the Planning Inspectorate.

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 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). We commented on 43 screening requests (previous year was 65) and 11 scoping consultations (previous year was 21) during 2015—2016.

Major development impacts

A number of large-scale and complex development projects continue to be initiated in southeast Wales. These included several large housing developments, the M4 Relief Road, the A465 widening, the Circuit of Wales and continuing work on the Swansea Tidal Lagoon.

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 105 proposals 2015—2016 (184 in 2014—2015). Following provision of our advice, archaeological monitoring of some of these developments, in the form of watching briefs, has led to a number of historic environment interests being recorded.

Local Development Plan Support

During the year, Cardiff and Neath - Port Talbot's LDPs were adopted. An Independent Inspector has been appointed on behalf of the Welsh Government to conduct an Examination in Public to determine whether the Vale of Glamorgan's LDP is sound, with Hearing Sessions commencing on the 19th January 2016.

The Trust has provided input to the development of these plans, including on the impact of development on the archaeological resource in regards to land proposed for allocation. Alternative Revised Candidate Sites for Vale of Glamorgan and Swansea were also commented on. At the end of March 2016 in south east Wales eleven LDPs had been adopted and work has continued on the development of the other two, those for the Vale of Glamorgan and Swansea. One LDP has subsequently been withdrawn.

<i>LPA</i>	<i>Stage</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Comment</i>
Blaenau Gwent	ADOPTED	22/11/12	
BBNPA	ADOPTED	17/12/13	
Bridgend	ADOPTED	18/08/13	
Caerphilly	WITHDRAWN	19/07/16	
Cardiff	ADOPTED	28/01/16	
Merthyr Tydfil	ADOPTED	25/05/11	
Monmouthshire	ADOPTED	27/02/14	
Neath - Port Talbot	ADOPTED	27/01/16	
Newport	ADOPTED	27/01/15	
Rhondda Cynon Taff	ADOPTED	02/03/11	
Swansea	Public consultation 16th June 2016		
Torfaen	ADOPTED	03/12/13	
Vale of Glamorgan	Independent Inspector has been appointed on behalf of the Welsh Government to conduct an Examination in Public to determine whether the LDP is sound		Hearing Sessions commenced on Tuesday 19 January 2016

Table 3 Progress with Local Development Plans in southeast Wales

The LDP process is a continuing procedure with a need for a review to be carried out inside five years of adoption. The review will determine if the objectives of the plan are being met and whether there is sufficient development land to meet the needs of the plan area. Two authorities commenced this process in 2015—16.

GGAT 100 Regional Outreach

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.

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.

Outreach statistics are now provided to Cadw on a quarterly basis. For the first time, statistics for visitors to Trust activities at historic attractions were compiled on the basis of a count of people interacting directly with Trust staff rather than relying on global figures for admission taken at the gate, as had been the norm previously. Attendance figures are therefore not comparable with those in previous years. Figures were submitted to Cadw on a quarterly basis throughout the year.

Organise and hold events highlighting the historic environment

Many events this year have carried the Welsh Archaeological Trusts 40th anniversary branding. Together the Trusts delivered a range of activities with their own funding but which were inimically connected to the outreach work supported with grant-aid provided by Cadw. Amongst the many ways that the Trusts have celebrated their combined activities were the production of a book which sets out how the Trusts have responded to changing practice over their lifespan whilst remaining true to the core purpose. Of particular importance for GGAT was the establishment of a fund to support heritage activities by young people. The initial sums were raised through sponsorship of our Outreach Officer when he cycled around Wales visiting all four of the Welsh Archaeological Trust offices.

For the Festival of Archaeology, we again collaborated with Swansea City Council and the Friends of Oystermouth Castle to provide a Medieval Funday with a display and talks on the community excavation of 2010—11, finds handling and a children's excavation. Also repeated from the previous year was the 'Living in Bronze Age Caldicot' event, organised by the Trust in collaboration with Monmouthshire County Council. Our Trustee Jonathan Parkhouse provided talks to visitors about the Caldicot Lake excavation which he managed in the 1980s. Caldicot Local History Society also brought an exhibition of member's memories and photographs of the excavation. Activities included finds handling, wattle-and-daub, and making prehistoric style pots. A new partnership this year was with Pontypridd Museum, for whom we provided an archaeological finds handling session as part of their collections handling day.

At Merthyr Tydfil, changes to the council funding streams meant that the structures that had supported last year's collaboration event at Cyfarthfa Park were no longer in place. As an alternative, we collaborated with Merthyr Tydfil Heritage Regeneration Trust to present an event 'Cyfarthfa at 250' on the Cyfarthfa Ironworks site. The Trust provided a children's excavation, and trialled the model of a working waterwheel driving ironworks machinery which was being developed for later use with primary school children. HER staff were on hand to provide training in the use of *Archwilio*, and a member of projects staff provided information to visitors about the results of the Trust's recent commercial excavations in Merthyr Tydfil.

Trust staff also attended the GeoFun Day at Craig y Nos, part of the Fforest Fawr Geofestival (with a presentation on rock art that drew together the work of the Cadw-funded Gelligaer Community Rock art survey and the recent discovery by the Geopark just over the border in Powys), the Gower Show, the St David's Day celebration in Swansea (AberDewi), the 'So you Want to be an Archaeologist' day at the National Museum in Cardiff, and the Open Day for Cardiff University's CAER project community excavation at Caerau hillfort. Activities included HER consultations, finds handling, pottery drawing and Iron-Age themed face-painting.



PI 1 (clockwise from top left) a) Edith Evans (GGAT) and Suzy Davies AM at the Gower Show, b) GGAT Stand at Oystermouth Castle, c) Caldicot Castle demonstrating pottery making; d) Castell Coch finds identification

It was not possible to provide a Roman cookery demonstration at the Abergavenny Food Festival, instead this took place in connection with the 'Roman Run', a hill race along what is locally believed to be a Roman road from Brecon to Merthyr.

Collaborate with Cadw in an event for the Festival of Archaeology at Castell Coch.

A successful collaboration took place over Cadw's three-day event at Castell Coch. The Trust provided finds handling and wattle-and-daub activities on two days and discover my place HER interaction on the other.

Work with Cadw, and other bodies such as the Brecon Beacons National Park, in order to develop joint programmes of walks and cycle rides.

Only seven guided walks were given by the Trust this year, a significant drop in numbers from last year. This was in large part due to the fact that the Gower Walking Festival had to be abandoned. Six of this year's walks were funded through the regional outreach programme. Our partners in these included the Brecon Beacons National Park, Rhondda Cynon Taff CBC, the Ramblers' Association and Cardiff Archaeological Society. Some were run in connection with festivals like the Big Welsh Walk, the Brecon Beacons National Park Geopark Festival and Open Doors.

Work with schools in Communities First areas in the coalfield rim

During initial work on this part of our outreach programme, it was realised that the ironworks theme was not only suitable for engaging children with their local heritage, as envisaged when this proposal was put forward, but was also ideal for enthusing them with STEM subjects. Work during the first two quarters consisted of putting together plans for a series of three linked one-day sessions to explore the principles of waterpower (contributing to learning in technology and maths), and archaeological recording (with an introduction to technical drawing), and in preparing learning

material. The learning material included the use of models of a waterwheel, stamp mills, trip hammer and blowing engine to demonstrate how waterpower was used to power 18th century ironworks. It also included identification of Merthyr Tydfil as the most suitable venue for a test run of the programme, making use of Cyfarthfa Ironworks and the Gurnos leat. We carried out a trial at Cyfarthfa Primary School, both in the classroom and on site, and it was enthusiastically received by staff and pupils. The school's catchment includes Communities First postcode areas. This trial demonstrated that the programme is sound, but cannot be properly put into effect without a direct buy-in from the local authority education department.

Continue to support Arfordir groups in their monitoring work on the coastal archaeology of Glamorgan.

The South Wales Arfordir groups were maintained through providing continuing support, engagement and monitoring. The groups showed growing confidence and enthusiasm for organising and undertaking independently led fieldwork. The Kenfig Archaeological Trust Arfordir Group developed a proposal to carry out a geophysical survey at Kenfig Burrows which required obtaining scheduled monument consent.

The network of volunteers who are actively visiting the coastline and monitoring its heritage is still as strong as when the project was first founded with key discoveries being reported from Swansea Bay and most significantly at Oxwich, where on Boxing Day 2015 the remains of several wooden barrels were discovered exposed on the beach after the winter storms. All of the barrels appear to be of the wooden stave constructed variety, with the best preserved still maintaining their heads and traces of their hoops, which have been tarred to prevent water damage.

The Trust attended the annual MOROL conference, held this year at Lampeter University, along with the Dyfed Archaeological Trust, Cadw and RCAHMW to promote the Arfordir project and highlight the work that the volunteers have been undertaking.

