

The Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Cadw Grant-aided Work 2018-2019 Annual Review

GGAT 137: Their Names Liveth for Evermore:
First World War memorialisation in South
East Wales

March 2019

A report for Cadw
by Johnny Crawford BSc MA ACIFA

GGAT report no. 2019/006
Project no. GGAT 137



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GGAT 149: APM Grey Literature Management
Assessment

July 2018

A report for Cadw
by Calli Rouse BA ACIFA
Judith Doyle BA MBA MCIFA
Andrew Harvell BA FSA MCIFA

GGAT report no. 2018/035
Project no. GGAT 149



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GGAT 150: Upgrading Coastal Archaeology
HER upgrade and erosion assessment
Swansea, Neath Port Talbot, Bridgend and Vale of Glamorgan

September 2018

A report for Cadw
by Richard Roberts BA (Hons)

GGAT report no. 2018/054
Project no. GGAT 150
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Abbreviations

The following abbreviations are commonly used throughout this report:

EIA: Environmental Impact Assessment

GGAT: The Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Ltd

HEDS: Historic Environment Data Standards

HER: Historic Environment Record

HLF: Heritage Lottery Fund

LDP: Local Development Plan

LPA: Local Planning Authority

MoU: Memorandum of Understanding

NMR: National Monuments Record

NRW: Natural Resources Wales

PDF: Portable Document Format

PRN: Primary Record Number

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

SM: Scheduled Monument

SPG: Special Planning Guidance

WATs: Welsh Archaeological Trusts

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REVIEW OF CADW PROJECTS APRIL 2018 — MARCH 2019

GGAT 1 Regional Heritage Management Services

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

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

A. Information and advice to national and local government

Consultation responses

Responses were provided to Welsh Government on the Welsh Farming after Brexit consultation, and the Draft Climate Change: Sector Adaptation Plan consultation. Staff attended workshops and meetings in order to provide meaningful and useful contribution and comments on these and forthcoming consultations, including a workshop ahead of the forthcoming Welsh Government consultation on Marine Planning and the Historic Environment. The Trust responded to five Unitary Authority consultations on their Rights of Way Improvement Plans (Neath – Port Talbot, Rhondda Cynon Taff, Torfaen, Cardiff and Brecon Beacons National Park) as part of an on-going ten year update that all Unitary Authorities are required to undertake.

Reports of damage to Monuments

We continued to respond to damage reports and other concerns brought to our attention by members of the public.

Reports on damage to scheduled sites were investigated in conjunction with the Cadw Field Monument Wardens. Matters reviewed were damage to the quay and bridge at Morfa Quay, Swansea (GM392), possible damage to Pentre'r Bebyll ringwork (GM202), and earth disturbance at Church Hill Roman site (GM 603). The relevant files have been updated.



Broughton Bay cliff erosion



Broughton Bay submerged forest

Other sites visited were predominantly on the coast. Broughton Bay and Whitford Point, Gower, were visited following reports of cliff and peat erosion by the public following storms. A visit to Porthcawl beach confirmed the exposure of large amount of building remains/rubble previously hidden beneath the dunes, and another visit was made to investigate further cliff erosion at Cwm Nash. At Ynystawe a previously unrecorded communal air raid shelter partially destroyed during landscaping work was confirmed.



Whitford Point peat exposure



**Damaged communal air raid shelter,
Ynystawe**

Specialist advice to local authorities

The trust continued to support various steering and stakeholder groups, some at national scale such as the Built Heritage Forum, others covering a specific geographical area such as the Gower Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Steering Group or a specific site such as the Caerwent Training Area Conservation Group.

Advice and guidance on the protection of the historic environment was also directly provided to local authority Conservation Officers and other council departments. In the reporting period particular advice was given to Bridgend, Neath - Port Talbot, Swansea and Newport councils, in the latter instance guidance being provided ahead of planned consolidation work on the non-scheduled sections of wall at Wentlooge Castle.

Support was provided for the Dynamic Dunescapes Project delivery in Swansea and Neath Port Talbot. This nationwide project aims to conserve and restore important sand dunes, and advice was provided on the potential for buried archaeological remains in the coastal areas of the respective authorities. Heritage management advice was also provided about the repair of a traditional sheepfold for the Dunes 2 Dunes Project, in which NRW in partnership with the Drystone Walling Association of Wales, land owners, and volunteers aim to link the dune systems of Kenfig and Merthyr Mawr to create a wildlife corridor. Advice was also given to the new Gelligaer and Merthyr Commons Ranger. This is a two year post funded by the rural development fund through Caerphilly County Borough Council and the Cwm Taf Local Action Group. The intention is to use volunteer groups to clear vegetation from certain archaeological sites, reduce heritage crime, and bring the historic value of the commons back into focus.

Specialist advice in connection with agri-environment management

The Trust continued to provide information and advice to the Welsh Government agri-environment scheme 'Glastir', which aims to protect historic environment features on farms within the scheme. A reduction in uptake of the scheme led to a fall in case work in 2018-19 (case work delivery is outside the scope of this project).

There was also a decrease in the number of cases where information and advice was provided to the Welsh Government Environmental Impact Assessment (Agriculture) team regarding sites where permission to plough had been sought or where ploughing had already taken place, responding to three cases this year (five cases in 2017-18).

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

Information from many past Cadw projects was used to inform various research projects whether university led or being undertaken by individuals or small community groups. This included information (GIS Roman Roads table) provided to Exeter University for a project which will offer a new perspective on the transition between the late Roman and early medieval periods through high resolution pollen analysis, and other (Roman Roads) data provided to an individual researching Roman road links between south and west Wales. Information was also provided to support doctoral research on settlement patterns for Southeast Wales in later prehistory (from various threat-led assessment projects), post-graduate study of the expansion of settlements and infrastructure connected to the coal industries (Historic Landscape Characterisation information), and another study into changing religious and cultural heritage practice in the Gwent Levels (Historic Landscape Characterisation information). Data collected during the Holy Wells threat-led assessment work was provided to the Cardiff Holistic and Dowsing Group and will inform their ongoing work to protect holy wells, likewise data collected for Second World War Military Airfields threat-led assessment has been provided to the Pillbox Appreciation Society and to the Gower Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty team to inform them of sites for protection.

The Historic Landscape Characterisation pages on our website continued to be most popular, but there was noticeable interest in the information on Churches, Early Medieval Ecclesiastic sites, twentieth century military sites, and the Ironworks on the northern coalfield rim. Links to the NRW/Cadw Lle website data were welcomed by many enquirers, and there is particular interest in LiDAR data.

Trust staff continued to sit on the Swansea and Brecon Diocesan Advisory Committee (DAC) as Diocesan Archaeological Advisor for this area and regular meetings were attended to offer advice regarding the effect of proposals on the historic environment. Since the Faculty consultation system moved online a year ago, forty-one faculties have been commented on.

The legacy of the Arfordir project continues with coastal and intertidal sites reported by past volunteers or by people enthused by the Arfordir website. The Arfordir website was also seen by an American PhD student (University of California, San Diego), who then chose the Arfordir project as her case study for research on community projects.

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

The Trust continued to provide information and advice on the historic environment to other individuals and bodies concerned with management of the environment. In the marine environment, the Trust continued its involvement with the Severn Estuary Partnership and the Severn Estuary Joint Advisory Committee, and provided input into the Shoreline Management Plan Review, providing updates on relevant Trust work such as the Cadw funded update of coastal archaeological assets.

Working with Natural Resources Wales

Under the Memorandum of Understanding between NRW and the Welsh archaeological trusts, we continue to work towards greater collaboration and mutual understanding with aims for sustainable solutions and outcomes that benefit all parties involved. Initial consultations with NRW come within the scope of this project, and in 2018-19 consultations continued to rise as Appendix 6 of the MoU: Permitting and Regulation, was expanded. Activities where potential impact on the historic environment is considered at an early stage now include direct works on NRW land, or where NRW

Spotlight GGAT Heritage Management in numbers

Staff 1.05 (FTE)

Headline figures

**Heritage management advice
provided to organisations
individuals and groups 127**

**HER information provided to non-
commercial enquirers 130**

DAC Faculty Responses 41

**Environmental Impact Assessment
(Agricultural Screening) 3**

Natural Resources Wales

**Marine Licence Application
Screening and Scoping 20**

Felling Licence Applications 9

**Flood Risk Management
Screening 4**

Habitat Creation Programme 2

are the permitting body for work such as Marine Licences, Woodland Felling Licences and re-stocking Applications, Flood Alleviation Schemes, the Habitat Creation Programme, and various NRW Maintenance Programmes. In 2018 Habitat Creation consultations and Felling Licence Applications came into the scope of this project.

The information, mitigation and management recommendations supplied by the Trust regarding Felling Licence Applications go directly to the landowner so clear information and advice can be implemented at an early stage. This requires an early response time to consultations and a ten calendar day turnover is currently achieved. While still in a trial period any improvements or changes to Appendix 6 will be discussed with NRW.

Concern has been raised by the Trust regarding maintaining progress and response times as screenings vary in size, complexity, and frequency, and the pressure that then puts on other project deliveries, given the limited staff resource. Nonetheless, a concerted commitment to the aims of the Memorandum of Understanding continues to be maintained.

Workshop Review of HLCAs.

A rapid review was undertaken of the Historic Landscape Area (HLA) boundaries on the Register (Cadw HLAs) and their relationship to /equivalence with the boundaries of HLAs subject to Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) by the Trusts (GGAT HLAs). The review was carried out to inform the Registered Historic Landscape workshop at the Welsh Government offices, Aberystwyth in February 2019. The review examined the eleven areas within the GGAT area using Esri shape file data as supplied by Cadw/NRW identifying specific areas of overlap/underlap between the respective boundaries and looking at the extent/magnitude of variation between the two data sets. The review identified five Cadw HLA areas which could easily be

revised on the basis of minimal alteration to the Cadw HLA boundaries using the HLC (GGAT HLAs) boundaries, whereas the remaining six required some level of additional HLC work to eliminate areas of underlap. The Registered Historic Landscape workshop established that a phased approach was needed to tackle the requirement to remove the disparity between the Cadw HLA and HLC boundaries.

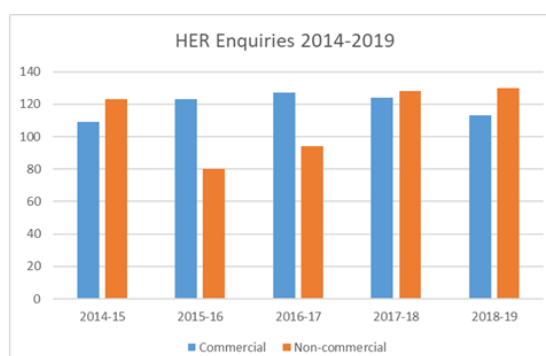
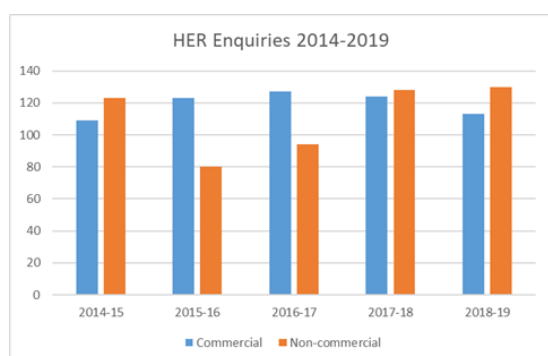
D. Information and advice to members of the public and community groups

Enquiries through the Historic Environment Record

The Heritage Management and Historic Environment Record Sections of the Trust provided individuals and communities in the region with archaeological information and advice in pursuit of their projects and interests. During 2018-2019 243 HER enquiries were made, comparable with 252 for the previous year.

Year	*Total consultations addressed to Trust staff	Enquiries Commercial	External Enquiries Other	Total visits to Trust
2014-2015	231	109	123	9
2015-2016	203	123	80	16
2016-2017	221	127	94	15
2017-2018	252	124	128	22
2018-2019	243	113	130	7

*These exclude consultations for Natural Resources Wales, the Forestry Industry, general Heritage Management advice, and Public Utilities, etc, which are reported elsewhere.



HER Enquiries 2014-2019.

2018-2019 Range and type of HER enquiries

The breakdown of the range and type of enquiry are shown in the following table.

General Interest		Academic	
Family History	2	Education Officer	0
Historical Archaeological Society	21	Lecturer/Teacher	4
Member of the Public	67	Other	0
Other	3	Post-graduate	13
		University/College Student	11
Total	93	Total	28
Commercial		Public Bodies	
Archaeologist	73	Unitary Authority	1
Consultant	40	Cadw	1
Consultant/Engineer	0	NRW	0
Engineer	0	Other	0
Solicitor	1		
Total	114	Total	10

Visits to Archwilio

Figures for Archwilio, show an increase of over a third in visits to the website: statistics for the period April 2018 to March 2019 indicate that there were over 17,500 user sessions to the Archwilio home page (www.archwilio.org.uk). The number of users were 11,004 with a 15:85 ratio for returning vs new visitors.

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
2014-2015	11,399	6,611	4,091	2,177
2015-2016	12,329	7,021	5,055	2,786
2016-2017	10,349	5,914	4,149	2,455
2017-2018	13,766	7,811	Not recorded	Not recorded
2018-2019	17,543	11,004	N/A	N/A

Statistics for the Archwilio HER Public Access Website 2014-2019.

Following the updates to Archwilio and site rebuild in the first quarter of 2018-2019, the website ceased to have individual trust pages, and instead had a common landing page where users agreed to terms and conditions before linking through to the main record. Because of this, it is no longer possible to record the number of sessions or users unique to GGAT. However, other statistics recorded by Archwilio show that 42,378 searches were run on the website in the year 2018-2019. Of these searches, roughly 25% returned GGAT records in their results. Over 1,750 of these were undertaken on *Communities* in the GGAT area, suggesting that users were specifically searching for GGAT records.

Nearly 60% of visitors to the Archwilio webpage accessed the site directly, suggesting they have bookmarked the homepage. The remainder of the traffic accessed the site through search engines and referrals, with only a small number (126) visiting the website via social media. Further analysis of data from the GGAT website shows that over a third of visitors to the website both entered and exited via the GGAT HER webpage. .

Other enquiries and responses

Some non-commercial HER enquiries generated ancillary requests that required heritage management advice, such as concerns about the condition of non-scheduled sites, reports of new sites, or archaeological sites requiring specific management recommendations. Simple requests for information from the HER can lead to further input, such as more detailed and involved correspondence, site visits, exchange of information and condition updates. This work is recorded (and logged) as Heritage Management advice, and is separate from and additional to HER non-commercial advice can result in an unavoidable overlap.

The advice provided is outside the planning process and sometimes there can be no obligation on the landowner to commit to funding the provision of recommended 'best practice' advice to protect or mitigate the damage to archaeological sites. However, a range of recommended actions/mitigation including watching briefs, photographic recording, and a variety of monument protection measures were carried out as a result of such advice being provided.

An increasing number of people reported possible new archaeological sites identified mainly from publically available LiDAR and aerial photography websites. Each reported site required identification and evaluation before eligible sites are added to the HER, or additional information added to the HER description if an existing site. While this work can be time consuming it has built up a network of people on the ground eager to report new and monitor existing sites. New sites in

this recording period included a barrage balloon tethering site and possible auxiliary buildings near Newport Docks, numerous enclosures, cropmarks, parchmarks (after the unusually hot summer), military and other structures.

Other known requirements:

Attend two Twentieth Century Military Structures seminars

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

Provide training and other support to Unitary Authorities as new Historic Environment Regulation, Guidance, and Advice comes into effect

See above under A. Information and advice to national and local government: Specialist advice to local authorities.

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

Planning Statistics 2018—2019 (see Appendix)

The archaeological planning services provided on behalf of Cadw require the Trust to assess the entire regions' 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, Archaeological Planning Management 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 2018-2019 detailed statistics of the responses to planning applications made by the Archaeological Planning Management 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 an appendix.