Continue to support other local heritage groups

This year saw the establishment of Pioneer areas in Swansea, Cardiff/North Merthyr, Newport and Torfaen under the Welsh Government Fusion initiative. Much of the initial effort in taking this initiative forward in our area has been through use of the Trust's own resources, but there has been fertile cross-over with this particular grant-aid project. We were invited to take part in discussions among partners in the first two of these areas.

In Swansea, we have become an active stakeholder in 'Pride in Penderry', working with a Communities First area in North Swansea to establish a virtual museum. This involved Penderry Providers' Forum, a series of monthly meetings in which stakeholders were able to exchange information and make arrangements to assist with each other's projects. Our main contribution at Penderry has been providing training in the use of *Archwilio*, and assisting with the formation of the on-line museum of digital content. Also in Swansea, we became involved in Townhill, another Communities First area, working with parents at Seaview School and the Gower Landscape Partnership on a project to provide resources for an enriched learning environment. We made arrangements for a group to attend the Festival of Archaeology event at Oystermouth castle, also providing an introductory classroom session, and facilitating a special tour of the castle for the group, given by the Friends. We have also been involved with Swansea Museum staff in their development of 'The Lost Treasures of Swansea Bay', a project that will start during the financial year 2016-17.

In Cardiff//North Merthyr we are one of the partners in the Fusion Initiative 'From Fort to Pit to Port' and have had particular inputs into the overall development of this initiative. The aim of the Fusion Initiative has been for cultural partners to work together with Communities First deliverers to use cultural activities as a mechanism for improving life-chances in deprived areas through increasing sense of self-value, improving motivation, and upskilling. Unlike the other Pioneer Areas which were

local authority led Cardiff/North Merthyr has been led by Cardiff University's Strong Communities, Healthier People flagship engagement project and also has two distinct geographically separated but historically connected areas. Therefore, it has had a slightly different operational dynamic. A number of existing initiatives (for example the CAER project led by Cardiff University and working in close collaboration with Ely Communities First) have been widened and others developed. This included some survey works supported by Cadw at Cyfarthfa and reported elsewhere in this review. Some other initiatives, including historic characterisation work in Grangetown and support for Geocaching in Merthyr Tydfil, were planned for future delivery.



PI 2 (from left) a) Llantwit Major Archaeological Society volunteers being trained how to use the HER; b) Visitors to Pontypridd Museum viewing GGAT's pottery handling collection

Towards the end of the year we were invited to join the Torfaen Fusion Initiative, but attempts to engage with the Newport Pioneer Group have been unsuccessful. A key outcome from this work has been the large number of other cultural or social support bodies who have become far more aware of the Trust's offer and how it can contribute to meeting improvement, well-being and sustainability agendas and how access to the historic environment is relevant for all communities.

During the course of the year, the Trust also took over the task of providing secretarial support for the Bridgend Heritage Network from Bridgend CBC. The work involves arranging and circulating papers for two meetings a year, and forwarding email communications sent in by members for circulation around the group.

Provide initial response advice to enquiries about possible Community Archaeology projects

During the course of the year we have provided training and mentoring to the Porthcawl U3A Archaeology Group, the Llantwit Major Archaeology Group and the Friends of Margam Park to enable them to carry out desk-based research, survey and small excavation projects with their members.

Produce downloadable leaflets enabling the public to access information on the various aspect of conservation and the historic environment.

Due to pressure of other outreach activities, this was deferred to the following year.

Upgrade information provided on the Trust website

The Annual and Half-Yearly Review was translated and uploaded. Additions to our gallery of 3D images include material recorded through our Arfordir and other community groups, and images processed by our work experience placements. Updating of information about the Trust's activities throughout the year has been done through social media, where we have maintained an active presence with frequent posts.

Other activity

Three students carried out work experience placements over the summer, two school students with placements of a week each, and one university student undertaking a four-week placement as a course requirement. As both school placements coincided with each other and with one week of the university student placement, they undertook a small project together, assembling Roman and post-medieval pottery handling collections to complement the medieval collection assembled in the previous year. The university student went on to work with the public with this at the event the Trust attended in Pontypridd for the Festival of Archaeology.

GGAT 118 Accessing Archaeological Planning Management Derived Data

This project is designed to enhance the 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 have also been digitised to approved standards to aid their preservation.

Through the use of volunteers, the Trust has enabled members of the local community, community groups, history groups and university students to learn more about the HER and general archaeology of southeast Wales, and provided them with the knowledge of how archaeology is factored into the planning process, as well as transferable IT and cartographic skills.

The HER and APM teams have trained the volunteers and provided 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 HER Audit and remains as such in the latest Audit (2015).

The fourth year of the project ran during 2015—16 this is part of a longer term programme to add grey literature information to the HER dating between 1978 and 2009.

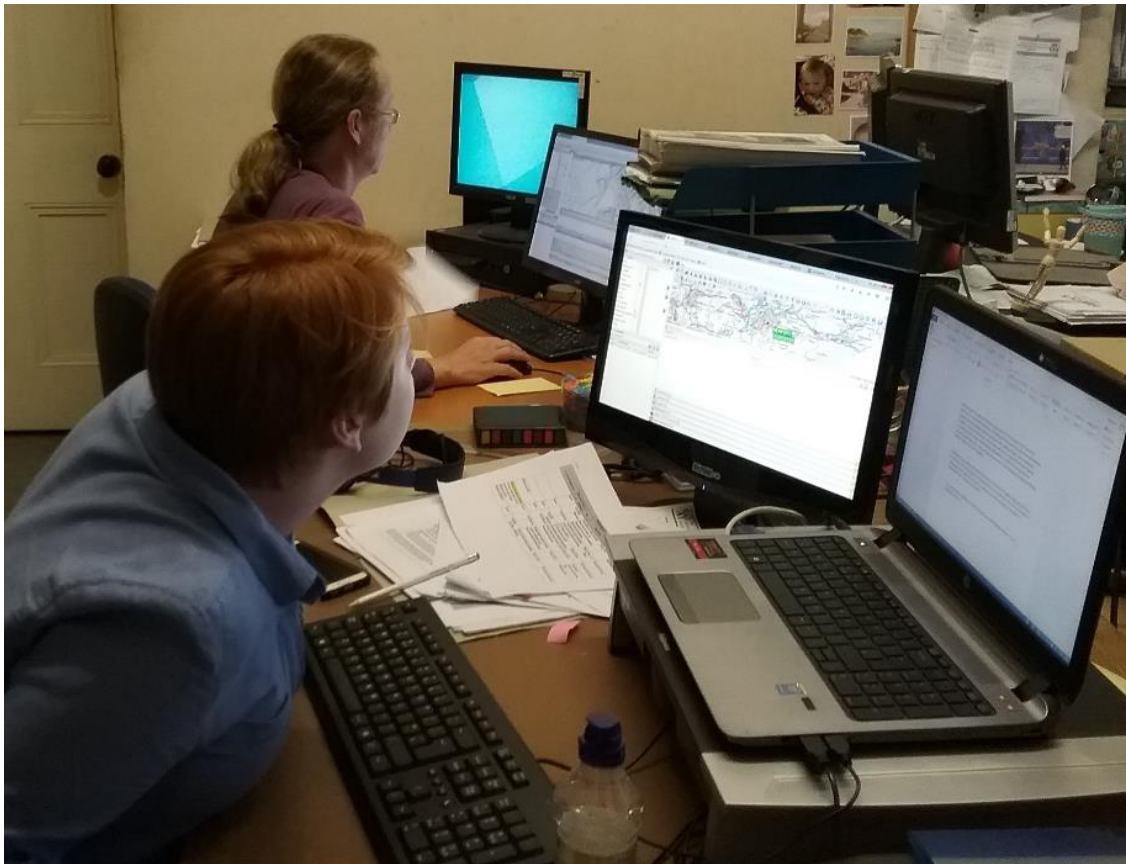
Following on from the first three years, a number of methods were used to advertise the project as widely as possible and recruit volunteers. A bi-lingual project leaflet/poster was created, advertising the project under the name 'Access to Archaeology'. This briefly outlined the aims of the project, 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. 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 15, 11 of whom spent at least three weeks working on the project. In addition there was one 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 c350 views following its initial posting. It was also

promoted in collaboration with external voluntary schemes - four of our volunteer work placements for 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.



PI 3 Volunteers at the Trust offices working on the Access to Archaeology Project

The work programme involved the assessment of 429 reports held in the HER report archive dating between 2002 and 2003 (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 429 reports were as follows;

- ❑ Reports that were only bibliographic references to an event 4
- ❑ Duplicate reports 17
- ❑ 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 25
- ❑ Reports that do not constitute an Event record in the HER 4
- ❑ Reports that were missing 21
- ❑ Reports requiring information to be added to the HER 332.

From the 332 reports requiring information to be added to the HER, the following figures relate:

- ❑ Number of new Event records created 336
- ❑ Number of new Core records created 259
- ❑ Number of new Artefact records 399
- ❑ Number of edits to existing Event/Core records over 6000
- ❑ Number of Event areas added to MapInfo 279
- ❑ Number of PDFs created/linked to online 103.