In 2018-2019 a total of 14,379 applications were registered by the Local Planning Authorities in southeast Wales, a negligible decrease (1.23%) on the previous year, with the Local Planning Authorities making 682 direct consultations to Archaeological Planning Management. We also received 129 formal pre-planning enquiries, an increase of 34.38% on the previous year, 22 of which originated from the Local Planning Authorities. For a total of 36 proposals we recommended that additional information on the impact of the 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 was 324, an increase of 12.5% on the previous year (7.98%). These conditions can be divided into three types, those requiring programmes of archaeological investigation of which there were 229 up by 27.22%; those requiring an archaeological watching brief to be conducted during the development 17, a decrease of 55.26%; and those requiring buildings and structures to be recorded 78, an increase of 11.42%. We were unable to follow up on 75 developments where we had identified potential interests due to time and staffing constraints. The section has also been involved in ten planning appeals providing information and written advice to the Planning Inspectorate of the Welsh Assembly Government.

Screening and Scoping Environmental Impact Assessments

The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Wales) Regulations 2016 requires developers to consult LPAs as to the need or not for an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) to be submitted with a planning application for large developments (screening). If it is determined that an EIA is required, they can request that the issues required to be covered by the EIA be outlined by the LPA and a methodology for the study is agreed (scoping).

We commented on 14 screening requests (previous year was 21) and 12 scoping consultations (previous year was 5) during 2018-2019.

Spotlight GGAT Archaeological Planning Management in numbers

Staff 3.6 (FTE)

Application review

**Applications mapped against
historic environment record
information 2,769**

**Detailed Applications reviewed
1,670**

Pre-planning enquiries 129

Additional works requested 36

Conditions requested

**Programmes of archaeological
work 229**

Watching-briefs 17

Building recording 78

**Environmental Impact Assessment
Screening 14**

**Environmental Impact Assessment
Scoping 12**

Utility Consultations 35

**Assistance with planning
enquiries 10**

Unitary Authorities Supported 12

Major development impacts

A number of large-scale and complex development projects continue to be initiated in Southeast Wales and the service continues to commit considerable time and effort in ensuring that the historic environment is carefully considered during the planning process and that mitigation measures including preservation *in situ* and excavation are included in these developments. These include the Adventure Resort, Neath Port Talbot; several large housing developments such as Land north of Garden Village, Swansea; Rockfield Farm, Undy; Fairfield, Mabey; Churchlands and Northeast, Cardiff; as well as the Five Mile Lane road scheme, and St Athans Bypass.

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 35 proposals in 2018-2019. Following 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 Plans

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.

Additionally we have commented on Brecon Beacon National Park's Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report Consultation Draft; 172 candidate sites for Bridgend County Borough Council, as well as their Strategic Growth Options and Draft Sustainability Assessment of Candidate Sites Matrix; Monmouth County Council's Draft Affordable Housing SPG and draft Infill Development SPG; Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council's Historic Environment SPG, Schedule of Buildings of Local Importance SPG and Schedule of Designated Canal Structures SPG; as well as the Vale of

Glamorgan County Borough Council's Tourism and Leisure Development SPG, Renewal Energy SPG and Parking Standards SPG.

The current position with local development plans is shown in the table below which also indicates where some may move on to a Joint Local Development Plan.

UA	Adoption Date	Review Date Due	Notes
BBNP: 2013-2022	17 December 2013	December 2018	Consultation received; responded to January 2019
BRI: 2006-2021	18 September 2013	September 2018	Initial Consultation responded to July 2018 Gp1 Potential Move to JLDP
BLG: 2006-2021	22 November 2012	November 2016	Undertaken internally Gp2 Potential Move to JLDP
CAE: 2010-2031	23 November 2010	Replacement LDP to 2031 withdrawn October 2016	Gp1 Potential Move to JLDP
CAR: 2006-2026	28 January 2016	January 2020	
MTY: 2016-2031	25 May 2011	May 2015	Undertaken internally
MON: 2011-2021	27 February 2014	February 2018	No consultation for review received; Gp2 Potential Move to JLDP
NPT: 2011-2026	27 January 2016	January 2020	
NEW: 2011-2026	27 January 2015	January 2019	Gp2 Potential Move to JLDP
RCT: 2006-2021	02 March 2011	March 2015	Gp1 Potential Move to JLDP
SWA: 2010-2025	Un-adopted submitted to WG 28 July 2017	2021 if adopted in 2019	
TOR: 2013-2021	03 December 2013	December 2017	Draft Delivery & Vision responded to; pre-deposit and candidate sites consultation January 2019-September 2020; Gp2 Potential Move to JLDP
VOG: 2011-2026	28 June 2017	June 2021	

LDP Progress Spring 2019

GGAT 100 Regional Outreach

Reporting is under the main headings of our outreach programme. In 2018-2019 the grant for this area of work had to be cut back by 27.36% in order to facilitate critical archaeological planning management work. This meant that some difficult decisions leading to the discontinuation of one area of activity and reduction in some others had to be made, in some instances coupled with a change in approach.

We were particularly mindful of past political direction that this area of grant funding should be used to assist engagement with communities and more specifically to engage with those communities that have felt disengaged from culture. This work builds on the gains made in the Fusion project of bringing together heritage, culture and communities. In particular, this empowers people to identify what is important within their communities and then to build historic environment records around assets that people themselves are able to identify. For this reason our strand of working with local communities was not cut back. It was also considered important that we continued to support our Arfordir volunteers, who continue to monitor impacts of climate change on our coastline and resourcing for this was retained at the existing level.

We changed approaches to interacting with the public at events and looked more to 'piggy-back' on other deliverers rather than arranging our own events or manning our own stand at collective events (eg National Eisteddfod). This approach meant that we not only saved costs but also increased reach.

We had to cut back on the amount of time that we could spend on social media and other promotion, and regrettably had to cut out support for workplace learning and experience. Unfortunately, at the current time the trust did not, and still does not, have the resources to cover this funding shortfall and we had to turn down a number of requests from school and undergraduate students. Subsequently, we have taken up a single placement working with our HER Archives as part of their learning programme under the Heritage Lottery Funded Cultural Ambition Project in the strand being delivered by the National Waterfront Museum. We also were unable to participate in the developing volunteer skills programme led by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust.

Over the last few years we have been gradually making available on our website some of the outcomes from Cadw grant-aid funded threat led assessment work, which were not publically visible, but should be given the funding stream. We focused on bringing forward works that connected with a 'Year of the Sea' theme.



Shipwreck 05107s



Tabs Gout drainage feature

Arfordir

Continuing support, engagement and monitoring for the Arfordir groups by professional archaeologists was maintained thereby assisting with ensuring a sustainable legacy for the works.

The groups continued to monitor their stretches of coastline and to report back when they saw evidence of damage to known archaeological features, or where previously unknown features appeared. Where professional validation was needed appropriate feed-back was given to the groups. However, as Arfordir was deliberately set up to empower group members to monitor the coast by themselves, we know that recorded interactions are only the tip of the iceberg of much self-motivated interaction with the historic environment.

The Trust continues to provide training, information and advice to groups carrying out their own programmes of investigation, some of which are still to do with coastal matters but others involve an extension into other areas of archaeology. This year we supported the Margam group with their second season of excavation at Capel Mair and the Llantwit Major group in a new survey which they are carrying out on the remains of the intertidal timber structure known locally as the Black Boys off Llantwit Spit, and the groups in turn have passed on reports of their work to the Trust.

The Arfordir co-ordinator was notified in the spring of new sites exposed by dune erosion at Aberavon Beach and on Rumney Great Wharf; and after Storms Callum and Eric leading to follow-up site visits on the Glamorgan Heritage Coast, Sker and Rest Bay, Swansea Bay and around Gower.

We also continue to provide support in respect of earlier discoveries. By arrangement, a class of children from the local primary school (Wick and Marcross) accompanied by teachers and a group of parents attended the re-interment of human remains eroded from Cwm Nash, which took place at Monknash Church accompanied by teachers and a group of parents, and were given a presentation on the Cwm Nash site. The burial was also arranged in Oxwich churchyard of the skeleton recovered in 2012 from a pipe trench on Oxwich beach, and we were informed of the arrangement made by the Arfordir volunteers who found the ship's wheel on Mumbles foreshore in 2015 with the Friends of Oystermouth Castle for it to go on display at the castle.