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 well as for the following organisations from whom we have received permissions: Birmingham University Archaeology Field Unit (BUFAU), Channel Archaeology, Cotswold Archaeology and Wessex Archaeology. In the case of the latter two organisations we have also been able to link to reports in the respective online digital report archives where available. 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.

The 93 digitised reports as well as the 10 linked reports will be made accessible through the Archwilio website as well as the Trusts HER system.

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 135 Historic Environment Record Management and Enhancement

This project is reported under the five main headings of the agreed task list.

A. User Services and Access

During 2015—16 a two-fold analysis was carried out on HER user groups, in the form of a *HER User Survey Report* and a *User Behaviour Analysis* on the use of the Archwilio website. The full results of which were reported on in two separate reports submitted to Cadw. In summary, however, users rated the service as excellent to good overall. Customer service factors rated highly and this is something that the Trust should be proud of and strive to maintain.

Participation in data exchange has continued through the provision of data to the HEDS for Wales' partners and supply of information to the 12 Unitary Authorities in the area and Brecon Beacons National Park. In addition, during the period, direct access to HER data was provided for the British Geological Society to assist with their sub-surface mapping programme for the Newport area, and discussions on data exchange/data linking took place with the Canal and Rivers Trust, Church in

Wales and the Llantwit Major Historical and Archaeological Society. The following user-focussed policy documentation was created and updated: *Requirements and Guidance for the Deposition of Data with GGAT HER* (new document), *HER Data Deposit Agreement*, *HER User Handbook*.

In relation to outreach and promotion there has been an *Archwilio* and HER presence at events during the spring and summer 2015, including the Festival of Archaeology Events at Castell Coch, and Cyfarthfa Ironworks (Communities First), workshops for Cardiff Archaeological Society and Llantwit Major Archaeological Society and demonstrations at Blaen-y-maes Community History Fayre (Communities First) and Gwyl Aber Dewi in Swansea in conjunction with other Cadw funded outreach work. Statistics relating to HER enquiries can be found in the GGAT 1 report.

B. Information Coverage and Content

The major policy work this year focussed on the completion of the 2015 HER Audit in line with the newly revised benchmarks, this was submitted to Cadw on completion.

Record type	Number of updates
Location	216
Artefact	16
Condition	136
Core	899
Site Type/ Period	109
Event	212
Management record	1
Photograph	30
Bibliographic Source	91
Status	1
Threat	13
Cross Reference	54
TOTAL	1,778

Table 4 HER Record Edits (Core Works Programme)

General enhancement and maintenance of the physical and digital HER was carried out year-round by both staff and volunteers. Regarding the physical documentary archive, volunteers have been working on cataloguing of the archaeological archive of Bernard Morris as well as the newspaper reference archive. In terms of the digital archive a volunteer has continued to catalogue scanned photographs and upload them to the HER database. The table below details the number of record edits, new records and photographs catalogued for 2015—16, excluding those that can be identified as being made against other funding (principally, the GGAT 118 Access to Archaeology project and the GGAT 136 HER enhancement project). There were over 7,000 record edits for the period, of which c1,700 may be attributed to this project,

There were over 10,000 new records created for the period over 1,000 can be attributed to this project as follows:

Record type	Number of new records
Location	205

Record type	Number of new records
Artefact	15
Condition	166
Core	94
Site Type/ Period	133
Event	26
Management record	1
Photograph	4
Bibliographic Source	59
Status	6
Threat	11
Cross Reference	179
Table	899

Table 5 HER New Records (Core Works Programme)

It was not possible to enter incoming information for the period due to the volume of work relating to the HER Audit and the Access to Archaeology project. The Trust identified the resources that could be allocated to increasing staffing provision and in July an additional member of staff was appointed.

The specific task undertaken relating to the progress of the HER backlog were:

to compile descriptions for digital HER records where missing. A total of 1,074 sites in Monmouthshire required descriptions to be compiled in the digital record, 185 have been compiled during this year.

cleanse the Event Polygon dataset. There were 862 Events identified as having no related feature in the Polygons dataset. A total of 393 of these Events had a related point, linear or polygon feature drawn in a separate dataset by volunteers, these features were uploaded to the master dataset. A total of 117 needed the feature re-doing as it was incorrect or inaccurate, a further 369 Events had no related feature at all and were added to the dataset. Twenty-seven Events were large landscape areas which do not require an Event PRN.

C. Information Management

Work on terminology formed a significant part of the work programme for the period. The document, *Review of Wales Thesauri, Notes for Discussion* was produced by GGAT for discussion at the HEDSWG in June. Code lists were created for Source location, Event by Organisation and Source Organisation and incorporated into the HER system. GGAT led the revision of the following word lists as part of the HEDS Working Group work programme: Survival Condition, Condition Rating, Condition Trend, Threat Type, Threat Significance, Risk Vulnerability and Risk Level. Also as part of the group's work programme we contributed to work on the Period thesaurus and supplied a list of non-preferred Event terms to RCAHMW. In total we attended four meeting and one workshop of the HEDS Working Group.

Other specific tasks relating to information management included the *cleansing of duplicate issued PRNs, fixing issues with the use of thesauri, improving the recording of HER enquiry details and running a downgrade query for findspot NGRs.* GGAT had input into additional tasks being carried out by other HERs, including changing the way Source Copyright is recorded, additional fields

added to the Source table and creation of word lists for Source Location and Source Type. Owing to these changes the specific task of *Cleanse Bibliography Copyright Field* was not completed as more work than envisaged is required. This task was deferred to next year's work programme.

Metadata relating to the key HER datasets were updated as routine.

D. Strategic Management

In relation to the Historic Environment (Wales) Bill, contributions were made by HER staff to GGAT's first response. Further contributions were then made in reference to the Welsh Assembly Communities Equalities and Local Government Committee's scrutiny of the bill and the proposed second and third stage amendments.

A stakeholder meeting for the HER forward work programme took place with two Unitary Authorities who responded to the invitation.

HER staff have also been present at the following meetings and fora relating to HER issues: the HEROS Development Group AGM in May 2015, the HER Summer Forum in York in July 2015, the HEROS Development Group Meeting in November 2015, the HER Winter Forum in Birmingham in December 2015, the Records Co-ordination Group meeting in March 2016 and various meetings throughout the year relating to the Research Agenda for Wales.

Improved backup of HER data held on GGAT servers has been implemented with the IT system upgrade at the Trust, therefore the HER no longer makes its own weekly and monthly backup copies.

E. Reporting

Reporting was carried out throughout the year in the form of Quarterly Reports to Cadw and RCAHMW. The final version of the HER Audit was completed in September 2015 following comments from RCAHMW and submitted to Cadw.

The two user-focussed reports *HER User Survey Report* and *Archwilio User Behaviour Analysis* were also produced. The GGAT HER Forward Plan for 2016—17 was been submitted to Cadw alongside a full report for this project funding.

Additional task

The recruitment and training of a new HER Officer was successfully completed.

GGAT 136 Historic Environment Record Enhancement – Military Sites

This project was designed to allow the addition of information to the HER resulting from three former Cadw-grant-aided projects, which investigated the survival of remains relating to the First and Second World Wars. Sites of this nature are currently at risk from a number of threats. Inclusion of these sites into the HER was necessary to support informed decision making, ensuring effective management of the historic environment within and outside of the legislative and regulatory framework.

The three projects GGAT 112 World War II Airfields and their Hinterland, GGAT 126 Aircraft Crash Sites and GGAT 130 First World War Scoping Project identified key surviving sites and structures, the majority of which were hitherto unrecorded.

The volume of data compiled for each of the three projects listed above was in excess of expectations and therefore the provision for HER enhancement built into the projects was insufficient to allow full incorporation of the data into the record. This project sought to address this and undertook the work required to ensure that all records relating to the above projects were complete. This included:

- ❑ 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.

Information pertaining to 297 sites located on Airfields were updated, basic records for airfields sites were previously created in the HER by volunteers, however, required information such as condition, bibliographic sources, photographs and cross references were not completed at the time. The information for each record was quality checked by HER staff. Two additional Event records for Airfields Year 1 field survey (excluding RAF Llandow, for which an event had previously been created) and Airfields Year 2 field survey were created and linked to the relevant Core site records. A total of 377 photographs relating to airfield sites were catalogued and dissemination copies uploaded to the HER and made available through the *Archwilio* website. A total of 83 polygons were uploaded to the HER dataset.

A total of 160 WWII crash sites out of 188 in the project database were entered into the HER, 24 of those listed in the database were found to be out of GGAT's area and a further 4 were duplicates. An event for the Desk Based Assessment was created and linked to the Core site records. There were no photographs or polygons associated with this project and a single report has been made available via *Archwilio*.