Talks

Requests for talks on various aspects of the Trust's work were made by grassroots organisations in our area and the near vicinity. Talks were given on the following subjects: the archaeology of Gower; the Penclawdd Gun Range; the Romans in South Wales; historic churches in Gower; historic churches in the Bridgend area, with this having been specially prepared for the Coytrahen History Group group at their request. A talk was provided to the children, teachers and assistants of Knelston Primary School on Oxwich on the Second World War, and as previously noted to the children, teachers and assistants of Monknash Primary School on the Cwm Nash Cemetery.

Feedback was collected where possible. Returns are generally low, but do provide some qualitative data. Responses are invariably positive. We collected a total of seven responses from three of the talks, which is tabulated below.

Generally, respondents expressed a high degree of satisfaction, and almost all of them indicated that listening to the talk had improved their understanding of the subject. This contributes to creating an informed public with an awareness of, and sympathy for, the historic environment, and creating a sense of connection between them and heritage professionals.

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
The presentation was clear and understandable	1	6			
The presenter's appearance was neat and appropriate	4	3			
The presenter understood the subject.	4	3			
The presentation was the right length	4	3			
The style of presentation was appropriate to the audience	3	1	3		
There was sufficient time allocated for audience questions	4	2	1		
Audience questions were satisfactorily answered	4	3			
(For talks)The slides/illustrations were well chosen to illustrate the points made	2	3	1		
I understand the subject of the presentation better now ¹ .	4	3			

Collation of feedback from talks (qualitative data)

Events

The Trust delivered activities at fifteen events. At some of these our activities were themed around the 'Year of the Sea'. This was particularly the case for the event on Monknaish and the Sea held at Wick, another event at Oystermouth Castle, and the Gower Show. At the latter the main subjects of conversation were coastal archaeology, sea level rise, changes to the nature of Gower beaches, Arfordir, and archaeology of Gower more generally. One visitor also provided reminiscences of trawler fishing with gear snagging on submerged remains of prehistoric trees in Swansea Bay. Three of our volunteers assisted Trust staff to man the stand.



Trust stand at Severn Estuary Forum, Newport



**Brecon Beacons National Park Geopark walk
Dinas Silca Mine tramway tunnel**

The Trust's water-powered Lego model of 18th century ironworking machinery was deployed at the Man Engine event at Blaenavon, and the Open Doors event organised by the Friends of Neath Abbey Iron Company at Neath Abbey ironworks, where it was accompanied by exhibition material on the Southeast Wales Ironworks Project. This model has been improved and extended to show how metal-smelting workflows progressed, from ore-processing through smelting to beating out the finished product. It has also been provided with a model of a copper furnace to substitute for the blast furnace when being displayed in Swansea, as it was for a second day of the Man Engine Tour and at the Science Festival where it was accompanied by exhibition material on the re-use of copper

¹One respondent did not complete this question

slag as a building material, which triggered interested comments from some of the parents. The children's questions and comments on the machinery again showed that it is an effective way of communicating industrial archaeology and explaining the technology behind it, and the learning was reinforced by the provision of woodcuts from the 16th century *De Re Metallica* of Agricola as colouring sheets. These proved particularly popular at the Science Festival. Questions asked by the children viewing the model (apart from those concerned with the practicalities of creating the Lego model) mainly related to:

- the route through which the water flowed
- the purpose of the sluice gate
- the purposes of the various parts of the model ironworks, and how they fitted into the iron-making process
- what the machines not currently engaged did
- whether it was possible to run more than one machine at the same time

There was quite a lot of variation among children about the level at which they understood the way in which the waterwheel transferred power to the trip hammer, and this was not necessarily related to their ages. Some children could watch the model working and understand by themselves how the rotation of the wheel turned the camshaft allowing the cam to strike the tail of the helve thereby raising the head so it could then drop. Other children needed to be talked through the process by either Trust staff or their parents.

The Trust also provided finds handling opportunities at the National Legion Museum's Roman Empire event, this time featuring a more extensive range of Roman pottery and tile from various sites in South Wales. Finds handling always provokes conversations about, the use of materials for utensils and Roman-period kitchen practices; and there were also questions about hypocausts and excavations in Caerleon.

Other events that Trust attended were the CBA Legacies of the Home Front and the Severn Estuary Forum. Trust staff provided expert speakers for guided walks at the hillfort and silica mines at Dinas Rock, Pontneddfechan, in the Brecon Beacons as part of the Fforest Fawr Geofest, and took part in the revitalised Gower Walking Festival with a walk around the industrial archaeology of the Lower Swansea Valley. We also provided a walk around some of the major prehistoric and medieval sites on Gelligaer Common for the East Dorset Antiquarian Society.

Forms are provided for visitor feedback where we feel we can collect it without either impinging on anything that the event organisers might wish to do, returns are low but mostly very positive. However, we did manage to collect a few from the events at Oystermouth and Neath Abbey, which can be summarised as follows:

<i>Oystermouth</i>	Yes	A little	No
Did you enjoy the Oystermouth Castle Fun Day	2		
Did you feel like you participated?	2		
Were we helpful and fun?	2		
Did you learn to do something new?	2		
Did you learn something new about archaeology?	2		

<i>Neath Abbey</i>	Yes	A little	No
Did you enjoy the Open Day at Neath Abbey Ironworks?	5		
Did you feel like you participated?	4	1	
Were we helpful and fun?	5		
Did you learn to do something new?	4		1
Did you learn something new about archaeology?	4	1	

Supporting and developing local heritage networks

Through the year, we continued to work with co-ordination groups that have taken over from the Communities First and Pioneer/Fusion initiatives in Cardiff and North Merthyr, and Swansea, which now provide varying access to other groups. An exhibition of work carried out under the Communities First programme in Cardiff Riverside and North Merthyr was opened at the Senedd early in 2019. The Trust is part of Cultural Participation Network in Cardiff.

We have also continued to work with Cardiff University in the preparation of their new Hidden Hillforts HLF Project, and have formed a new partnership agreement which will allow the trust to become more involved with community work in deprived areas of Cardiff. Discussions are also being held with the National Trust at Dyffryn Gardens with a view to extending our heritage offer.

We continue to be a member of the Merthyr Tydfil Heritage Forum, in company with other heritage organisations within the county borough. We have been in discussions with Gurnos Community Council and the County Councillor for the area about re-establishing our connection with the Gurnos Men's Group and resume the heritage-themed activities we had previously helped to provide. This would be in association with the new Creative/Community Centre proposed for the Gurnos.

In Swansea, the Trust continued its involvement with the new iThink humanities curriculum deriving from the recommendations of the Donaldson Report (*Revolution in Welsh Education*) which is being pioneered at Olchfa Comprehensive School, the largest secondary school in Swansea. Trust staff took a lead in delivering a section of the module relating local archaeology to the wider world sessions to the full cohort of 150 pupils of Year 8, along with six teachers, and through two beachcombing sessions on Swansea Bay and discussion of the mechanisms by which finds had ended up on the beach. It was followed by a session processing the finds which also included learning about how finds are identified and finally curated and displayed.



Olchfa School, Swansea – Beachcombing event

Training on the history of medieval and post-medieval Swansea was also provided to the teachers through a guided walk around the historic core of the city, with the aim that they would then be able to repeat this experience for their pupils. At the end of the module, we attended a series of

Spotlight on GGAT Public Engagement

Staffing 1.4 (FTE)

Facilitated Learning

Total workshops/events 18

Total Participants 231

Group Leaders instructed 26

Schools and groups worked with 9

Work Experience and training

Total participants 1

Total hours 243

Volunteering (excluding Arfordir)

Total volunteers 22

Total volunteer hours 814.5

Events and talks

Total events and talks 23

Talk participants 104

Other event participants 3,429

Website & Social Media

Website views 10,513

Tweets 52

New twitter followers 138

Total followers 1,797

Twitter Likes 1,280

Facebook items posted 41

Facebook likes 1,102

Facebook follows 1,156

presentations by the pupils on the further work they had carried out to provide biographies of the artefacts they had gathered during the beachcombing session, making use of the information with which they had been provided. This test session was intended as a feasibility study before rolling out this module for Year 8 pupils over the whole of Wales.

We have signed up to LINK, a network supporting collaborative working between Swansea University and external partners. Other avenues for community involvement in the City and County of Swansea are being explored with Morrision Tabernacle, whose Heritage, Culture and Community Strategy should again provide an opportunity for the Trust to become involved with grassroots community work on heritage, and also with Plantlife UK in connection with a project being developed with the HLF bid they are developing for a project on improving the condition of selected areas of sand dunes in England and Wales, one of which is in the Swansea area. The bid will include providing volunteer opportunities and schools projects, in which heritage will form one of the components.

We were also able to lend exhibition material to Llangennith church for three months over the summer and autumn as part of the parishioners' examination of the feasibility of establishing a North Gower heritage hub there.

Although the Torfaen/Caerphilly Fusion area still retains funding, internal council issues appear to have delayed the introduction of the proposed programme of art, cultural and heritage activities, and the only contacts we were able to pursue in this area during the financial year were with Ysgol y Castell Primary school, Caerphilly, about providing workshops on the Romans and Celts for the children.

The other local networks with which we have been most heavily involved are Bridgend and the new South Wales Ironworks Networking Group, which the Trust has helped to set up.

The Bridgend Heritage network was originally started by Bridgend CBC as part of a three-year programme up uplift for its rural wards. During the year the existing membership details were refreshed and past members contacted to see if they would like to re-join. A questionnaire was also sent out in order to gather information about what members wanted out of the network, how it could be improved, and whether they found the times and venue of the meetings convenient. At the following meeting of the group, members discussed the way forward and also agreed on future sharing of contact details. As a result, Trust staff set up a Facebook page for the members to populate with material derived from the work of their individual groups; however, we have been obliged to turn down a new request from Bridgend CBC to host and maintain the Bridgend Heritage website, as there is no supplementary funding for this. Trust staff also made a presentation to Bridgend Public Service Bodies' Cultural Mapping event about what we are able to provide in the field of heritage. A joint display to tour the county will be devised, promoting all partners and signposting tourists to other venues will be. A heritage day is planned, and an application will be put in to the Community Fund to support it.

We have also been in separate discussions with one of the network members, Porthcawl Museum, about a potential community project to record, catalogue and publish the Blundell collection, left to the museum by a local historian and amateur archaeologist. An application is being prepared to the HLF Sharing Heritage grant scheme.

A new initiative this year has been the formation of the South Wales Ironworks Networking Group (SWING). This was initially proposed by Cynon Valley Museum, with the aim of empowering communities along the Heads of the Valleys to manage and present their local ironworks from a bottom-up approach. With the help of professional input, it would allow them to identify conservation needs and opportunities for community projects, spread best practice, and identify opportunities, including through education and the arts, for using the ironworks and their stories to engage with local people more widely. The proposal was to form a group consisting of individuals and representatives of relevant grassroots organisations together with professionals who have an interest in the ironworking heritage of South Wales, both individually and institutionally. This group would then develop terms of reference and would develop as a forum for the exchange of best practice in the conservation and promotion of ironworks sites, both peer-to-peer and through accessing suitable specialist advice. It would also then go on to devise projects for the conservation of selected ironworks based on the conservation needs of suitable sites and the preparation of material for engaging and educating local communities and visitors, and would seek funding to carry them out. Although initially focussed on the Heads of the Valleys area and the work carried out by the Trust in the Southeast Wales Ironworks project, we also see the potential to involve ironworks in other parts of Glamorgan and Gwent.

The initial working group consisted of staff and volunteers from the museum and the Trust and a representative of the Merthyr Tydfil Heritage Trust. The group has met three times, with membership increasing with each meeting, at the last meeting it also included grassroots buy-in from the Friends of Neath Abbey Iron Company, Rhymney Old Furnace and The British Ironworks (Abersychan). Dr Tim Young, Ruth Taylor Davies, the Conservation and Design team of Bridgend CBC, and Wales Design Partnership have all indicated that they are prepared to offer professional support, although the level that will be involved has still to be determined for each of these participants. Merthyr Tydfil CBC also indicated that it sees a place for SWING involvement in the top-down ironworking heritage project that it is formulating for its own unitary authority area.

The Trust has identified and approached potential partners, and has put the representative from Rhymney Old Furnace in contact with the conservation officer in Caerphilly CBC and advised him on commissioning geophysical survey. We have also produced a suite of draft foundation documents, outlining the potential for volunteer involvement, visitor experience and the potential for preparing resources based on the history and archaeology of the ironworks for a wide range of subjects in the school curriculum – history, geography, design and technology, science, maths, and

the arts, as well as a digest document on the history of ironworking in South Wales. These were designed not only to inform discussion, but also to support future funding applications.

More limited contact with heritage groups in other parts of our area have involved the Friends of Margam Park in addition to advice on their work at Caple Mair (Arfordir above), they have also asked us about training to upskill in other areas, with a particular emphasis on preparing project proposals and final reports. They are also proceeding with their plans for a new project to examine the water management system around lakes in the park and produce display material.

In the Vale of Glamorgan we have been providing advice to the Barry at War history group on their project to record the American Second World War base at Barry Docks, and the Friends of St Augustine's, Penarth, on the potential for further work on their churchyard. We have also supplied material derived from the Cadw-funded projects on airfields and airfield hinterlands to the new Museum of Flight at RAF St Athan.

Trust staff also met with the regional co-ordinator HLF to identify potential projects mainly in Bridgend and Neath Port Talbot, and following staff changes in HLF results are likely to be seen in the future.

Social Media

The Trust continues to use social media to publicise ongoing and future activities and events, and to publish interesting information about past projects. It also allows interested parties to get in touch with us with queries about historic environment features, past projects, and requests to allow them to disseminate material from our website.

Website 10,513 Views (Percentage taken from 3,357 sessions. Though this was a drop of 5,697 page views on the previous year, we still saw an increase in new visitors to the site)
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Twitter (only GGAT Tweets counted not re-tweets) 52 tweets
--

Facebook (Main/Web/Arfordir) 41 items

Online and social media statistics 2018-2019

Devising and mounting resources and information on our website

A series of pages and photo galleries related to the theme of 'Year of the Sea' have been prepared. These provide headline outline and digital access to reports about marine, intertidal and coastal archaeology informed by past works carried out with grant-aid, including: major ports; minor harbours and landing places; lighthouses, shipwrecks and shipwreck victims; military coastal defence; ship/boatbuilding and maintenance; fisheries and salthouses; land reclamation; sea-level rise and coastal erosion.

GGAT 135 Historic Environment Record Management and Enhancement

The task list for this project is arranged under five main headings: User Services and Access; Information Content and Coverage; Information Management; Strategic Management; Reporting.

A. User Services and Access

During 2018-19 feedback was sought from HER user groups, in the form of a HER User Survey, predominantly in the form of a Survey Monkey online survey. In summary, users rated the service as excellent to good overall. As with the previous survey, customer service factors rated highly.

Participation in data exchange has continued through the provision of data to the Historic Environment Data Standards (HEDS) for Wales' partners and supply of information to the 12 Unitary Authorities in the area and Brecon Beacons National Park.

Statistics relating to HER enquiries can be found in the GGAT 1 Heritage Management report above.

A: Record Edits		B: New Record	
Record type	No of updates	Record type	Number of new records
Location	674	Location	934
Artefact	62	Artefact	17
Condition	929	Condition	1,550
Core	4,546	Core	756
Site Type/ Period	153	Site Type/ Period	849
Event	564	Event	40
Management record	0	Management record	0
Photograph	1	Photograph	295
Bibliographic Source	259	Bibliographic Source	250
Status	38	Status	455
Threat	0	Threat	0
Cross Reference	72	Cross Reference	383

New Record Creation and Record Edits made as part of core HER management activities.

B. Information Coverage and Content

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 made some progress on cataloguing the Trust illustration archive, and cataloguing of the Luke Toft and Frank Grimes archives has been completed.

Incoming information from non-commercial sources for the reporting period was entered onto the record. In total 12 Archwilio web submissions were processed which resulted in the creation of 3 new sites and 7 site updates.

The table above details the number of record edits, new records and photographs catalogued for 2018-19. There were over 8,300 record edits for the period, of which on the basis of the percentage time spent on this project compared to that from other sources of funding and, minus any known edits created for specific projects (eg the Rapid Coastal Zone Survey GGAT 150), c4,600 may be attributed to this project.