The First World War Scoping project (Years 1 and 2) identified 335 sites in total; of these 20 had previously been incorporated into the HER as part of the original project work with a further 103 sites being entered in part by volunteers in 2014. However, these records were incomplete and required validation by HER staff. These 103 records were updated with all necessary information and a further 232 new records were added in their entirety. Two reports were uploaded and made available on *Archwilio*. Three Event records were created and linked to the relevant Core site records. A total of 29 photographs relating to First World War industrial sites were catalogued and dissemination copies uploaded to the HER and made available through the *Archwilio* website. A total of 43 polygons were uploaded to the HER dataset.

GGAT 137 Southeast Wales and the First World War

This project was undertaken as part of a thematic investigation of the physical legacy of the First World War on southeast Wales. It was perceived that barracks, drill halls, recruiting stations and training facilities were established and became part of the region's contribution to the war. In addition, a number of key sites for the defence of the Bristol Channel and its strategic ports had been in existence since the mid-Victorian period and had been modernized by the outbreak of the First World War. The project has assembled and collated information about these sites and has made conclusions concerning their physical legacy, with specific and general recommendations based on the results.

The project had two particular *foci* for investigation, these being the towns of Monmouth and Porthcawl. Monmouth has an historic association with the Royal Monmouthshire Royal Engineers (Militia) (RMRE (M)), having served as the location for its Regimental Headquarters and training camp since the 1870s. This association has left an archaeological legacy which can still be seen in the landscape and whilst this is a palimpsest of features, there are remains with a connection with the First World War, notably near St Dial's Farm and possibly within the Pwllholm training area. Porthcawl had a pre-First World War association with the Territorial Force and was chosen as the forming up location for units of the nascent Welsh Army Corps. Equipped with a rifle range and ample space for training, the significance of Porthcawl's contribution to the South Wales War effort and any possible physical legacy, has until recently been largely overlooked.

The project established that the survival of visible military archaeological remains directly attributable to the First World War within Glamorgan and Gwent is minimal. Many of the sites in the monument classes considered were already in use before the war broke out. Thus established army barracks at Maindy, Cardiff and Raglan, Newport continued in use. Drill halls were either legacy buildings left over from the days of the militias, or else purpose-built structures for the newly created Territorial Force units. No references have been located that suggest any of the drill halls were constructed during the war itself and it must be assumed that massive increase in requirement for military real estate was met through the construction of essentially temporary camps (Buttrils, Chepstow, Viivan Park, Porthcawl) rather than expansion of the Territorial Force estate. The study found that majority of the 'Napoleonic' coastal defences were modernised and re-used but also identified that two additional batteries were constructed, at Nell's Point, Barry and Penarth Head, Cardiff. There is ample documentary evidence for the temporary re-use of buildings for recruitment and billeting.



PI 4 Clyne Common: Annotated (©GGAT/Cadw) aerial photograph (© RCAHMW) showing trenches and possible dugout location

Only one site, the practice trench at St Dials Farm Monmouth, can be dated specifically to the First World War. Some survey work planned for this site could not be undertaken, but a newly discovered crenellated trench on the rifle range at Newton Burrows, Porthcawl was recorded. A set of practice trenches may survive in a fragmented state on Clyne Common, Gower.

This work also involved input from local groups and volunteers and has helped with developing engagement within the community. The project has established that most of the sites examined as part of the study existed both before and after the First World War, with some continuing in use by the military to the present day, a conclusion that suggests a site biography approach to locations would be more appropriate in the investigation of military sites. A number of new sites have been

identified as part of the study, the multi-period training area of Pwllholm Camp, Monmouth being of particular note.

GGAT 138 Southeast Wales Medieval and Early Post-medieval Husbandry in Glamorgan-Gwent (c1100-1750)

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 husbandry sites in Glamorgan and Gwent was undertaken.

The overall objectives of the project were as follows:

- ❑ An application of definition, classification, quantification and distribution of these sites in southeast Wales;
- ❑ Assessment of the archaeological significance of these sites in both a regional and national perspective;
- ❑ Assessment of the vulnerability of this element of the archaeological resource, review of scheduling criteria, and recommendations for future management strategies;
- ❑ Enhancement of the Regional HER.

The project used a two stage approach of appraisal followed by detailed assessment on a final selection of sites. The project entailed an initial rapid desktop appraisal of 389 potential interests using the information on the HER, and readily available secondary sources (including the rapid comparison of features identified on modern mapping/digital aerial photographs and the 1st edition OS/other available historic mapping to establish survival/potential condition. An important element of the project was to map the extent of husbandry related sites as far as possible, or map core areas, where boundaries were found to be indistinct on current levels of readily available information. The appraisal identified and excluded sites that did not meet the initial scoping criteria (such as those considered destroyed, poorly located, or those without established or physical remains), and made a selection based on these findings. Some 193 husbandry related interests were selected and further assessed in detail against set criteria.

Of the 193 husbandry related interests assessed, 22 were protected as SAMs or Listed Buildings, whilst a total of 17 were considered to be of National significance (category A), including those already protected as SAMs with 44 sites being of borderline or potential National Significance (to be established following further research and investigation), and a further 43 sites considered to be of at least Regional Significance. The second stage assessment included the mapping of the extent of core areas for individual sites, groups of sites, and larger area-type sites (i.e. deer parks and rabbit warrens), where possible; these areas were mapped as polygonal data using MapInfo. This was based on available information (e.g. RCAHMW and other published surveys; HER Further Information Files, etc.), or historic cartographic material (e.g. John Speed's county maps (c.1610); OS Surveyor's Drawings from the British Library (c. 1811); 1st edition 1-inch OS maps (c. 1830); 1st edition 1:25,000 OS mapping (c. 1879); and to a lesser extent Tithe (c.1840) and estate maps held at the Trust. Digital aerial photographs also aided in the process; in this way 146 polygons were created.

The number of visits initially planned was based on satisfaction of the project criteria, and details of ownership for potential access being traced. Of the 193 husbandry related sites assessed, 59 potential candidates were thus identified for a site visit, but practicalities limited actual visits to 37 interests (29 PRNs and 8 National PRNs). A site gazetteer was compiled and recommendations for further work, primarily survey and management, but also additional in-depth research and fieldwork, have been made.

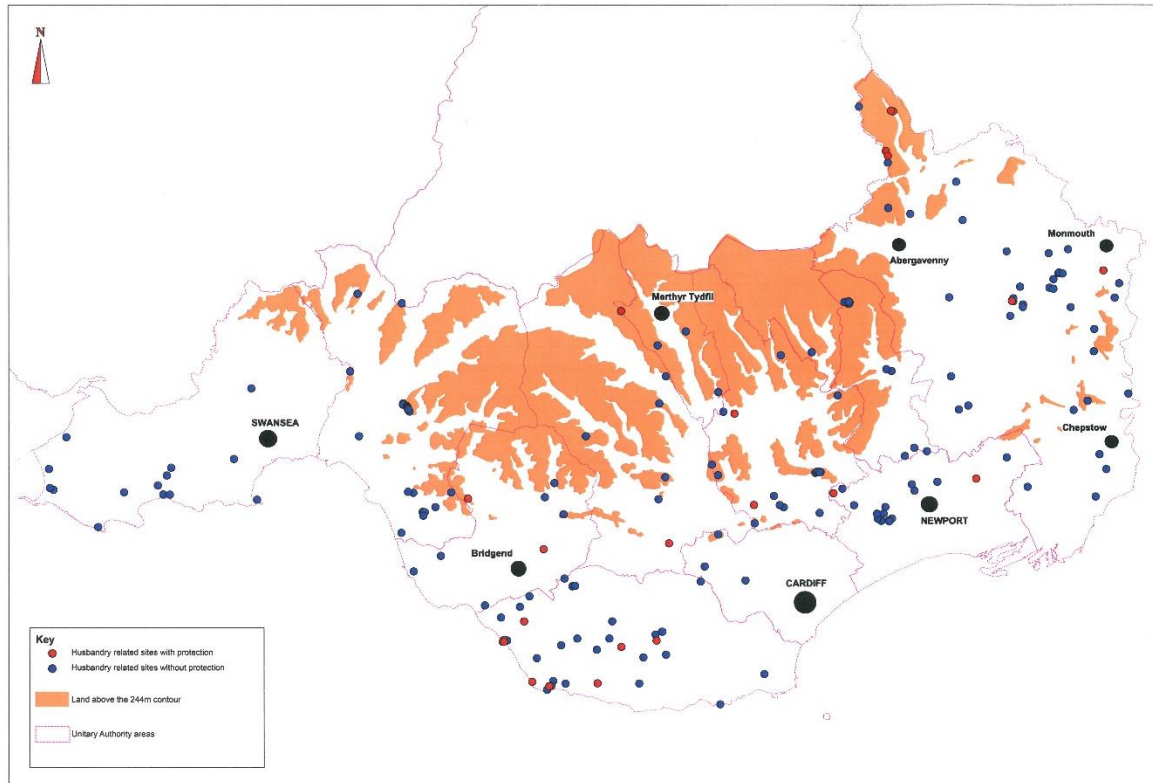


Fig 1 Distribution of all protected and unprotected husbandry related sites assessed (193 interests)

Two classes of monument merit particular comment. In relation to the boundaries of deer parks and warrens, whilst it was found that a few were relatively well-documented, or defined (eg Parc-Le-Breos, Senghenydd, and to a lesser extent Tredegar, Llantrithyd), this was not the case in relation to the majority of such sites. Whilst an attempt was made to rapidly define some park boundaries using available historic mapping (e.g. Speed's County maps); this approach was found to be limited and generally inaccurate. Compared to England and Scotland, in southeast Wales there has been relatively little work published on the subject of deer parks, and this shows in the record.