Spotlight GGAT HER in numbers

Staff Resource 1.25 FTE

Total Volunteers 6

Total Volunteer Days c110

Total core records

Primary 24,412

Event 5,508

Artefact 5,853

New Records added in 2017-2018

More than 8,900

Existing Records edited in 2017-2018

More than 8,300

New online links to grey literature reports 47

Total enquiries processed 243

Total enquiry visits 7

Unitary Authorities supported 12

There were over 8,900 new records created for the period, over 4,500 can be attributed to this project.

Some specific tasks were undertaken to improve the quality and content of the record. These included adding records and creating cross-references for Locally Listed Buildings in Cardiff and the Vale of Glamorgan.

C. Information Management

Work on terminology was carried out in conjunction with the HEDS Working Group. It focussed upon the completion of terminology lists and guidance documentation for the following: Survival Condition, Condition Rating, Condition Trend, Threat Significance, Risk Vulnerability, Risk Level and Period.

Other specific tasks relating to information management included the 'Contribute to' update of the Evidence thesaurus, Update Status terms in the HER based on new Cadw terminology, Change HER structure to accommodate new Condition, Risk and Threat terminology.

Metadata relating to the key HER datasets was updated as a routine task.

D. Strategic Management

Work this year has focussed on the Guidelines for the Submission of Data to Welsh HERs, which came into effect on the 1st October 2018. The document sets out the manner in which data should be submitted to the Welsh HERs in light of the requirements of the Historic Environment (Wales) 2016 Act, including the submission of bilingual data.

A separate task was identified during 2018-19, which comprised contributing to the development of a future proofing action plan for removing the backlog of unprocessed grey literature and reducing the likelihood of future reoccurrence. The main part of this task comprised the assessment of the existing backlog, and the creation and maintenance of a database identifying the provenance, works type/context, owner/IPR, date and range of material for incorporation into the HER (ie

existing record amendments and new record creation). Approximately 1,000 reports were assessed during the initial implementation period. The database continued to be updated quarterly, and the baseline data from a further c.180 reports were added over the remainder of the year.

HER staff have also been present at the following meetings and *fora* relating to HER issues: HER Winter forum; the Records Co-ordination Group meeting; and HEROS Development Group meeting. The HER Forward Plan was reviewed in March and agreed. Two meetings of the GGAT HER Charitable Trust were held.

E. Reporting

Quarterly progress reports were provided to Cadw and RCAHMW. An Annual Report was approved by the GGAT HER Charitable Trust and copied to Cadw. A HER User Survey Report was produced.

GGAT 137 Southeast Wales and the First World War

Their Names Liveth for Evermore: First World War memorialisation in South East Wales

In 2014, the archaeological and cultural remains of the First World War heritage in Wales were poorly understood in terms of extent, survival and current condition. With the centenary of the conflict, Cadw endeavoured to improve the protection and management of military remains, perhaps one of the more important aspects of Wales's recent history. A sequence of projects with topical themes were initiated to develop baseline information and to help fill the gaps in our understanding of this subject. The final project in the sequence was to identify and record the various types of memorials, both official and 'unofficial' dedicated to those who lost their lives during the Great War. However, during research on this subject it was discovered that a plethora of similar projects were already underway, and being undertaken by a wide variety of interest groups, from small village communities to large academic institutions.

One such project, Welsh Memorials to the Great War, is a pan-Wales project carried out by Swansea University and funded by Living Legacies 1914-18 and run in conjunction with Wales at War and The Peoples Collection. The core output of the project is a database of First World War memorials in Wales including both images of the memorials, as well information that has been gathered about the servicemen by local historians, schools and societies. The trust's proposal, was therefore centred on seeking access to this dataset and carry out cleaning for inclusion into the regional HER.

Memorialisation of the First World War within Glamorgan and Gwent is a complex subject that has resulted in the creation of a variety of physical manifestations (eg Gaffney 1998, Westlake 2001, 2002). The initial aim of the project was to use one data set to enhance the HER but the nature of the work enabled a variety of memorial types to be identified and analysis of the data set gathered for this report has permitted a number of strands around these manifestations to be drawn out, in particular the identification of broad categories of monument, and a basic assessment of the risk faced by those different categories.

Using a variety of sources including Swansea University, Imperial War Museum, Royal Commission for Historical and Ancient Monuments in Wales and Historic Environment Record databases, the report identified five distinct types of memorial as part of the study. These being:

- National memorials
- Civic and Community memorials
- Syndicate memorials
- Individual memorials
- Functional memorials

National memorials

There are relatively few of this type of memorial, the Welsh National War Memorial in Cathays Park (PRN 00957s/NPRN 32845) being the only example within Glamorgan and Gwent. This provided a Welsh national focus for official ceremonies and continues to provide a 'national stage' for commemorative activities.

Civic and Community memorials

Most towns and villages possess a memorial to collectively commemorate the inhabitants of the communities killed during the war. These are often reflective of the status of the community, for example the Newport Cenotaph (NPRN 419434) is a conscious emulation of the Cenotaph in London and reflects the importance of Newport as a coal exporting city in the early 20th century. Whilst not all memorials in this category are on a scale equal with the cenotaphs in Newport or

Swansea (NPRN 412404), civic and community memorials are an expression of both civic pride and respect for those lost. The civic memorial in Ebbw Vale (NPRN 309868, Plate 2), is a good example of a grand civic monument demonstrating artistic characteristics. A bronze statue surrounded by railings and kept clean and tidy, it evokes a sense of the sacred whilst still functioning as a space for civic commemoration, much as was intended when first dedicated in the 1920s.



The Welsh National War Memorial, Cathays Park, Cardiff



Ebbw Vale war memorial

Whilst currently valued as objects of commemoration, the perceived value of 'Civic and Community' memorials and their settings, have generally been fixed and have only partly altered through time and have only been moved or altered for good reasons. Porth war memorial (NPRN 309947) was moved due to the construction of the Porth relief road and Ystalyfera war memorial (NL21) was relocated due to vandalism. Uniquely, the cenotaph erected in Newbridge in 1936 was donated to St Fagans museum in 1995 as it was constantly being defaced; the cenotaph was replaced by two bronze plaques set into the wall of the Newbridge police station. There is a clear perception of 'Civic and Community' memorials being somewhat sacred and there is justifiable outrage whenever such a memorial is vandalised or disrespected.

Smaller memorials can be found in virtually all towns and villages and stylistically there is some variety in design, ranging from obelisk, classical column and appropriate to a Welsh context, Celtic cross type. Also included in this category are medieval churchyard crosses re-purposed as war memorials, such as the Llantillio Crossenny war memorial (PRN 01304g), or others consciously constructed to resemble medieval crosses such as that at Christchurch, Newport (NL43). Again, as they are generally located within a churchyard, there is a palpable sense of spirituality around these memorials, and as a result, they tend to be at less risk.

'Syndicate memorials' - Company/congregational memorials both secular and religious

A large number of industrial firms, churches and chapels commissioned their own memorials to commemorate workers or members of congregations who lost their lives. These generally took the form of a plaque or scroll affixed to the wall of the institution in question. This type of memorial is often at risk, particularly the industrial types, simply due to the closure of the business and demolition of the premises. Some plaques have been moved from their original locations, such as that associated with the Orb Steelworks (PRN 09215g), moved to a nearby location and the memorial to the Glamorgan Constabulary (NL23), originally located in Canton in Cardiff but which is now part of the police headquarters in Bridgend. There were undoubtedly numerous similar memorials lost during the de-industrialisation of the South Wales region.



Syndicate memorial located with the civic memorial in Ebbw Vale

This category of memorial, specifically Rolls of Honour has been classed as 'unofficial' in the Swansea University project. It can be argued, however, that these are actually 'official' memorials, albeit for a distinctly limited group. It would be better perhaps to refer to them as 'syndicate memorials' (ie those created by a group of individuals or organizations combined to promote a common interest).

Four syndicate memorials have been moved and incorporated within the space occupied by the civic Ebbw Vale war memorial. The origin of these memorials is unknown but as one contains a reference to Wesleyans they may have come from disused or demolished chapels. A great many syndicate memorials

may have been moved from their original locations, and not all will have been made available for further display. The Roll of Honour and memorial plaque from Swansea's Memorial Baptist Church for example, are now held by the West Glamorgan Archives and are completely divorced from the original location, which was demolished in 1992.