PI 5 PRN 01067m Senghenydd Dyke/Deer Park (ST10809000); a) Dyke view to WSW at ST1074092115 (1m scale), showing vehicular erosion; b) Dyke faced with stone wall view to SSE at ST1023491338 (1m scale)

A number of trenches or entrenchments were noted in close proximity to identified deer parks during the course of the work, for example that at Moel Tonmawr (PRN 03883w) on the northeast edge of Margam Park, and another on the edge of Dunraven Park in Cwm y Buarth (PRN 03243.0m), identified on the HER as a Sunken Trackway, but identified as an 'intrenchment' on the 1st edition 1:2500 OS map. These features may possibly have had a similar function to the 'elrick', a sunken

defile used to funnel and trap deer noted in Scotland and the north of England. Further in-depth research analyzing such resources as early estate maps, tithe maps, estate and manorial records, will be necessary to increase levels of information on Welsh examples and effectively define the extent of these interests. Any research should be combined with comprehensive site survey at a landscape scale to identify and record surviving elements relating to deer parks (eg deer houses, park pales, hunting lodges, prospect towers, etc.) and features relating to the management of deer in the landscape (such as 'elricks' or trenches).

GGAT 139 Southeast Wales Industrial Sites Scoping Work

This scoping project has examined the significant formative industrial sites of southeast Wales, excepting 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. The project has reviewed and quantified the resource, and established 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, the scoping underpins a future programme of audit projects to identify and help safeguard industrial heritage assets at risk in southeast Wales.

The overall objectives of the project were:

- ❑ To carry out a scoping exercise on post-1750 sites of industrial extraction and processing, excluding areas covered in previous Cadw projects;
- ❑ To identify best methods for assessment leading to enhanced protection and improved record sets.

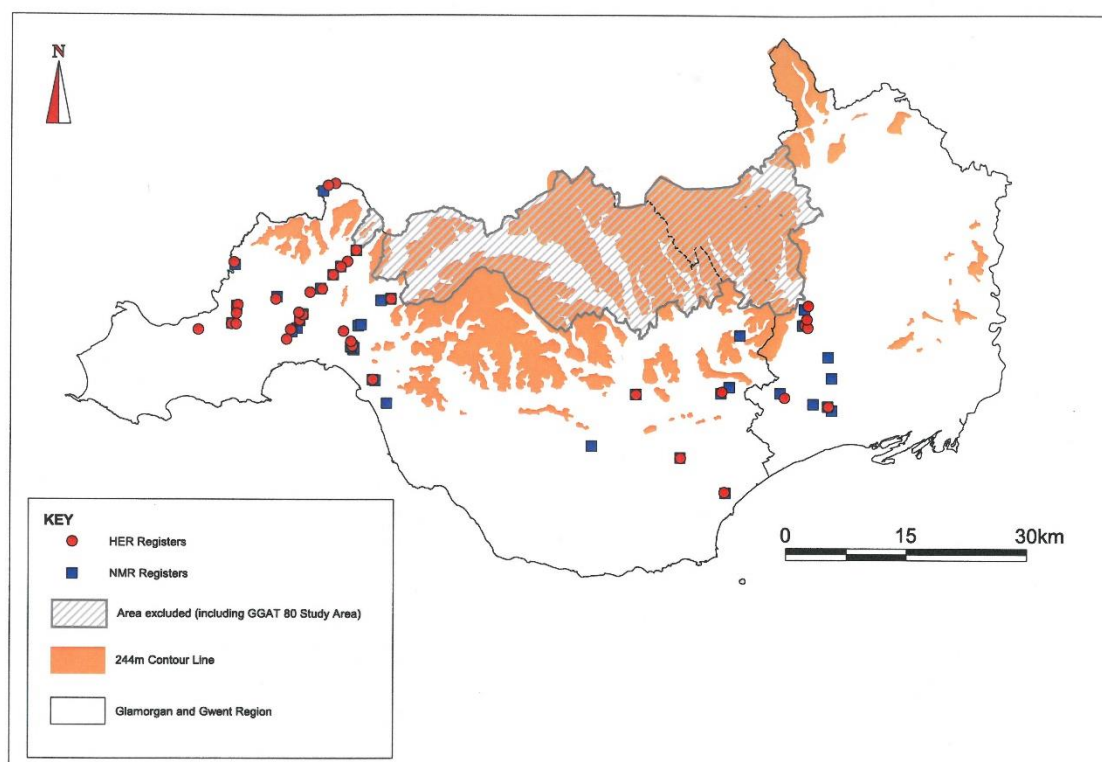


Fig 2 HER registers (37 PRNs) and NMR registers (45 NPRNs): showing distribution of registers relating to tinplate works and associated steel works in southeast Wales

From an initial selected resource of some 3,535 HER registers and 6,679 NMR registers, the project analysed 1,694 HER registers and 1,558 NMR registers and scoped potential scheduling

enhancement projects within the broad parameters of ferrous and coal related industry and non-ferrous industry, divided along the lines of extraction and processing, and then subjected to review.

The scoping considered whether:

- Particular asset classes, or themed data sets are capable of study within a single calendar year;
- Specific asset classes (dependant on type and scale) might be better covered by projects based on industry related type/thematic groupings or better dealt with by projects covering discrete industrial landscape areas to ensure the inclusion of as yet unidentified related sites and features;
- Specific scheduling criteria needed to be devised and agreed with Cadw in advance of each the individual assessment projects progressing.

The work identified ten asset class groups that were considered suitable for the further examination for the viability of potential projects. The captured data has been considered from the perspectives of integrity, representation, monument type, knowledge base, study-time, as well as reliability using established confidence criteria and in doing this also considered issues of spatial location, site accessibility, and data verification in order to bring forward best approaches to assess the individual monument classes with a view that enhanced protective measures can be promptly implemented. The assessment also evaluates the degree of risk of failure in overriding objectives through the application of alternative approaches.

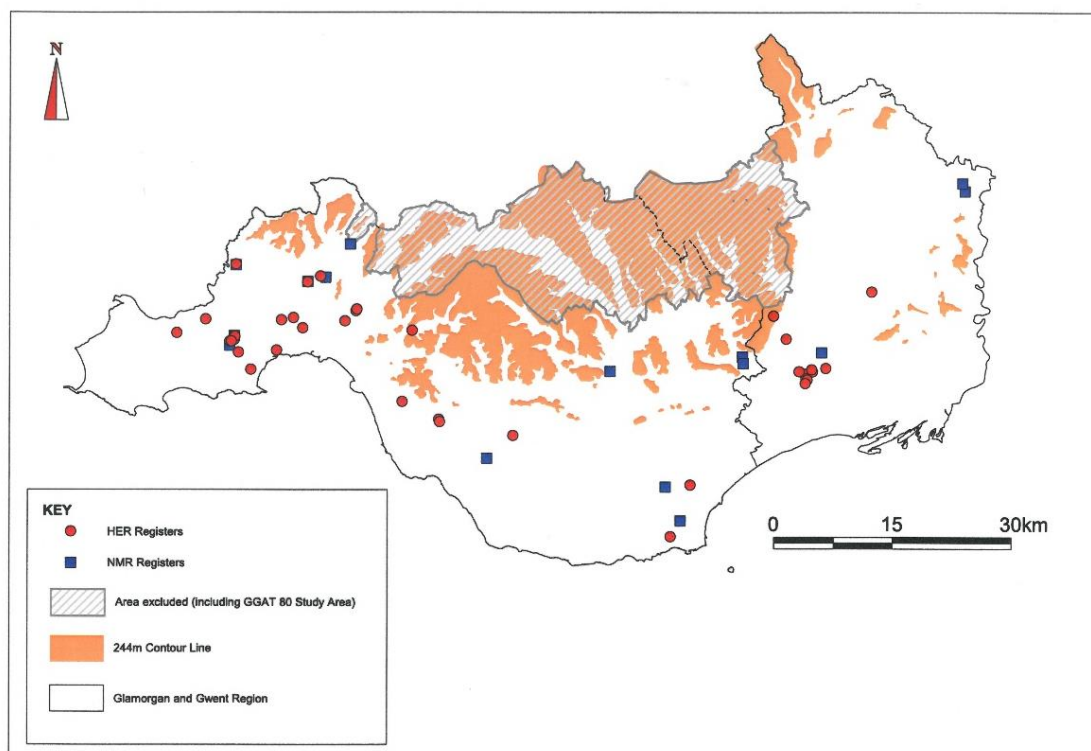


Fig 3 HER registers (41 PRNs) and NMR registers (15 NPRNs): showing distribution of registers relating to brick and tile production in southeast Wales

- Recommendations were made for potential projects relating to eight of the asset class groups:
- Main ironworks of the southern rim of the South Wales Coal Field;
- Lesser iron processing works within southeast Wales;
- The tinsplate industry and associated steel industry of southeast Wales;
- Non-ferrous extraction: below ground workings (surface remains only);
- Non-ferrous surface extraction: quarries;

- ❑ Non-ferrous metal and chemical processing in southeast Wales;
- ❑ Industrial limestone processing in southeast Wales;
- ❑ Industrial-scale manufacture of brick and tile.