Individual memorials

Memorials to individuals exist generally as plaques within churches. These are more likely to commemorate officers rather than non-commissioned ranks, and are probably reflective of a combination of socially acceptable conventions of commemoration, family connections or endowments to the church in question, rather than being a lack of desire on the part of the families of non-commissioned ranks for that form of commemoration. These plaques are essentially a continuation of the 18th and 19th century tradition amongst the wealthier classes of placing such memorials within the church. The memorial plaque to 2nd Lt Seager (NL41) is an unusual example of a memorial to an individual, as it commemorates the commissioning of an operating theatre at Cardiff Royal Infirmary that straddles the individual and functional memorial categories.

Functional memorials

This form of memorial essentially contributes to the living community in which they may be found and are a practical form of commemoration. Such memorials may be reflective of the individuals being commemorated, such as the gates to the football ground at Rodney Parade, Newport (NL33) being used to commemorate former players, but are more likely to benefit the wider community through the construction of community halls, hospitals and civic amenities as well as musical instruments such a chapel and church organs.

Occasionally, the line between functional and syndicate memorials can be blurred, as in the case of the inscription on the lych gate of St Cadoc's Church, Caerleon (NL13).

Arguably, functional memorials are most at risk, as they are places that see everyday use, and are considered less inviolable. Halls are modified and adapted, organs have been stripped out of disused churches and community hospitals have been closed and possibly demolished as part of wider National Health Service reforms. Thus the memorial hall at Trehafod (NL08) is in a poor state of disrepair not because it is a marginalised war memorial, but because it is a community hall which has become difficult to maintain. Likewise, the memorial gates forming the entrance to Abertillery Memorial Hospital have become neglected. The fact remains that people view the gates as a focus of remembrance but for some reason, they have been allowed to fall into a state of disrepair.



Individual Memorial in Cardiff Royal Infirmary



Memorial Gates to Abertillery Hospital

Outcomes

The initial aim of the project was to use one data set to enhance the HER. In the event, multiple data sets had to be examined including those provided by other statutory bodies and the Imperial War Museum. Examining these data highlighted the problems inherent with multiple agencies gathering and holding data on the same category of monument, and often on the same individual monument.

As direct outputs, 50 previously unrecorded memorials of all types have been recorded in the current report, as well as 106 memorials which were on the NMR but not the HER. An additional 156 war memorials relating to the First World War in Glamorgan and Gwent will therefore be added to the HER. Almost all civic and community memorials are Listed and those in the remaining categories are incorporated into buildings that are themselves Listed.

References

- Gaffney, A 1998 *Aftermath: Remembering the Great War in Wales* University of Wales Press, Cardiff
Westlake, R 2001 *First World War Graves and Memorials in Gwent Volume 1* Wharncliffe Books, Barnsley
Westlake, R 2002 *First World War Graves and Memorials in Gwent Volume 2* Wharncliffe Books, Barnsley

GGAT 149: APM Grey Literature Management

The extent of the requirements to bring the Glamorgan-Gwent HER up to date was last comprehensively identified in the 2015 quinquennial audit, which identified as a particular issue the ability to incorporate all of the 'grey literature' and information within 'grey literature' arising from archaeological planning management works that had been deposited with the HER.

Whilst an innovative project designed by the Trust has allowed some progress to be made it was considered that future proofing measures should be devised on the basis of accurate assessments and appropriate measures set out in an action plan.

More specifically it was identified that the works would include the following areas:

- Assessment of backlog and creation of database of unprocessed grey literature reports identifying provenance, works type/context, owner/IPR, date, range of material for incorporation into the HER (ie existing record amendments and new record creation);
- Creation of an action plan to include the following elements: staffing arrangements/requirements; training needs; implementation of new report specification requirements; current HER enhancement actions required (and their funding streams); consideration of a triage system to prioritise the workload; funding sources and contingency funding and alert systems for implementing measures to contend with surges in workflow including unknown or unexpected depositions.

The results of this work was brought together in a report which:

- Provided information concerning the level of unprocessed grey literature awaiting inclusion into the HER, and reviewed causative factors;
- Included an introduction to provide a contextual background to the current work and considered the success or otherwise of past initiatives to manage data extraction from grey literature reports created as a result of works in the planning process;
- Set out a forward action plan with both short-term and long-term tasks expressed in terms of Issue for Action, Delivery, Method, task identification, anticipated delivery, dependencies, timetable, outcome, output, completion;
- Reported on a management tool (i-GLIMIT - incorporating Grey Literature Management Tool) designed to be a live tool, able to be geospatially interrogated across the trust's archaeological planning management and historic environment record systems, and will help the trust's archaeological Advisors identify where material has been received but not processed and which will need to be considered in order to ensure that decision-making is sustainable.

Within the context of the study a number of risk issues around the composite funding and support for the Welsh HERs and resultant implications for failure in data incorporation, and potential concomitant risks for the management of the Historic Environment in Wales were identified.

Future proofing the HER remains essential and a series of specific recommendations have been made.

Recommendation 1 Regular and consistent updating of the management tool should be an identified delivery supported by adequate funding.

Recommendation 2 The Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) document should be issued as soon as possible with a view to it coming into force no later than 1 October 2018.

Recommendation 3 Consideration should be given to supporting the expansion of the HEROS system so that all archaeological practitioners can be given the facility to enter data directly.

Recommendation 4 Additional resources should be made available for the staff costs need to process the existing grey literature backlog and continuing submissions.

Recommendation 5 Consideration should be given to setting a cut-off date beyond which the Welsh Archaeological Trusts will no longer accept submissions that do not comply with the Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs).

Recommendation 6 Backlog data incorporation from Cadw grant-aid supported threat-led assessment projects should be prioritised before any new works are undertaken but not at the expense of other core deliveries.

In the long-term it is anticipated that the introduction of requirements for data submitters to the HER to provide data in formats that enable ready inclusion as opposed to new record creation will reduce the load, however there will be several years of cross-over.

GGAT 150: Upgrading Coastal Archaeology

A series of Rapid Coastline Zone Assessments were carried out by the Welsh archaeological trusts in the 1990s around the whole of the coast of Wales. They have since been used to inform our input into coastline management plans and other conservation measures, but with the advances made elsewhere in methodology and techniques, they are no longer fit for this purpose in the 21st century. Therefore this project was designed to bring our existing Rapid Coastline Zone Assessment into line with recent assessments in England, where a rolling programme of Rapid Coastline Zone Assessment is still ongoing.

A scoping exercise carried out in 2016 - 2017 to define a coastal zone area in relation to currently mapped risks associated with climate change, which determined the work needed to bring the quality and scope of data on the coast of Glamorgan and Gwent up to present standards. It identified as a priority the necessity to integrate the various datasets provided by the previous Rapid Coastline Zone Assessment and the subsequent work on the coastal zone into a single GIS base on the online HER, where the data for archaeological sites is linked with mapping of intertidal features such as peat shelves and shoreline management units with status information. It was originally intended to draw up specific management recommendations for individual sites in areas of high risk of coastal erosion, and to identify contingencies in which more detailed fieldwork would be desirable.