GGAT 140 Community Survey on the Northeast Gower Coastline

The northeast Gower coastline contains a rich and diverse palimpsest of archaeological heritage. This project assembled and collated as much information as possible about two particular sites: the visible remains of the submerged forest and the surrounding exposed peat shelves at Whitford Beach; surviving remains of the Burry Inlet Firing Range. These sites, one possibly prehistoric, one Second World War, are separated by thousands of years yet both shaped the North Gower Landscape. The project entailed a topographic survey of the submerged forest and peat shelves at Whitford Beach, and an audit and appraisal of the surviving remains of the Burry Inlet Firing Range.

This was a collaborative project involving local volunteers who worked with the Trust's professional staff. The project connected local residents with the diverse heritage on their doorstep, and provided them with new skills, such as basic research, archaeological survey, palaeoenvironmental/sedimentological sampling and processing.

Burry Inlet Firing Range (Penclawdd).

The work attempted to identify and write the histories of the Second World War firing range, a range for all intense and purposes that has no title and is absent from official maps of the period, and to understand the significance of each part of the site and to identify the elements that embody that significance. Primary documents as well as contemporary newspaper sources relating to the site were examined and these aided in the piecing together fragments of the ranges function, as well as information concerning the sizes of shells tested, direction of fire, manpower capacities, as well as how intensively the site was used during the wartime period, although we were unable to find any data pertaining to the regiments and personnel stationed there.

Whitford Submerged Forest

At the time of the survey, exposures of the forest and peat shelves were ranged along the foreshore of Whitford Sands, with the greater majority lying to the north of the beach, approximately 218m south of the Whitford Point, between the mean low water mark and the mean high water mark at an approximate height of -0.467m OD . These ancient submerged peat and forest beds were first exposed in 2012 after storm action. The peats were seen to contain twigs, small branches and other forest matter on their upper surface; fallen trees; root systems; and tree stumps; as well as large linear deposits of marine mollusc shell associated with heat affected pebbles and charcoal deposits, suggesting that these have been created by human action and were considered to possibly be the remains of middens, as opposed to relict shoreline stranding. Work included a rapid EDM survey of the exposed areas of peat, plotting their extent and their height OD, as well as taking samples for study.

Evidence from the survey carried out by the volunteers, showed that the largest percentage of exposed tree boles and timbers, across all the exposed areas recorded were concentrated around the peripheral edge of the ancient peat beds. The reason for this is currently unclear, though it is a feature that is mirrored around the coast at Broughton. One theory to explain the distribution patterns, is that such trees once surrounded pools of fresh water (a model supported by the flora so far identified and supported by further samples examined by the Changing Tides Project). In addition to the samples of peat that were taken for palaeoenvironmental analysis, a 5% sample of the exposed submerged forest was recovered and two samples, WS001 (lab code GU40757) and WS007 (lab code GU40758) were sent to the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre

at East Kilbride for C14 dating. These samples provided a date of 5210 -4981calBC for the trees, significantly older than had been considered.



PI 6 Volunteers sampling peat deposits at Whiteford Sands

Interrogatable 3D models of the exposed tree stumps, along with other features and structures associated with the project are available (see <https://sketchfab.com/ggat>). The Trust hopes that these can be used on a variety of levels, both as an aid to those unable to physically visit the site, yet still wish to view the archaeology, and more importantly, as a management tool in the preservation and monitoring of this important archaeological resource.

The accurate baseline data collated by this project, such as the extent of the exposed peat shelf and submerged forest, was provide to NRW, the National Trust, and Swansea Council in order to build a more robust management plans to assist future protection and reduce the likelihood of further loss.

GGAT 141 Community geophysical survey at Hen Dre'r Mynydd Blaenrhondda

A geophysical survey was undertaken over the unenclosed hut settlement area known as Hen Dre'r Mynydd, a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAMGm101). The work was carried out with the assistance of local volunteers who also helped with historical research.

Unenclosed hut settlements in the uplands are rare monument types in Glamorgan. The majority of those known are accessible from the ridges that span out from Mynydd Beili-glas. Hen Dre'r Mynydd (PRN 00019m-00021m; SAM Gm101) is one of the largest of these settlements types. The site was excavated by the Rhondda Naturalists' Society in two campaigns at the beginning of the 20th century, the second in conjunction with the National Museum of Wales, but the results of these excavations were never published.

The site was surveyed topographically using a Trimble survey-grade RTK GPS system (4700 base station and 5800 rover). The geophysical survey used both resistivity and magnetic gradiometry techniques. The resistivity data include some strong positive anomalies that clearly continued the

lines of exposed drystone walling. Other possible walls can be suggested from further positive resistivity anomalies and exposed stones. The resistivity work also identified what may be small buried cairns, their size perhaps suggesting that might have derived from land clearance.

**Hen Dre'r Mynydd
PREHISTORIC SETTLEMENT
Geophysical and Historical
Survey**

CONNECTING YOU WITH YOUR ARCHAEOLOGY

Would you like to learn new skills such as

- Measuring and setting out grids
- Understanding the geophysical and topographical process
- Sense of history within your local historic environment
- Contribute to enhancing your local historic record
- Research skills
- Finds handling skills
- Using new software and technology

The prehistoric settlement known as Hen Dre'r Mynydd was excavated by the Rhondda Naturalists' Society in two campaigns at the beginning of the 20th century, the second in conjunction with the National Museum of Wales, but the results of their excavations were never published. The Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust in partnership with Cadw and Rhondda Cynon Taf County Borough Council, Communities First and National Museum of Wales will be conducting a four day geophysical survey of the settlement alongside historical research into the 20th century excavations.

**19th - 22nd October 2015
10.00am - 3.00pm
(Meet at Hen Dre'r Mynydd Car Park)**

Places are limited. To book please contact
Sophie Lewis

01792 434226 sophie@ggat.org.uk enquiries@ggat.org.uk

www.ggat.org.uk <http://goo.gl/qPSU0> <https://twitter.com/GGAT>

GAT **RHONDDA CYNON TAF** **National Museum Wales** **Cadw** **Llywodraeth Cymru Welsh Government**

Fig 4 Hen Dre'r Mynydd Community Geophysical Survey Recruitment Leaflet

Research was undertaken at Treorchy Library, where the original minutes of the Rhondda Naturalists Society are kept as are some of the finds from their excavations (mainly fragments of slag), a 'stone rubber' (whetstone / honestone) is retained by the National Museum of Wales. Feedback from the volunteers was extremely positive. The site would benefit from additional research to further understand the origins of these features. As the stone deposits imaged by the geophysics are of unknown date and function the excavation of an evaluation trench across at least one of the features to try to ascertain dating and function evidence would be useful. This further work would also provide an opportunity for volunteers to be provided with training in, and to gain further experience of, archaeological investigation and research.



PI 7 Hen Dre'r Mynydd Community Geophysical Survey Data Capture

GGAT 142 Iron Age Settlement in Wales: Publication

This project allowed the completion of part of the proposed publication arising from a pan-Wales survey of defended enclosures and hillforts grant-aided through Cadw. The work specifically concerned sites that had a relationship to Romano-British conquest and settlement in southeast Wales. The draft chapter was amended to include summary information about new excavation results (notably Cardiff University's major programme at Caerau) and the bibliography was revised in the light of recent advances in scholarship that also required some of the previous conclusions to be amended.

GGAT 143 Community Survey at Cyfarthfa Park, Merthyr Tydfil

The Trust undertook a Geophysical Survey over crop-marked fields in Cyfarthfa Park, where finds of Roman origin had been discovered. The survey included the use of both resistivity and magnetic gradiometry techniques.

The surveys were conducted in two phases with the intention of recording the whole of the suspected Roman settlement first using magnetometry followed by more detailed investigation of significant aspects by resistivity the following week. As the magnetometry proved largely negative three areas of interest (minor featuring) in the magnetic survey plus the possible site of 'Brin Kae Owen' farm (and the roadside area closest to the Roman fort at Penydarren were selected for investigation by resistivity. This work was carried out as a series of public engagement events, with volunteer groups each morning and afternoon. From the response to the participant evaluation work that was carried out it can be concluded that the participants experienced a high degree of satisfaction, and that there is a strong appetite for further community archaeology projects of this nature.

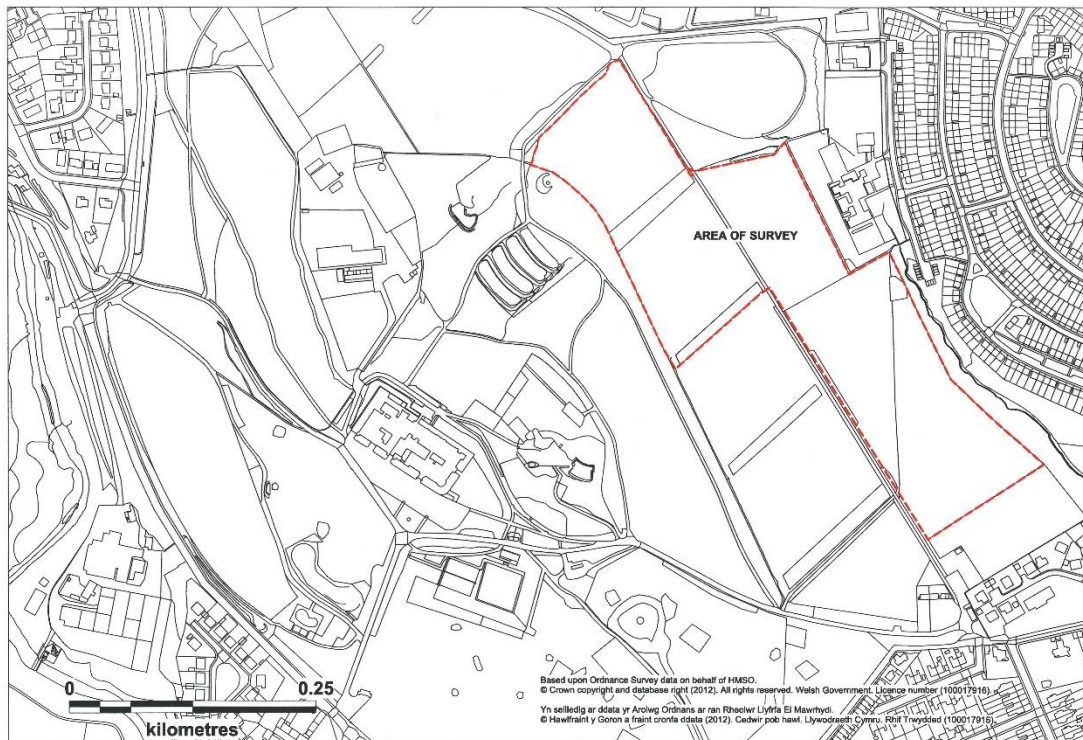


Fig 5 Cyfarthfa Park Area of Survey

The survey produced no conclusive evidence for Roman structures. The deep ploughing evidenced by the geophysics and LiDAR might have disturbed evidence for structures, particularly timber ones, but Roman settlements (outside formal towns) almost always comprise ditched enclosures. Evidence for these might be expected to have survived, but no anomalies interpretable as such ditches were observed. The rectilinear features observed as parch-marks on aerial photographs can be interpreted as the lines of approximately orthogonal furrows.

In the absence of structures, an alternative explanation for the widespread distribution of Roman finds needs to be sought – and the answer may lie in manuring. The survival of a Roman road as the modern track is possible – although the exceptionally straight line of the track is modern, the 1766 map shows a less regular, but still fairly straight road, prior to park creation. No flanking ditches were identified on the geophysics, but conditions were not ideal for their recognition. Some limited evaluation, for example over the site of Bryn Cae Owen farm, as a future community project might still be beneficial.

REVIEW OF CADW PROJECTS APRIL 2016 — SEPTEMBER 2017

GGAT 118 Accessing Archaeological Planning Management Derived Data

This project is designed to enhance the 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 have also been digitised to approved standards to aid their preservation.

Through the use of volunteers, the Trust has enabled members of the local community, community groups, history groups and university students to learn more about the HER and general archaeology of southeast Wales, and provided them with the knowledge of how archaeology is factored into the planning process, as well as transferable IT and cartographic skills.

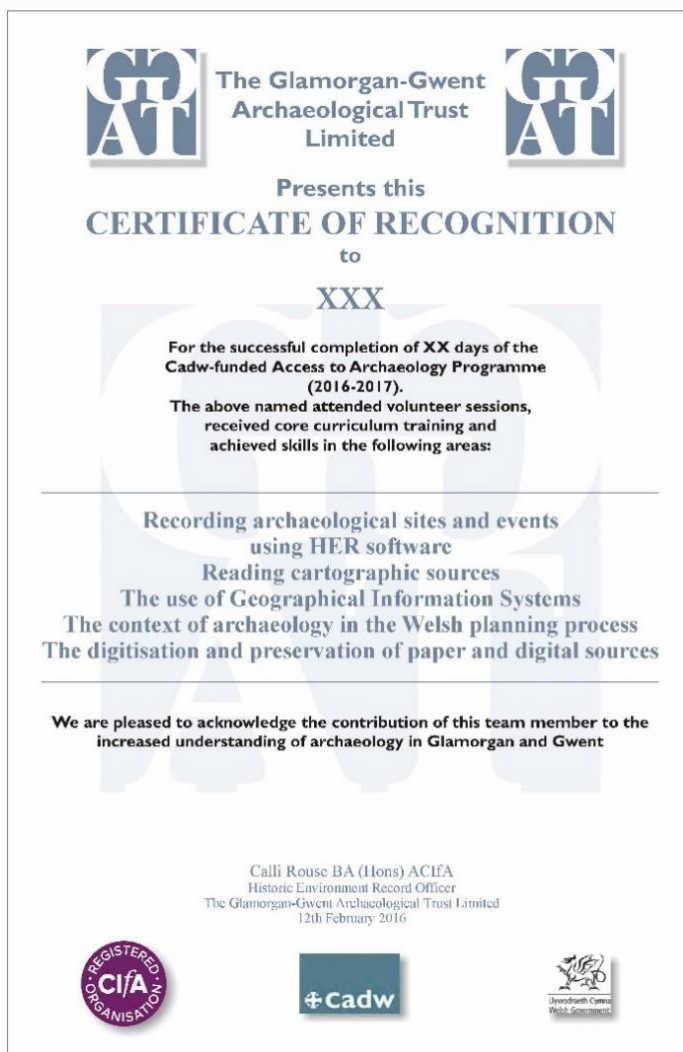


Fig 6 Access to Archaeology example of the certificate awarded to volunteers at the end of their placement.

material was undertaken. This included the following elements; updates to the existing project microsite <http://acesstoarchaeology.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. Following this the project was advertised on social media and through the Volunteering Wales website. The current total stands at 11 volunteers having participated in the project; five continuing from the previous year and five

The HER and APM staff have trained the volunteers and provided 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 HER Audit and remains as such in the latest Audit (2015).

This is the fifth year of the project, which sees 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

new placements, plus one student placement. Six volunteers have completed their placement so far, with two providing blog entries.

The work programme in the current year involves the assessment of 413 reports held in the HER report archive dating between 2004 and 2005 (inclusive). In addition, the project will also include the addition and digitisation of reports required for the Coastal Zone Assessment Project dating between 2006 and 2008, which will take place in the first part of the year. The project will also prioritise any reports relating to work undertaken in Newport City Centre to support the British Geological Survey Subsoil Mapping Project to which the Trust is contributing data. In total, this equates to 458 reports. 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 24th August 2016), a total of 102 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 326 out of 458 reports in the project database.

- Reports that are only bibliographic references to an event: 2
- Duplicate reports: 8
- Reports where all information had already been added to the HER: 18
- Reports that had been superseded or revised by a later version: 1
- Reports that lie outside the coverage area of GGAT's HER: 17
- Reports that do not constitute an Event record in the HER (including WSIs): 20
- Reports that are temporarily unavailable or missing from their boxes: 9
- Reports relating to other enhancement work programmes (e.g. Tir Gofal): 33
- Reports requiring information to be added to the HER: 218

From the 218 reports requiring information to be added to the HER, the following figures relate:

- Number of new Event records created: 233
- Number of new Core records created: 138
- Number of new Artefact records: 484
- Number of edits to existing Event/Core records: c.3000
- Number of Event areas added to MapInfo/Wales HER: 180
- Number of PDFs created/linked to online: 7
- Number of records quality assured and approved: c.85% of 218 reports processed so far.