The coast of Glamorgan and Gwent showing the area selected for study. Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of HMSO. © Crown copyright and database right (2018). All rights reserved. Welsh Government. Licence number (100017916)

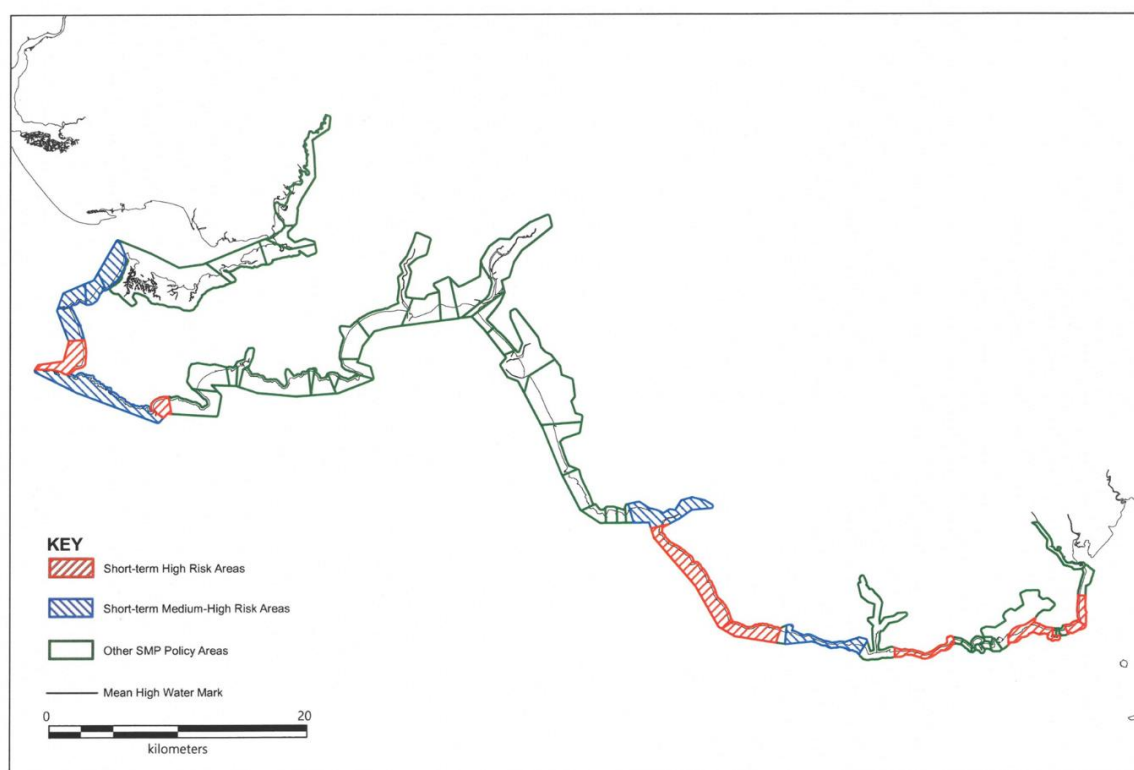
During 2018 - 2019, the project covered the western half of the Glamorgan-Gwent area, comprising the local authorities of Swansea, Neath Port Talbot, Bridgend and the Vale of Glamorgan.

The aim of this particular project was to help authorities deliver their statutory duties and to contribute to informing requirements to combat the impacts of climate change. The provision of advice in respect of the historic environment to national and local government bodies forms a vital part of the Trust's heritage management portfolio. In order to carry out this function, accurate and up-to-date information on coastal archaeology is essential. The objective was therefore to upgrade information on the HER to make it fit for the present.

During the course of the project 911 HER records, events and polygons were created or upgraded. Some 444 core PRN records/events and 413 polygons were created/upgraded and made ready for upload to the online HER (Archwilio), whilst 310 photographs were added to 123 records on the HER.

Areas which could benefit from further research and investigation from historic mapping, LiDAR, aerial photographic sources allowing additional sites to be identified and uploaded on to the HER as part of future HER upgrade projects were identified and defined as polygons to aid future recommendations. In this way, four areas were identified and polygons created:

- An extensive area covering Swansea Bay and Neath Port Talbot coastline between Mumbles Head and Kenfig (specifically taking in the Tawe and Neath River valleys)
- The area between Trecco Bay and Dunraven Bay (including the lower Ogmore river valley)
- The area between Cold Knap Point and Sully Bay (specifically taking in Barry Docks)
- The area between Penarth Pier and Leckwith Woods



Areas of High and Medium-High Risk of Erosion to Coastal Archaeology. Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of HMSO. © Crown copyright and database right (2018). All rights reserved. Welsh Government. Licence number (100017916)

The identified short-term High and Medium-High Risk Area polygons were used to extract High and potential High value sites (PRNs) above the Mean High Water Mark (from OS mapping) from previously selected High and potential High value site data refined from an on-line HER download of all sites (PRNs) in the project study area. In this way some 150 High and potential High value sites (PRNs) were identified as lying within short-term High Risk Areas prone to erosion and a further 228 High and potential High value sites (PRNs) located within short-term Medium-High Risk Areas prone to erosion.

In addition an up-to-date GIS was created in which information on historic assets is integrated with existing NRW and Shoreline Management Plan data on coastal erosion, policy areas and options, and used to provide management recommendations for individual PRNs in areas of particular risk of coastal erosion. The project thus assessed areas of erosion as identified by NRW in relation to

the archaeological resource and produced polygons rating areas of archaeological risk as a GIS layer with reference to NRW Shoreline Management Plan policies, erosion data and reports. Areas of short-term high and medium-high risk were selected, 15 areas (amounting to c. 25.18 % of the study area) for use in further analysis. High value and potential high value sites (PRNs) were identified and those lying within areas of high and medium-high risk of short-term coastal erosion were selected, amounting to 378 sites inland of the coastal edge, identified as requiring further selection and detailed assessment at a later stage.

Recommendations were made for a follow-on project, which would aim to refine the number of identified high value sites at short-term high and medium-high risk through further zoning, more detailed assessment and selective ground proofing. This would reduce the amount of sites requiring detailed site-specific work to a more manageable level. The project should also include analysis of the archaeological resource identified within the intertidal zone.

Appendix 1 Welsh Archaeological Trust Grant Scheme 2018–2019: Schedule 2: The Targets

Award of Funding 2018-2019: X.J10 GRANTT 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 2018.</i></p>	<p>The target was completed through undertaking our First World War Defence of the Realm (GGAT 137) and Upgrading Coastal Archaeology (GGAT 150) projects in line with the planned program.</p>
<p><i>Maintain and manage the regional Historic Environment Record (HER).</i></p>	<p>This target was completed through undertaking works set out in our Historic Environment Record Management (GGAT 135), and APM Grey Literature Management (GGAT 149) projects.</p>
<p><i>Support the sustainable management of the historic environment of Wales by providing;</i></p> <p><i>Planning Advisory Service;</i></p> <p><i>Heritage Management Advisory service delivering against agreed Task List (provided in your Final Grant Application dated Feb 2018)</i></p>	<p>This target has been completed through undertaking works set out in our Heritage Management GGAT 1), Archaeological Planning Management GGAT 43), Local Development Plan Support GGAT 92) projects.</p>
<p><i>Promoting public understanding and appreciation of Welsh heritage; support community engagement with the historic environment.</i></p> <p><i>Provide Historic Environment Learning, Engagement and Outreach Projects as detailed in your Final Grant Application (Feb 2018).</i></p> <p><i>Deliver community archaeology projects as detailed in your Final Grant Application</i></p>	<p>This target was completed through undertaking our Outreach (GGAT 100) project.</p> <p>There were no specific community archaeology projects in our Final Grant Application.</p>

Appendix 2 Planning Statistics 2018–2019

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	340	85	18	0	0	5	4	1	1	0	0	3	1	0	2	0	0	BLG
BRI	1,126	223	64	0	0	9	19	10	1	0	0	12	7	0	3	0	2	BRI
CAE	782	143	45	0	0	9	10	2	1	0	0	5	2	0	8	0	4	CAE
CAR	2,905	332	144	0	1	11	44	17	2	0	0	27	4	0	10	0	8	CAR
MON	1,289	508	435	0	3	43	162	25	8	0	3	71	16	3	32	0	31	MON
MTY	349	89	221	0	0	2	12	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	1	0	0	MTY
NEW	1,107	194	163	0	1	10	52	17	2	0	2	22	2	0	22	0	7	NEW
NPT	871	134	42	0	0	3	10	5	0	0	1	6	1	0	5	0	8	NPT
RCT	1,000	228	216	0	0	9	35	4	0	0	0	15	10	0	4	0	1	RCT
SWA	1,975	394	137	0	0	17	31	6	0	0	5	38	16	0	5	0	5	SWA
TOR	526	77	23	0	0	2	7	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	TOR
VOG	1,373	302	162	0	3	33	39	10	2	0	0	25	14	0	12	0	0	VOG
BBNP	736	87	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	BBNP
TOTAL	14,379	2,796	1,670	0	8	153	425	97	17	0	11	229	78	3	106	0	66	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