GGAT 144 Southeast Wales and the First World War: Casualties of War

Work has commenced on preparing and enhancing the initial dataset that will form the basis of the study, and scoping what information is available in various archives. A general publicity campaign is being created, employing various media streams to publicise project, including local press; GGAT website, GGAT members email list, local groups list, social media (Facebook, Twitter, blogs, etc), and specific web forums.

GGAT 144 Southeast Wales and the First World War: Casualties of War

This project has commenced. Works have focused on initial desk-top research and the creation of a stand-alone database.

GGAT 145 Southeast Wales Coastline Zone Assessment Scoping Project

Although this project was not timetabled to start until the second half of the year, some preliminary mapping was done in April so that Access to Archaeology volunteers could ensure that new PRNs from all reports that were likely to fall within the areas under study were entered on the HER.

GGAT 146 Southeast Wales Medieval and Early Post Medieval (c1100—1750): Lowland Settlement & High Status Settlement Survey

This project has commenced. Works have focused on collation of available information on detailed aerial photographs and digital aerial photographs (as held by the HER, NMR and Central Register for aerial photography in Wales), and LiDAR. Site boundaries and features so revealed have been plotted. Access permissions to undertake ground-based non-intrusive topographic survey has been sought.

FUTURE PROGRAMME OCTOBER 2016 — MARCH 2017

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.

GGAT 100 Regional Outreach

The second part of the year will see a move away from events type activities to tow other priorities, which together make up more than 50% of the input. These are:

- Supporting and developing local heritage networks;
- Devising and mounting resources and information on our website;

The first, which has already started, will allow us to provide information, advice and other support to strengthen local heritage networks. We will not only be working with history and amenity societies, but also with community first partners where relationships have been established through specific initiatives (eg Pioneer/Fusion) or as a consequence of specific Cadw-funded projects (eg Hen Dre'r Mynydd Blaenrhondda). This work is responding to the Welsh Government poverty agenda. Local heritage networks whether running under the Pioneer/Fusion or other lead provide a route to maximise audiences and to reach out to ground level, particularly but not exclusively with hard to reach audiences.

With regard to the second the Trust has a wealth of information from past projects funded by Cadw. We will be making some of this information available to the public across a digital platform.

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 132 reports under the criteria identified, addition of further information to the 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 137 Southeast Wales and the First World War

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

- Geophysical survey of targeted remains;
- Small scale 'Community' type excavation to validate geophysical survey data;
- 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;
- Mounting website pages.

GGAT 144 Southeast Wales and the First World War: Casualties of War

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

- ❑ Desktop appraisal utilising the HER and secondary sources;
- ❑ Consultation of the NMR (RCAHMW) to check for further information on sites, where lacking in HER;
- ❑ Identification from documents, historic mapping, aerial photography of surviving and potential new sites within the project area;
- ❑ Creation of a general publicity campaign employing various media streams to publicise project, including local press; GGAT website, GGAT members email list, local groups list, social media (Facebook, Twitter, blogs, etc), and specific web forums;
- ❑ Liaising with local heritage groups in order to obtain additional information on a local level
- ❑ 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 in both a regional and national perspective;
- ❑ Preparation of grey literature reports;
- ❑ Preparation of popular version of results for dissemination via the Trusts website;
- ❑ Mount website pages.

GGAT 145 Southeast Wales Coastline Zone Assessment Scoping Project

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

- ❑ Review the extent of areas identified as being under threat of sea level change for a suite of different projection, choose the most appropriate and include as a map layer in our GIS system;
- ❑ Identify all those grey literature reports sent to the HER after 2013 that include material from areas under threat (ie not within the Access to Archaeology project, but not yet caught up with in our current backlog) and quantify the amount of data that needs to be entered into the HER;
- ❑ Seek out those other unpublished reports containing areas under threat that have not yet been sent to the HER, including underwater surveys. This will involve liaison with university departments and with units undertaking commercial work which is ongoing, but from which basic information can be released without infringing upon other research requirements or commercial confidentiality. Quantify the amount of data in them that needs to be entered into the HER;
- ❑ Quantify the amount of data in Archaeology in the Severn Estuary from 1996 onwards, and other;
- ❑ Quantify the amount of new air and satellite photographs and LiDAR in the area that will need to be examined, and assess their suitability for providing information;
- ❑ Examine 2nd, 3rd and 4th edition OS 25" mapping to see whether they depict any historic installations that will need to be included; quantify;
- ❑ Provide a report on the datasets noted above, and provide a methodology for carrying out the Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment.

GGAT 146 Southeast Wales Medieval and Early Post Medieval (c1100—1750): Lowland Settlement & High Status Settlement Survey

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

- ❑ Undertake targeted topographic surveys on selected areas at each site;
- ❑ Produce topographic survey plots;
- ❑ Produce report incorporating topographic survey results.

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 139: Southeast Wales Industrial Sites: Scoping Work* GGAT Report No **2015/091**

Lewis S *GGAT 141: Hen Dre'r Mynydd Community Geophysical and Historical Survey* GGAT Report No **2016/005**

Roberts R *GGAT 138: Husbandry Sites in Glamorgan and Gwent* GGAT Report No **2016/011**

Huckfield PW *GGAT 140: North Gower Coast Survey Report* GGAT Report No **2016/013**

Lewis S & Roberts R *GGAT 142: Community survey at Cyfarthfa Park, Merthyr Tydfil* GGAT Report No **2016/015**

Jones C *GGAT 118: Accessing Archaeological Planning Management Derived Data Year Four* GGAT Report No **2016/016**

Jones C *GGAT 136: HER Management and Enhancement of Military Sites* GGAT Report No **2016/017**

Jones C *GGAT 135: HER Management and Enhancement Report* GGAT Report No **2016/018**

Crawford J *GGAT 137: The Call to Arms: South East Wales and the First World War* GGAT Report No **2016/022**

POSSIBLE PROJECTS FOR CONTINGENCY FUNDING AND 2017 — 2018 OUTLINE PROJECT PROPOSALS

Contingency Funding

We have no planned submissions.

2016—2017 Outline Project Proposals

These have been presented in a separate document.

**APPENDIX 1 — Welsh Archaeological Trust Grant Scheme 2015—2016:
Schedule 2: The Targets**

<p><i>Conserving and protecting the historic environment of Wales including;</i></p> <p><i>Complete all threat-related archaeological recording, surveys, assessments, excavations; identifying historic assets of national importance meeting the individual project objectives detailed in the Final Grant Application dated Feb 2015</i></p>	<p>The target has been completed through undertaking our Southeast Wales Medieval and Early Post Medieval (c1100-1750) Husbandry in Glamorgan and Gwent, Southeast Wales Industrial Sites: Scoping Work, and First World War assessment projects in line with planned programmes as given in summary in the first section of this report.</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 delivering against agreed Heritage Management Task List (provided in your Final Grant Application dated Feb 2015)</i></p>	<p>The target has been completed through undertaking works set out in our Heritage Management, Archaeological Planning Management, Local Development Plan Support and Accessing APM Derived Data projects as given in summary in the first section of this report.</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 Learning, Engagement and Outreach Programme as detailed in your Final Grant Application (Feb2015)</i></p> <p><i>Establish links and deliver projects in and with Communities First clusters</i></p>	<p>The target has been completed through application of our Outreach, Northeast Gower Coastline, Hen Dre'r Mynydd, and Cyfarthfa Community Geophysics projects as given in summary in the first section of this report.</p>

APPENDIX 2 — Planning Statistics 2015—2016

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	437	81	23	0	0	1	10	0	3	0	0	4	3	0	2	0	3	BLG
BRI	1,110	217	69	0	4	13	16	1	4	7	0	10	12	0	2	0	10	BRI
CAE	809	150	44	0	0	7	17	0	1	1	2	8	4	0	4	0	4	CAE
CAR	3,078	359	91	0	2	15	26	1	4	0	3	22	15	0	3	0	8	CAR
MON	1,591	525	293	0	5	32	105	6	38	2	10	59	28	0	8	0	39	MON
MTY	420	100	36	0	0	5	15	2	1	0	0	9	3	0	1	0	1	MTY
NEW	1,232	193	152	0	3	9	78	0	17	7	2	29	2	0	5	0	6	NEW
NPT	959	185	66	0	1	15	14	0	2	7	0	20	0	0	7	0	6	NPT
RCT	1,336	303	70	0	1	14	23	4	2	5	1	12	3	0	5	0	21	RCT
SWA	1,904	357	87	0	0	20	23	0	10	2	2	16	9	0	5	0	10	SWA
TOR	681	85	42	0	0	8	12	1	5	5	0	3	6	0	2	0	2	TOR
VOG	910	260	148	0	1	23	46	5	19	3	8	33	7	0	3	0	28	VOG
BBNP	586	67	16	0	0	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	5	0	2	BBNP
TOTAL	15,053	2,882	1,137	0	17	167	386	20	107	39	28	225	96	0	52	0	140	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